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CHANGES IN ILLINOIS POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, THROUGH NATURAL INCREASE AND MIGRATION, 1940 TO 1950

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CHANGES IN ILLINOIS POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, THROUGH NATURAL INCREASE AND MIGRATION, 1940 TO 1950[1]

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In any area--region, state, or county--the components of population growth are births, deaths, and migration. In the long run, a natural increase reflecting greater fertility and mortality is probably more important than migration in population redistribution. However, in the short run, migration shows the way in which people are constantly making immediate adjustments to available natural resources and changing economic opportunities. In general, people move from areas of limited opportunity to areas of greater opportunity. When, in the total interchange of population, more people move out of an area than move in, there is net out-migration; conversely, when more move in than out, there is net in-migration.

This study reports the extent to which natural increase and migration influenced the total, urban, and rural population growth of Illinois counties from 1940 to 1950. The Bureau of the Census does not publish information showing the extent of migration among various groups over a period of time. To measure population migration, it was therefore necessary to make special tabulations of the cumulative births and deaths according to residence of mothers and decedents from one census date to the next.

Unfortunately, it is not known how many people were involved in the total volume of migration from one county to another and from rural to urban areas during the entire decade. It is assumed that the difference between the cumulative births and deaths occurring in an area between the intercensal period from April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1950, when added to the 1940 population, would give the projected 1950 population. The difference between this projected population and the number enumerated by the Bureau of the Census in 1950 would be the net migration. If the 1950 enumerated population was larger than the projected population, there would have been a net in-migration, which is shown by a plus (+) sign. If the projected population was smaller than the enumerated, there would have been a net out-migration, which is shown by a minus (—) sign. The rate of migration was computed by using the 1940 population as the base. Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the net changes in total, urban, and rural population for the 102 counties of the state.

1/ The research for this report is a part of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Agricultural Economics (Rural Sociology) Project 394 contributing to North Central Regional Project NC-18 entitled "Population Dynamics in the North Central Region and Related Rural Social and Economic Problems." Agencies cooperating in the regional project include the Farm Population and Rural Life Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture; the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems; and Community Services, Inc., of Kansas City. Dr. O. K. Sagen, Chief, Bureau of Statistics, State Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois, assisted in the study by making available special tabulations of resident births and deaths by counties and rural and urban areas from April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1950.

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During the decade from 1940 to 1950, Illinois population increased by 814,935, or 10.3 percent. A major component of this growth was the excess of births (1,603,129) over deaths (894,921). This natural increase of 708,208 contributed 86.9 percent of the total growth in population. The remaining increase of 106,727, or 13.1 percent, was net migration into the state. That is, in the interchange of population with other states and regions of the nation, Illinois gained this many more persons than left for other states.

During the decade the rural and urban populations contributed to the state's natural increase in about the same proportions as they were represented in the 1950 population. There were 1,218,655 urban births and 668,727 deaths, resulting in a natural increase of 549,928, or 77.6 percent of the total. Rural births numbered 384,474 and deaths 226,194, giving a natural increase of 158,280, or 22.3 percent of the total. Urban and rural natural increase accounted for 67.5 and 19.4 percent, respectively, of the state's population growth. Migration into the state contributed the remaining 13.1 percent.

Total population migration and natural increase. Figure 1 shows the gains and losses in Illinois population due to migration between 1940 and 1950. Twenty-seven counties showed net gains and 75 showed net losses. With the exception of Kankakee, Morgan, and Union,[1] all counties had an excess of births over deaths (Table 1). Although the migration gain amounted to only 1.2 percent of the 1940 population, there were wide variations among counties.

Among the 27 counties gaining population through migration, the rate varied from 36.5 percent in DuPage to less than one percent in Jo Daviess and Kendall. In addition to DuPage, gains of more than 20 percent of the 1940 populations occurred in Champaign, Kankakee, Lake, and McHenry counties. Gains ranging from 5 to 20 percent were recorded in DeKalb, Kane, Madison, Rock Island, St. Clair, Tazewell, Will, and Winnebago counties. The remaining 14 counties showed gains of less than five percent. The aggregate population gained by migration in these 27 counties was 310,481, the figures ranging from 77,701 in Cook to 55 in Kendall.

Figure 1 shows that most of the counties gaining through migration are in northern Illinois. The success of Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, Rock Island, Springfield, Decatur, and East St. Louis in attracting migrants into their own or nearby counties substantiates the general trend toward growth of population in the suburban fringes around our largest cities.

Among the 75 counties losing population through migration, the losses ranged from 32.5 percent in Pope to 0.6 percent in Wabash. Losses of more than 20 percent were recorded in Alexander, Calhoun, Fayette, Gallatin, Johnson, Marion, and Schuyler counties. Losses of this magnitude in a county's base population in a ten-year period could lead to serious social and economic problems. Thirty-six counties showed net losses ranging from 10 to 20 percent, and 31 had losses of less than 10 percent. Figure 1 shows that greatest losses through migration occurred in the counties of southern and south-central Illinois. The smallest losses were in the northwest central counties and those adjacent to the Wabash River at the Indiana boundary line.

1/ See explanatory notes.

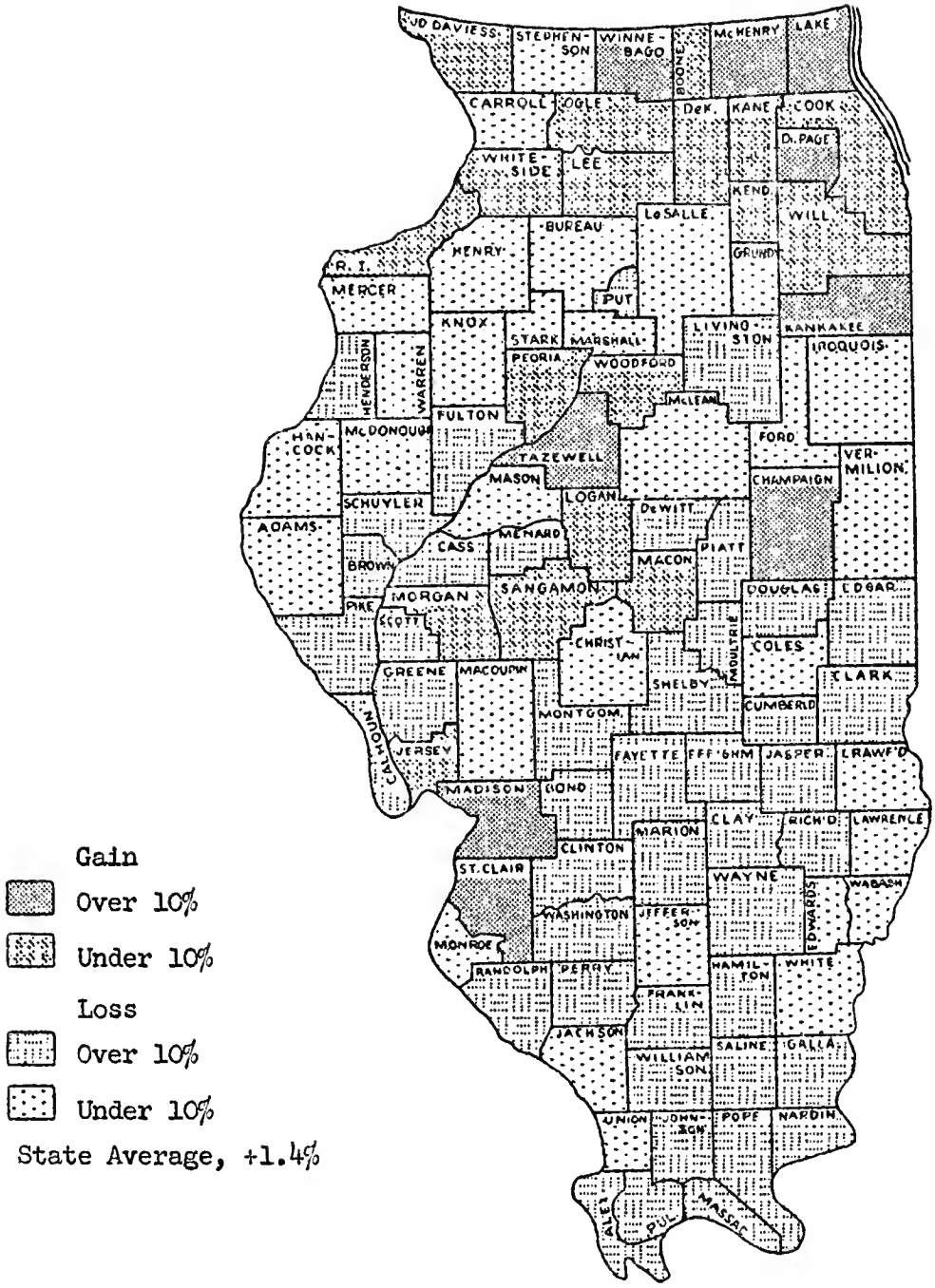

Figure 1. Gains and Losses in Illinois Total Population Through Migration 1940 to 1950 (Percentages Based on 1940 Population).

The total population loss in these 75 counties amounted to 203,754. Losses of 11,157 in Marion county and 89 in Wabash county represented the extremes.

Total population growth. Fifty-six counties decreased in population between 1940 and 1950 (Table 1). In 54 of these counties there was an excess of births over deaths, but out-migration more than offset this gain, leaving a net loss. Morgan and Union counties had more deaths than births. Morgan had a slight in-migration of 686 but still had 810 fewer persons in 1950 than in 1940. While out-migration in Union amounted to only 130, there was a population decrease of 1,028 (4.8 percent).

Forty-six counties increased in population between 1940 and 1950. In all of them except Kankakee, births exceeded deaths. Twenty of them lost population because more people migrated out than in, but the natural increase was more than large enough to offset these losses. In the other 25 the increase was due to a combination of natural increase and net in-migration. In Kankakee county, where deaths were more numerous than births, the increase was due entirely to migration. It is interesting to note that in-migration was a more important component of population growth than natural increase in Champaign, DuPage, Kane, Kankakee, Lake, McHenry, and St. Clair counties, contributing about 68 percent of the aggregate increase. In the other 19 counties, natural increase was more important than migration, contributing about 75 percent (see Table 1).

Rural population migration and natural increase. Although the total Illinois rural population increased by 92,923, or 4.5 percent, through migration, this change resulted from gains of 277,124 in 21 counties and losses of 183,201 in 81 counties. Table 2 shows that rural population gains through migration ranged from 95.6 percent in Lake county to less than one percent in Kendall. The largest migration gain was 94,916 in Cook county. Figure 2 shows that eight of the 21 counties gaining rural population through migration--Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, McHenry, and Will--are in the Chicago metropolitan area. Others include Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford in the Peoria area; Rock Island and Henry in the Davenport—Rock Island—Moline area; Sangamon and Macon in the Springfield-Decatur area; Madison and St. Clair in the St. Louis—East St. Louis area; and Winnebago in the Rockford area. Champaign and Lee counties are the only exceptions to this general pattern. The marked gains in rural population in these counties through migration dramatize the growth in the fringe areas around the largest cities (see Table 2). Nine of the 21 counties had migration gains of 30 percent or more, while Champaign, Kane, Macon, Peoria, and Tazewell increased between 16 and 30 percent. The remaining seven gained less than ten percent.

While percentages and absolute increases in rural population through migration varied significantly among these 21 counties, the differences were not so marked for the 81 counties losing population. The greatest percentage loss was in Alexander, where 36.3 percent of the population migrated out. The smallest loss was 0.2 percent in Union. Figure 2 shows that counties losing population through out-migration do not follow so well defined a pattern as do those that gain. It is apparent, however, that the largest number of counties losing population through out-migration were concentrated in southern and west-central Illinois. Sixty-one showed losses exceeding ten percent. Alexander,

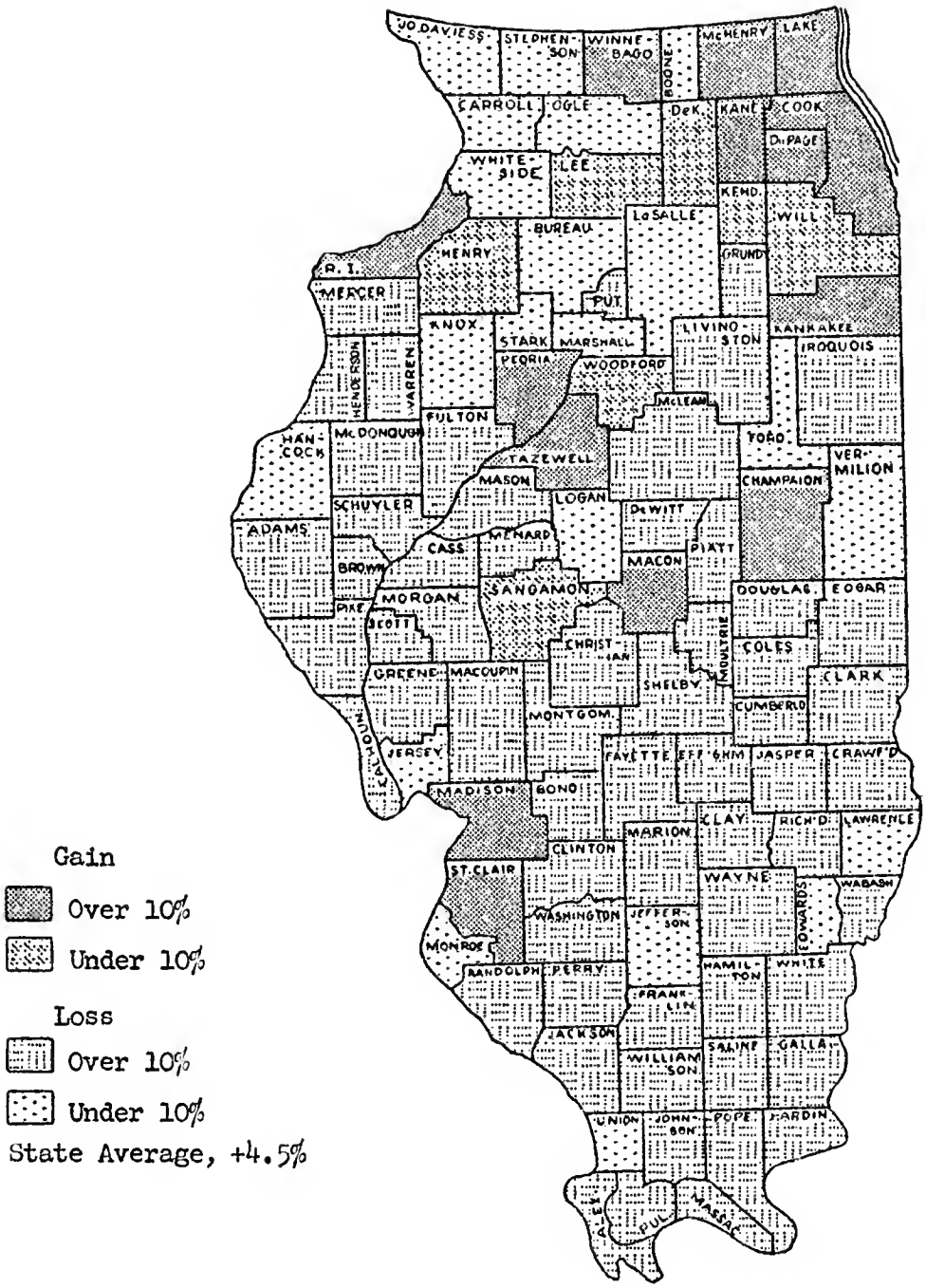

Figure 2. Gains and Losses in Illinois Rural Population Through Migration, 1940 to 1950 (Percentages Based on 1940 Population).

Fayette, Gallatin, Hamilton, Johnson, Perry, Pope, Saline, and Wayne in southern Illinois showed losses of 36.3, 27.3, 23.1, 21.9, 21.6, 25.9, 20.9, 32.5, 23.6, and 24.6 percent, respectively. Schuyler, Calhoun, and Pike in the west-central area had losses of 20.4, 22.5, and 24.3 percent.

With notable exceptions, the counties experiencing losses of less than ten percent were in northern Illinois. Others showing losses of less than ten percent were Ford, Logan, and Vermilion in the east-central cash-grain area; Edwards, Jefferson, Lawrence, Monroe, and Union in the southern part; and Hancock on the western border. It is particularly interesting to note the number of counties losing from 10 to 20 percent of their rural population through migration in the highly commercialized cash-grain and livestock areas of east and west-central Illinois (Table 2).

Rural population growth. Migration and natural increase played different roles as components of rural population change during the decade from 1940 to 1950. Sixty-eight counties had fewer rural inhabitants in 1950 than in 1940. Although there was an excess of births over deaths in 67 of these counties, out-migration resulted in a net loss of rural population. In Union county an excess of deaths over births combined with a slight out-migration also resulted in a net loss. Had these 67 counties retained their natural increase of 80,539 persons, rural population in the state would have increased. However, there was a net decrease of 92,652 between 1940 and 1950 due to the out-migration of 173,191 persons from rural areas.

Table 2 shows that 34 counties increased in rural population between 1940 and 1950. While 13 of them lost by migration, there were enough excess births over deaths to cause an over-all increase. In the remaining 21 counties, 20 gained by a combination of natural increase and migration, while Kankakee's gain was due entirely to in-migration. In these 20 counties, in-migration was the more important component, contributing 263,893, or 81.7 percent, of the 322,843 increase. DeKalb, Henry, Kendall, and Woodford counties increased their rural populations largely because they had a natural increase of 89.7 percent and a slight in-migration of 10.3 percent.

Urban population migration and natural increase. Migration has traditionally been an important component of population growth in cities. But in this decade rural population in Illinois gained 93,923, or 4.5 percent, by migration. This constituted 37.2 percent of the total increase in rural population. On the other hand, Illinois urban population gained 12,804, or only 0.2 percent, through migration. Thus net migration into rural areas was more than seven times as great as migration into Illinois cities.

Table 3 shows the population changes, natural increase, and migration in 82 counties containing one or more incorporated centers of 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1940.[1] Forty counties lost urban population through migration, and 42 gained. Losses ranged from 27.7 percent in Alexander county to 0.1 percent in Marion. In addition, Cass, Clay, DeWitt, Franklin, Menard, and Saline counties lost more than ten percent of their urban population (see Figure 3). Besides Knox, counties losing less than one percent through migration were Christian, Cook, Douglas, and Macon. Out-migration losses in the remaining 27

1/ See explanatory note.

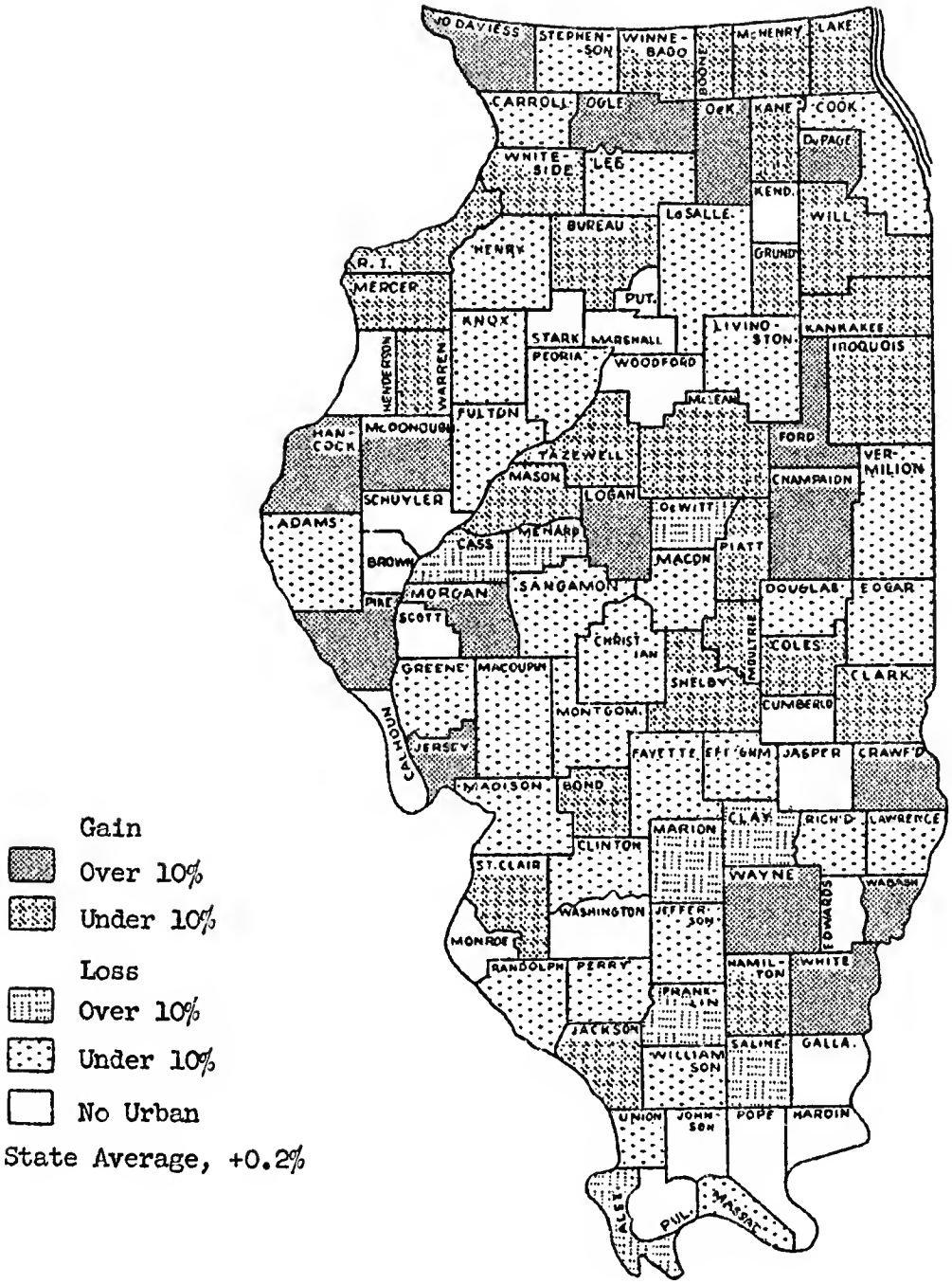

Figure 3. Gains and Losses in Illinois Urban Population Through Migration, 1940 to 1950 (Percentages Based on 1940 Population).

counties ranged between one and two percent. Losses in numbers varied from 17,215 in Cook county to 15 in Douglas.

For counties gaining urban population by migration, percentages varied from 48.3 in Champaign county to 0.8 in Lake. Of the 42 counties gaining by migration, 16 gained more than ten percent, with increases of 33.9, 24.5, 23.1, and 20.7 percent in Crawford, Wayne, Hancock, and White, respectively. Champaign county[1] experienced the largest absolute increase in numbers, with 18,039 more persons coming into the county than leaving. The gain of 51 urban residents in Shelby county was the smallest recorded.

Urban population growth. Between 1940 and 1950, urban population increased in 68 counties and declined in 14. Natural increase and migration played different roles as components of these changes. There was a natural increase amounting to 10,881 in 14 counties, but out-migration of 22,600 resulted in a net decrease of 10,729. Losses from migration amounted to 40,599 in 26 counties, but a natural increase of 436,669 resulted in a net increase of 396,070. Natural increase was therefore solely responsible for the urban population growth in these counties.

Among 42 counties increasing in urban population during the decade, migration and natural increase were almost equally important as components of population change. The population increase amounted to 177,606 in these counties. Of this total, 76,003, or 42.8 percent, was due to migration, and 101,603, or 57.2 percent, to natural increase.

Summary

In Illinois between 1940 and 1950, natural increase was the major component of population growth, and migration was of lesser importance. Rural and urban areas both had an excess of births over deaths proportionate to their relative importance in the state's total population picture.

The state gained 107,627 inhabitants by migration during the ten years. Of this total, rural areas gained 88 percent and urban 12 percent.

Twenty-seven out of the 102 counties showed gains in total population through migration, and 75 had losses. Most of the gains were in northern Illinois, while the losses were scattered throughout the state, with the greatest concentration in the southern part.

Fifty-six counties had a net decrease in total population during the decade. Although in 54 of them births exceeded deaths, the number of people migrating out was sufficient to cause an over-all loss. In Morgan and Union counties, population declined as a result of an excess of deaths over births and out-migration.

Forty-six counties showed a net increase in population. In 25 it was due to a combination of natural increase and migration, and in 20 others the natural increase was sufficient to offset losses suffered through migration. Kankakee county's increase was due entirely to in-migration.

1/ See explanatory note.

Rural population losses through migration occurred in 81 counties and gains in 21.

During the period, 68 counties decreased in rural population. Migration was the major component of decline in 67 cases, since all had an excess of births over deaths. In Union county the decline was due to a negative natural increase and migration. Thirty-four counties increased their rural population. In 20 counties migration and natural increase were both components of growth. Migration contributed 88 percent, and natural increase 12 percent. Thirteen counties grew by a natural increase surplus sufficient to offset losses through migration. Rural population in Kankakee county increased by migration alone.

Forty of the 82 counties containing urban population experienced losses through migration, and 42 had gains. Natural increase was not adequate to offset the number migrating from urban areas in 14 counties that showed a net loss in urban population during the decade. Of the 68 counties showing increases in urban population, 26 increased solely through migration and 42 through migration and natural increase.

Explanatory Notes

The method used in estimating migration for Illinois counties made no adjustment for the different procedures used by the United States Bureau of the Census in enumerating college students in 1940 and 1950. In 1940 college students were counted as residents of the communities in which their parents lived, but in 1950 they were counted as members of the college community where they were attending school.

While the migration of college students from any one county probably did not significantly affect the county total migration, the populations of counties containing institutions of higher learning may have been considerably enlarged by counts of students from other areas of Illinois as well as from other states and foreign countries. This fact should be taken into account in interpreting the estimated net migration in Champaign, Coles, Cook, DeKalb, Hancock, Jackson, Jersey, Knox, Macon, McLean, Morgan, and Peoria counties. For example, students enrolled in the University of Illinois are included in the estimated net migration of 23,600 into Champaign county.

Another point where caution should be exercised in interpreting migration figures is in counties where state institutions are located. The Bureau of the Census enumerates institutional populations in the county where they are located. Similarly deaths of long-time residents in such institutions are also recorded by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Public Health, in the county where they occur. Counties containing the 11 largest state institutions frequently have deaths that are numerous enough to produce a negative natural increase (deaths exceeding births). Migration estimates for the total and rural populations in Kankakee, Morgan, and Union counties illustrate this problem (see Tables 1 and 2). The tabulation on page 10 shows the adjusted cumulative deaths occurring in these institutions from April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1950.

Location of institution	County	Deaths 1940 to 1950
Alton	Madison	2,286
Anna	Union	2,926
Chicago	Cook	6,100
East Moline	Rock Island	2,513
Elgin	Cook-Kane	4,120
Jacksonville	Morgan	3,084
Kankakee	Kankakee	3,107
Manteno	Kankakee	5,529
Peoria	Peoria	2,928
Dixon	Lee	1,632
Lincoln	Logan	1,054
Total		35,279

In estimating rural and urban migration for the state and the individual counties, the Bureau of the Census 1940 definition of urban was applied to the 1950 population. Additional adjustments were made to insure comparability of 36 rural incorporated places in 1940 whose population had increased to more than 2,500 by 1950, and three incorporated places of more than 2,500 in 1940 that had retrogressed to a rural status by 1950. In order that changes in the census classification of these places would not erroneously transfer their populations as migrants from rural to urban and vice versa, 121,385 persons in the 36 places (urban in 1950) were transferred to the rural classification in 1950, and 7,094 in the three places (urban in 1940) were put into the 1950 urban category. The net effect was to increase the 1950 rural population (under the 1940 definition) from 2,225,503 to 2,339,794. Similarly the 1950 urban population was reduced to 6,372,382 by subtracting 121,385 persons in 36 places classified as urban in 1950 and adding 7,094 in three places classified as rural in 1950 from the total of 6,486,673 reported by the census.

Accordingly, the 1950 urban population includes only those places that were incorporated and had 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1940, and rural includes all other areas that were classified as rural in 1940, that is, those having no incorporated centers with as many as 2,500 population. Data were not available to adjust for rural territory annexed to or areas detached from cities during the intercensal period. Thus the extent to which this change influenced the amount of migration from rural to urban and the reverse is not known.

According to the official publications of the Bureau of the Census, Illinois rural population increased 6.6 percent between 1940 and 1950. Table 2 shows that this segment of the population grew 12.1 percent after adjustments were made (see preceding paragraph). Population living in urban areas (incorporated centers of 2,500 persons or more) increased 11.7 percent. Table 3 shows that the urban increase was 9.7 percent.

Table 1.--Changes in Total Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration, 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Adams	65,229	64,690	- 539	- 0.8	3,816	- 4,355	- 6.7
Alexander	25,496	20,316	- 5,180	-20.3	1,838	- 7,018	-27.5
Bond	14,540	14,157	- 383	- 2.6	1,075	- 1,458	-10.0
Boone	15,202	17,070	1,868	12.3	1,311	557	3.7
Brown	8,053	7,132	- 921	-11.4	330	- 1,251	-15.5
Bureau	37,600	37,711	111	0.3	2,468	- 2,357	- 6.3
Calhoun	8,207	6,898	- 1,309	-15.9	687	- 1,996	-24.3
Carroll	17,987	18,976	989	5.5	1,344	- 355	- 2.0
Cass	16,425	15,097	- 1,328	- 8.1	1,135	- 2,463	-15.8
Champaign	70,578	106,100	35,522	50.3	11,862	23,660	33.5
Christian	38,564	38,816	252	0.7	3,444	- 3,192	- 8.5
Clark	18,842	17,362	- 1,480	- 7.9	608	- 2,088	-11.1
Clay	18,947	17,445	- 1,502	- 7.9	1,877	- 3,379	-17.8
Clinton	22,912	22,594	- 318	- 1.4	2,356	- 2,674	-11.7
Coles	38,470	40,328	1,858	4.8	3,429	- 1,571	- 4.1
Cook	4,063,342	4,508,792	445,450	11.0	367,749	77,701	1.9
Crawford	21,294	21,137	- 157	- 0.7	1,459	- 1,616	- 7.6
Cumberland	11,698	10,496	- 1,202	-10.3	863	- 2,065	-17.7
DeKalb	34,388	40,781	6,393	18.6	3,631	2,762	8.0
DeWitt	18,244	16,894	- 1,350	- 7.4	1,151	- 2,501	-13.7
Douglas	17,590	16,706	- 884	- 5.0	1,407	- 2,291	-13.0
DuPage	103,480	154,599	51,119	49.4	13,312	37,807	36.5
Edgar	24,430	23,407	- 1,023	- 4.2	1,563	- 2,586	-10.6
Edwards	8,974	9,056	82	0.9	549	- 467	- 5.2
Effingham	22,034	21,675	- 359	- 1.6	2,567	- 2,926	-13.3
Fayette	29,159	24,582	- 4,577	-15.7	2,259	- 6,836	-23.4
Ford	15,007	15,901	894	6.0	1,344	- 450	- 3.0
Franklin	53,137	48,685	- 4,452	- 8.4	4,211	- 8,663	-16.3
Fulton	44,627	43,716	- 911	- 2.0	3,624	- 4,535	-10.2
Gallatin	11,414	9,818	- 1,556	-14.0	1,043	- 2,639	-21.3
Greene	20,292	18,852	- 1,440	- 7.1	1,483	- 2,923	-14.4

Table 1.--Changes in Total Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950 (Continued)

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration, 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Grundy	18,398	19,217	819	4.5	2,108	- 1,289	- 7.0
Hamilton	13,454	12,256	- 1,198	- 8.9	1,119	- 2,317	-17.2
Hancock	26,297	25,790	- 507	- 1.9	698	- 1,205	- 4.6
Hardin	7,759	7,530	- 229	- 3.0	942	- 1,171	-15.1
Henderson	8,949	8,416	- 533	- 6.0	655	- 1,188	-13.3
Henry	43,798	46,492	2,694	6.2	4,167	- 1,473	- 3.4
Iroquois	32,496	32,348	- 148	- 0.5	2,987	- 3,135	- 9.6
Jackson	37,920	38,124	204	0.5	3,469	- 3,265	- 8.6
Jasper	13,431	12,266	- 1,165	- 8.7	969	- 2,134	-15.9
Jefferson	34,375	35,892	1,517	4.4	3,663	- 2,146	- 6.2
Jersey	13,636	15,264	1,628	11.9	1,371	257	1.9
Jo Daviess	19,989	21,459	1,470	7.4	1,367	103	0.5
Johnson	10,727	8,729	- 1,998	-18.6	779	- 2,777	-25.9
Kane	130,206	150,388	20,182	15.5	8,570	11,612	8.9
Kankakee	60,877	73,524	12,647	20.8	- 1,570	14,217	23.4
Kendall	11,105	12,115	1,010	9.1	955	55	0.5
Knox	52,250	54,366	2,116	4.0	4,076	- 1,960	- 3.8
Lake	121,094	179,097	58,003	47.9	17,733	40,270	33.3
LaSalle	97,801	100,610	2,809	2.9	9,044	- 6,235	- 6.4
Lawrence	21,075	20,539	- 536	- 2.5	1,123	- 1,659	- 7.9
Lee	34,604	36,451	1,847	5.3	1,457	390	1.1
Livingston	38,838	37,809	- 1,029	- 2.6	2,957	- 3,986	-10.3
Logan	29,438	30,671	1,233	4.2	527	706	2.4
McDonough	26,944	28,199	1,255	4.7	2,046	- 791	- 2.9
McHenry	37,311	50,656	13,345	35.8	4,382	8,963	24.0
McLean	73,930	76,577	2,647	3.6	6,099	- 3,452	- 4.7
Macon	84,693	98,853	14,160	16.7	10,179	3,981	4.7
Macoupin	46,304	44,210	- 2,094	- 4.5	2,145	- 4,239	- 9.2
Madison	149,349	182,307	32,948	22.1	18,008	14,950	10.0
Marion	47,989	41,700	- 6,289	-13.1	4,868	-11,157	-23.2
Marshall	13,179	13,025	- 154	- 1.2	966	- 1,120	- 8.5

Table 1.--Changes in Total Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950 (Continued)

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration, 1940-1950	Net migration as a precentage of 1940 population
Mason	15,358	15,326	- 32	- 0.2	939	- 971	- 6.3
Massac	14,937	13,594	- 1,343	- 9.0	807	- 2,150	-14.4
Menard	10,663	9,639	- 1,024	- 9.6	722	- 1,746	-16.4
Mercer	17,701	17,374	- 327	- 1.8	1,321	- 1,648	- 9.3
Monroe	12,754	13,282	528	4.1	841	- 313	- 2.5
Montgomery	34,499	32,460	- 2,039	- 5.9	2,034	- 4,073	-11.8
Morgan*	36,378	35,568	- 810	- 2.2	- 1,496	686	1.9
Moultrie	13,477	13,171	- 306	- 2.3	1,101	- 1,407	-10.4
Ogle	29,869	33,429	3,560	11.9	2,896	664	2.2
Peoria	153,374	174,347	20,793	13.7	14,437	6,536	4.3
Perry	23,438	21,684	- 1,754	- 7.5	1,908	- 3,662	-15.6
Piatt	14,659	13,970	- 689	- 4.7	1,306	- 1,995	-13.6
Pike	25,340	22,155	- 3,185	-12.6	1,386	- 4,571	-18.0
Pope	7,999	5,779	- 2,220	-27.8	381	- 2,601	-32.5
Pulaski	15,875	13,629	- 2,236	-14.1	830	- 3,066	-19.3
Putnam	5,289	4,796	- 543	-10.3	353	- 896	-16.9
Randolph	33,608	31,673	- 1,935	- 5.8	2,230	- 4,165	-12.4
Richland	17,137	16,889	- 248	- 1.4	1,795	- 2,043	-11.9
Rock Island	113,323	133,558	20,235	17.9	11,770	8,465	7.5
St. Clair	166,899	205,995	39,096	23.4	17,947	21,149	12.7
Saline	38,066	33,420	- 4,646	-12.2	2,543	- 7,189	-18.9
Sangamon	117,912	131,484	13,572	11.5	10,531	3,041	2.6
Schuyler	11,430	9,613	- 1,817	-15.9	512	- 2,329	-20.4
Scott	8,176	7,245	- 931	-11.4	403	- 1,334	-16.3
Shelby	26,290	24,434	- 1,856	- 7.1	1,734	- 3,590	-13.7
Stark	8,881	8,721	- 160	- 1.8	705	- 865	- 9.7
Stephenson	40,646	41,595	949	2.3	2,902	- 1,953	- 4.8
Tazewell	58,362	76,165	17,803	30.5	9,266	8,537	14.6
Union[a]	21,528	20,500	- 1,028	- 4.8	- 898	- 130	- 0.6
Vermilion	86,791	87,079	288	0.3	5,796	- 5,508	- 6.3
Wabash	13,724	14,651	927	6.8	1,016	89	- 0.6

Table 1.--Changes in Total Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950 (Continued)

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940, to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration, 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Warren	21,286	21,981	695	3.3	1,732	- 1,037	- 4.9
Washington	15,801	14,460	- 1,341	- 8.5	789	- 2,130	-13.5
Wayne	22,092	20,933	- 1,159	- 5.2	2,309	- 3,468	-15.7
White	20,027	20,935	908	4.5	2,000	- 1,092	- 5.5
Whiteside	43,338	49,336	5,998	13.8	5,246	752	1.7
Will	114,210	134,336	20,126	17.6	11,574	8,552	7.5
Williamson	51,424	48,621	- 2,803	- 5.5	3,576	- 6,379	-12.4
Winnebago	121,178	152,385	31,207	25.8	17,355	13,852	11.4
Woodford	19,124	21,335	2,211	11.6	1,955	256	1.3
State Total	7,897,241	8,712,176	814,935	10.3	708,208	106,727	1.4

Table 2.--Changes in Rural* Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Adams	24,760	23,240	- 1,520	- 6.1	1,044	- 2,564	-10.4
Alexander	11,089	8,193	- 2,896	-26.1	1,125	- 4,021	-36.3
Bond	11,149	10,088	- 1,061	- 9.5	712	- 1,773	-15.9
Boone	7,108	7,648	540	7.6	706	- 166	- 2.3
Brown	8,053	7,132	- 921	-11.4	330	- 1,251	-15.5
Bureau	27,366	27,030	- 336	- 1.2	2,235	- 2,571	- 9.4
Calhoun	8,207	6,898	- 1,309	-15.9	687	- 1,996	-24.3
Carroll	13,195	13,918	723	5.5	999	- 276	- 2.1
Cass	9,920	9,017	- 903	- 9.1	662	- 1,565	-15.8
Champaign	33,212	43,703	10,491	31.6	4,870	5,621	16.9
Christian	24,285	23,450	- 835	- 3.4	2,333	- 3,168	-13.0
Clark	13,541	11,668	- 1,873	-13.8	498	- 2,371	-17.5
Clay	13,473	12,190	- 1,283	- 9.5	1,146	- 2,429	-18.0
Clinton	19,687	19,365	- 322	- 1.6	2,091	- 2,413	-12.3
Coles	14,446	13,617	- 829	- 5.7	1,371	- 2,200	-15.2
Cook	107,189	205,191	98,002	91.4	3,086	94,916	88.6
Crawford	16,983	14,730	- 2,253	-13.3	824	- 3,077	-18.1
Cumberland	11,698	10,496	- 1,202	-10.3	863	- 2,065	-17.7
DeKalb	17,932	20,134	2,202	12.3	1,806	396	2.2
DeWitt	11,913	10,949	- 964	- 8.1	772	- 1,736	-14.6
Douglas	14,752	13,746	- 1,006	- 6.8	1,270	- 2,276	-15.4
DuPage	30,276	59,134	28,858	-95.3	4,183	24,675	81.5
Edgar	15,149	13,947	- 1,202	- 7.9	1,097	- 2,299	-15.2
Edwards	8,974	9,056	82	0.9	549	- 467	- 5.2
Effingham	15,854	14,783	- 1,071	- 6.8	1,655	- 2,726	-17.2
Fayette	23,871	19,111	- 4,760	-19.9	1,754	- 6,514	-27.3
Ford	11,901	12,106	205	1.7	1,120	- 915	- 7.7
Franklin	26,543	23,392	- 3,151	-11.9	1,989	- 5,140	-19.4
Fulton	33,050	31,789	- 1,261	- 3.8	2,644	- 3,905	-11.8
Gallatin	11,414	9,818	- 1,596	-14.0	1,043	- 2,639	-23.1
Greene	14,710	13,402	- 1,308	- 8.9	1,317	- 2,625	-17.8

Table 2.--Changes in Rural* Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950 (Continued)

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration, 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Grundy	12,253	12,291	38	0.3	1,419	- 1,381	-11.3
Hamilton	10,926	9,248	- 1,678	-15.4	719	- 2,397	-21.9
Hancock	23,722	22,576	- 1,146	- 4.8	653	- 1,799	- 7.6
Hardin	7,759	7,530	- 229	- 3.0	942	- 1,171	-15.1
Henderson	8,949	8,416	- 533	6.0	655	- 1,188	-13.3
Henry	20,261	22,460	2,199	10.9	2,080	119	0.6
Iroquois	28,752	28,113	- 639	- 2.2	2,692	- 3,331	-11.6
Jackson	20,394	17,962	- 2,432	-11.9	1,968	- 4,400	-21.6
Jasper	13,431	12,266	- 1,165	- 8.7	969	- 2,134	-15.9
Jefferson	19,651	20,292	641	3.3	1,775	- 1,134	- 5.8
Jersey	8,827	9,472	645	7.3	936	- 291	- 3.3
Jo Daviess	15,863	16,811	948	6.0	1,273	- 325	- 2.0
Johnson	10,727	8,729	- 1,998	-18.6	779	- 2,777	-25.9
Kane	30,222	39,570	9,348	30.9	2,832	6,516	21.6
Kankakee	34,947	41,969	7,022	20.1	-5,383	12,405	35.5
Kendall	11,105	12,115	1,010	9.1	955	55	0.5
Knox	20,156	19,641	- 515	- 2.6	1,417	- 1,932	- 9.6
Lake	41,442	87,117	45,675	110.2	6,037	39,638	95.6
LaSalle	32,463	32,935	472	1.5	2,895	- 2,423	- 7.5
Lawrence	14,862	14,211	- 651	- 4.4	753	- 1,404	- 9.4
Lee	23,933	24,928	995	4.2	227	768	3.2
Livingston	29,253	28,767	- 486	- 1.7	2,579	- 3,065	-10.5
Logan	16,686	16,309	- 377	- 2.3	709	- 1,086	- 6.5
McDonough	15,274	14,290	- 984	- 6.4	1,207	- 2,191	-14.3
McHenry	24,150	35,168	11,018	45.6	2,907	8,111	33.6
McLean	34,079	32,642	- 1,437	- 4.2	3,250	- 4,687	-13.8
Macon	25,388	32,584	7,196	28.3	3,124	4,072	16.0
Macoupin	27,087	25,335	- 1,752	- 6.5	1,566	- 3,318	-12.2
Madison	44,711	63,941	19,230	43.0	2,849	16,381	36.6
Marion	24,961	22,238	- 2,723	-10.9	2,052	- 4,775	-19.1
Marshall	13,179	13,025	- 154	- 1.2	966	- 1,120	- 8.5

Table 2.--Changes in Rural* Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950 (Continued)

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Mason	11,359	10,947	- 412	- 3.6	749	- 1,161	-10.2
Massac	8,650	7,501	- 1,149	-13.3	448	- 1,597	-18.5
Menard	8,077	7,314	- 763	- 9.4	650	- 1,413	-17.5
Mercer	15,108	14,455	- 653	- 4.3	1,241	- 1,894	-12.5
Monroe	12,754	13,282	528	4.1	841	- 313	- 2.5
Montgomery	20,375	18,567	- 1,808	- 8.9	1,268	- 3,076	-15.1
Morgan	16,534	15,181	- 1,353	- 8.2	1,045	- 2,398	-14.5
Moultrie	10,376	9,701	- 675	- 6.5	823	- 1,498	-14.4
Ogle	22,844	24,775	1,931	8.5	2,094	- 163	- 0.7
Peoria	43,911	57,066	13,155	30.0	2,443	10,712	24.4
Perry	12,777	11,238	- 1,539	-12.0	1,133	- 2,672	-20.9
Piatt	12,136	11,358	- 778	- 6.4	1,277	- 2,055	-16.9
Pike	22,456	18,591	- 3,865	-17.2	1,196	- 5,061	-22.5
Pope	7,999	5,779	- 2,220	-27.8	381	- 2,601	-32.5
Pulaski	15,875	13,639	- 2,236	-14.1	830	- 3,066	-19.3
Putnam	5,289	4,746	- 543	-10.3	353	- 896	-16.9
Randolph	24,834	22,708	- 2,126	- 8.6	1,436	- 3,562	-14.3
Richland	9,306	8,277	- 1,029	-11.1	782	- 1,811	-19.5
Rock Island	20,591	30,483	9,892	48.0	3,643	6,249	30.3
St. Clair	58,362	82,353	23,991	41.1	5,840	18,151	31.1
Saline	21,722	17,921	- 3,801	-17.5	1,316	- 5,117	-23.6
Sangamon	42,409	49,856	7,447	17.6	3,639	3,808	9.0
Schuyler	11,430	9,613	- 1,817	-15.9	512	- 2,329	-20.4
Scott	8,176	7,245	- 931	-11.4	403	- 1,334	-16.3
Shelby	22,198	19,972	- 2,226	-10.0	1,415	- 3,641	-16.4
Stark	8,881	8,721	- 160	- 1.8	705	- 865	- 9.7
Stephenson	18,280	19,128	848	4.6	1,524	- 676	- 3.7
Tazewell	28,614	40,110	11,496	40.2	4,192	7,304	25.5
Union	17,436	16,120	- 1,316	- 7.5	- 1,279	- 37	- 0.2
Vermilion	37,810	36,733	- 1,077	- 2.8	2,199	- 3,276	- 8.7

Table 2. Changes in Rural* Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950 (Continued)

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Wabash	6,737	5,919	- 818	-12.1	299	- 1,117	-16.6
Warren	12,190	11,788	- 402	- 3.3	1,145	- 1,547	-12.7
Washington	15,801	14,460	- 1,341	- 8.5	789	- 2,130	-13.5
Wayne	18,084	15,357	- 2,727	-15.1	1,723	- 4,450	-24.6
White	15,929	15,361	- 568	- 3.6	1,374	- 1,942	-12.2
Whiteside	21,216	22,299	1,083	5.1	2,526	- 1,443	- 6.8
Will	66,602	75,496	8,894	13.4	2,284	6,610	9.9
Williamson	24,510	21,636	- 2,874	-11.7	1,709	- 4,583	-18.7
Winnebago	33,716	50,871	17,155	50.9	6,794	10,361	30.7
Woodford	19,124	21,335	2,211	11.6	1,955	256	1.3
State Total	2,087,591	2,339,794	252,203	12.1	158,280	93,923	4.5

* According to 1940 urban definition.

Table 3.--Changes in urban[a] population, natural increase, and migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950

County[b]	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration, 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Adams	40,469	41,450	981	2.4	2,772	- 1,791	- 4.4
Alexander	14,407	12,123	-2,284	-15.9	713	- 2,997	-20.8
Bond	3,391	4,069	678	20.0	363	315	9.3
Boone	8,094	9,422	1,328	16.4	605	723	8.9
Bureau	10,234	10,681	447	4.4	233	214	2.1
Carroll	4,792	5,058	266	5.6	345	- 79	- 1.6
Cass	6,505	6,080	- 425	- 6.5	473	- 898	-13.8
Champaign	37,366	62,397	25,031	67.0	6,992	18,039	48.3
Christian	14,279	15,366	1,087	7.6	1,111	- 24	- 0.2
Clark	5,301	5,694	393	7.4	110	283	5.3
Clay	5,474	5,255	- 219	- 4.0	731	- 950	-17.4
Clinton	3,225	3,229	4	0.1	265	- 261	- 8.1
Coles	24,024	26,711	2,687	11.2	2,058	629	2.6
Cook	3,956,153	4,303,601	347,448	8.8	364,663	-17,215	- 0.4
Crawford	4,311	6,407	2,096	48.6	635	1,461	33.9
DeKalb	16,456	20,647	4,191	25.5	1,825	2,366	14.4
DeWitt	6,331	5,945	- 386	- 6.1	379	- 765	-12.1
Douglas	2,838	2,960	122	4.3	137	- 15	- 0.5
DuPage	73,204	95,465	22,261	30.7	9,129	13,132	17.9
Edgar	9,281	9,460	179	1.9	466	- 287	- 3.1
Effingham	6,108	6,892	712	11.5	912	- 200	- 3.2
Fayette	5,288	5,471	183	3.5	505	- 322	- 6.1
Ford	3,106	3,795	689	22.2	224	465	15.0
Franklin	26,594	25,293	-1,301	- 4.9	2,222	- 3,523	-13.2
Fulton	11,577	11,927	350	3.9	980	- 630	- 5.4
Greene	5,582	5,450	- 132	- 2.4	166	- 298	- 5.3
Grundy	6,145	6,926	781	12.7	689	92	1.5
Hamilton	2,528	3,008	480	19.0	400	80	3.2
Hancock	2,575	3,214	639	24.8	45	594	23.1
Henry	23,537	24,032	495	2.1	2,087	- 1,592	- 6.8
Iroquois	3,744	4,235	491	13.1	295	196	5.2

Table 3.--Changes in Urban Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 to 1950 (Continued)

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths, April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration, 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Jackson	17,526	20,162	2,636	15.0	1,501	1,135	6.5
Jefferson	14,724	15,600	876	5.9	1,888	- 1,012	- 6.9
Jersey	4,809	5,792	983	20.4	435	548	11.4
Jo Daviess	4,126	4,648	522	12.7	94	428	10.4
Kane	99,984	110,818	10,834	10.8	5,738	5,096	5.1
Kankakee	25,930	31,555	5,625	21.7	3,813	1,812	7.0
Knox	32,094	34,725	2,631	8.2	2,659	- 28	- 0.1
Lake	79,652	91,980	12,328	15.5	11,696	632	0.8
LaSalle	65,338	67,675	2,337	3.6	6,149	- 3,812	- 5.8
Lawrence	6,213	6,328	115	1.9	370	- 255	- 4.1
Lee	10,671	11,523	852	8.0	1,230	- 378	- 3.5
Livingston	9,585	9,042	- 543	- 5.7	378	- 921	- 9.6
Logan	12,752	14,362	1,610	12.6	- 182	1,792	14.1
McDonough	11,670	13,909	2,239	19.2	839	1,400	12.0
McHenry	13,161	15,488	2,327	17.7	1,475	852	6.5
McLean	39,851	43,935	4,084	10.2	2,849	1,235	3.1
Macon	59,305	66,269	6,964	11.7	7,055	- 91	- 0.2
Macoupin	19,217	18,875	- 342	- 1.8	579	- 921	- 4.8
Madison	104,638	118,366	13,728	13.1	15,159	- 1,431	- 1.4
Marion	23,028	19,462	-3,566	-15.5	2,816	- 6,382	-27.7
Mason	3,999	4,379	380	9.5	190	190	4.8
Massac	6,287	6,093	- 194	- 3.1	359	- 553	- 8.8
Menard	2,586	2,325	- 261	-10.1	72	- 333	-12.9
Mercer	2,593	2,919	326	12.6	80	246	9.5
Montgomery	14,124	13,893	- 231	- 1.6	766	- 997	- 7.1
Morgan	19,844	20,387	543	2.7	-2,511	3,084	15.5
Moultrie	3,101	3,470	369	11.9	278	91	2.9
Ogle	7,025	8,654	1,629	23.2	802	827	11.8
Peoria	109,463	117,281	7,818	7.1	11,994	- 4,176	- 3.8
Perry	10,661	10,446	- 215	- 2.0	775	- 990	- 9.3
Piatt	2,523	2,612	89	3.5	29	60	2.4
Pike	2,884	3,564	680	23.6	190	490	17.0

Table 3.--Changes in Urban[a] Population, Natural Increase, and Migration in Illinois Counties, 1940 and 1950 (Continued)

County	Population 1940	Population 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Number	Increase (+) or decrease (-) 1940 to 1950 Percent	Excess of births over deaths April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950	Net change through migration 1940-1950	Net migration as a percentage of 1940 population
Randolph	8,774	8,965	191	2.2	794	- 603	- 6.9
Richland	7,831	8,612	781	10.0	1,013	- 232	- 3.0
Rock Island	92,732	103,075	10,343	11.2	8,127	2,216	2.4
St. Clair	108,537	123,642	15,105	13.9	12,107	2,998	2.8
Saline	16,344	15,499	-845	- 5.2	1,227	- 2,072	-12.7
Sangamon	75,503	81,628	6,125	8.1	6,892	- 767	- 1.0
Shelby	4,092	4,462	370	9.0	319	51	1.2
Stephenson	22,366	22,467	101	0.5	1,378	- 1,277	- 5.7
Tazewell	29,748	36,055	6,307	21.2	5,074	1,233	4.1
Union	4,092	4,380	288	7.0	381	- 93	- 2.3
Vermilion	48,981	50,346	1,365	2.8	3,597	- 2,232	- 4.6
Wabash	6,987	8,732	1,945	25.0	717	1,028	14.7
Warren	9,096	10,193	1,097	12.1	587	510	5.6
Wayne	4,008	5,576	1,568	39.1	586	982	24.5
White	4,098	5,574	1,476	36.0	626	850	20.7
Whiteside	22,122	27,037	4,915	22.2	2,720	2,195	9.9
Will	47,608	58,840	11,232	24.0	9,290	1,942	4.1
Williamson	26,914	26,985	71	0.3	1,867	- 1,796	- 6.7
Winnebago	87,462	101,514	14,052	16.1	10,561	3,491	4.0
State Total	5,809,650	6,372,382	562,732	9.7	549,928	12,804	0.2

a/ Urban population included residents living in incorporated centers of 2,500 in 1940 and 1950. See explanatory notes.

b/ Exclusive of Brown, Calhoun, Cumberland, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Henderson, Jasper, Johnson, Kendall, Marshall, Monroe, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Washington and Woodford, where there were no incorporated centers of 2,500 or more persons in 1940.

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