

Population Changes in Indiana 1840-1940

STEPHEN S. VISHER, Indiana University

As the distribution of the population clearly reflects geographical influences, a discussion of the changes in the number of people in the several parts of the State during the past century affords a sort of summary of significant aspects of Indiana's geography.

1. Growth in Total Population

The population of Indiana increased from 686,866 in 1840 to 3,427,796 in 1940, which is almost exactly a five-fold increase.

The number added each decade was greatest between 1850 and 1860 (362,000), but was almost as great between 1830 and 1840 (342,838). After 1860, the increase declined progressively until the decade ending in 1890, when it was 214,105. In the next half century, the decadal increases were as follows: 1890-1900, 324,105; 1900-1910, 184,414; 1910-1920, 229,514; 1920-1930, 308,113; 1930-1940, 177,649. Thus between 1930 and 1940, the increase was only about half as great as that of a century before.

The rank of the State in population in 1840 was tenth, in 1850 seventh. Indiana was exceeded by only five states in 1860, 1870, and 1880, but since 1880 it has declined steadily until in 1940 eleven states were more populous. At the end of the century under consideration, Indiana's rank among the states in population was lower than in 1840 but was the same as in 1830.

In population per average square mile, the density increased steadily from 19 in 1840 to 61 in 1890 and to 94.7 in 1940.

It is of interest to divide the century under discussion into halves. The accompanying pair of maps show the population gains between 1840 and 1890 and between 1890 and 1940. The figures in each county are the gains in thousands. These maps make conspicuous the areas of large gains, the darkly shaded counties. The counties which are unshaded gained fewer than 10,000 during the first half century, (Fig. 1), or else, in the second half century (Fig. 2), lost population.

Figure 1 shows that between 1840 and 1890, Marion County gained 125,000 people, Allen gained about half as many (61,000), Vanderburgh gained 53,000, Vigo, St. Joseph and Elkhart each gained about 35,000 and seven counties gained slightly more than 25,000. Most of the larger gains were in the northeastern quarter of the State. Conversely, most of the counties in the southeastern quarter gained fewer than 10,000 people, eight counties less than 5,000, and Ohio County fewer than 500. The southwestern quarter of the State had an average gain of about 15,000 people per county in the half century, with no county gaining fewer than 10,000.

Between 1890 and 1940 (Fig. 2) about half of the counties lost population and most of the State's gain occurred in a very few counties. Figure 2 shows that between 1890 and 1940 net population losses occurred in some of the counties in all sections of the State. Such counties (left blank) were most widespread in four sections: (1) the west-central part of the State, (2) the southeast, (3) six counties bordering the Ohio River together with four adjacent southern counties, and finally (4) six northeastern counties.

2. Sources of the Population

Indiana, as soon as it attained statehood (in 1816) attracted relatively many people from other states and countries. The population increased five-fold between the census of 1810 and 1820, and most of the increase of 122,658 people (from 24,520 to 147,178) was the result of people moving into the State. At the 1840 census about four-fifths (500,000) of the State's population had been born outside of Indiana. Indiana has continued to attract people from other states and areas. In 1870, about 630,000 such people lived in the State. The number declined to about a half million in 1900 but then increased sharply until in 1910 there were 670,000 and in 1920 about 720,000 and in 1930 about 800,000 people living in Indiana who were born elsewhere. The num-



Figs. 1, 2. Population gains 1840-1890, 1890-1940. Figures in counties are the gains in thousands in the half-century. Counties left blank lost population.

ber declined to about 650,000 at the 1940 census, according to preliminary data.

Natives of other states living in Indiana. At the census of 1850, Indiana contained many natives of States to the eastward, and also of Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. Ohio had supplied nearly 150,000, or almost one-sixth of Indiana's population. About a third of Indiana's population were born in five other states which had yielded from about 40,000 to 80,000 each. These states, in order of decreasing importance, were Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and New York. About a sixth of the State's 1850 population was born in either the remaining states and territories or in foreign countries. About a third was born in Indiana itself.

At the census of 1880, Ohio had supplied about 200,000 people then living in Indiana, but as Indiana's population had approximately doubled between 1850 and 1880, Ohio's percentage of the total in 1880 was considerably less than in 1850. The representatives of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York in 1880 were approximately as many as in 1850. Virginia and North Carolina had far fewer representatives in Indiana in 1880 than in 1850, but Illinois and Michigan had become important sources. Illinois had as many representatives as Virginia, and Michigan as many as Maryland.

At the 1910 census, Ohio and Kentucky each had about as many representatives in Indiana as in 1850, while Illinois had increased sharply until it had as many as Kentucky. Michigan has almost as many as Pennsylvania and more than the other state with numerous representatives, New York. The south had in 1910 scarcely any more representatives in Indiana than in 1880, but large gains were recorded from Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

In 1930, Illinois had many more representatives in Indiana than did Ohio, while Kentucky had even more than Illinois. Tennessee had supplanted Pennsylvania and equalled Michigan; Missouri had supplanted New York.

Foreign-born living in Indiana. A significant though lesser source of Indiana's population have been certain foreign countries, especially Germany and the British Isles. There were about 25,000 Germans in Indiana in 1850, about 78,000 in 1870, about 85,000 in both 1890 and 1910, and about 32,000 in 1930. Thus Germans made up about four per cent of the people of 1850, about 4.7 per cent in 1870, 3.9 per cent in 1890, 3.1 per cent in 1910, and 1.0 per cent in 1930. Ireland had about 15,000 representatives in 1850, about 30,000 in 1870, about 20,000 in 1890, about 12,000 in 1910 and 4,000 in 1930. Britain had about 10,000 in 1850, 13,000 in 1870 (and in 1920), 7,000 in 1890, and about 10,000 in 1900, 1910 and 1930. German-speaking Swiss and Alsatians were numerically of some importance in Indiana's early years; there were in 1870 about 11,000 of them, about one-thirteenth of the total foreign-born then. Natives of Poland became relatively numerous in Lake and Laporte counties in 1910, with about 10,000. In 1930 there were about 17,000.

From 1870 to 1930 there were at each census about 141,000 to 150,000 foreign-born in Indiana, except in 1910, when there were about 160,000. Foreign-born have, however, made up a decreasing percentage of Indiana's population, declining from 8.5 per cent in 1870 (the first census for which these data were found) to half that figure in 1930 (4.2 per cent), and to still less in 1940.

In 1890, Indiana had about 189,000 people who were either foreign-born or had at least one parent who was foreign-born. This was approximately one-fifth of the population. In 1930 the number of such people in Indiana had more than doubled (reaching 518,000) but nevertheless they then made up only slightly more than one-seventh of the total population. (In 1930 4.2 per cent of the population was foreign-born, 7.0 per cent were native-born of foreign-born parents, and 4.6 per cent had one foreign-born parent.)

People born in Indiana. Despite the relatively large number of people moving into Indiana about a century ago, a considerable share of the increase of population even then was due to local births. This was a result of the early marriages, high birth-rate and good survival rate which prevailed in the earlier decades of the period. Nearly half of the increase between 1840 and 1850 was due to births in Indiana. (In 1840 only about one-fifth or 130,000 of the State's population were natives of Indiana; at 1850, about one-third (326,000) were.) Between 1850 and 1880 the State's population increased almost a million, of which about two-thirds were due to births in Indiana. Between 1880 and 1910, the State's population increased about 720,000, of which increase about four-fifths were Hoosiers. In 1890, 1910 and 1930 about three-fourths of the people living in Indiana were born here, but for the decade 1920-1930, about nine-tenths of the increase in population was due to local births.

Hence, although in 1940 Indiana had nearly as many people who were born in other states than at any early census, and only about fifteen per cent fewer foreign-born than at any previous time, an overwhelming percentage of the State's younger people are now Hoosiers.

3. Spread of the Population

In 1840 more than four-fifths of the people of Indiana were in the southern half of the State. A belt of counties at the southeast (from Wayne and Henry to Floyd) already had an average of more than 45 people per square mile. That density implies that there was an average of one family for each hundred acres. Most of the rest of the southern half of the State had an average of 18 to 45 people per square mile. The chief exception to this density was the relatively rugged belt which extends from Owen County south to Crawford and Spencer counties on the Ohio River. That belt had from 6 to 18 people per square mile. The northern third of the State in 1840, however, had no county with more than 18 people per square mile, and had two sizable areas with only two to six, and two others with an average of fewer than two people per square mile. These sparsely peopled areas were in the south-

central and northwestern parts of the northern third of the State. Their centers were Howard and Jasper counties which were especially wet. Nearly all of the settlers of the northern third of the State had come in since 1830, when only a small area had as many as two people per square mile.

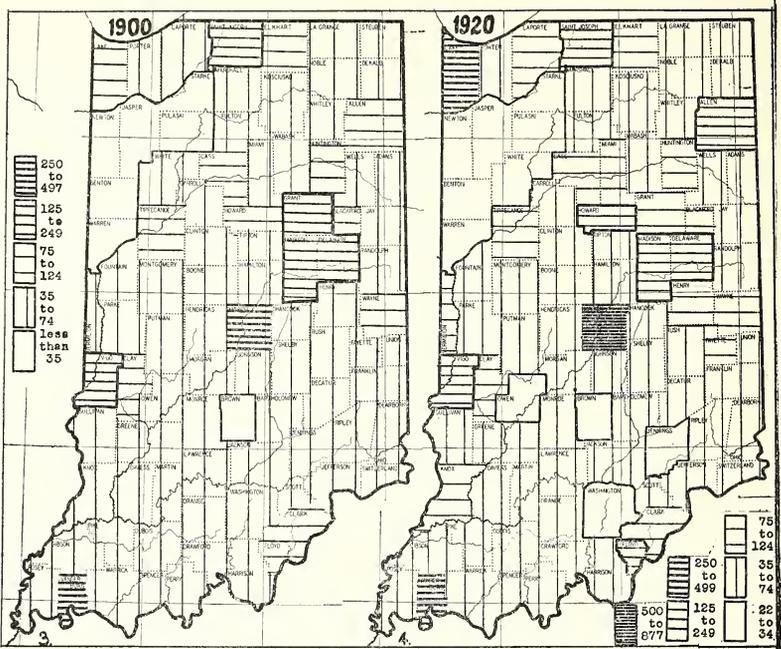
By 1860 the area having fewer than six people per square mile had disappeared from Indiana, while the area having more than 45 had doubled. It included several counties near Lake Michigan as well as several west of Indianapolis, extending as far as Lafayette. Most of the northern half of the State and the southwestern fourth in 1860 had 18 to 45 people per square mile.

By 1880 about three-fourths of the State had 45 to 90 people per square mile and about one-fourth had 18 to 45. This lesser density prevailed in much of the northwestern fifth of the state and in the relatively rugged south-central region.

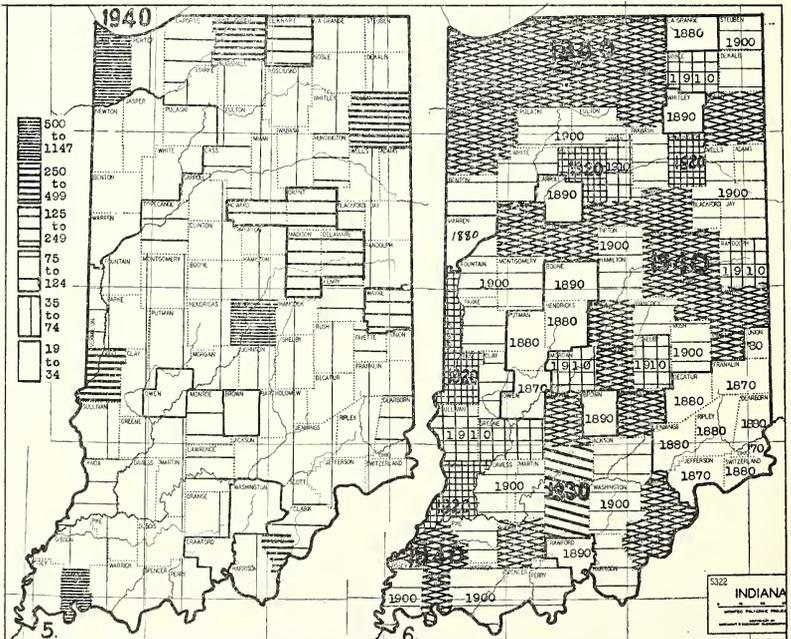
By 1900 the southern area, having only 18 to 45 per square mile, had expanded greatly, including many counties which previously had had 45 to 90 people per square mile. This declining belt extended eastward into Ohio just north of Cincinnati. The northwestern area of 18 to 45 people had shrunk, however, since the counties adjacent to Lake Michigan all had averages of 45 to 90 per square mile in 1900. That density prevailed throughout the eastern half of the State north of the small southeastern area having 18 to 45. Moreover, in 1900, a dozen counties with sizable cities had average densities of more than 90 per square mile. (Marion County first attained that density in 1860, Vanderburgh and Floyd in 1870, Vigo and Wayne in 1880, Allen and St. Joseph in 1890 and Elkhart, Grant, Madison, Delaware and Howard in 1900.)

According to the 1920 census, the southern area having only 18 to 45 people per square mile had expanded and extended almost across the State. The northwestern area of similar density likewise had expanded toward the south and east, and, moreover, three northeastern counties had declined into this density. On the other hand, the number of counties having a density of more than 90 per square mile had increased. (Lake County came into this density class in 1910, Cass, Vermillion and Knox counties in 1920.)

As the Census Bureau shades identically all counties having densities of more than 90 per square mile, three maps have been prepared partly to distinguish between the densities of the more populous areas. Figures 3-5 show the densities for 1900, 1920 and 1940. In 1900, six northwestern counties and Brown County had fewer than 35 people per square mile, more than half of the State's counties had from 35 to 74 per square mile, six counties had from 125-249, and two had from 250-497. By 1940 the number of counties in the southern half of the State having fewer than 35 per square mile had increased from one to four and the number of the State's counties having more than 250 per square mile had increased from two to seven. Three of these had more than 500 per square mile. (Marion County had 497 in 1900, 877 in 1920, 1147 in 1940.)



Figs. 3, 4. Population Density 1900, 1920; number per average square mile.



Figs. 5, 6. Population Density 1940; Date of maximum population. (Census).

The census maps (not reproduced here)¹ briefly described, and Figures 3-5 together with Figures 1, 2, 6 and 7, reveal five great tendencies as to population spread in Indiana:

1. The population spread westward, northward, and northwestward chiefly from the southeast section of the State.

2. Not only has the population during the past century become much greater in northern than in southern Indiana, reversing the situation which prevailed in 1840, but a striking change between the southeastern and northwestern corners of the State has developed. In the former, the part of the State which was first settled, a decline has set in, while at the northwest, constantly higher population densities are still being attained. In 1840 nine southeastern counties contained nearly one-sixth of the State's population. The most populous of them, Dearborn, contained twenty per cent more people than did Marion County. In 1940, however, two of these nine counties contained fewer people than a century before, and the entire group contained only one-twentieth of the State's population. By contrast, the northwestern tenth of the State, practically without people in 1840, contained in 1940 considerably more than one-sixth of the State's total.

3. Almost the entire State became moderately densely peopled by 1880 with a rural population averaging a family per each eighty or hundred acres. The chief exception was in the northwestern one-eighth of the State, where extensive sandy or marshy areas discouraged agriculture.

4. In counties having sizable cities, the growth of their cities has greatly increased the average density of population. Such counties have continued to increase in density.

5. Most counties without sizable cities stopped increasing in population before 1940.

Changes of distribution of the foreign-born. Another special phase of the peopling of the State are changes in the regions having many foreign-born. In 1840, the foreign-born were largely confined to counties bordering the Ohio or near Cincinnati. In 1870 the foreign-born comprised more than ten per cent of the population in a dozen counties near the Ohio River and in nine counties in the northern half of the State but not including Lake County (Fig. 8).²

By 1900 (Fig. 9) only Allen and the counties bordering or near Lake Michigan had as much as ten per cent foreign-born population.

By 1930 (Fig. 10) most of the State's counties had less than four per cent foreign-born population, and only five counties had from 10 to 19 per cent. But only two of these five bordered Lake Michigan.

¹These maps are reproduced in S. S. Visher: *Economic Geography of Indiana*, New York, 1923, and in Paulin: *Historical Atlas of the United States*, New York, 1932 and in the *Statistical Atlas of the United States*, Washington, D. C., 1903, 1914, 1924.

²A map showing the distribution of the Irish in 1870, together with seven maps showing the county distribution of persons born in Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Virginia and Indiana is given in S. S. Visher, *Distribution of the birthplaces of Indians in 1870: Indiana Mag. of History* 26:126-142, 1930.

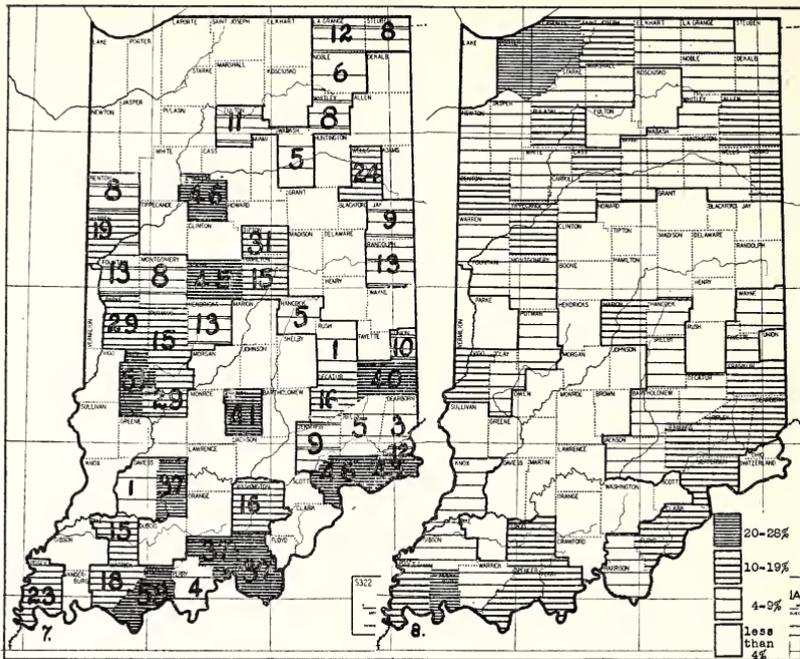
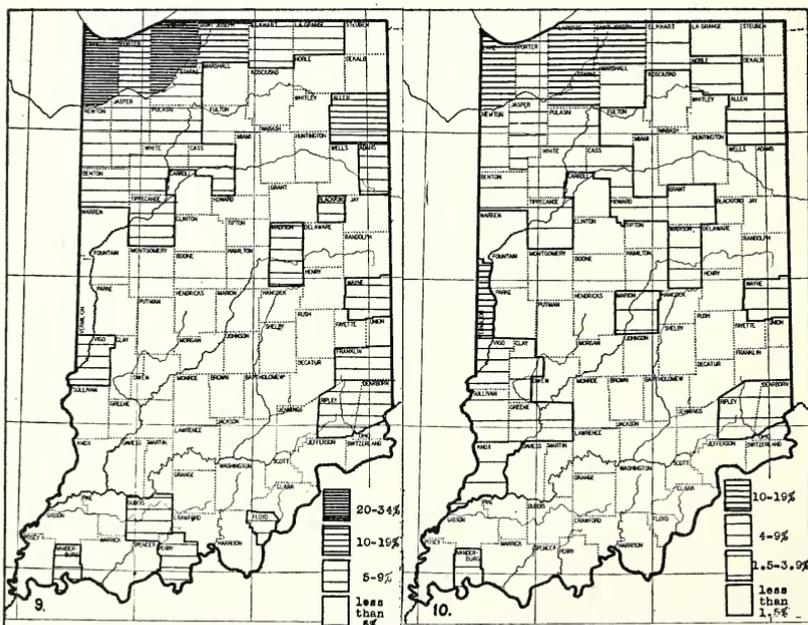


Fig. 7. Population losses 1890-1940. Figures in counties are losses in hundreds in the half-century. Counties left blank gained.

Fig. 8. Foreign-born population distribution in 1870, percentage of total population.



Figs. 9, 10. Foreign-born population distribution in 1900, 1930. Percentage the foreign-born made of the total population of each county.

Thus of foreign-born, as of the total population, there was a north-westward shift in their relative importance as well as in absolute numbers. But, in recent years, the foreign-born have made up a notably smaller percentage of the total population in all parts of the State, including the northwest; indeed the decline there is exceptionally large.

Spread of Hoosiers into other regions. From the time immediately after the first extensive settlement of Indiana, considerable numbers of people born here have migrated to other areas. The 1850 census reports that about 25,000 native Hoosiers were living in Illinois, about 20,000 in Iowa, and 5,000 to 10,000 in Missouri, Ohio and Kentucky. Lesser numbers were found in several other states, about 1,000 in California, presumably largely attracted by the Gold Rush of 1849. By 1870, 322,000 Hoosiers lived elsewhere in the United States, of whom 87,000 were in Illinois, 64,000 in Iowa, 51,000 in Missouri, 31,000 in Kansas, 17,000 in Ohio, 12,000 each in Michigan and Kentucky, and 6,000 to 7,400 in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska. The remaining states and territories contained a total of 32,000 Hoosiers.

At the 1880 census the number of Hoosiers living in other states equalled the number of natives of other States who lived in Indiana. At the 1900 census, 650,000 Hoosiers lived in other states. This was about a third as many as lived in Indiana itself. In 1910 about 800,000 Hoosiers lived in other states; in 1920, 850,000; in 1930, 906,000.

At the 1910 census Illinois had more than 150,000 Hoosiers, while Ohio, Kansas and Missouri each had about half as many, and Michigan, Oklahoma, Iowa and California each had about 50,000.

At the 1930 census, although the States that had many Hoosiers in 1910 continued to have relatively many, five states to the east of Indiana's central longitude gained conspicuously. These were Ohio, Michigan, Florida, New York and Pennsylvania. The West except California, had not attracted any considerable numbers, nor had the South, except Florida. A conspicuous decline had occurred in the number of Hoosiers in the Prairie and Great Plains States. Michigan and Ohio each had attracted almost as many Hoosiers as California, and Illinois had about 10,000 more than in 1910, while Greater New York City had about 20,000 more.

Thus, excepting California, Florida and New York, most of those who left Indiana went to relatively nearby states. In the earlier years most of them went westward; in recent years, the westward movement, except to California and Illinois, has largely stopped. Instead, a strong eastward movement has developed, in response to the greater appeal of urban opportunities.

4. Localization of the Population: Growth of Cities

In 1840 the largest city in Indiana was New Albany, with 4,226 people. Indianapolis had 2,692, Richmond 2,070, and Crawfordsville 1,327. In 1850 the largest urban center in the State was New Albany (8,181 plus 2,122 in Jeffersonville). The second was Madison (9,007); the third was Indianapolis (8,091). Next in order were Lafayette (6,129), Ft. Wayne (4,282), Terre Haute (4,051), Evansville (3,235),

South Bend-Mishawaka (3,064), Logansport (2,331), and Vincennes (2,070).

In 1840 only 1.6 per cent of Indiana's population lived in cities having 2,500 or more. The percentage in 1850 was 4.5; in 1860 it was 8.6; in 1870, 14.7; in 1880, 19.5; in 1890, 26.9; in 1900, 34.3; in 1910, 42.4; in 1920, 50.6; in 1930, 55.5; in 1940, 55.1. (If the suburbanites are included, as they may properly be, more than 60 per cent of Indiana's population is now urban.)

Between 1840 and 1940 the percentage of the State's population living in cities increased about forty fold; the number of such people increased 176 fold.

This great increase in the share of Indiana's population which lives in cities has been very unequally distributed over the State. Several of the largest cities of 1840 or 1850 have grown only slightly if at all, while numerous cities founded long after 1850 have become large. The map of the gains in population 1890-1940 (Fig. 2) shows clearly the location of the cities which have gained greatly and the amount of gain that their county had during the half-century. Marion County, because of the growth of Indianapolis, gained more people between 1890 and 1940 than did 85 other counties combined; similarly Lake County, chiefly because of Gary, East Chicago and Hammond, gained more than the combined gain of 83 counties.

The growth of Indiana's cities has been largely due to the migration thereto of people born elsewhere. Figure 11 shows the net gains due to migration between 1910 and 1930, and Figure 12 shows net migration of farm population between 1930 and 1935. Figure 11 shows that during 1910-1930 Indianapolis received 328,000 migrants, Lake County 164,000, St. Joseph County 42,000 and Allen 34,000. On the other hand, most counties (all those shaded) lost by migration appreciable fractions of their populations. Greene and Sullivan counties each lost 14,000 people who migrated away between 1910 and 1930. Adams, Brown, Clay, Daviess, Jay, Kosciusko, Noble, Parke and Wells each lost 11,000 or 12,000.

Figure 12, based on a special federal study of the agricultural census of 1935, gives the migration of persons who were living on farms in 1930 but were reported as living in cities in 1935. Most of the counties of Indiana lost heavily of their farm population in that half-decade. Presumably, however, fewer farm people went to cities in that half-decade than in the preceding one. (Between 1930 and 1935 there was much unemployment in cities.) According to Figure 12, only five counties experienced between 1930 and 1935 a moderate net increase in farm population (2.5 to 12.4 per cent). These exceptional counties were St. Joseph, Vermillion, Parke, Brown and Orange.

Number of cities. In 1840 there were only three places having 2,500 people or more in Indiana, and they had a combined population of only 10,716. The number of such cities approximately doubled during each decade from 1840 to 1870 when there were 32, with a combined population of 247,657, or about twenty-four times as many urban people as there were thirty years before. In the next twenty years (by

1890) the number of cities had again approximately doubled, as did the urban population. Thus between 1870 and 1890 the increases in number and size of cities were at approximately the same rate. During the half century 1890-1940, however, the number of cities increased only about fifty per cent, from 63 to 99, while the urban population increased more than three-fold, from about 590,000 to about 1,888,000.

The number of cities of the various sizes at various dates is of some interest. In 1840 Indiana had no city of 10,000; in 1860 it had two, the largest (Indianapolis) having 18,611 people. In 1870, Indianapolis reached 48,000, Evansville reached 21,830 and Terre Haute and Ft. Wayne each had about 17,000. No other city, however, then had as many as 10,000 people. In 1880, Indianapolis reached 75,000 and three others exceeded 25,000, while five passed 10,000. In 1890 Indianapolis reached 105,000, Evansville 50,700, Ft. Wayne 35,000, Terre Haute 30,000, South Bend 21,800 and New Albany 21,000. Eight other cities then had between 10,000 and 20,000 people. Thus in 1890 the fourteen

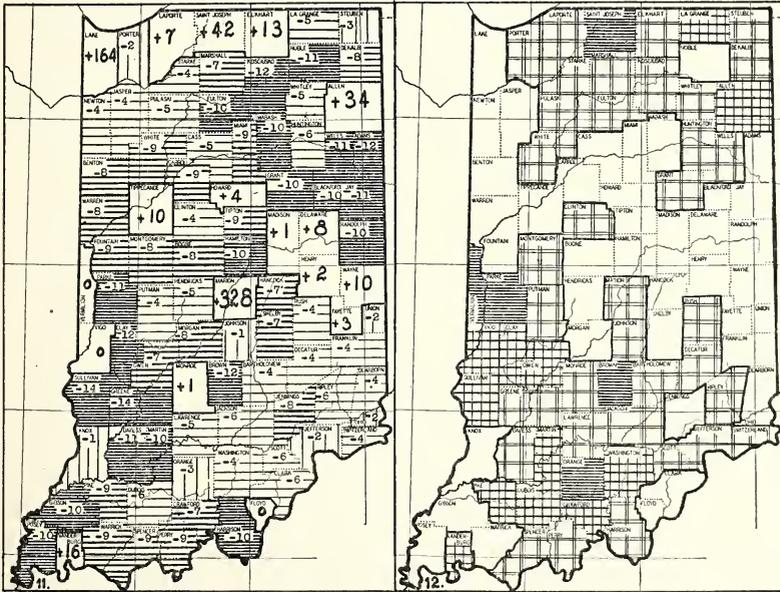


Fig. 11. Migration gains and losses, 1910-1930, thousands of people per county moving out or in. All the shaded counties lost population by migration between 1910 and 1930. (Migration changes are those which are greater than those due to births and deaths in each county.) (Original data compiled by Thornthwaite.)

Fig. 12. Migration from and to farms between 1930 and 1935 of people who were living on farms in 1930. White counties had a large movement away (12.5 per cent or more of 1930 farm population). Large checks represent moderate movement away (2.5-12.4%); Darkest counties received a moderate movement (2.5-12.4%). (After National Resources Committee, 1938.)

largest cities had a combined population smaller than one city alone had a half-century later, in 1940.

In 1900, 1920 and 1940 Indiana had the number of cities of the several size classes indicated in parentheses following the sizes: Cities of 100,000 or more (1,1,4); of 50,000-100,000 (1,5,5); of 20,000-50,000 (6,11,12); of 10,000-20,000 (11,14,15); of 5,000-10,000 (17,23,32); of 2,500-5,000 (38,35,31).

Although in recent decades the Census Bureau has used 2,500 as the lower limit of urban, classing all smaller places as towns, nevertheless when places having more than 2,500 people are remote, some smaller places assume many functions of cities. Hence the number of places not officially called cities is of interest in a study of Indiana's cities.

Indiana had in 1940, 440 places with fewer than 2,500 people. This is about forty per cent more than there were in 1870, when there were 316. Of the 440 towns of 1940, 249 had populations of 500 to 2,499 and 191 were smaller than 500 people. There were 175 towns having 100 to 500 people; 143 having 500 to 1,000, 78 having 1,000 to 2,000 and 28 having 2,000 to 2,499. In 1940 there were 106 towns having 1,000 to 2,500 people in contrast with 100 such towns in 1920 and 56 in 1870. In 1940 there were 318 towns having 100 to 1,000 people whereas in 1870 there were 218 such towns. In 1940 there were only 16 incorporated places having fewer than 100 people; in 1870 there had been 42.

Changes in the distribution of cities. Many villages and several small towns have disappeared during the century under discussion, and a few cities have lost their identity by merging with a larger one adjacent. The chief changes in the distribution of the cities, however, have been changes in their relative size. In the earlier years of the century, the largest cities were on the Ohio River, then the chief highway for heavy traffic. New Albany, Madison and Evansville were successively either the largest or second largest city in the State. New Albany lost first place to Indianapolis between 1850 and 1860, and Evansville lost second place to Ft. Wayne between 1910 and 1920. It fell to fourth place by 1930 and to fifth place by 1940, when three of the four cities having 100,000 people were found in the northern fourth of the State; the other was the centrally located Indianapolis. Terre Haute, another city in the southern half of the state, on the Wabash River, was exceeded by only three cities in 1880, and than had almost as many people as the third city (Ft. Wayne). By 1920, however, it had declined to fifth place and in 1940 to seventh place. Similarly, Vincennes, the oldest town in the State, ranked among the largest during the earlier decades of the century under discussion but fell to nineteenth place in 1920 and to twenty-first place in 1940.

Conversely, although the northern fourth of Indiana did not contain one of the State's largest four cities until after 1860, and included only a small fraction of the State's urban population until after 1900, it contained in 1940 three of the four largest cities and half of those having 50,000-100,000 people.

In addition to the notable increase and growth of cities in the northern fourth of the State as compared with those in the southern fourth, another significant change in the distribution of cities is the notable increase in the number of sizable cities in the east-central section. Until the discovery of gas and oil in that section shortly before 1890, its cities were small. Between 1890 and 1920, however, five cities grew relatively rapidly, attaining populations of 22,000 to 36,500 people. In 1940 that section of the State had five cities with 20,000-49,000 people and included about an eighth of the State's urban population. About a fourth of the urban population was then in Indianapolis, nearly a fourth in Lake County (part of Greater Chicago) and about a sixth in the other cities on the main railways between Chicago and the East, chief of which are Ft. Wayne and South Bend. Thus the southern third of the State, which had in 1840 two-thirds of the State's urban population had a century later less than one-eighth.

5. Some Recent Changes and Some Apparent Trends

Between 1930 and 1940 nineteen Indiana counties lost population. With the exception of DeKalb County, they are located in southern or central Indiana. The four counties which lost most are Vermillion (1,475), Sullivan (1,350), Clay (1,312), and Miami (1,222). The first three of these are prominent coal-mining counties. Several other coal-mining counties also lost population or gained but little. The newer strip mines employ few men, and the increased use of machinery in the older shaft mines also sharply reduced the labor requirement. Likewise, fewer miners now have as large families as formerly.

Except counties at the extreme north and south, most of the western three tiers of counties lost population or made only small gains. The exceptions are associated with, at the south, the recent petroleum discoveries, and, at the north, with the industrialization in Greater Chicago.

The three eastern tiers of counties include six which made large gains between 1930 and 1940, three which lost, several which gained only a few hundred, and several which gained only 1,000 to 4,000. The only southeastern county to gain appreciably was Dearborn (1,567), which increased almost as much as the nearby city of Cincinnati (1,692).

The three counties which gained most in population between 1930 and 1940 were Marion (34,003), Lake (26,973) and Vanderburgh (17,289). Together they gained nearly half the total gain for the State (177,649). Counties with gains of 8,090 to 4,200 were Allen, Delaware, Madison, Henry, Porter, Grant and Wayne. Except for Vanderburgh, all the counties which gained as much as 4,000 people in the decade are situated in central or northern Indiana.

Fifty-four of Indiana's ninety-two counties gained fewer than 1,000 people between 1930 and 1940; of these nineteen lost, nineteen gained fewer than 500 people and sixteen gained 500-1,000. These counties are chiefly in the southern half of the State.

The number of counties which lost population during 1930-1940 was, however, considerably less than between 1920 and 1930: Then fifty-eight, or three times as many, lost population. Not only did more counties lose population in 1920-1930, but many of them lost more heavily—twenty-eight lost larger percentages than any county lost in 1930-1940; fourteen then lost from ten to twenty-six per cent. The more widespread and larger losses of 1920-1930 were accompanied by a gain in population for Indiana as a whole which was nearly twice as great as during 1930 to 1940 (10.5 vs. 5.5 per cent). In other words, during 1920-1930, although there was a greater decline in many counties, the great gain in others more than offset the losses.

Between 1930 and 1940 the largest population gains by Indiana cities were as follows: Indianapolis (22,009), Gary (10,437), Hammond (5,240), Fort Wayne (3,247), and Muncie (3,077). Increases of between 2,000 and 3,000 were recorded by Bloomington, Lafayette, Marion, New Castle and Richmond.

A loss of 5,951 is reported for Evansville by the revised census returns. A preliminary press release had announced a substantial gain and a total population of 111,034, but this gain depended on the annexation of territory not fully annexed before the census was taken. Lesser losses are recorded for South Bend, East Chicago, Michigan City, Bed-

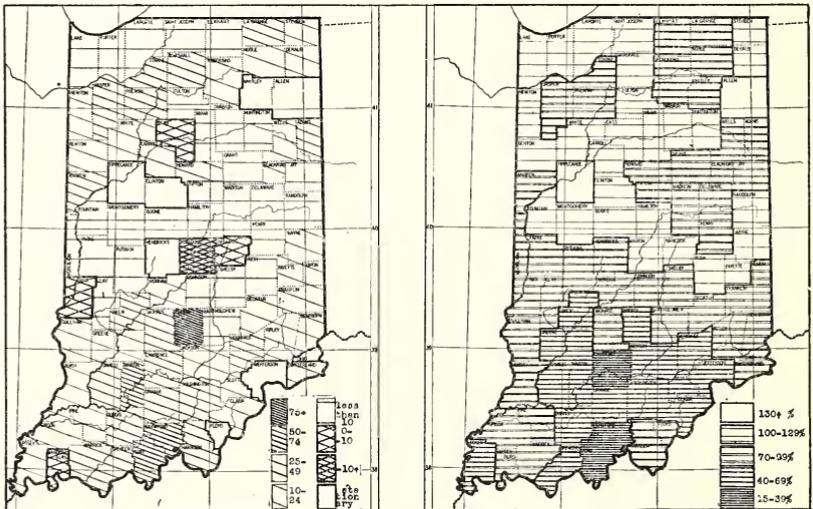


Fig. 13. Reproductive trend of population (increase or decrease per generation) by counties. Based on number of children under age five per women aged 20-44 and life table values. (After National Resources Committee, 1938.)

Fig. 14. Average plane of living 1928-1929, based on number of telephones, radios and federal income tax returns per 1000 people. 100% is national average. (Adapted from Goodrich and others, Migration and Economic Opportunity by National Resources Committee, 1938.)

ford, Whiting, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Mishawaka, Peru, and Terre Haute.

The reasons for the growth and decline of the cities are partly local and partly general. Most city families now are distinctly smaller than the average family of the last generation. Another general cause is the spread of the population into surrounding territory. For example, although Indianapolis' population increased at a relatively high rate, the rest of Marion County increased at four times the city's rate. Similarly, although Evansville itself lost, the rest of Vanderburgh County doubled in population between 1930 and 1940.

Indianapolis' growth was greater in numbers between 1930 and 1940 than that of all the other thirty-four larger cities combined, with the exception of Gary. Moreover, it was relatively large as compared with most American cities. For the first time in the nation's history, many sizable cities lost population. In contrast with Indianapolis with a gain of six per cent, many other cities gained less than one-half of one per cent. Examples are Chicago, 0.2; Cincinnati, 0.4; Seattle, 0.4; Buffalo, 0.4; Tulsa, 0.3.

Decline in birthrate. The sharp decline in the birthrate is revealed by the number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 white women. In 1840 there were about 950; in 1860 about 750; in 1880, about 550; in 1900, about 450; in 1920, about 350; in 1940, about 250. By 1940 the birth rate had declined sufficiently so that, despite a large decline in the death rate, the net reproductive rate had declined slightly below that required to maintain the population stationary in size; it was 98 instead of the required 100. The urban population had a rate of 86; the rural non-farm one of 119; the rural farm one of 115. Between the 1930 and 1940 censuses, the reproductive rate of the rural farm average declined from 139 to 115, which was nearly twice the national average decline, and was notably exceeded only by the New England States, New York, Michigan, Virginia and Oklahoma. Figure 13 shows the regional contrasts in Indiana in the birthrate. Figure 14 shows "The plane of living."

Finally, the population of Indiana has increased notably, become largely native Hoosier, spread over the State and into many other states, become increasingly urban, and reduced its birthrate to below the level required for a stationary population. Likewise, about a fourth of the counties of the State, containing more than half of the population, have acquired a standard of living above the national average.³

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