Census 1810–2010: Celebrating 200 Years of the Census in Ohio

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Introduction

In 1810, Ohio had a population of 230,760, with 55% under age 16. "Spirits distilled" was the state's most valuable manufacturing industry in a mainly agrarian economy. Jefferson County was the most populous county in the state at 17,260 persons. By 2008, Ohio had grown to 11.5 million residents, who had a median age of 38.2. Its economy is now based on an array of professional services.

As part of CRP's activities to help promote the 2010 Census, this Data Byte highlights 200 years of Ohio census data. The following pages examine the social and economic changes in Ohio (and the nation) over time with snapshots of data from the 1810, 1860, 1910, 1960, and 2000 censuses and the 2008 American Community Survey.
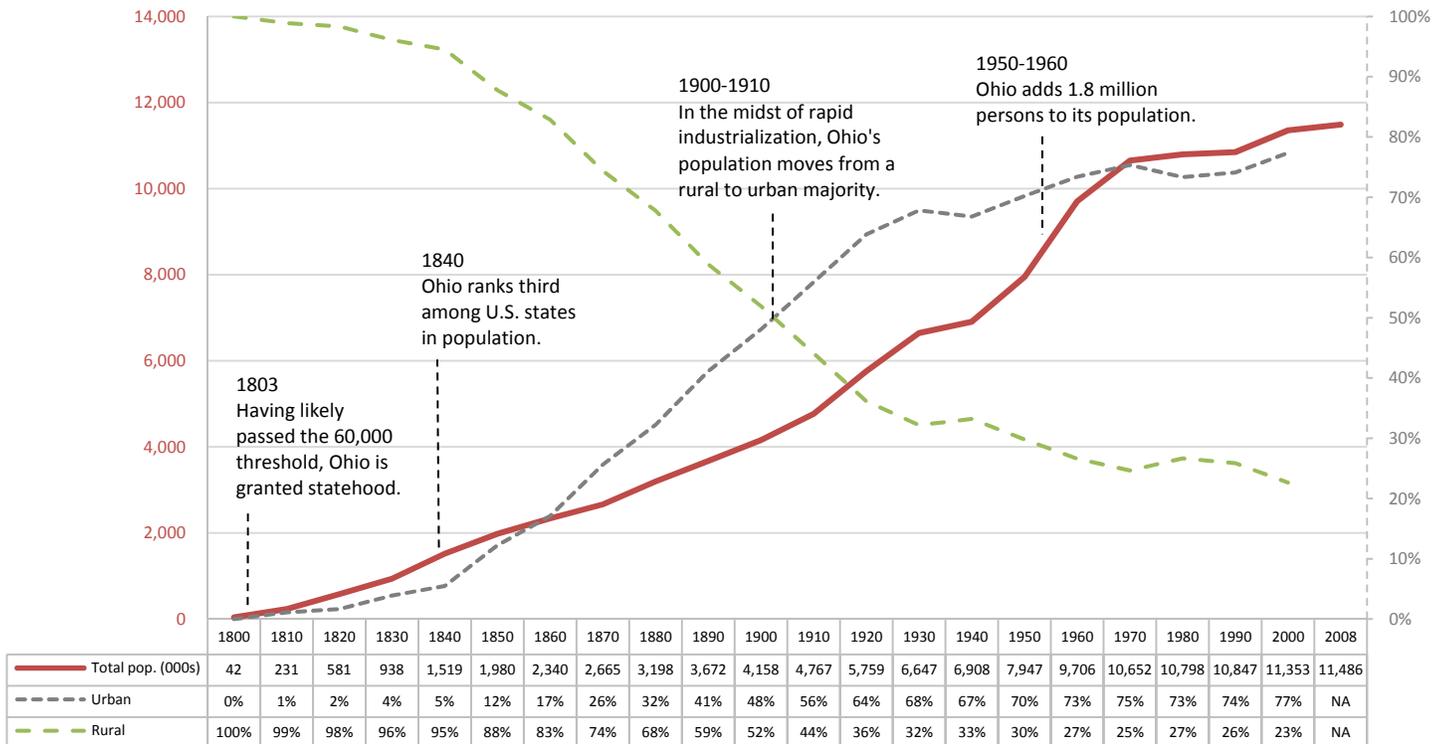
These snapshots also reveal how the census itself has evolved to measure an ever-changing America. Join us in this fifth edition of CRP Data Bytes as we explore more than 200 years of Ohio history through the lens of the U.S. census.

Figure 1. Ohio county boundaries, 1803 and today
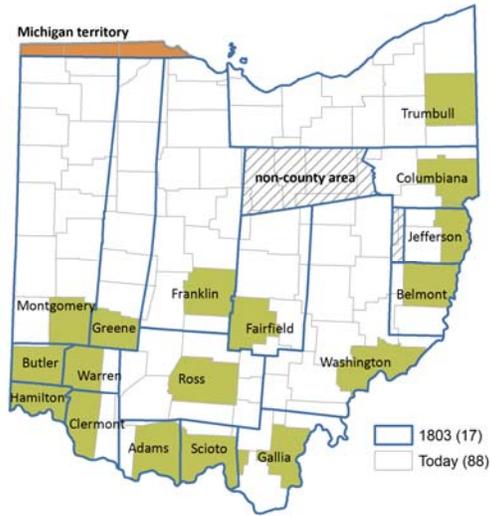
In March 2010, the Census Bureau will mail census forms to households to count every U.S. resident. Most households will receive forms in the middle of the month. Census data will help determine the allocation of $400 billion annually in federal funding for infrastructure, schools, public services, and other community investments. The results will also affect the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives. For more information on the 2010 Census, visit http://2010.census.gov.

Figure 2. Ohio population (thousands) and percentage living in urban and rural areas, 1800–2008

1803
Having likely passed the 60,000 threshold, Ohio is granted statehood.

1840
Ohio ranks third among U.S. states in population.

1900-1910
In the midst of rapid industrialization, Ohio's population moves from a rural to urban majority.

1950-1960
Ohio adds 1.8 million persons to its population.

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008
Total pop. (000s)	42	231	581	938	1,519	1,980	2,340	2,665	3,198	3,672	4,158	4,767	5,759	6,647	6,908	7,947	9,706	10,652	10,798	10,847	11,353	11,486
Urban	0%	1%	2%	4%	5%	12%	17%	26%	32%	41%	48%	56%	64%	68%	67%	70%	73%	75%	73%	74%	77%	NA
Rural	100%	99%	98%	96%	95%	88%	83%	74%	68%	59%	52%	44%	36%	32%	33%	30%	27%	25%	27%	26%	23%	NA

1810: The first measure of a new state

The first census in the United States was conducted in 1790, as required by the Constitution in order determine populations for the collection of taxes and for the allotment of seats in the House of Representatives. In the 1800 Census, Ohio was first counted as a territory of 42,159 persons. Because the population was quickly approaching the threshold of 60,000 for statehood as outlined in the Northwest Ordinance, Congress granted Ohio statehood in 1803 rather than wait for the next census.

By 1810, Ohio's population had increased sixfold from 1800 to 230,760 persons (Figure 2). As with the two prior census questionnaires, the 1810 version was brief, collecting the following data:

- Name of the head of the family
- Number of free white males and females by age
- Number of other free persons
- Number of slaves

The 1810 Census was the first to include a separate survey on the economy, collecting data on manufacturing businesses, workers, and products.

U.S. marshals conducted the census under the direction of the Secretary of State. Starting in August 1810, marshals traveled the country to count people. Each household provided information for the above questions, but marshals could use their discretion on matters such as determining someone's race. When no one was at home, marshals could make a repeat visit or ask a neighbor to provide the data.

Majority of Ohioans under age 16

From today's perspective, age 45 seems too low to designate as the oldest age cohort. But in 1810, only 9% of Ohio's free white population was age 45 or older, compared to the 40% under age 10 (Figure 3). The new state was slightly younger than the nation overall, where the figures were 12% and 35%, respectively.

Figure 3. Ohio population by age group, 1810
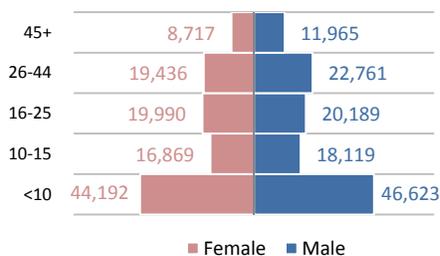
Only 0.8% of Ohio's population (1,899 persons) were black, all of whom were free because Ohio was founded as a slave-free state. In spite of the state's Black Laws of

1804 and 1807, designed to deter in-migration of blacks from other states, the population grew steadily over the ensuing decades, reaching 1.5% in 1860. The 1810 data for Ohio do not include a count for Native Americans because none were taxable residents, a criterion for inclusion in the 1810 Census.

Rapid county formation in Ohio

Only 17 counties existed when Ohio became a state in 1803. In 1810, Ohio had 36 counties, but this number was growing rapidly. Between 1811 and 1824, the state formed 31 more counties. Ohio did not reach the present total of 88 until 1851 with the creation of Noble County. Minor boundary changes between counties occurred until 1888. The state's most populous county in 1810 was Jefferson County with 17,260 persons (Figure 4). Ross County had the highest number of blacks in 1810 with 370, or 19% of the state's black population.

Figure 4. Population of Ohio counties, 1810
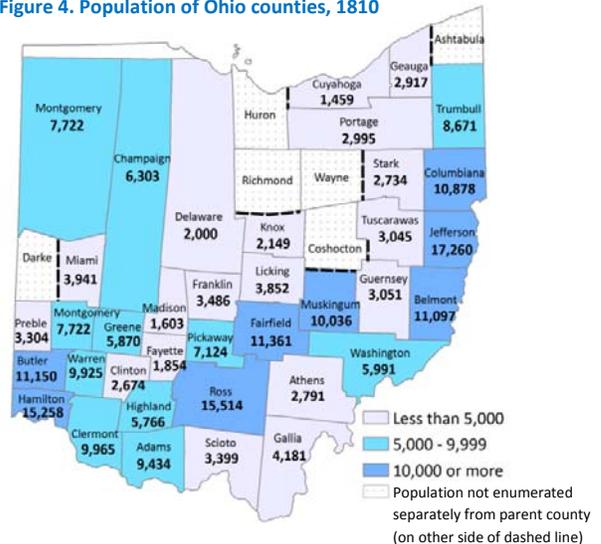
The beginnings of a manufacturing economy

The 1810 Census also collected data on the country's manufacturing economy. The value of the products of Ohio's manufacturing sector in 1810 was an estimated $1,987,370. In comparison, Pennsylvania had the largest manufacturing sector in the nation, at $32 million. Because of Ohio's overwhelmingly rural population (99% resided in rural areas), Ohio's largest manufacturing industries were those that involved home-based, small-scale production:

- Spirits distilled $580,180
- Flaxen cloths in families, etc. $425,149
- Blended and unnamed cloths and stuffs $418,244
- Tanneries $153,581
- Woollen cloth in families, etc. $112,485

1860: Antebellum and Civil War-era Ohio

Beginning in 1850, the Secretary of the Interior conducted the census. The 1850 and 1860 censuses collected data on the exact age of persons rather than predefined age groups. The 1860 Census reflected the demographics and cultural norms of its time, including categories that would be unacceptable today.

- With rising immigration, in 1850, the census began collecting data on birthplace
- Racial and ethnic categories included "half-breed" (mix of white and Native American), "mulatto" (mix of white and black), and "Asiatic"
- For people in asylums, prisons, and other group quarters, the census used terms such as "insane," "idiotic," "pauper," and "convict"

Because of the political tensions between the North and South, data collection related to slavery was more thorough than it was earlier in the century. The 1850 and 1860 censuses included information on slave owners, including the number of fugitive slaves and freed slaves.

Ohio's role in the war

Ohio played a prominent role in the Civil War, contributing key officials and generals to the Lincoln administration and the Northern army. The Ohio Historical Society estimates that 310,654 Ohioans served in the Northern army at various times. To provide a sense of magnitude, this is over half the number of males age 15 to 49 in Ohio counted by the 1860 Census (611,458). Even 25 years after the end of the Civil War, the 1890 Census counted 101,602 Northern army veterans living in Ohio, the second highest number of any state.

A growing immigrant population

In 1860, Ohio had 328,254 foreign-born persons, 14% of the state population. More than half (51%) of Ohio's immigrants were born in Germany; 23% were born in Ireland (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Ohio foreign-born persons by country of birth, 1860
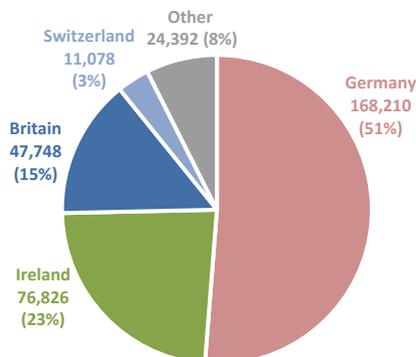
Porkopolis: The rise of Cincinnati

Many immigrants were drawn to economic opportunities in the Cincinnati area. Due to its river connections with the eastern United States, southwest Ohio grew and industrialized earlier than did the rest of the state. In 1860, Cincinnati was the 7th largest city in the nation, with a population of 161,044.

Cincinnati's economic importance within Ohio was disproportionately greater than its share of the population. In 1860, Hamilton County comprised only 9% of Ohioans, but the $47.0 million worth of products manufactured in the county were nearly 40% of the state total (38.6% of $121.7 million). Nicknamed "Porkopolis," Cincinnati was also a leading center of meat processing, with $14.7 million in animals slaughtered in 1860. Ohio ranked third in meat processing value in the United States behind New York ($15.8 million) and Illinois ($15.0 million).

The rest of Ohio's manufacturing economy was also strongly linked to agricultural raw materials. On the basis of product value, "flour and meal" and liquor were the state's largest industries (Table 1).

Table 1. Ohio manufacturing industries by employment, 1860

Industry	No. of hands employed	Establish-ments	Value of products (millions)
Clothing	13,485	458	$8.9
Iron*	5,998	143	$7.3
Boots and shoes	4,706	1,077	$3.7
Lumber	4,601	1,910	$6.1
Furniture	4,114	368	$3.6
Machinery, steam-engines, etc.	3,671	133	$4.7
Flour and meal	2,520	1,223	$24.8
Agricultural implements	2,239	182	$2.8
Liquor**	2,015	319	$11.2
Carriages	1,910	247	$1.7

*Blooms, casting, mining, perforation, pig iron, railing

**Distilled, malt, rectified

Slaves in a slave-free state?

Censuses from 1790 to 1860 counted the number of free blacks and slaves. Because Ohio was founded as a slave-free state, the number of slaves in the state should have been zero. However, census data show six slaves in Ohio in 1830 and three in 1840. How could this be? CRP reached out to various organizations for answers, including the Ohio Historical Society and the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center. Although no one knows for sure why slaves were in Ohio, William Maury, historian at the Census Bureau, offered a possible explanation: The slaves were rented out to persons in Ohio by owners from slave states.

1910: A major cog of an industrializing nation

By 1910, the federal government had created a separate Census Bureau. This change occurred in 1880, along with a variety of other measures to improve the reliability and confidentiality of the census. Federal marshals were replaced with specially appointed agents, including experts on data collection and particular topics. For the first time in census history, all agents, supervisors, and enumerators were required to maintain the confidentiality of the data. Enumerators were given maps to track their coverage. Particular to the 1910 Census was the introduction of a competitive examination for prospective census employees.
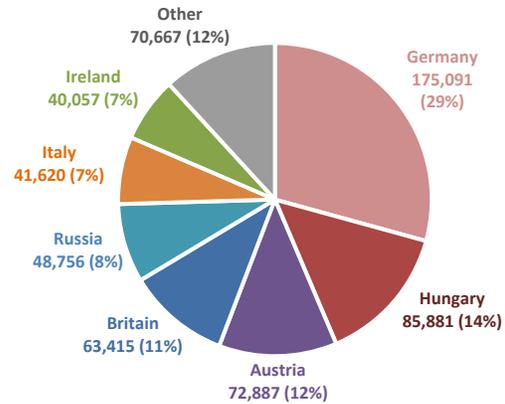
Urbanization

The 1910 Census also reflected the growing complexity of an urbanizing society. To collect more neighborhood-level data, the Census Bureau piloted tracts in the nation's largest cities (sidebar next page). Between 1900 and 1910, Ohio changed from a majority rural population to a majority urban one (Figure 2). By 1910, 56% of Ohio's population lived in urban areas, compared to 41% in 1890. The state population more than doubled, from 2.3 million in 1860 to 4.8 million in 1910; more than half of this increase occurred in the

state's eight largest cities. Cleveland grew from 43,417 persons in 1860 to 560,663 persons in 1910 (Figure 6).

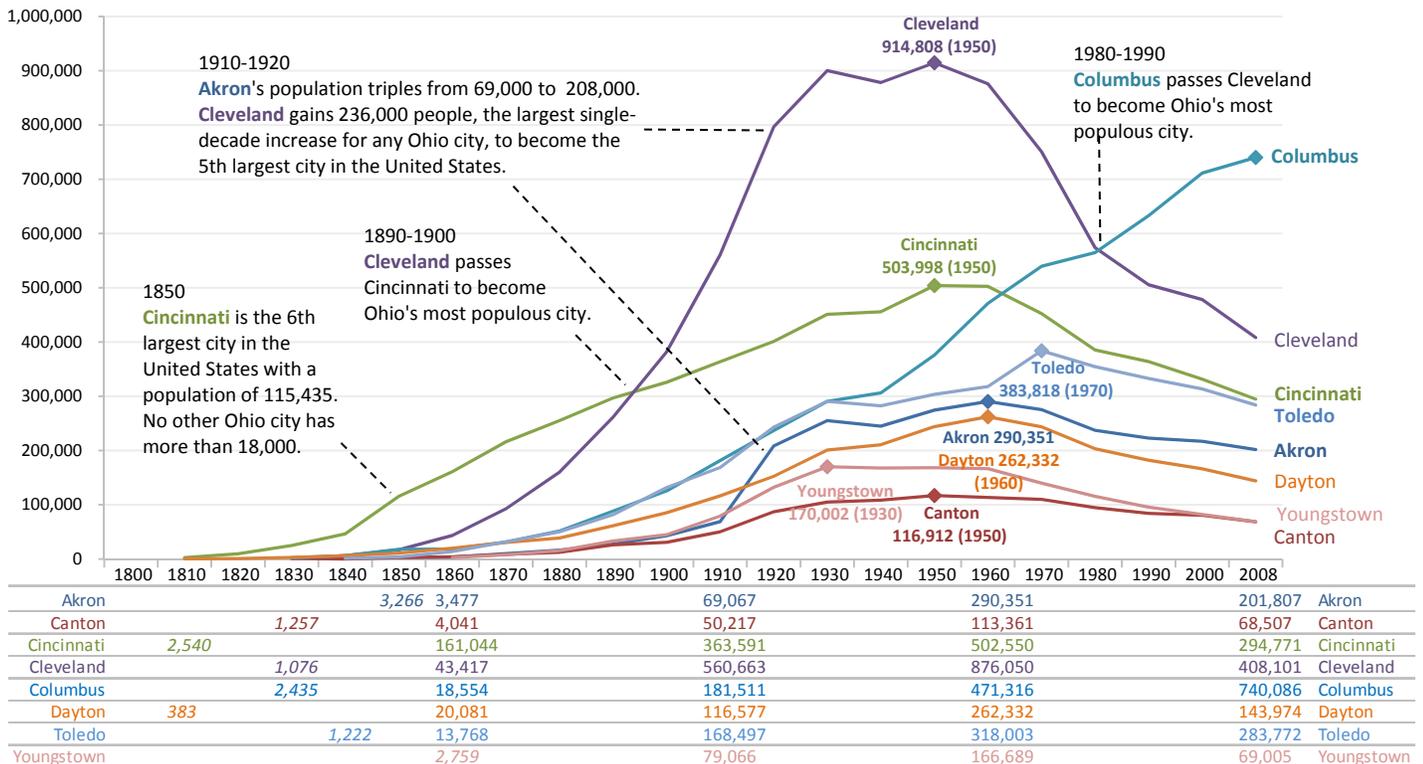### *More immigrants from southern and eastern Europe*

Nationwide, immigration peaked in the first decade of the 20th century, with 1.3 million immigrants arriving in 1907, a number not surpassed until 1990. The number of foreign-born persons in Ohio increased by 82% from 1860 (328,254) to 1910 (598,374).

Figure 7. Ohio foreign-born persons by country of birth, 1910

Other 70,667 (12%)
Ireland 40,057 (7%)
Italy 41,620 (7%)
Russia 48,756 (8%)
Britain 63,415 (11%)
Austria 72,887 (12%)
Hungary 85,881 (14%)
Germany 175,091 (29%)

Like the nation, Ohio had more immigrants arriving from southern and eastern Europe than it had in prior years (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Population of Ohio's largest cities, 1800-2008

1910-1920
Akron's population triples from 69,000 to 208,000.
Cleveland gains 236,000 people, the largest single-decade increase for any Ohio city, to become the 5th largest city in the United States.

1890-1900
Cleveland passes Cincinnati to become Ohio's most populous city.

1850
Cincinnati is the 6th largest city in the United States with a population of 115,435. No other Ohio city has more than 18,000.

1980-1990
Columbus passes Cleveland to become Ohio's most populous city.

Cleveland 914,808 (1950)
Cincinnati 503,998 (1950)
Toledo 383,818 (1970)
Akron 290,351
Dayton 262,332 (1960)
Youngstown 170,002 (1930)
Canton 116,912 (1950)

Columbus
Cleveland
Cincinnati
Toledo
Akron
Dayton
Youngstown
Canton

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1910	1950/1960	2008	
Akron					3,266	3,477		69,067	290,351	201,807	Akron
Canton			1,257			4,041		50,217	113,361	68,507	Canton
Cincinnati		2,540				161,044		363,591	502,550	294,771	Cincinnati
Cleveland			1,076			43,417		560,663	876,050	408,101	Cleveland
Columbus		2,435				18,554		181,511	471,316	740,086	Columbus
Dayton	383				20,081			116,577	262,332	143,974	Dayton
Toledo				1,222		13,768		168,497	318,003	283,772	Toledo
Youngstown					2,759			79,066	166,689	69,005	Youngstown

Numbers in italics = First census count of city

A manufacturing powerhouse

Ohio's cities were fueled by the rapid growth in manufacturing, which rose from $961 million in product value in 1904 to $1.44 billion in 1909, a 50% increase. The number of wage earners increased 23%, from 364,298 in 1904 to 446,934 in 1909. In 1910, 32% of Ohio workers were employed in manufacturing, versus 22% in agriculture. Compared to 1860, the manufacturing sector in 1910 relied less on raw agricultural materials and more on metals and other processed products (Table 2).

Table 2. Ohio manufacturing industries by employment, 1910

Industry	Wage earners	Establish-ments	Value of products (millions)
Foundry and machine-shop products	64,817	1,218	$145.8
Iron and steel, steel works, and rolling mills	38,586	75	$197.8
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	20,728	71	$28.7
Pottery, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	16,519	186	$21.2
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	16,026	72	$31.6
Printing and publishing	15,756	1,655	$41.7
Lumber and timber products	13,456	1,390	$34.6
Tobacco manufactures	12,631	1,146	$28.9
Automobiles	12,130	75	$38.8
Glass	10,159	45	$14.4

Census geographies: Tracts, blocks, metro areas

Between 1790 and 1900, geographic units used for the census followed jurisdictional boundaries such as states, counties, and municipalities. Census tracts were introduced in 1910 for eight cities: New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. Over the ensuing decades, the Census Bureau delineated tracts for other parts of the country. Tract-level data became part of the bureau's standard tabulations starting with the 1940 Census, which also introduced blocks, an even smaller geographic unit. The 1990 Census was the first to have tracts or blocks delineated in all U.S. counties. The 2000 Census standardized these units further so that tracts covered all of the United States, with blocks that aligned completely with the tract boundaries.

As the Census Bureau sought to analyze data at the neighborhood level, it also recognized that cities were functioning within larger regions that included suburbs. The bureau first introduced metropolitan areas in 1949 and used them in the 1950 Census. The definitions of these areas have changed over time based on the evolving economic relationship between the core urban area and its region. Many areas have expanded, adding new counties. Proximate urban areas, such as Akron and Cleveland, have seen their metropolitan areas combined and later separated again.
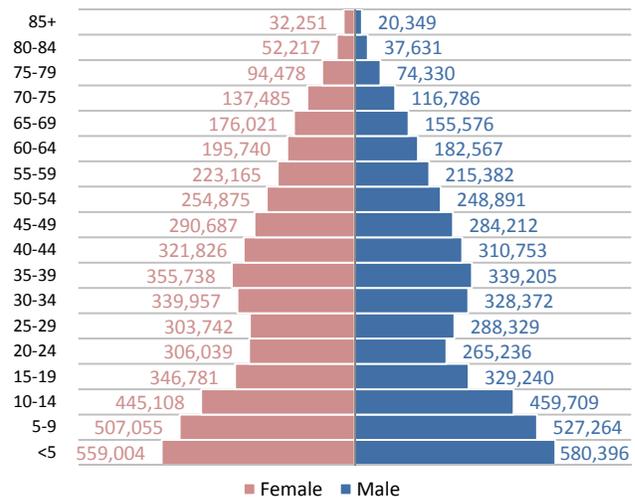
1960: At the dawn of social change

The 1960 Census was the first to be distributed and collected by mail, with census takers conducting follow-up visits only to households that did not return their forms. Starting with the 1930 version, the census was divided into a short form designed to count everyone and a long form collecting more detailed data from a sample of the population.

As in the past, the Census Bureau adjusted to socioeconomic trends. Following the 1929 stock market crash, the bureau conducted a Census of Unemployment in 1930, and after the passage of the Housing Acts of 1934 and 1937, conducted a Census of Housing in 1940. With the creation of urban renewal programs in the 1950s and the 1960s War on Poverty, subsequent censuses collected more detailed data on housing and poverty.

Baby Boom!

By mid-century, Ohio and the nation were in the middle of a baby boom. In 1957, the United States experienced a peak of 4.3 million births. In 1960, the largest single-age group in Ohio was 2-year-olds (232,214 born between April 1957 and April 1958). The number of people in Ohio born during the 1950s (0–9 years old in 1960) was double the number born during the 1930s (20–29 years old in 1960; Figure 8).

Figure 8. Ohio population by age and gender, 1960

| Age	Female	Male
85+	32,251	20,349
80-84	52,217	37,631
75-79	94,478	74,330
70-75	137,485	116,786
65-69	176,021	155,576
60-64	195,740	182,567
55-59	223,165	215,382
50-54	254,875	248,891
45-49	290,687	284,212
40-44	321,826	310,753
35-39	355,738	339,205
30-34	339,957	328,372
25-29	303,742	288,329
20-24	306,039	265,236
15-19	346,781	329,240
10-14	445,108	459,709
5-9	507,055	527,264
<5	559,004	580,396

Jobs and housing: Driving factors of the boom

The booming economy of the 1950s, in contrast to the Great Depression, provided greater stability for new families. In 1960, 37% of working Ohioans were in manufacturing and another 5% were in construction, compared to a combined 32% in 1910. Agriculture's share of Ohio workers was down to less than 4%,

compared to 22% in 1910. Trade (retail and wholesale), accommodation and food services, and professional and business services were a greater presence in the 1960 economy than they were in 1910 (Table 3).

Census data reflect increased homeownership spurred by post-World War II federal housing programs. In 1940, only half of all occupied homes in Ohio were owner-occupied. By 1960, the homeownership rate was up to 67.4%, a rate that has remained relatively constant (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Ohio homeownership rate, 1900-2008
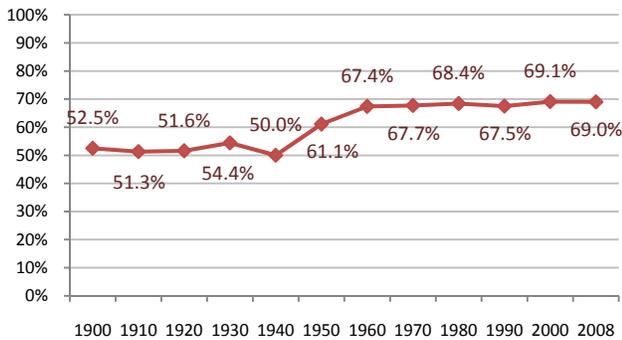
With economic and housing opportunities, families were being formed earlier. In 1956, the average age of first marriage nationally was 22.5 years for men and 20.1 years for women. More than 70% of Ohio women age 20 to 24 (71%) in 1960 were married, compared to 48% of this age group in 1910 and 16% in 2008.

Northern migration of African Americans to Ohio

Another source of Ohio's population growth was domestic in-migration, especially of African Americans. Among people who reported their birth state, more than half (50.2%) of "nonwhite" Ohioans were born in a state other than Ohio. For whites, this rate was only 24%. Because 99% of nonwhites in 1960 were African American, the influx of nonwhites into Ohio likely reflected migration from the South. From 1910 to 1960, the African American share of Ohio's population rose from 2.3% to 8.1% (Figure 10).

Figure 10. African American share of Ohio population, 1800-2008
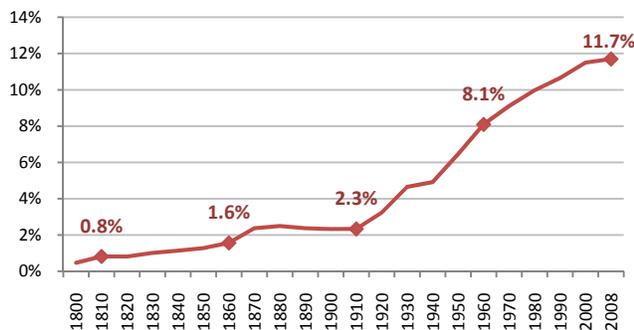
The state legislature responded to changing times by passing the Ohio Civil Rights Act in 1959, five years prior to the U.S. Civil Rights Act. The 1959 Act enhanced civil rights protections on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry, and created the Ohio Civil Rights Commission to enforce its provisions.

The decline of Ohio's immigrant population

Immigration had not been a major source of population growth since the 1920s, when the federal government enacted laws to limit immigration into the United States. Ohio's foreign-born population was 396,614 in 1960, down from its highest total of 678,697 in 1920. The foreign-born share of the state population was down to 4% in 1960, compared to 13% in 1910. Germany was no longer the origin of the most foreign-born persons (12%), falling behind Italy (13%). Persons born in Mexico accounted for just 0.7% of the state's foreign-born population. The number of foreign-born persons would soon start to increase as a result of more open U.S. immigration policy in the 1960s.

Women in the workforce

The 1960s saw the continued increase in women's participation in the workplace. In 1960, the labor force participation rate for women was 33%—low compared to men's 79% rate, but higher than women's 1940 rate of 23%. The biggest gains in female labor force participation were in the 1970s and 1980s (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Ohio labor force participation by gender, 1940-2008
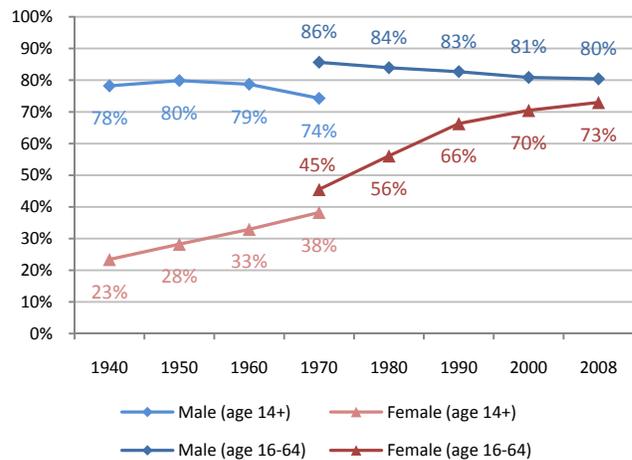
2000–2008: Ohio today

Since the 1960s, the Census Bureau has faced new challenges in accurately counting the population. The 1970 Census was the first to include a promotional element to help overcome a growing public distrust of government. At the same time, public awareness of the impact of the census on political representation and federal funding grew.

Greater emphasis on a complete count

The Census Bureau has made great efforts to count everyone. The 1970 Census included a Spanish-language instruction sheet for locations with large Spanish-speaking populations. Over time, the bureau has produced a variety of resources to reach out to an increasingly diverse population. The 2000 Census was the first to have a paid advertising campaign.

The 2000s also saw the expansion of the American Community Survey (ACS), which surveys a sample of the population. The ACS provides estimated data on an annual basis between decennial census counts. In 2010, the ACS replaces the census long form for the collection of more detailed information.

An aging population

The most recent ACS data available, from 2008, provide some indication of what we might expect in the 2010 Census. One of the greatest demographic changes since 1960 is the aging population. Although Ohio's population increased by 18% from 1960 to 2008, the senior population (age 65 and over) increased by 75%. The number of Ohioans age 85 and over was more than four times greater in 2008 than in 1960. These trends will continue and likely accelerate as baby boomers move up the population age pyramid (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Ohio population by age and gender, 2008

| Age	Female	Male
85+	155,758	69,232
80-84	150,826	91,236
75-79	173,696	121,056
70-75	193,746	158,380
65-69	247,202	210,521
60-64	309,302	284,432
55-59	378,168	358,875
50-54	442,634	425,181
45-49	449,509	436,247
40-44	403,187	398,349
35-39	381,549	374,375
30-34	343,498	341,684
25-29	382,173	383,493
20-24	375,515	383,790
15-19	402,528	417,001
10-14	368,158	384,270
5-9	364,599	378,902
<5	363,839	382,999

■ Female ■ Male

The growing impact of seniors at home and at work

Seniors are serving different roles within many households. The 2000 Census was the first to collect data on grandparents in households, with a focus on their responsibility for grandchildren. Among Ohio's 2.9 million households in 2008, 205,855 grandparents lived with their own grandchildren. Of this group, 95,909 were responsible for their grandchildren in a custodial role.

Many seniors are also remaining in the workforce. After decreasing from 1970 to 1990, the labor force participation rate for men and women age 65 and over has begun to increase (Figure 13). The 2010 Census may reveal a continuation of this trend, in part due to the current economy, as seniors work in the face of losses in investments and home value.

Figure 13. Labor force participation rate of Ohioans age 65 and over, 1970–2008

Male: 24.1%, 17.9%, 15.0%, 17.4%, 19.9%
Female: 9.7%, 7.3%, 7.0%, 9.4%, 11.8%

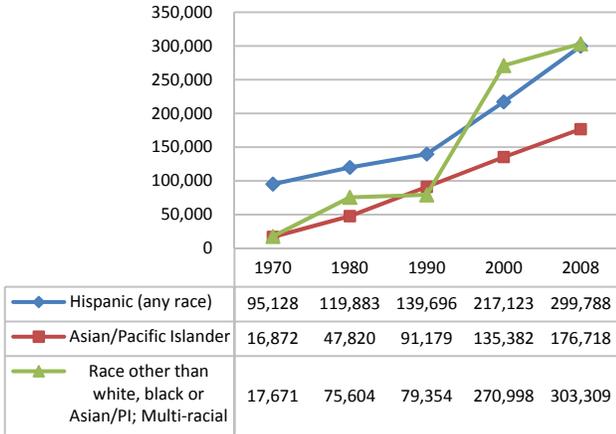—◆— Male   —▲— Female
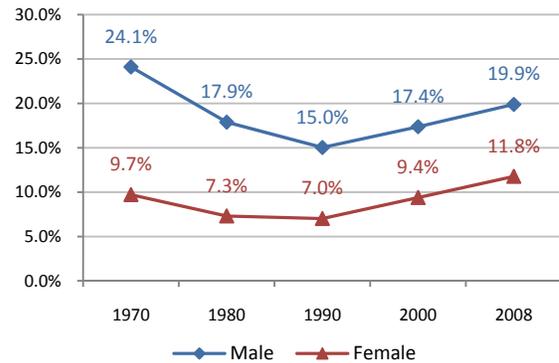
A culturally diverse society

A more open immigration policy since the 1960s has yielded greater cultural diversity in Ohio and the nation. Ohio's foreign-born population was estimated to be 427,040 in 2008. Only 3 persons in 10 of this group were born in Europe, compared to 9 in 10 in 1960. In 2008, three non-European nations, India (40,640), Mexico (38,726), and China (22,155), were the countries of origin for the largest immigrant groups. The majority of the foreign-born population immigrated to the United States in 1990 or later (61%); more than one in three in 2000 or later (36%).

Hispanics, Asians, and other racial/ethnic groups are small but rapidly growing percentages of the state population. Hispanics (of any race) increased from 0.9% of the total population in 1970 (sample data) to 2.6% in 2008. Asians increased from 0.2% to 1.5% in the same period (Figure 14).

The 2000 Census and the ACS have allowed respondents greater freedom to select their race and

ethnicity, including the option to choose multiple groups. Even though this new method presents challenges for comparison with past data, it provides a more detailed picture of a diverse society.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008
Hispanic (any race)	95,128	119,883	139,696	217,123	299,788
Asian/Pacific Islander	16,872	47,820	91,179	135,382	176,718
Race other than white, black or Asian/PI; Multi-racial	17,671	75,604	79,354	270,998	303,309

The rise of suburbia

Ohio today is more suburban than it was in 1960, with core cities making up much smaller shares of their metro area populations (Figure 15). According to the census, five of Ohio's eight largest cities peaked in population in 1950 or 1960.

Figure 15. Core cities' shares of their respective metro area populations, 1960 and 2008
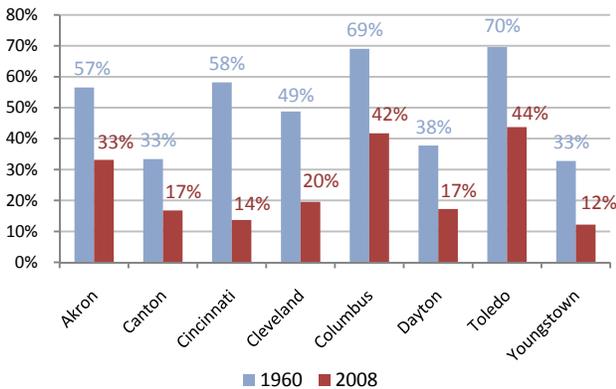
The interstate highway system paved the way for suburban development. As a result, the geographic boundaries of metropolitan areas have expanded greatly (Figure 16). For example, the Columbus metro area in 1960 included only Franklin County, while today it comprises seven additional counties.

Figure 16. Metropolitan area boundaries for Ohio's eight largest cities, 1960 and today
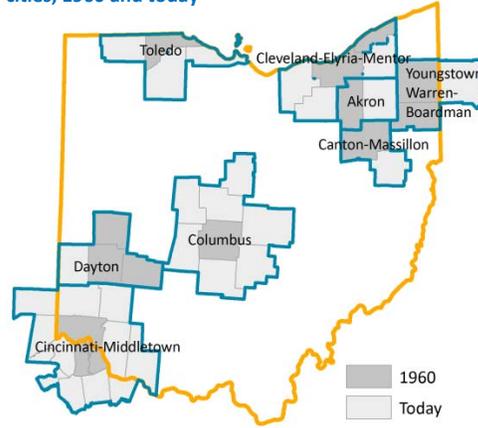
Car culture

Data on the means of transportation to work also reflect the suburbanization trend (Figure 17). In 2008, 92% of Ohio workers normally commuted by car, up from 71% in 1960. Meanwhile, the share of workers commuting by public transportation fell from 10% to 2%, and those who walked to work fell from 9% to 2%.

Figure 17. Means of transportation to work for Ohio workers, 1960 and 2008
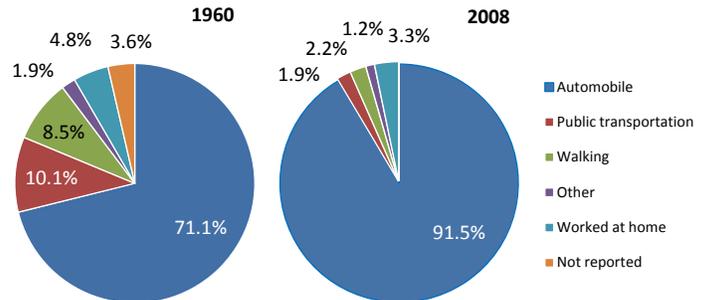
The decline of manufacturing and the rise of services

Since 1960, the Ohio economy has shifted from manufacturing to services (Table 3, next page). The percentage of Ohio workers in manufacturing decreased from 37% in 1960 to 16% in 2008. More Ohioans worked in various professional and business services, including categories that did not exist in 1960, such as information (i.e., information technology). In 2008, 15% of Ohio workers were employed in health care and social assistance, up from 4% for the most similar categories in 1960 (welfare, religious, and nonprofit and hospitals).

Table 3. Ohio workers by major industry categories*, 1910, 1960, and 2008

2008		1960		1910	
Industry category	**% of Ohio workers**	**Industry category**	**% of Ohio workers**	**Industry category**	**% of Ohio workers**
Agriculture	0.8%	Agriculture	3.7%	Agriculture	21.8%
Mining	0.2%	Mining	0.5%	Extraction of minerals	2.8%
Manufacturing	16.4%	Manufacturing	37.0%	Manufacturing	31.6%
Construction	5.7%	Construction	5.1%		
Transportation	5.2%	Transportation	6.5%	Transportation	7.5%
Trade (wholesale, retail)	14.5%	Trade	17.4%	Trade	7.4%
Accommodation and food services	6.8%			Domestic and personal service	9.0%
		Household services	5.7%		
Public administration	3.7%	Public administration	4.2%	Public service	1.0%
Fire, insurance, real estate	6.5%	Fire, insurance, real estate	3.3%		
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	9.1%	Other business services	1.0%	Professional service	4.6%
Information	2.1%				
Education	8.5%	Education	4.7%		
Health care and social assistance	14.5%	Welfare, religious, and nonprofit	1.4%		
		Hospitals	2.6%		
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.7%	Entertainment and recreation services	0.7%		
Other services	4.4%	Other professional services	2.2%		

*CRP has matched the data as much as possible at the level of major industry categories. The comparison of 1910, 1960, and 2008 industry data should be considered with caveats, in particular the shifting of sub-industries between the major categories and the historical changes that have occurred with new and obsolete industries.

Census 2010

What will the 2010 Census say about Ohio? Data from the 2008 American Community Survey suggest what we might expect, but ultimately the results of the 2010 Census depend on counting all Ohio residents.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the federal government annually allocates $400 billion on the basis of census results. The population count also affects the number of Ohio members in the U.S. House of Representatives and votes in the Electoral College; this number is expected to drop from 20 to 18 or 19 based on the state's portion of the national population. It is vital that Ohio preserve its share of federal representation and resources.

The 2010 Census form is designed to be easy to complete. For the first time since 1920, no household will receive a long-form version of the census; only a short, 10-question version will be used. In some regards, we have returned to the simplicity of the 1810 form. In many other ways, Ohio and the census have both changed dramatically during the past 200 years.

Each Ohioan has an opportunity to have a positive impact on the state's future by participating in the 2010 Census. More information about the 2010 Census can be found online at http://2010.census.gov.

Table 4. Ohio electoral votes

Number of Ohio electoral votes after the census of…					
1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
26	**25**	**23**	**21**	**20**	**?**

About Community Research Partners

Community Research Partners (CRP) is a unique nonprofit research center that strengthens Ohio communities through data, information, and knowledge. CRP works in a wide range of fields, including education, health, housing, employment, safety, poverty, community development, and race and diversity. Since its formation in 2000, CRP has undertaken more than 230 research, evaluation, and community data projects both within and outside of central Ohio.

CRP is a partnership of the City of Columbus, United Way of Central Ohio, The Ohio State University, and the Franklin County Commissioners. CRP is a partner in the Urban Institute's National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership and is the Ohio partner for the national Working Poor Families Project.

For more information regarding this document or CRP projects, programs, and services:

- Call us at (614) 224-5917
- E-mail info@communityresearchpartners.org
- Visit our web sites:
  http://www.communityresearchpartners.org
  http://www.datasourcecolumbus.org
  http://www.ohioworkforcecoalition.org

References

Raw data

For raw historical census data, two web sites were especially valuable. One was a Census Bureau web site generically titled *Census of population and housing* (http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/index.htm). This site contains a comprehensive set of reports, abstracts, and data tables (all PDF) for census data from 1790 to 1990.

The other was the University of Virginia Library's Historical Census Browser (http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/). This browser can manipulate and analyze census data from 1790 to 1960, although it does not contain all data from each census. For 2000 Census and 2008 American Community Survey data, CRP relied on the Census Bureau's American Factfinder web site (http://factfinder.census.gov/).

Time-series data

Existing time-series datasets helped ease the process of data collection and analysis. For state population data, including racial and ethnic populations, CRP used the following:

- Gibson, C., and Jung, K. (2002). *Historical census statistics on population totals by race, 1790 to 1990, and by Hispanic origin, 1970 to 1990, for the United States, regions, divisions, and states*. Washington, DC: U. S. Census Bureau. Available from http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0056/twps0056.html
  - Ohio dataset: http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0056/tab50.xls

For city population data, CRP used the following:

- Gibson, C., and Jung, K. (2005). *Historical census statistics on population totals by race, 1790 to 1990, and by Hispanic origin, 1970 to 1990, for large cities and other urban places in the United States*. Washington, DC: U. S. Census Bureau. Available from http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.html
  - Ohio dataset: http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/OHtab.xls

Homeownership data for 1900 to 1990 for each state can be found here: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/historic/owner.html

Data on urban and rural populations from 1900 to 1990 can be found here: http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/files/urpop0090.txt

Some census reports and abstracts include time-series data on certain topics.

Ohio 19th century county maps

CRP found a history of county formation in Ohio on the County Commissioners' Association of Ohio web site. The document was titled "The Growth and Development of Ohio's Counties: 1777-1851," an excerpt from a book that CRP was not able to identify. Available from http://www.ccao.org/LinkClick.aspx?link=Downloads%2FGrowthAndDevelopment.pdf&tabid=110&mid=450&language=en-US

CRP reproduced county maps using maps found here: http://www.familyhistory101.com/maps/oh_cf.html

Literature

CRP reviewed a selection of books and reports for historical context. The Census Bureau's report, *Measuring America*, provided a thorough overview of how the census questionnaire and methods changed over time:

- Gauthier, Jason G. (2002) *Measuring America: The decennial censuses from 1790 to 2000*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/ma.html

Other Census Bureau documents on historical matters and trends include these:

- History and organization. (2000). *Factfinder for the nation*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, CFF No. 4. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/prod/2000pubs/cff-4.pdf
- Hobbs, F., and Stoops, N. (2002). *Demographic trends in the 20th century*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/censr-4.pdf

Two U.S. history books with a population focus:

- Klein, H. S. (2004). *A population history of the United States*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Strauss, W., and Howe, N. (1991). *Generations: The history of America's future, 1584 to 2069*. New York: William Morrow.

Miscellaneous

A Census Bureau web site titled *Selected historical decennial census population and housing counts,* retrieved from http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/hiscendata.html, contained links to a wide range of resources. On this site, CRP found several of the census reports and datasets listed in the bibliography here. The Ohio Historical Society's online encyclopedia (http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org) was a valuable source of information on various topics.