Recent and Noteworthy: State's Population Rises 7.2% in 1990s

Indiana's total population rose to 5,940,000 people in 1999, according to estimates released from the U.S. Census Bureau at the end of December.

From the Census of 1990 through 1999, Indiana's population grew by 399,000. That represents a 7.2% increase during the nine-year period. Indiana's percent increase ranked 28th in the U.S., just slightly below the 9.6% growth rate for the nation as a whole. Nevada (50.6%) and Arizona (30.4%) led the nation in rate of growth. Three states - Connecticut, North Dakota, and Rhode Island - plus the District of Columbia, lost population.

Indiana's population grows in two ways. One is natural increase, which is the excess of births over deaths. The other is net migration (more people moving in than moving out). Indiana was one of 35 states in which natural increase and net in-migration worked together to increase population.

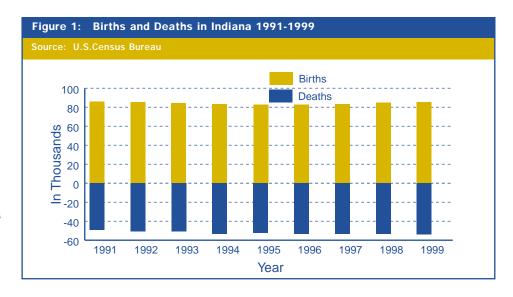
Natural increase accounted for the biggest part of Indiana's growth (Figure 1). Indiana averaged 84,200 births and 52,300 deaths over the period. There were 161 births for every 100 deaths in Indiana, compared to a rate of 176 in the nation. Indiana ranked 27th among the states in this ratio.

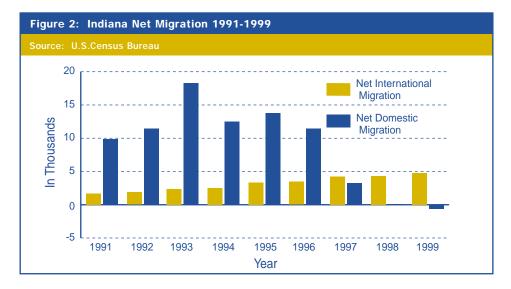
Migration added nearly 112,000 persons to Indiana's population in the 1990s. (Figure 2). Indiana was one of 29 states enjoying more people moving in from other states than moved out to other states. This trend has slowed, though. Net domestic migration (movement between states) reached more than 18,300 in 1993. It had become negative for Indiana by 1999.

Net international migration to Indiana tripled during the decade. About 27% of Indiana's net in-migration came from other countries.

Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio were among 12 states with net out-migra-

tion, though their population actually grew because the out-migration was more than offset by natural increase.





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