

THE TREND OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, NATURAL INCREASE AND MIGRATION
IN THE RURAL POPULATION OF OHIO

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The current interest in population and its relation to the problems of economic readjustment makes this study of the recent trends in the population of Ohio seem timely. Births, deaths, natural increase and migration are fundamental factors in determining the population pattern of a state. Since birth registration has been effective in Ohio for 20 years, the present study is concerned particularly with that period, although the registration of deaths has been compulsory since 1909. It is suggested that this report will be found more useful if used in connection with the more general study of population trends in Ohio made by P. G. Beck.⁽¹⁾

The Trend of Births

The compulsory registration of births in Ohio did not begin until 1915. In 1910 the number of registered births amounted to 100,969, but subsequent fluctuations prior to 1915 make it appear that registration was far from complete. In 1915 the total registration of births amounted to 105,901. From that point, the number increased to what was probably the all-time high point of 132,048 in 1924, with fluctuations in 1919 and in 1922, resulting from the war activities of 1918 and the economic depression of 1921. After 1924, the number of births declined steadily to a low point of 95,962 in 1933. Since that time only slight recovery has occurred. Urban births followed very closely the trend of the total.

In 1910 the number of rural⁽²⁾ births registered was 48,951. The number fell sharply to 1912, suggesting under enumeration, and recovered to 44,106 in 1915. Since that date, the course of rural births has been much more uniform

(1) Beck, P. G., Recent Trends in the Rural Population of Ohio. Ohio Agri. Exp. Station, Bull. 533.

(2) Births in places of less than 5000 population.

than that of urban births. The high point of 1921 was followed by a steady decline to 1934, a decline much more gradual than that of urban births, however. See Table 1.

During the period under consideration the crude rural birth rate⁽³⁾ fell at least 25 per cent. The average birth rate for the years 1909-1911, a period when the registration of rural births was admittedly incomplete, was 20.7. The actual rate was undoubtedly higher. During the period, 1932-1934, the average rate was 15.1, based upon a population estimate that was probably too high. Indications are that subsequent years in the near future will show similar or lower rates. See Table 6.

During this period the decline in the rural birth rate was general throughout the state. Generally speaking, the counties that possessed rural birth rates above the average in 1915 had rates above the average in 1933, and vice versa. Both 20 years ago and now the highest rural birth rates occurred in groups of counties in Southern, Eastern, and Northeastern Ohio. Certain counties have shown very little decline during the last 20 years, however. Among these are Adams, Jackson, Gallia, Pike, Hocking, Holmes, Scioto, Shelby, and Ross. Eight counties had a rural birth rate of 20 or above during the three-year period 1929-31. These were Holmes, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, and Shelby. Five of these counties are located in Southern Ohio and have received considerable immigrant population from Kentucky and West Virginia.

Twenty-two counties showed a higher birth rate for the period 1932-34 than for the period 1929-31. Since a majority of these counties are located in the southeastern portion of the State where apparently migration to the rural districts has occurred since 1929, and since in computing these rates population estimates have been used, it seems probable that the actual rates are lower than they appear to be.

(3) Number of births per 1000 population.

It should also be noted that both rural and urban birth rates are affected by the fact that births have been registered where they occur instead of according to the residence of the parents. Beck⁽⁴⁾ found that, for the year 1930, the crude rural birth rate for the State was raised from 16.0 to 17.6 and the urban rate lowered from 18.5 to 17.7 when births were reallocated according to the residence of the parents. It is, of course, impossible to state the influence of this factor throughout the period under consideration. The assumption is, however, that more rural births occurred in urban hospitals during the decade, 1920 to 1930, than occurred there either before or after.

The Trend of Deaths

Ohio entered the registration area for deaths in 1909, and for that reason fairly reliable figures may be obtained since that date. Since that time the number of deaths in the State has been gradually increasing. The number rose from 65,532 in 1910 to 81,306 in 1929, the highest point recorded except for 1918 when the epidemic of influenza carried the total to 93,965. The trend of urban deaths has closely paralleled the trend of the total. The number of rural deaths, on the other hand, has remained relatively constant during the period under consideration, even showing some slight decline. See Table 2.

The crude rural death rate⁽⁵⁾ has showed a slight but steady decline since 1910. The average rate for the period, 1909-1911, was 12.3, but by 1932-34 the rate had fallen to 11.2. This decline in the general death rate may be attributed largely to the decline in the number and rate of infant deaths. The number of infant deaths declined from 17.5 per cent of all deaths in 1910 to 6.9 per cent in 1933. During the same period the infant mortality rate fell from 107 deaths per 1000 births, the average for the three-year period 1909-1911, to a low of 55 deaths per 1000 births during the three year period 1932-1934. During the

(4) Op. cit., pp. 25,

(5) Number of deaths per 1000 population.

same period the rate for all deaths except infant deaths fell from 11.2 to 10.3. Thus, it is clear that the decrease in infant mortality has been largely responsible for the decline in the general death rate.

Among the counties, few marked changes have occurred in the general death rate of the rural population during the last 25 years. Only five counties had an average rate of 15 or higher during the three-year period 1909-11. They were Athens, Erie, Gallia, Montgomery, and Summit. By 1929-31, there were four such counties: Athens, Highland, Montgomery, and Morgan. Marked declines during the period were noted in Gallia, Jefferson, Lucas, Portago, Scioto, Summit, and Trumbull counties. See Table 8.

The Trend of Natural Increase

The natural increase⁽⁶⁾ of the population of Ohio amounted to 39,831 during the year 1915. Imperfect registration of births before that time makes it impossible to say what the surplus of births over deaths actually was. Even in 1915 it is probable that the registration of deaths was more accurate than the registration of births, and hence, the natural increase may have been greater than the figures indicate. This natural increase mounted to a high of 63,760 in 1921 after which gradual decline steadily reduced the number to 22,910 in 1933.

In the urban population, natural increase reached a peak of 40,644 in 1924, and after that declined to 14,716 in 1933. In the rural population, natural increase reached 23,526 in 1921 and after that declined steadily to 7,858 in 1934.

The natural increase of the population is now apparently somewhat less than half what it was 25 years ago, and less than two-thirds what it was 20 years ago. See Table 6.

Among the counties, three had more rural deaths than births during the three-year period, 1914-16. Two of these, Erie and Montgomery continued so until

(6) Surplus of births over deaths.

the present. The three-year average, 1932-34, showed nine counties in which the number of deaths was greater than the number of births in the rural population.

During the period, 1915 to 1930, the decline in the rate of natural increase in the rural population was general throughout the counties. Only a few scattered counties showed increases. Two remained stationary. Thirty-two counties experienced declines of 50 per cent or more. These were well scattered throughout the state. In general, it may be said that the geographic distribution of natural increase in 1930 followed the same pattern as in 1915. In both cases the highest rates of natural increase were to be found in the most rural portions of the State, particularly in the northwestern and southeastern counties, while the lowest rates were to be found in the more urbanized counties of the northeastern, central and southwestern portions of the State.

After observing the low rates of natural increase in many counties, the reader may well raise the question whether the rural population of certain Ohio counties is reproducing itself. According to the results of an analysis of the birth data for the year 1930⁽⁷⁾ the rural population of the entire group of northeastern counties located in the triangle from Lake Erie south to Carroll and Columbiana was not reproducing itself. The same was true for the southwestern group of counties bordered by Brown, Fayette, Clark, and Preble. A considerable group of central Ohio counties was approximately at replacement level. Since 1930, the birth rate has declined considerably, and while no accurate measure is possible at this time, it appears evident that the number of counties in which the rural population is not permanently replacing itself is now greater than in 1930. Natural increase remains highest in those counties where immigration from Kentucky and West Virginia has occurred, and where certain religious and culture groups, such as the Amish and the German Catholic, predominate.

(7) Beck, P. G., op. cit., pp. 13, 27.

The Trend of Migration

During the entire period, 1910-1930, there was heavy migration of population from the rural districts of Ohio. Most of this migration, which was greater during the decade, 1910-20, than during the following decade, apparently found its destination in the cities of Ohio. With available data it is not possible to trace inter-county migrations. It is possible only to state which counties experienced a net gain of rural population as a result of migration and which counties suffered a loss. On this basis, it may be said that the geographic pattern of the counties experiencing gain or loss did not vary significantly during these two decades. That is to say, counties with growing metropolitan centers were most likely to show a net increase from migration. Very few other counties showed anything but net loss. Because of the inaccuracy of birth registration before 1915, it is unsafe to give figures for each decade. However, the gain or loss by county, 1915-1930, may be found in Table 9. During this period the natural increase of the rural population is estimated to be 251,741 of which 172,070, or 68 per cent, was lost either by migration or by incorporation of villages as cities.

Not all of the loss to the rural population by means of "migration" resulted from persons "moving" from county and village to city. Some of the loss resulted from places of less than 5000 population becoming places of more than 5000 population. This means that the entire population of such places was transferred automatically from the rural to the urban classification without any movement on the part of the people. Between 1910 and 1920, thirty-two such places became cities, and only one city declined in size sufficiently to become rural instead of urban. This would suggest that 155,000 people were transferred from a rural to an urban classification by a purely formal process. On the other hand since these places were growing centers, some of the growth was undoubtedly the result of migration from the surrounding rural territory. Furthermore, more than half of these places were located in the neighborhood of metropolitan centers and, hence,

their growth was mainly the result either of migration from the rural districts, or of overflow from the larger centers.

In only 16 counties did the rural population show a net increase from migration during the period, 1915 to 1930. These counties gained a total of 111,286 persons in this manner. Nine of them were located in northeastern Ohio and six in southwestern Ohio. Thus the counties with a low natural increase were enabled to grow considerably as a result of net migration from without.

During this same 15 year period, a total of 72 counties suffered a net loss to the rural population as a result of migration. These counties lost a total of 283,356 persons. The losses in these counties varied greatly. In general, it may be said that the heaviest losses were experienced by those counties possessing the highest rates of natural increase. Thus, a total of 169,307 persons was lost by 27 counties, each losing 4000 or more each. Eleven of these, located in northwestern Ohio,⁽⁸⁾ lost a total of 67,425 persons. Sixteen others, located in southeastern Ohio,⁽⁹⁾ lost a total of 101,882 persons. Other counties lost smaller numbers. Certain counties, such as Ashtabula, Geauga, Greene, and Warren experienced only slight changes (under 350) as a result of migration.

It follows from these data that certain counties gained in rural population during the period, 1915-1930, as a result of both natural increase and net migration. That is, they may be regarded as having retained all of their natural increase and as having absorbed additional population from without. Such counties may be called areas of absorption. On the other hand, certain counties experienced a net loss from migration but the loss amounted to less than the natural increase. Such counties may be called areas of dispersion. Finally, there were counties in which the net loss from migration not only equalled but excelled the natural increase of the rural population. These counties may be called areas of depopulation.

(8) Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Hancock, Van Wert, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Shelby, Darke.

(9) Clinton, Highland, Brown, Adams, Jackson, Gallia, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, Hocking, Perry, Washington, Monroe, Noble, Guernsey, Belmont.

During the period, 1915 to 1930, there were 16 counties that may be called counties of Absorption; 21 were counties of Dispersion and 51 were counties of Depopulation. The areas of absorption and dispersion were located chiefly in the northeastern and southwestern sections and those of depopulation in the northwestern, central and southeastern sections. See Chart V.

Relation of Population Trends to Resettlement Possibilities

In view of the interest in the resettlement of certain elements of the rural population, it is well to keep in mind that population and its trends constitute an important factor to be kept in mind when attempting to solve the problems connected with such resettlement. Before selecting an area for the infiltration of additional population, one should be familiar not only with the land resources and the prevailing ratio of population to the land in the territory under consideration, but should also know the trends of natural increase and of migration in the same area. The poorest area into which to infiltrate new population is one in which there is a high natural increase which shows little disposition to migrate in the face of a relatively high ratio of population to the land resources. By contrast, the most favorable sort of territory for the infiltration of additional population is one in which the prevailing ratio of population to the land resources is low, and the natural increase in population is either low or the rate of emigration is high, or both. With these points in mind, let us consider the situation in the various counties of Ohio.

During the three-year period, 1929-1931, there were 29 counties in which the rural population possessed a natural increase rate of less than 3.0 persons per thousand per year. This is a very low rate of natural increase. Five of these counties had a negative natural increase. Furthermore, all of these counties but three had a natural increase of less than 6 per 1000 for the three-year period, 1914-1916. Four additional counties may be added to the list, making 34, because

they have had a natural increase of less than 5 persons per 1000 for the last 20 years.

From this list of 34 counties possessing low natural increase rates, it is probable that certain ones should be dropped from consideration at once because of poor land resources, or because of the fact that they constitute areas of absorption and have a high ratio of population to the land. Such counties are Ashtabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Portage, Lorain, Erie, Stark, Carroll, Harrison, Morgan, Meigs, Franklin, Clark, Montgomery, Warren, Butler, Clermont, Brown and Highland. This leaves for consideration 13 counties which have now, and have had for 20 years, low rates of natural increase in the rural population, a low ratio of children per 1000 women 20-44 years of age, and also a high percentage of the rural population above the age of 44 years. These counties are Clinton, Greene, Preble, Champaign, Logan, Union, Marion, Morrow, Knox, Licking, Ashland, Huron and Geauga. Geauga may be regarded as a questionable area because it is wholly surrounded by the heavy absorptive areas of northeastern Ohio. With the exception of Greene, all of the remaining 12 counties have been areas of depopulation since 1915. Greene has been a county of dispersion. See Chart V.

In designating these 12 counties, there is no disposition to state that these are the areas most favorable for rural resettlement in Ohio. It is not the function of this bulletin to select such areas. Obviously many additional factors must be considered before final statement could be made. The authors desire merely to point out here that natural increase of the population, age distribution and migration tendencies are important factors to be considered when selecting such areas. In Ohio the following tentative criteria appear to be important. They apply to the 12 counties enumerated above. First, thirty per cent or more of the rural population is above the age of 44 years. Second, there is a low ratio (say under 575) of children under 5 years per 1000 women 20-44. Third, the natural increase is less than 5 per 1000, and has been so for a period

of 20 years. Fourth, the migration since 1915 has served to depopulate the territory. It seems likely that it is into areas such as these that population pressure in less favorable places will soon bring a normal infiltration of people.

Thousands

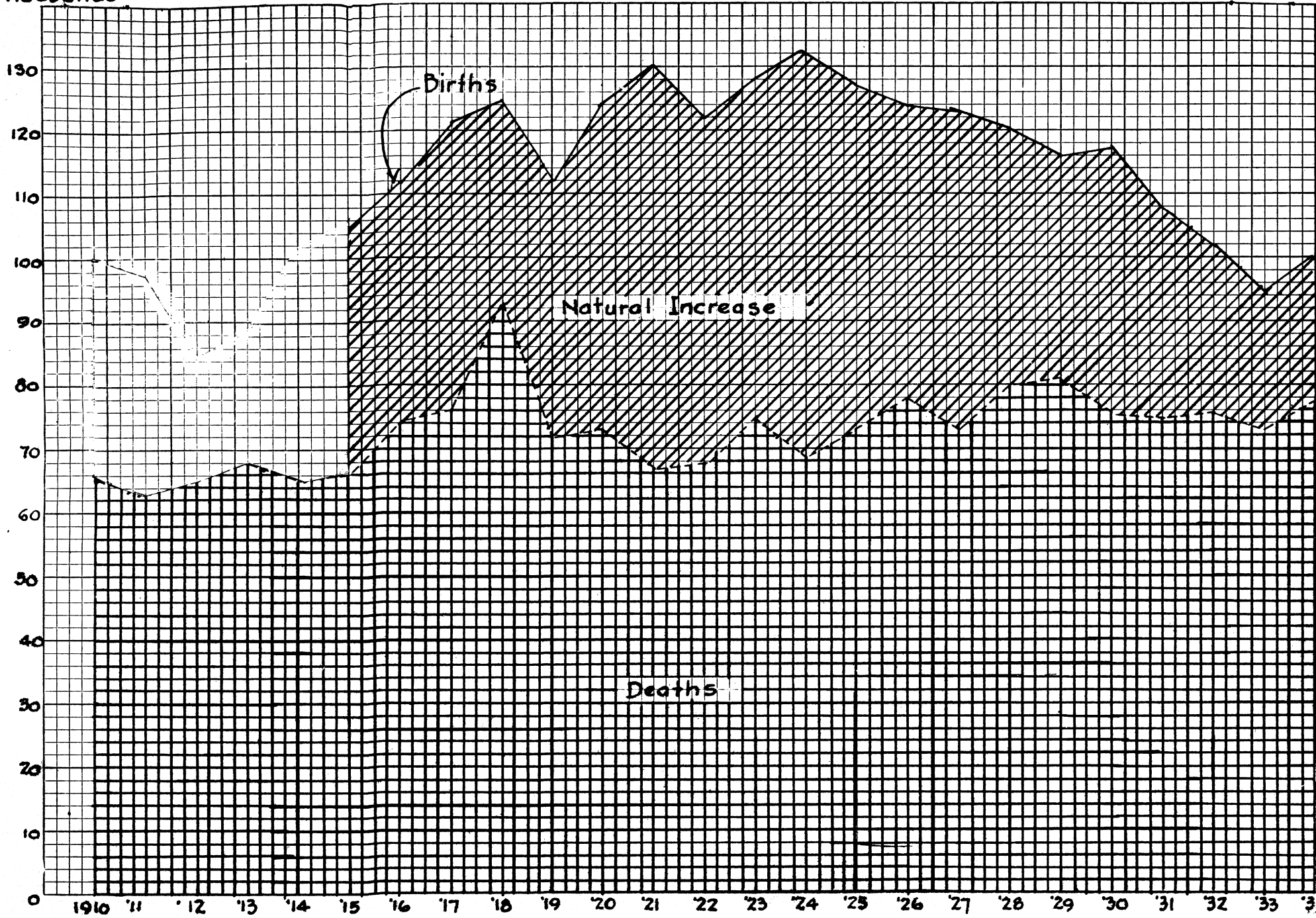


CHART I.- TOTAL BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE IN OHIO, 1910-1934.

Thousands

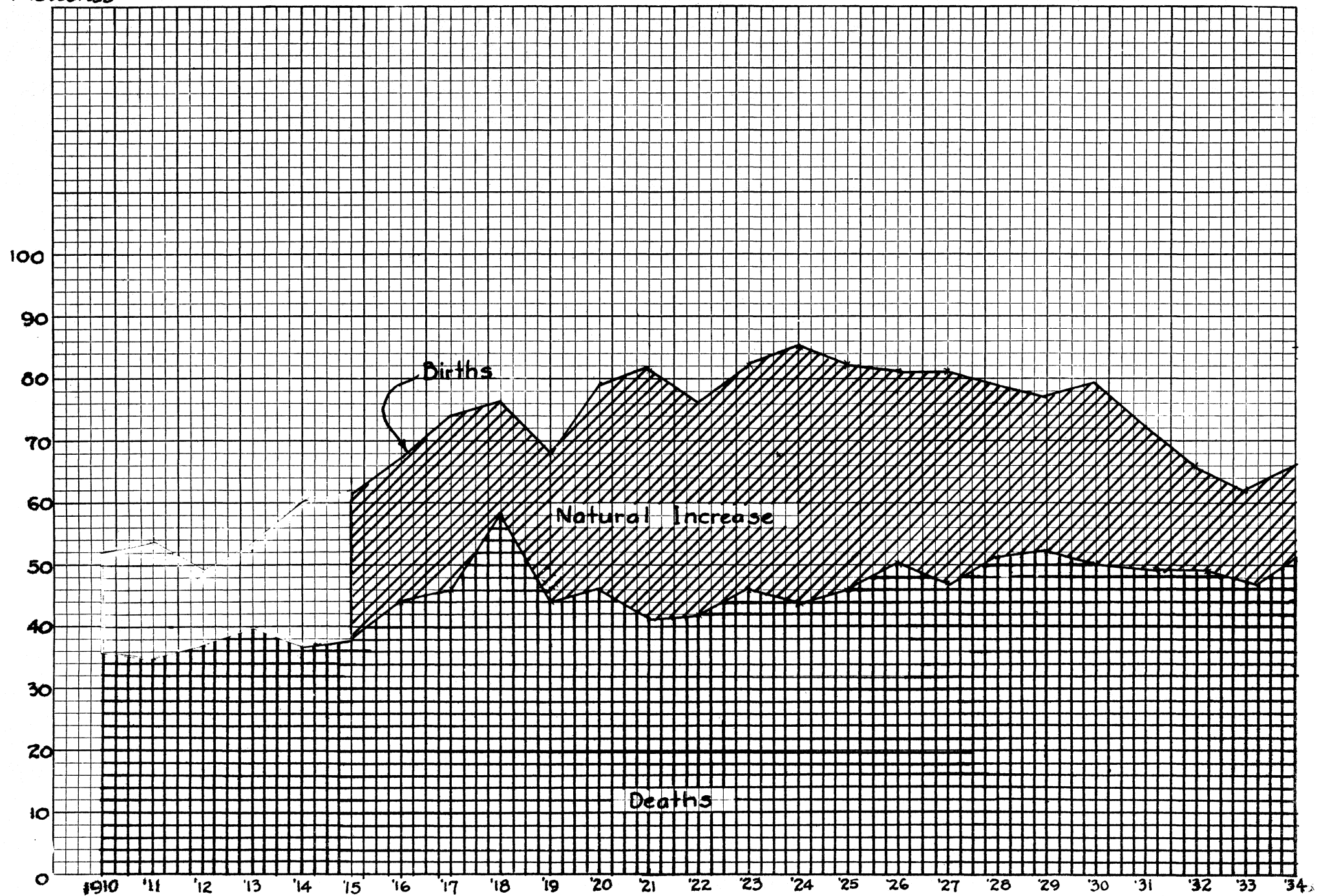


CHART II.- TOTAL BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE IN THE URBAN POPULATION OF OHIO, 1910 TO 1934

Thousands

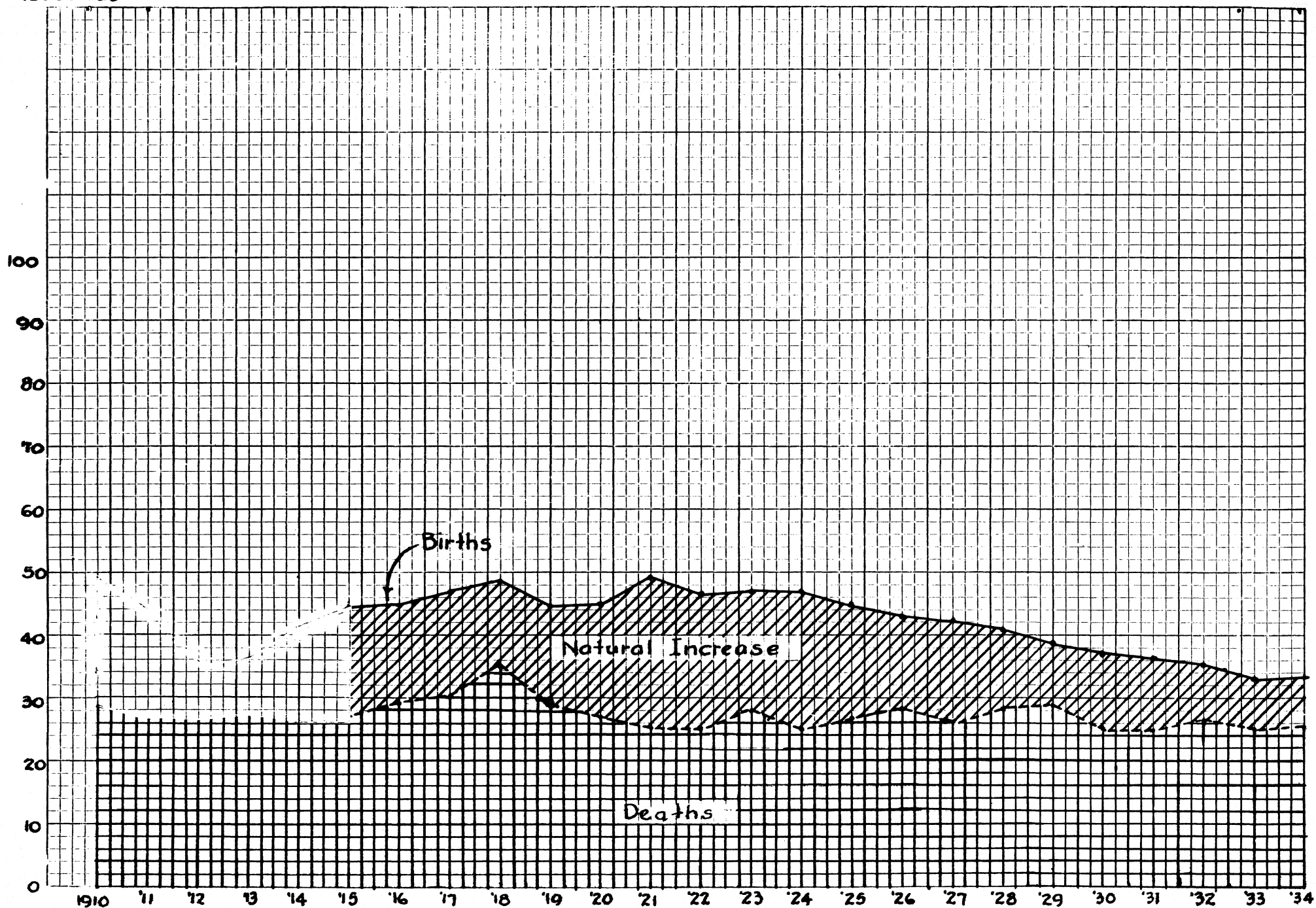


CHART III.- TOTAL BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE IN THE RURAL POPULATION OF OHIO, 1910-1934.

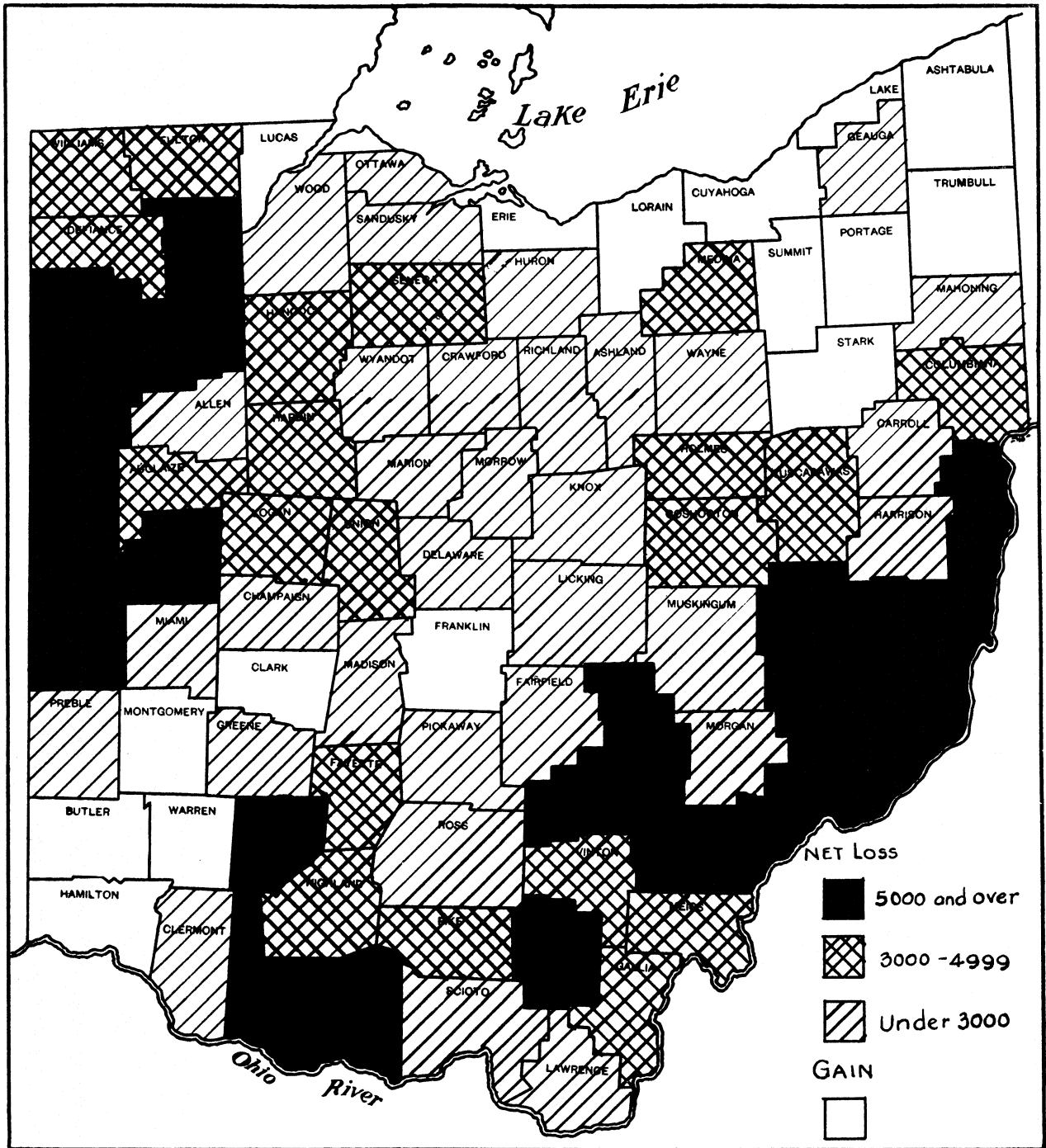


CHART IV, NET LOSS OR GAIN TO THE RURAL POPULATION FROM
MIGRATION, 1915 TO 1930

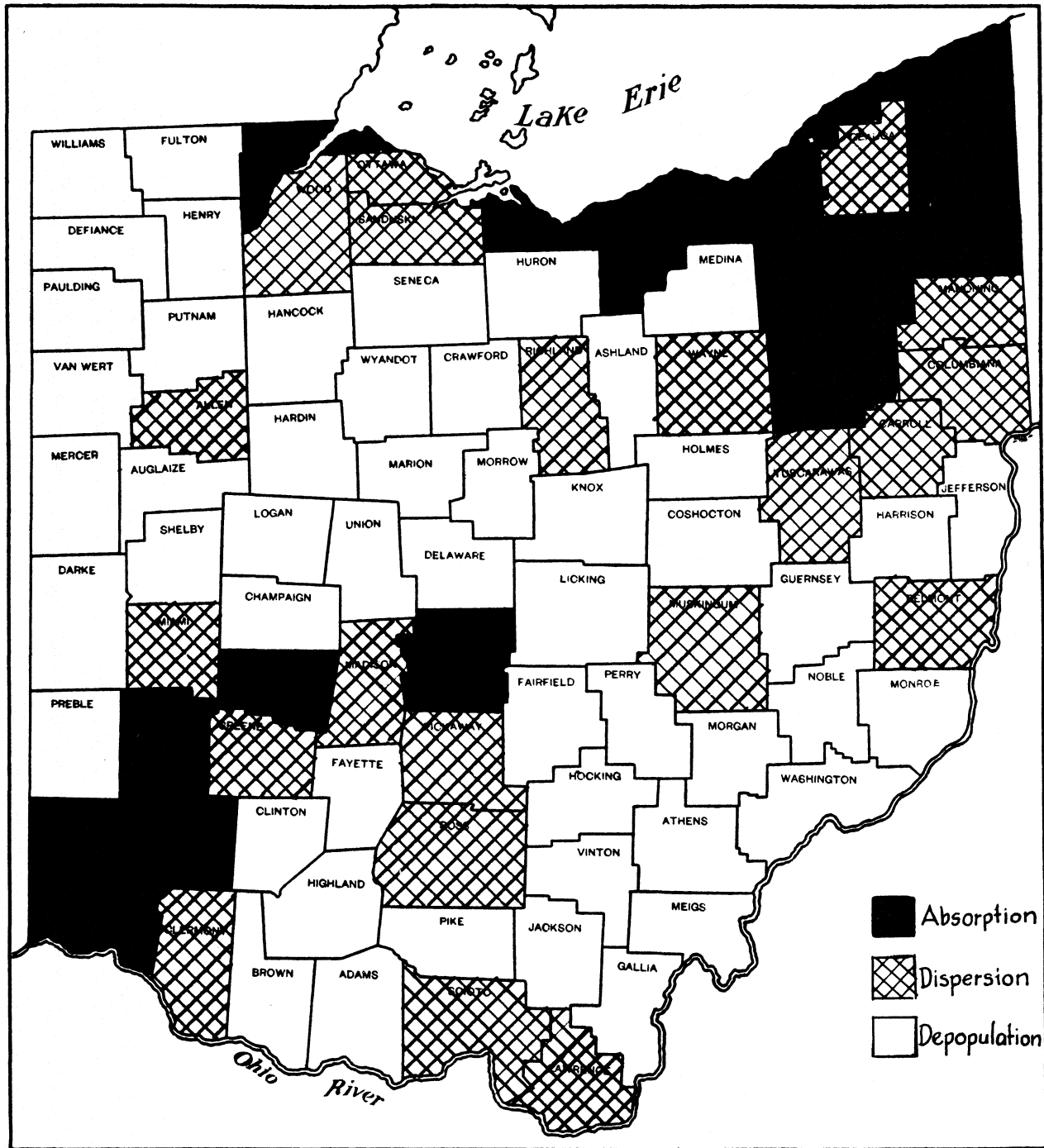


CHART V.- AREAS OF ABSORPTION, DISPERSION AND DEPOPULATION IN THE RURAL POPULATION OF OHIO, 1915 TO 1930.

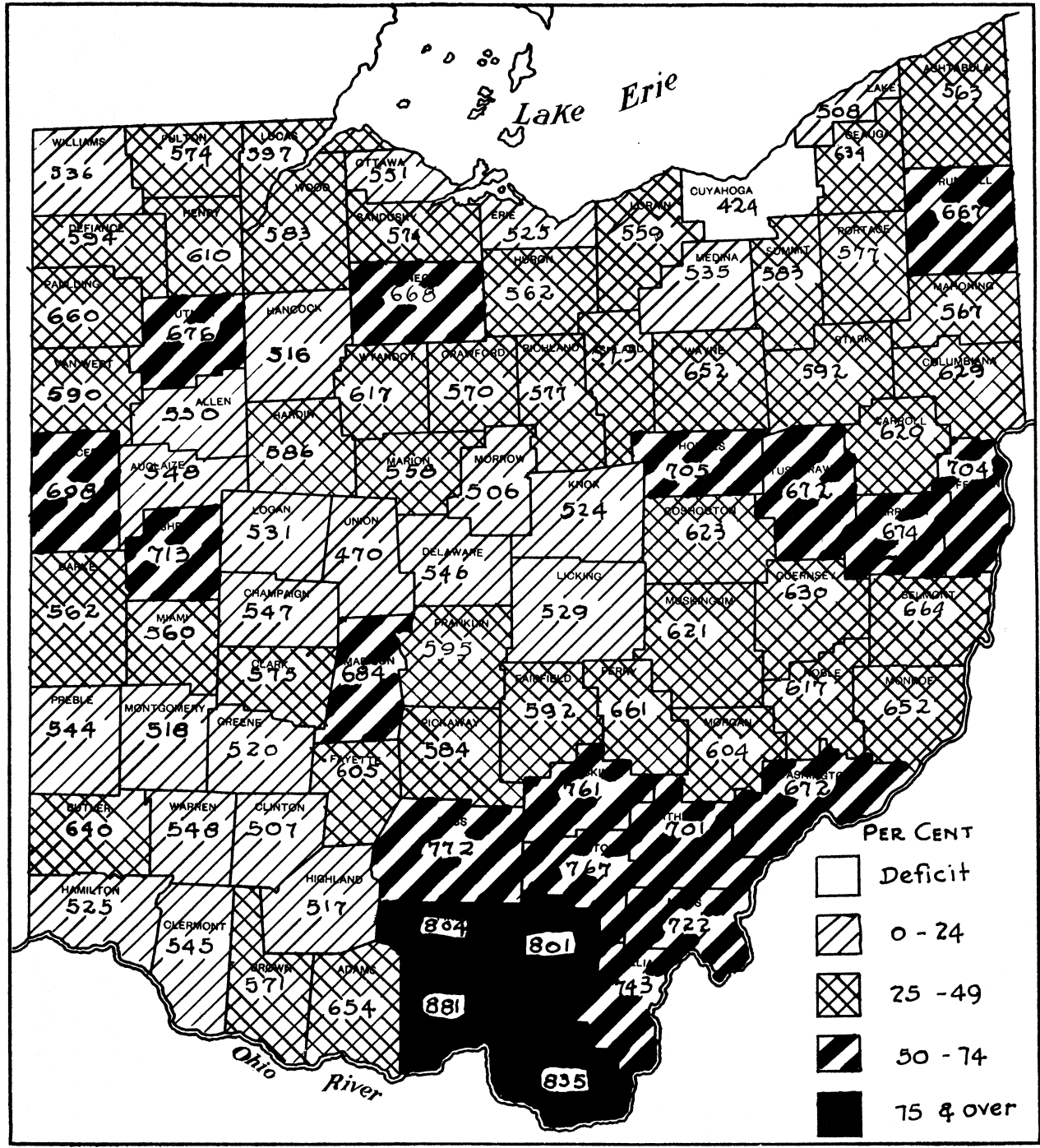


CHART VI.- NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE PER 1000 WOMEN 20 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE IN THE RURAL POPULATION OF OHIO, BY COUNTIES, 1930. CROSS HACHURES INDICATE PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 ABOVE REPLACEMENT NEEDS OF THE POPULATION.

Table 1.- Number of Births in Ohio, 1915-1934
by Rural and Urban

Year	Total	Rural*	Urban
1915	105,901	44,106	61,795
1916	112,939	44,977	67,962
1917	121,804	47,285	74,519
1918	124,629	48,412	76,217
1919	112,719	44,320	68,399
1920	124,303	44,873	79,430
1921	130,860	49,449	81,411
1922	122,939	46,184	76,755
1923	128,785	46,303	82,482
1924	132,048	46,973	85,075
1925	127,358	45,162	82,196
1926	124,258	43,158	81,100
1927	123,425	42,366	81,059
1928	120,488	41,211	79,277
1929	116,433	38,728	77,705
1930	117,611	37,767	79,844
1931	108,276	36,048	72,228
1932	102,184	35,730	66,454
1933	95,962	33,685	62,277
1934	100,161	33,706	66,455
1935	98,319	--	--

* All places under 5000 population.

Table 2.- Number of Deaths in Ohio, 1910-1934
by Rural and Urban

Year	Total	Rural*	Urban
1910	65,532	29,121	36,411
1911	63,385	27,743	35,642
1912	65,411	27,874	37,537
1913	68,399	28,078	40,321
1914	65,077	27,136	37,941
1915	66,070	27,429	38,641
1916	74,230	29,603	44,627
1917	76,893	30,064	46,829
1918	93,965	35,616	58,349
1919	72,592	28,323	44,269
1920	73,846	27,259	46,587
1921	67,100	25,923	41,177
1922	68,019	25,872	42,147
1923	75,066	28,164	46,902
1924	69,912	25,481	44,431
1925	73,549	26,681	46,868
1926	78,675	28,261	50,414
1927	73,466	26,031	47,435
1928	80,146	28,306	51,840
1929	81,306	28,753	52,553
1930	76,216	25,907	50,309
1931	75,500	25,813	49,687
1932	76,216	26,941	49,275
1933	73,052	25,491	47,561
1934	77,076	25,848	51,228
1935	76,974	--	--

* All places under 5000 population.

Table 3.- Total Births, Deaths, and Natural Population Increase in Ohio,
1915-1934

Year	Total Births	Total Deaths	Natural Increase (Column 2, Minus Column 3)
1	2	3	4
1915	105,901	66,070	39,831
1916	112,939	74,230	38,709
1917	121,804	76,893	44,911
1918	124,629	93,965	30,664
1919	112,719	72,592	40,127
1920	124,303	73,846	50,457
1921	130,860	67,100	63,760
1922	122,939	68,019	54,920
1923	128,785	75,066	53,719
1924	132,048	69,912	62,136
1925	127,358	73,549	53,809
1926	124,258	78,675	45,583
1927	123,425	73,466	49,959
1928	120,488	80,146	40,342
1929	116,433	81,306	35,127
1930	117,611	76,216	41,395
1931	108,276	75,500	32,776
1932	102,184	76,216	25,968
1933	95,962	73,052	22,910
1934	100,161	77,076	23,085

Table 4.- Total Urban Births, Deaths, and Natural Population Increase
in Ohio, 1915-1934

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase (Column 2 minus Column 3)
1	2	3	4
1915	61,795	38,641	23,154
1916	67,962	44,627	23,335
1917	74,519	46,829	27,690
1918	76,217	58,349	17,868
1919	68,399	44,269	24,130
1920	79,430	46,587	32,843
1921	91,411	41,177	40,234
1922	76,755	42,147	34,608
1923	82,482	46,902	35,580
1924	85,075	44,431	40,644
1925	82,196	46,868	35,328
1926	81,100	50,414	30,686
1927	81,059	47,435	33,624
1928	79,277	51,840	27,437
1929	77,705	52,553	25,152
1930	79,844	50,309	29,535
1931	72,228	49,687	22,541
1932	66,454	49,275	17,179
1933	62,277	47,561	14,716
1934	66,455	51,228	15,227

Table 5.- Total Rural* Births, Deaths, and Natural Population Increase
In Ohio, 1915-1934

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase (Column 2 Minus Column 3)
1	2	3	4
1915	44,106	27,429	16,677
1916	44,977	29,603	15,374
1917	47,285	30,064	17,221
1918	48,412	35,616	12,796
1919	44,320	28,323	15,997
1920	44,873	27,259	17,614
1921	49,449	25,923	23,526
1922	46,184	25,872	20,312
1923	46,303	28,164	18,139
1924	46,973	25,481	21,492
1925	45,162	26,681	18,481
1926	43,158	28,261	14,897
1927	42,366	26,031	16,335
1928	41,211	28,306	12,905
1929	38,728	28,753	9,975
1930	37,767	25,907	11,860
1931	36,048	25,813	10,235
1932	35,730	26,941	8,789
1933	33,685	25,491	8,194
1934	33,706	25,848	7,858

* All places under 5000 population.

Table 6.- Average Birth, Death and Natural Increase Rates
 For The Rural* Population of Ohio,
 for Specified Periods

Specified Period	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Natural Increase Rate per 1,000 Population
1914-1916	18.9	12.1	6.8
1919-1921	20.2	11.9	8.3
1924-1926	19.2	11.4	7.8
1929-1931	16.0	11.5	4.5
1932-1934**	15.1	11.2	4.1

* Under 5000 population.

** Population estimate based upon 1920-1930 rate of increase.

Table 7.- Average Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in the Rural Population of Ohio for Certain Specified Periods, by Counties

County	1914-1916			1919-1921			1924-1926			1929-1931			1932-1934		
	Births	Deaths	Nat. Iner.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Iner.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Iner.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Iner.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Iner.
Adams	461	291	170	433	286	147	420	251	169	390	252	138	428	259	169
Allon	494	303	191	458	296	162	439	274	165	377	299	78	337	327	10
Ashland	313	193	120	280	177	103	262	200	62	207	177	30	212	181	31
Ashtabula	572	470	102	601	456	145	596	482	114	585	490	95	571	513	58
Athens	877	498	379	868	503	365	839	459	380	593	483	110	579	448	131
Auglaize	374	204	170	370	180	190	341	171	170	296	188	108	262	173	89
Belmont	1395	682	713	1603	713	890	1698	679	1019	1119	614	505	1042	607	435
Brown	383	292	91	430	274	156	392	282	110	305	280	25	309	268	41
Butler	387	314	73	362	263	99	359	282	77	349	328	21	314	320	-6
Carroll	269	181	88	279	172	107	296	159	137	208	163	45	223	155	68
Champaign	284	242	42	307	213	94	313	220	93	291	232	59	310	251	59
Clark	278	259	19	350	285	65	267	262	5	286	300	-14	242	298	-56
Clermont	430	449	-19	486	395	91	520	364	156	453	403	50	456	428	28
Clinton	336	295	41	330	229	101	277	206	71	215	203	12	223	197	26
Columbiana	834	494	340	759	466	293	703	390	313	574	418	156	555	402	153
Coshocton	346	211	135	399	226	173	344	206	138	307	192	115	299	182	117
Crawford	327	201	126	322	199	123	321	207	114	268	179	89	257	187	70
Cuyahoga	820	737	83	1154	829	325	1207	935	272	659	787	-128	290	620	-330
Darke	755	413	342	781	396	385	620	344	276	513	281	232	489	309	180
Defiance	268	161	107	328	180	148	302	163	139	244	154	90	232	149	83
Delaware	293	203	90	300	188	112	250	186	64	318	225	93	296	226	70
Erie	298	353	-55	258	319	-61	228	294	-66	173	241	-68	154	242	-88
Fairfield	469	284	185	501	267	234	472	264	208	374	274	100	356	245	111
Fayette	258	146	112	261	140	121	260	135	125	198	150	48	214	138	76
Franklin	806	577	229	882	602	280	946	651	295	826	685	141	708	612	96
Fulton	521	285	236	513	305	208	466	271	195	432	289	143	400	286	114
Gallia	309	191	118	332	204	128	315	181	134	303	168	135	300	184	116
Geauga	235	200	35	237	183	54	236	173	63	189	181	8	189	199	-10
Greene	352	268	84	387	265	122	361	260	101	331	245	86	283	233	50
Guernsey	513	318	195	627	323	304	586	292	294	415	279	136	373	261	112

Table 7.- Average Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in the Rural Population of Ohio
for Certain Specified Periods, by Counties (cont.)

County	1914-1916			1919-1921			1924-1926			1929-1931			1932-1934		
	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.
Hamilton	986	682	304	1081	617	464	1162	648	514	1181	624	557	923	757	166
Hancock	423	218	205	398	178	220	334	194	140	270	206	64	266	200	66
Hardin	416	258	158	424	251	173	389	232	157	335	213	122	326	212	114
Harrison	279	224	55	322	241	81	379	235	144	299	223	76	318	226	92
Henry	545	236	309	555	245	310	512	259	253	412	235	177	390	224	166
Highland	415	344	71	492	357	135	423	351	72	380	394	-14	402	348	54
Hocking	465	262	203	418	193	225	403	154	249	269	146	123	310	142	168
Holmes	338	189	149	402	202	200	410	188	222	368	185	183	372	180	192
Huron	360	258	102	420	267	153	370	240	130	344	298	46	337	271	66
Jackson	338	187	151	340	181	159	399	149	250	282	183	99	303	157	146
Jefferson	855	498	357	874	485	389	1239	514	725	794	399	395	636	327	309
Knox	351	234	117	363	222	141	306	223	83	229	223	6	220	243	-23
Lake	282	219	63	411	237	174	422	239	183	319	268	51	297	274	23
Lawrence	529	319	210	625	330	295	672	313	359	591	301	290	590	281	309
Licking	504	354	150	477	342	135	449	334	115	368	327	41	350	345	5
Logan	354	250	104	371	251	120	313	244	69	291	257	34	282	238	44
Lorain	586	378	208	591	372	219	569	391	178	448	380	68	401	423	-22
Lucas	615	282	333	722	314	408	871	328	543	811	385	426	636	367	269
Madison	412	209	203	399	244	155	409	231	178	364	248	116	319	239	80
Mahoning	987	530	457	955	460	495	758	411	347	564	401	163	446	385	61
Marion	254	181	73	270	154	116	241	162	79	198	172	26	181	165	16
Medina	456	306	150	514	301	213	533	350	183	389	296	93	306	270	36
Meigs	427	329	98	518	276	242	440	292	148	358	305	53	368	252	116
Mercer	610	278	332	607	282	325	588	268	320	485	277	208	459	271	188
Miami	478	318	160	544	279	265	476	321	155	421	302	119	398	304	94
Monroe	446	222	224	405	227	178	392	203	189	319	222	97	336	221	115
Montgomery	884	1052	-168	963	1000	-37	1048	1134	-86	827	978	-151	592	784	-192
Morgan	261	205	56	281	180	101	237	194	43	224	218	6	242	200	42
Morrow	293	227	66	286	200	86	231	189	42	207	193	14	229	181	48
Muskingum	509	372	137	507	310	197	553	327	226	453	307	146	397	322	75

Table 7.- Average Number of Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in the Rural Population of Ohio for Certain Specified Periods, by Counties (cont.)

County	1914-1916			1919-1921			1924-1926			1929-1931			1932-1934		
	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.
Noble	318	203	115	325	180	145	304	169	135	213	153	60	266	161	105
Ottawa	519	248	271	469	251	218	485	253	232	385	259	126	325	243	82
Paulding	460	186	274	385	209	176	317	165	152	255	157	98	269	166	103
Perry	758	372	386	820	353	467	684	331	353	495	312	183	435	332	103
Pickaway	408	231	177	399	231	168	389	226	163	330	293	37	295	251	44
Pike	271	173	98	323	184	139	327	170	157	330	177	153	334	160	174
Portage	393	329	64	442	296	146	380	272	108	325	264	61	292	277	15
Proble	364	289	75	421	265	156	390	261	129	340	282	58	322	265	57
Putnam	720	304	416	680	274	406	627	269	358	479	243	236	446	232	214
Richland	438	318	120	390	253	137	417	265	152	367	288	79	371	273	98
Ross	539	315	224	609	328	281	583	308	275	565	331	234	562	332	230
Sandusky	405	238	167	472	252	220	499	276	223	473	284	189	434	299	135
Scioto	631	326	305	762	329	433	919	354	565	878	350	528	718	306	412
Seneca	529	242	287	439	227	212	400	225	175	341	257	84	311	234	77
Shelby	391	186	205	375	181	194	371	171	200	319	173	146	330	194	136
Stark	844	702	142	1029	748	281	1166	780	386	936	904	32	811	853	-42
Summit	846	537	309	827	487	340	787	419	368	640	353	287	476	372	104
Trumbull	594	458	136	825	450	375	934	477	457	822	486	336	677	467	210
Tuscarawas	884	485	399	778	416	362	833	427	406	758	486	272	686	497	189
Union	362	249	113	397	240	157	326	222	104	268	233	35	259	219	40
Van Wert	400	159	241	379	172	207	306	152	154	246	152	94	224	147	77
Vinton	255	138	117	288	142	146	248	108	140	191	123	68	212	126	86
Warren	413	340	73	500	309	191	436	314	122	443	333	110	399	329	70
Washington	555	338	217	604	328	276	538	333	205	484	306	178	465	323	142
Wayne	631	376	255	700	357	343	641	390	251	604	364	240	614	374	240
Williams	462	309	153	494	303	191	442	268	174	373	284	89	360	284	76
Wood	778	441	337	929	457	472	816	433	383	725	422	303	658	444	214
Wyandot	375	228	147	420	214	206	369	209	160	331	230	101	288	224	64

Table 8.- Average Birth, Death, and Natural Increase Rates in the Rural Population of Ohio
For Certain Specified Periods, by Counties

County	1914-1916			1919-1921			1924-1926			1929-1931			1932-1934*		
	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.
Adams	19.6	12.4	7.2	19.4	12.8	6.6	19.7	11.8	7.9	19.2	12.4	6.8	21.7	13.1	8.6
Allen	20.9	12.8	8.1	19.3	12.5	6.8	18.4	11.5	6.9	15.6	12.4	3.2	13.9	13.5	0.4
Ashland	19.9	12.3	7.6	18.2	11.5	6.7	16.8	12.8	4.0	13.1	11.2	1.9	13.4	11.4	2.0
Ashtabula	17.0	14.0	3.0	17.5	13.3	4.2	17.2	13.9	3.3	16.5	13.8	2.7	15.9	14.3	1.6
Athens	23.8	13.5	10.3	23.3	13.5	9.8	24.4	13.4	11.1	18.9	15.4	3.5	19.5	15.1	4.4
Auglaize	19.4	10.6	8.8	20.0	9.7	10.3	19.1	9.6	9.5	17.2	10.9	6.3	15.6	10.3	5.3
Belmont	22.9	11.2	11.7	24.1	10.7	13.4	25.5	10.2	15.3	16.7	9.2	7.5	15.6	9.1	6.5
Brown	16.1	12.3	3.8	19.1	12.2	6.9	18.4	13.2	5.2	15.1	13.9	1.2	15.9	13.8	2.1
Butler	16.9	13.7	3.2	15.0	10.9	4.1	12.7	10.0	2.7	10.9	10.2	0.7	9.1	9.3	-0.2
Carroll	16.9	11.4	5.5	17.5	10.8	6.7	18.5	9.9	8.6	13.0	10.2	2.8	13.8	9.6	4.2
Champaign	15.8	13.5	2.3	17.6	12.2	5.4	18.5	13.0	5.5	17.8	14.2	3.6	19.4	15.7	3.7
Clark	14.1	13.1	1.0	17.6	14.3	3.3	12.6	12.4	0.2	12.9	13.5	-0.6	10.6	13.0	-2.4
Clermont	14.8	15.5	-0.7	17.1	13.9	3.2	17.9	12.5	5.4	15.2	13.5	1.7	15.0	14.1	0.9
Clinton	16.3	14.3	2.0	18.4	12.8	5.6	16.3	12.1	4.2	13.3	12.6	0.7	14.3	12.6	1.7
Columbiana	21.9	13.0	8.9	20.5	12.6	7.9	18.4	10.2	8.2	14.6	10.6	4.0	13.8	10.0	3.8
Coshocton	17.7	10.8	6.9	21.3	12.1	9.2	18.7	11.2	7.5	17.0	10.6	6.4	16.8	10.2	6.6
Crawford	17.7	10.9	6.8	17.6	10.9	6.7	17.9	11.5	6.4	15.2	10.2	5.0	14.7	10.7	4.0
Cuyahoga	15.7	14.1	1.6	21.4	15.4	6.0	22.0	17.0	5.0	11.8	14.1	-2.3	5.2	11.0	-5.8
Darke	21.4	11.7	9.7	22.9	11.6	11.3	19.1	10.6	8.5	16.6	9.1	7.5	16.3	10.3	6.0
Defiance	16.3	9.8	6.5	21.0	11.5	9.5	20.5	11.1	9.4	17.6	11.1	6.5	17.4	11.2	6.2
Delaware	16.6	11.5	5.1	17.4	10.9	6.5	14.5	10.8	3.7	18.4	13.0	5.4	17.0	13.0	4.0
Erie	17.0	20.1	-3.1	15.3	18.9	-3.6	13.3	17.1	-3.8	9.8	13.7	-3.9	8.7	13.7	-5.0
Fairfield	18.1	11.0	7.1	19.5	10.4	9.1	18.4	10.3	8.1	14.8	10.8	4.0	14.1	9.7	4.4
Fayette	18.4	10.4	8.0	19.4	10.4	9.0	20.2	10.5	9.7	16.1	12.2	3.9	18.0	11.6	6.4
Franklin	18.4	13.2	5.2	18.6	12.7	5.9	18.2	12.5	5.7	14.5	12.0	2.5	11.8	10.2	1.6
Fulton	22.0	12.0	10.0	21.9	13.0	8.9	19.9	11.6	8.3	18.4	12.3	6.1	17.1	12.2	4.9
Gallia	16.6	10.3	6.3	19.4	11.9	7.5	19.0	10.9	8.1	19.1	10.6	8.5	19.3	11.8	7.5
Geauga	15.9	13.5	2.4	15.8	12.2	3.6	15.5	11.4	4.1	12.2	11.7	0.5	12.2	12.8	-0.6
Greene	16.3	12.4	3.9	17.5	12.0	5.5	16.1	11.6	4.5	14.6	10.8	3.8	12.3	10.1	2.2
Guernsey	16.1	10.0	6.1	19.6	10.1	9.5	20.5	10.2	10.3	16.5	11.1	5.4	16.1	11.3	4.8

*Population estimated on basis of changes, 1920-30.

Table 8.- Average Birth, Death, and Natural Increase Rates in the Rural Population of Ohio
For Certain Specified Periods, by Counties (cont.)

County	1914-1916			1919-1921			1924-1926			1929-1931			1932-1934		
	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.
Hamilton	15.0	10.4	4.6	17.5	10.0	7.5	16.5	9.2	7.3	15.1	8.0	7.1	11.1	9.1	2.0
Hancock	20.6	10.6	10.0	20.2	9.0	11.2	17.4	10.1	7.3	14.3	10.9	3.4	14.2	10.7	3.5
Hardin	18.7	11.6	7.1	19.8	11.7	8.1	18.6	11.1	7.5	16.3	10.4	5.9	16.1	10.5	5.6
Harrison	14.4	11.6	2.8	16.4	12.3	4.1	19.7	12.2	7.5	15.8	11.8	4.0	17.0	12.1	4.9
Henry	22.6	9.8	12.8	23.8	10.5	13.3	22.3	11.3	11.0	18.3	10.4	7.9	17.6	10.1	7.5
Highland	14.7	12.2	2.5	17.9	13.0	4.9	16.0	13.3	2.7	14.9	15.5	-0.6	16.3	14.1	2.2
Hocking	22.7	12.8	9.9	23.7	10.9	12.8	25.3	9.7	15.6	18.9	10.3	8.6	23.4	10.7	12.7
Holmes	19.5	10.9	8.6	23.7	11.9	11.8	24.4	11.2	13.2	22.0	11.1	10.9	22.3	10.8	11.5
Huron	16.2	11.6	4.6	19.5	12.4	7.1	16.9	11.0	5.9	15.5	13.4	2.1	14.9	12.0	2.9
Jackson	20.5	11.3	9.2	23.1	12.3	10.8	27.9	10.4	17.5	20.5	13.3	7.2	22.4	11.6	10.8
Jefferson	18.5	10.8	7.7	18.0	10.0	8.0	27.7	11.5	16.2	19.5	9.8	9.7	16.7	8.6	8.1
Knox	17.0	11.3	5.7	17.8	10.9	6.9	15.2	11.1	4.1	11.5	11.2	0.3	11.0	12.2	-1.2
Lake	14.4	11.2	3.2	18.8	10.8	8.0	16.0	9.1	6.9	10.3	8.7	1.6	8.8	8.1	0.7
Lawrence	20.4	12.3	8.1	24.4	12.9	11.5	25.1	11.7	13.4	21.2	10.8	10.4	20.6	9.8	10.8
Licking	16.8	11.8	5.0	16.0	11.5	4.5	15.2	11.3	3.9	12.5	11.1	1.4	12.0	11.8	0.2
Logan	16.7	11.8	4.9	17.9	12.1	5.8	15.6	12.2	3.4	15.0	13.2	1.8	14.8	12.5	2.3
Lorain	18.0	11.6	6.4	17.8	11.2	6.6	15.7	10.8	4.9	11.4	9.7	1.7	9.8	10.3	-0.5
Lucas	21.4	9.8	11.6	21.4	9.3	12.1	19.1	7.2	11.9	14.1	6.7	7.4	9.9	5.7	4.2
Madison	20.9	10.6	10.3	20.3	12.4	7.9	20.5	11.6	8.9	17.9	12.2	5.7	15.6	11.7	3.9
Mahoning	26.7	14.3	12.4	25.8	12.4	13.4	19.6	10.6	9.0	13.9	9.9	4.0	10.8	9.3	1.5
Marion	17.1	12.2	4.9	19.1	10.9	8.2	17.0	11.4	5.6	13.8	12.0	1.8	12.6	11.5	1.1
Medina	18.3	12.3	6.0	19.8	11.6	8.2	21.5	14.1	7.4	16.4	12.5	3.9	13.3	11.7	1.6
Meigs	16.5	12.7	3.8	19.9	10.6	9.3	17.6	11.7	5.9	15.0	12.8	2.2	15.8	10.8	5.0
Mercer	22.4	10.2	12.2	22.6	10.5	12.1	22.6	10.3	12.3	19.4	11.1	8.3	18.7	11.0	7.7
Miami	18.5	12.3	6.2	20.8	10.7	10.1	18.1	12.2	5.9	15.8	11.3	4.5	14.9	11.4	3.5
Monroe	19.9	9.9	10.0	19.7	11.0	8.7	20.1	10.4	9.7	17.4	12.1	5.3	19.0	12.5	6.5
Montgomery	16.9	20.1	-3.2	16.9	17.5	-0.6	17.8	19.3	-1.5	13.6	16.1	-2.5	9.6	12.7	-3.1
Morgan	17.1	13.4	3.7	19.4	12.4	7.0	16.9	13.8	3.1	16.5	16.1	0.4	18.3	15.1	3.2
Morrow	18.2	14.1	4.1	18.4	12.9	5.5	15.4	12.6	2.8	14.3	13.3	1.0	16.2	12.8	3.4
Muskingum	17.6	12.9	4.7	17.8	10.9	6.9	18.6	11.0	7.6	19.6	9.9	4.7	12.5	10.1	2.4

Table 8.- Average Birth, Death and Natural Increase Rates in the Rural Population of Ohio
For Certain Specified Periods, by Counties (cont.)

County	1914-1916			1919-1921			1924-1926			1929-1931			1932-1934		
	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.	Births	Deaths	Nat. Incr.
Noble	17.5	11.2	6.3	18.4	10.2	8.2	18.7	10.4	8.3	14.3	10.3	4.0	19.0	11.5	7.5
Ottawa	23.3	11.1	12.2	21.1	11.3	9.8	20.9	10.9	10.0	15.9	10.7	5.2	13.1	9.8	3.3
Paulding	22.3	9.0	13.3	20.8	11.3	9.5	18.8	9.8	9.0	16.7	10.3	6.4	18.9	11.7	7.2
Perry	21.2	10.4	10.8	22.8	9.8	13.0	20.4	9.9	10.5	15.8	10.0	5.8	14.5	11.1	3.4
Pickaway	21.4	12.1	9.3	21.2	12.3	8.9	20.1	11.7	8.4	16.6	14.7	1.9	14.6	12.4	2.2
Pike	18.2	11.6	6.6	22.8	13.0	9.8	23.3	12.1	11.2	23.8	12.8	11.0	24.2	11.6	12.6
Portage	16.8	14.1	2.7	19.9	13.3	6.6	15.6	11.2	4.4	12.3	10.0	2.3	10.5	10.0	0.5
Preble	15.5	12.3	3.2	18.1	11.4	6.7	17.1	11.4	5.7	15.2	12.6	2.6	14.5	11.9	2.6
Putnam	25.1	10.6	14.5	24.6	9.9	14.7	23.8	10.2	13.6	19.1	9.7	9.4	18.4	9.6	8.8
Richland	18.2	13.2	5.0	17.7	11.5	6.2	17.3	11.0	6.3	14.0	11.0	3.0	13.5	9.9	3.6
Ross	21.0	12.3	8.7	23.6	12.7	10.9	22.1	11.7	10.4	21.0	12.3	8.7	20.7	12.2	8.5
Sandusky	17.7	10.4	7.3	21.0	11.2	9.8	21.5	11.9	9.6	20.0	12.0	8.0	18.0	12.4	5.6
Scioto	22.9	11.8	11.1	25.4	11.0	14.4	29.3	11.3	18.0	26.8	10.7	16.1	21.3	9.1	12.2
Seneca	24.7	11.3	13.4	21.4	11.1	10.3	19.4	10.9	8.5	16.3	12.3	4.0	14.8	11.1	3.7
Shelby	22.1	10.5	11.6	21.7	10.5	11.2	22.6	10.4	12.2	20.5	11.1	9.4	21.9	12.9	9.0
Stark	17.7	14.7	3.0	19.8	14.4	5.4	19.5	13.0	6.5	13.8	13.3	0.5	11.1	11.7	-0.6
Summit	27.1	17.2	9.9	22.7	13.4	9.3	19.2	10.2	9.0	14.0	7.7	6.3	9.9	7.7	2.2
Trumbull	16.7	12.9	3.8	21.6	11.8	9.8	19.8	10.1	9.7	14.7	8.7	6.0	11.0	7.6	3.4
Tuscarawas	23.9	13.1	10.8	23.5	12.6	10.9	22.8	11.7	11.1	19.0	12.2	6.8	16.4	11.9	4.5
Union	17.0	11.7	5.3	19.1	11.5	7.6	16.3	11.1	5.2	14.0	12.2	1.8	13.8	11.7	2.1
Van Wert	21.7	8.6	13.1	21.8	9.9	11.9	18.8	9.3	9.5	16.2	10.0	6.2	15.5	10.2	5.3
Vinton	20.3	11.0	9.3	24.0	11.8	12.2	22.3	9.7	12.6	18.6	12.0	6.6	2.2	1.3	0.9
Warren	16.4	13.5	2.9	19.4	12.0	7.4	16.4	11.8	4.6	16.2	12.2	4.0	14.3	11.8	2.5
Washington	18.5	11.3	7.2	21.6	11.7	9.9	19.2	11.9	7.3	17.2	10.9	6.3	16.4	11.4	5.0
Wayne	19.3	11.5	7.8	21.0	10.7	10.3	18.4	11.2	7.2	16.6	10.0	6.6	16.4	10.0	6.4
Williams	18.5	12.4	6.1	20.1	12.3	7.8	18.1	11.0	7.1	15.4	11.7	3.7	14.8	11.7	3.1
Wood	19.4	11.0	8.4	23.6	11.6	12.0	19.6	10.4	9.2	16.5	9.6	6.9	14.6	9.9	4.7
Wyandot	18.7	11.4	7.3	21.6	11.0	10.6	19.2	10.9	8.3	17.4	12.1	5.3	15.3	11.9	3.4

Table 9.- Gain or Loss in Rural* Population of Ohio From Migration,
1915-1930 by Counties

County	Total Rural Population January 1, 1915	Total Rural Population January 1, 1930	Total In- crease (+) or Decrease (-) 1915-1930	Total Natural Increase 1915-1930	Gain (+) or Loss (-) From Migration
Total	2,238,581	2,368,252	79,671	251,741	-172,070
Adams	23,614	20,430	-3,184	2,316	-5,500
Allen	23,619	24,069	450	2,562	-2,112
Ashland	15,791	15,718	-73	1,280	-1,353
Ashtabula	33,524	35,339	1,815	1,761	54
Athens	36,892	31,747	-5,145	5,073	-10,218
Auglaize	19,383	17,255	-2,128	2,561	-4,689
Belmont	60,462	66,859	6,397	12,360	-5,963
Brown	23,760	20,208	-3,552	1,509	-5,061
Butler	22,769	31,717	8,948	869	8,079
Carroll	15,849	16,054	205	1,541	-1,336
Champaign	18,049	16,388	-1,661	1,214	-2,875
Clark	19,696	22,137	2,441	372	2,069
Clermont	28,940	29,750	810	1,313	-503
Clinton	20,925	16,259	-4,666	1,093	-5,759
Columbiana	38,208	39,300	1,092	4,781	-3,689
Coshocton	19,659	18,085	-1,574	2,374	-3,948
Crawford	18,484	17,659	-825	1,737	-2,562
Cuyahoga	52,163	55,742	3,579	2,940	639
Darke	35,498	31,091	-4,407	5,022	-9,429
Defiance	16,445	13,939	-2,506	1,926	-4,432
Delaware	17,694	17,339	-355	1,254	-1,609
Erie	17,637	17,496	-141	-1,052	911
Fairfield	25,948	25,306	-642	3,169	-3,811
Fayette	14,025	12,359	-1,666	1,710	-3,376
Franklin	43,385	56,498	13,113	3,643	9,470
Fulton	23,686	23,476	-210	3,024	-3,234
Gallia	18,757	15,976	-2,781	1,908	-4,689
Geauga	14,847	15,405	558	683	-125
Greene	21,553	22,736	1,183	1,531	-348
Guernsey	31,806	25,524	-6,282	3,823	-10,105
Hamilton	66,101	77,419	11,318	7,303	4,015
Hancock	20,613	18,913	-1,701	2,545	-4,246
Hardin	22,376	20,588	-1,788	2,245	-4,033
Harrison	19,342	18,863	-479	1,447	-1,926
Henry	24,267	22,543	-1,724	4,083	-5,807
Highland	28,177	25,468	-2,709	1,340	-4,049
Hocking	20,812	14,412	-6,400	3,251	-9,651
Holmes	17,451	16,732	-719	2,916	-3,635
Huron	22,286	22,260	-26	1,731	-1,757
Jackson	16,685	13,824	-2,861	2,561	-5,422
Jefferson	45,962	41,013	-4,949	7,625	-12,574
Knox	20,730	19,977	-753	1,405	-2,158
Lake	19,351	30,502	11,151	1,874	9,277
Lawrence	25,949	27,862	1,913	4,398	-2,485
Licking	29,954	29,374	-580	1,810	-2,390

* Under 5000 population.

Table 9.- Gain or Loss in Rural Population of Ohio From Migration,
1915-1930 by Counties (cont.)

County	Total Rural Population January 1, 1915	Total Rural Population January 1, 1930	Total In- crease (+) or Decrease (-) 1915-1930	Total Natural Increase 1915-1930	Gain (+) or Loss (-) From Migration
Logan	21,323	19,470	-1,853	1,406	-3,259
Lorain	32,578	38,909	6,331	2,565	3,766
Lucas	28,269	56,395	28,126	6,540	21,586
Madison	19,785	20,239	454	2,559	-2,105
Mahoning	36,980	40,224	3,244	6,208	-2,964
Marion	14,951	14,331	-620	1,087	-1,707
Medina	24,796	23,804	-992	2,673	-3,665
Meigs	25,882	24,015	-1,867	2,369	-4,236
Mercer	27,214	25,139	-2,075	4,642	-6,717
Miami	25,822	26,605	783	2,790	-2,007
Monroe	22,506	18,481	-4,025	2,716	-6,741
Montgomery	51,933	60,401	8,468	-1,751	10,219
Morgan	15,349	13,607	-1,742	747	-2,489
Morrow	16,211	14,515	-1,696	982	-2,678
Muskingum	28,953	30,896	1,943	2,714	-771
Noble	18,236	15,032	-3,204	1,819	-5,023
Ottawa	22,279	24,062	1,783	3,085	-1,302
Paulding	20,793	15,385	-5,408	2,635	-8,043
Perry	35,736	31,558	-4,178	5,646	-9,824
Pickaway	19,086	19,841	755	2,253	-1,498
Pike	14,961	13,833	-1,078	2,104	-3,182
Portage	23,534	26,183	2,649	1,664	985
Preble	23,545	22,474	-1,071	1,675	-2,746
Putnam	28,895	25,139	-3,756	5,336	-9,092
Richland	24,414	26,072	1,658	1,972	-314
Ross	25,640	26,814	1,174	2,556	-1,382
Sandusky	22,892	23,666	774	2,850	-2,076
Scioto	27,338	32,659	5,321	6,816	-1,495
Seneca	21,504	20,862	-642	2,588	-3,230
Shelby	17,705	15,665	-2,040	2,988	-5,028
Stark	47,342	67,033	19,691	3,701	15,990
Summit	30,693	45,130	14,437	5,286	9,151
Trumbull	35,220	55,287	20,067	5,292	14,775
Tuscarawas	37,475	39,508	2,033	5,503	-3,470
Union	21,409	19,234	-2,175	1,626	-3,801
Van Wert	18,536	15,241	-3,295	2,614	-5,909
Vinton	12,601	10,331	-2,270	1,856	-4,126
Warren	25,088	27,308	2,220	1,920	300
Washington	30,273	28,146	-2,127	3,388	-5,515
Wayne	32,513	36,205	3,692	4,297	-605
Williams	24,921	24,324	-597	2,720	-3,317
Wood	40,136	43,522	3,386	6,020	-2,634
Wyandot	20,140	19,047	-1,093	2,453	-3,546

