

## I

### GENERAL SURVEY

The farm population is set off from the rest of the population, in the popular mind, by either one or both of two characteristics: First, that of agricultural occupation; and second, that of residence in the open country. While the farm population does include many persons who are engaged in occupations other than farming and also considerable numbers of persons who do not live in the open country, the popular idea, nevertheless, expresses the dominant and generally prevailing characteristics. Over against the farm population is set for comparison, usually, the city population, while the rather large intermediate population which is neither farm nor urban is for the most part overlooked or left out of account.

#### THE ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Of the two classes of population, the farm and the urban, the farm population is, of course, by far the older in point of history. Men cared for their flocks and women tilled the soil long before cities came into existence; and even after cities were established they were for many centuries few and far between, while the vast multitudes of the growing populations were dependent strictly and directly on agriculture and the family handicrafts for food and clothing and practically everything else that they had. The problem of land tenure was for centuries one of the outstanding social problems, and the ownership of land was the one accepted economic basis for aristocracy.

In recent times—almost within a single generation—the point of view has changed, and the relative importance of land or land ownership has suffered a marked decline. Capital (either productive property, or credit functioning as purchasing power in the place of money) has come into the dominant position. The influential man of to-day is the man who can control vast amounts of capital, rather than the owner of vast areas of land. Manufacturing, trading, transportation, and finance have come into the foreground as sources of wealth and income, and large incomes are made up chiefly of interest and dividends on securities which represent ownership or investment in these branches of activity, rather than of land rents.

At the foundation of this great change in the nature of human activities in all civilized countries there have been three far-reaching changes in economic organization, each of which has had important effects on the distribution and relative importance of farm and urban population.

The first of these was the introduction of steam power in manufactures, which brought the manufacturing processes together into large factory units and made possible the specialization and the division of labor which are characteristic of modern factory production. The establishment of the factories of course brought great numbers of persons into congested cities and towns, where, too often, they lived under decidedly unfavorable conditions.

The effect on the population remaining in the country districts was scarcely less marked. They were made more completely dependent on farming for a livelihood, through the removal of the so-called household industries from the homes and the breaking down of the old-time idea of the self-sufficing family unit, wherein many occupations other than farming were carried on.

The factory system tends to encourage, or even compel, production for the market in other lines of industry. For if the farmer, or any one else, is to profit by the low cost of factory-produced articles, he must himself produce goods which he can sell for money, in order to have money with which to buy the factory products. The farmer must raise more wheat, for example, when his wife and daughters no longer spin yarn and weave cloth for the family clothing. And year by year the farmers and the farm population as a whole have come to use more and more of the factory products—partly in place of the old-time homemade or locally made products, for the most part cruder and much more expensive; and partly to satisfy entirely new wants, calling for things which the earlier generations did not even know, much less enjoy.

The second great factor in the reorganization of human industry was the use of steam power in transportation. The development of railroads and steamship lines made possible a far-reaching geographic specialization, in addition to the local specialization which came with the factory system, and thus brought about a great increase in the scale of industrial operations.

This second factor had a profound effect on agriculture also, in that it brought into close competition in the market, farm lands widely separated in location. Witness, for example, the depressing effect on farming and farm values in New England and New York which followed the opening of railroads to the newly developed West, with its fertile and extensive grain fields.

The rapid development of transportation in the United States has hastened the transition, on the part of the farm population, to a money economy, where production is for the market and wants are satisfied with purchased goods. The transcontinental railroads made it possible to ship the products of the fertile western farms to the eastern seaboard and to receive in return the products of the eastern factories—all with reasonable margins expended for the cost of transportation. This condition led the fertile sections of the West to specialize in farming longer than they otherwise would, and, while it discouraged farming on the submarginal lands of the East (submarginal under the new competition), it gave special stimulus to manufacturing in the East.

The third and most recent of the great changes in economic organization has been the extension of the use of credit in commercial transactions, until credit instruments (with settlements through the clearing house) have largely taken the place of money, except for retail business and in sections where commercial organization has not yet been completed. Along with this has come an increasing dependence on borrowed capital for the operation of industries and a rapid increase in the size of establishments, until the operating units in many branches of commerce and industry (other than farming) have become so large that no one man can hope to accumulate from his personal savings the amounts needed to finance any of the larger undertakings.

In combination with large-scale methods of production and steam transportation, the extensive use of credit, both for capital expenditures and as a means of handling current business, has made it both easy and profitable for men to work together in large and ever larger groups, and has thus contributed greatly to the continued flow of population into cities.

The use of credit, especially in the development of the modern corporation, has made it possible to build up an enormous industrial organization, like the United States Steel Corporation, in a brief period, instead of waiting for the slow accumulation of capital out of profits which has been the normal method of growth for an individually owned concern or for a partnership. This in turn has made possible the rapid industrial development which has put whole cities on the map inside a decade and given to other cities a population doubling and trebling within the same period.

Further, as the practice of financing large undertakings through the sale of stock or bonds to many investors became common, these undertakings secured the advantages of young men, with the force and optimism of youth, as managers; and under these energetic managers progress was much more rapid than it had been under the

management of the older and more conservative men who only could attain to positions of control in large-scale business under the old régime, where business attained magnitude simply by gradual growth from year to year.

Here is still another form of specialization and division of labor, profitable like the earlier stages of specialization, in that it gives to a man that kind of work for which he is best fitted; or rather, it gives him, if he is fortunate, the most difficult or the most productive of the several kinds of work which he may be able to do. For the qualities that make an efficient manager or director of operations are not the same as those that make an efficient accumulator of capital.

Incidentally, this development of the position of specialized manager under corporate ownership offers to the young man of the present generation one of the greatest opportunities of all time.

Whatever its effects on farming as a business, then, the increased use of credit capital in urban industry has had a marked effect on the farm population through increasing the demand for young and enterprising men to develop other industries and for workmen at wages higher than farmers following traditional methods can afford to pay.

Furthermore, the enormous increase in industrial capital has greatly increased the productivity of industrial labor, whereas the relatively slow increase in agricultural capital (that is, in actual productive capital goods used in farming) has left the farm laborer with a productivity increasing much less rapidly than that of his industrial brother.

To be sure, not by any means the whole of the increased productivity of the industrial worker has come to him personally in increased wages or decreased hours of labor, though he has made notable gains in both of these respects. The larger part of the increased productivity, without question, has been distributed to the consumers of the goods in the form of lower prices, in which advantage the farm workers share alike with the city workers, in so far as they are both purchasers of the goods.

In the business of farming, steam power, which revolutionized manufacturing and commerce, found little direct use during the period of rapid development of the use of power in manufacturing. Steam engines were for the most part large and expensive and strictly stationary affairs, whereas farm work called for small, inexpensive, and readily portable power units.

Even though they made little use of steam power, however, farmers made this important step in advance: They learned to use animal power in place of man power—the “horse hoe” in place of the hand hoe, that age-old emblem of the physical burden of agricultural labor. With this form of power alone, great progress was

made in the substitution of machine work for handwork on the farm. In the decade following 1835 the mowing machine and the reaper were introduced, displacing much laborious work with scythe and cradle and sickle; a decade later the threshing machine came into use, displacing the slow and tedious threshing with the flail and winnowing in the hand-operated "fanning mill."

Since the introduction of the gas engine, however, rapid strides have been made in the use of mechanical power on farms. The most important of these uses is doubtless found in the automobile. On more than half the farms in the country at least one automobile is now found, and these automobiles are used perhaps 75 per cent of the time for business purposes. In this way alone the farmers are able to save much time, or what amounts to the same thing, are enabled to accomplish much more work in the 24 hours of each day. Tractors are of growing importance, though they have not yet to any great extent displaced horses or mules on the farms.

Stationary gas engines are used for dozens of purposes on the farms, including the operation of cream separators, churns, and ensilage cutters, the sawing of firewood, the pumping of water, the operation of household machinery, such as washing machines, and the generation of electric current for farm lighting systems.

The application of power to the various forms of activity on the farm is still new and much further progress will doubtless be made in the next few years. There is this difference, however, in the general effect, between the growing use of power on the farm and the introduction of power in manufacturing. In the latter case the first effect, and perhaps the most important from the social point of view, was to increase very greatly the size of the units of operation. The machinery was brought together into great masses where it could all be operated by a single great power unit. The increasing use of power on the farm has had no such effect. In fact, the extensive use of power on the farm had to wait until it was practicable to operate at a reasonable cost many very small power units—and also to operate these units intermittently.

Now that a satisfactory form of mechanical power has become available for farm use, it is being adopted by farmers in general much more rapidly than was the horse-operated machinery of the earlier generation, and is bringing about more revolutionary changes in the farmers' manner of living and thinking. In fact, it bids fair to do more than any other one factor to reduce the differences between farming and manufacturing as occupations and consequently to break down the differences which now obtain between farmers and urban workers.

In the United States it is only since the disappearance of the free land<sup>1</sup> in the West, say about 1890, that the credit factor has become of outstanding importance in agriculture. In recent years the farmer, following the example of urban industries, has apparently extended his credit operations rather rapidly. The farm mortgage debt in 1910 was estimated at \$3,320,000,000; the estimate for 1920 was \$7,858,000,000, or more than twice the earlier figure; and the amount has doubtless increased still more since 1920.

Even if the total debt of the farmers were twice the estimated mortgage debt just referred to, it would still represent a small fraction (probably not more than one-fourth) of the total value of farm property. This would seem to indicate a safe margin for the credit, and one might say that the farmer has just as much right to operate, and to expect to operate permanently, on borrowed capital, as does the manufacturer or the transportation company.

But there seem to be two points of difference. First, a farmer often undertakes new increments of debt without any dependable source of income from which to meet the annual charges for interest and amortization.

A manufacturer may produce goods to fill orders actually secured at stated prices which insure a profit; or if he does not have the orders in advance he has confidence based on experience that his sales department will dispose of the product at cost, plus a normal profit. He may therefore borrow money for use in his business and feel certain that the returns from the business will provide the funds for repaying the loan when due.

But the farmer borrows money to operate his type of plant, the farm, on a less secure basis, for he can not control his selling price nor even tell in advance what that price is to be. He must accept what the market decrees. This, in a season of abundant crops, may be less than the cost of production. Further, he has always to face the uncertainties of the weather, which may cut down the quantity of his product, even though the market decrees a high price.

Second, as prices now stand and as farming is now done, the capital requirements for the purchase of a farm are much heavier in proportion to the average income than they are in any other industry, with the possible exception of the railroads, which just now threaten to become a close second.

To summarize: First came the use of steam power in manufacturing and with it the development of the factory industries. One effect of this change on the agricultural population was to take the

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<sup>1</sup> That is, of high-grade farm land available in large areas for homestead settlement.

household industries away from them and make them more closely dependent on the returns from agriculture for their incomes.

Second, the use of steam power in transportation, which brought the ends of the world into direct competition and encouraged specialization in agriculture as well as in industry. One effect of this was to discourage the old general diversified type of farming and to concentrate the farmers' energies on production for the market, with its consequent dependence on fluctuating market prices.

Third, the vast increase in the use of credit in exchange and of credit capital. To some extent the farmer has shared in the benefits of the modern credit organization, and as agricultural production is more thoroughly standardized he will share more fully.

This is not the whole story of the relation between modern economic development and the farm population. Improved farm machinery deserves a chapter to itself. Improvements in breeds of animals and varieties of crops, improved methods of farm management, and other developments in scientific farming have greatly increased the productivity of the farms and greatly reduced the laboriousness of the occupation of farming; and we are now just at the beginning of an era wherein the application of mechanical power to farming (taking the place of animal power as well as of human muscle power and doing many additional things which neither one of these would have done) will be the outstanding feature. Further, the development of modern conveniences for living, as distinct from the machinery of production, has brought great changes into the farmer's daily life and added greatly to his opportunities for enjoyment.

#### CHANGING STATUS OF AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA

For the first 100 years of its life the United States of America was dominantly a rural nation. Agriculture was its most important industry. Its foreign commerce consisted mainly in exchanging agricultural products for the manufactured products of European countries. Its growth was measured by the development of new areas of farm land. Even the wonderful expansion of its railway system was a thing required to serve the farming areas which were being opened up farther and farther west. The farm family was the typical American family; and the typical American was perhaps the pioneer farmer.

The people who settled the great West came chiefly from the farms of the older settlements to the eastward, each new strip of settled area contributing in its turn to the settlement of land still farther west. It is characteristic of a farming population in a new country that it tends to increase so fast that it is not possible for all of the children to find occupation on the farms of their fathers.

There is therefore a natural overflow, a certain percentage of each generation who must needs leave the farms, unless the land is to become overburdened with people, as it has done in many sections of Europe.

Formerly this overflow from the older farms split into two currents, one current seeking the cities, the other seeking new farms in the West. Now that there is no more free land in the West, the whole of the overflow from the farms pours toward the cities.

The rapid increase in the urban population which has accompanied this change in the flow of the surplus farm population has often been viewed with alarm. It has been taken for granted that the percentage of the total population which was engaged in agriculture in 1880, for example, was the percentage that ought always to be engaged in agriculture, disregarding both the possibility that too many men were engaged in agriculture in 1880 (as there doubtless were) and the possibility that the farming population might become more productive per man, either through the use of more machinery and improved methods or through better organization and increased specialization.

There has been much agitation for a movement "back to the land," though the meager results of the agitation stand as a mute recognition of its lack of economic foundation. If there had been a real need for men to go back to the land, this need would have found expression in high prices offered for farm products and high wages for farm labor—just as the need for building construction found expression, in the years following the World War, in exceptionally high wages for the building trades and high prices for building materials.

As a matter of fact, the level of prices for farm products in recent years has been lower than the average for all commodities. This would indicate that, with our present export trade, we have too many men engaged in farming rather than too few, and that we need feel no alarm if the percentage of the total population engaged in agriculture should go on declining for some little time.

When the rapid development of new farm land in the West, a generation ago, resulted in a period of very low prices for farm products, the export market formed a sort of safety valve for the excess production and covered up, for a long time, the fact that we had many more farmers in the United States than were needed to supply our own people with farm products.

In the years from 1867 to 1870 we exported 14.5 per cent of our wheat crop; in the decade from 1881 to 1890, 28.2 per cent; in the period from 1891 to 1895, 34.9 per cent. Practically the same rate was maintained for the period from 1896 to 1900 but from that time

on there was a gradual decline, until the years 1911 and 1912 showed only 10.9 per cent and 12.8 per cent, respectively. During the war period, of course, our exports of wheat increased very greatly and for some years subsequent to the armistice they were maintained.

The short crops in other wheat producing countries in 1924 made a heavy demand for export wheat in 1924 and 1925, but the present indications are that the percentage of our wheat crop exported will soon be back where it was during the years preceding the war. In fact, if any considerable increase in the price of American wheat is made, as a part of the expected readjustment of prices as between farm products and other things, the price of American wheat based on domestic demand may become so high that European countries can not afford to buy it, except in times of unusually low production in other exporting countries.

It is evident, then, that the foreign market no longer absorbs our surplus of farm products as readily as it has done in times past, and that American farmers must therefore depend to a greater extent on the home market.

The extraordinary demands of the war period are to a large extent accountable for the present overproduction in agriculture. The demand for farm products was so urgent that their production was considerably increased. The production of wheat, in particular, was increased by diverting to this crop land which was normally used for other crops or for pasture. This increased production was maintained after the war demand was over. Its effect, coupled as it was with the decline in the export requirements, was much the same as the effect of the unduly rapid expansion of the farm acreage in the eighties, namely, to depress the prices of farm products.

The only permanent remedy is likely to be found in a readjustment between supply and demand. This will come partly through a further reduction in the farm population, that is, in the number of persons engaged in producing farm products, and partly through the increasing demand for farm products resulting from the natural growth of the population as a whole. In the present case the margin of overproduction is not very great and with the population increasing at a rate of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent a year and with an appreciable annual reduction in the farm population, the balance will be reached before many years.

For the present, therefore, there is no need to fear that the continued movement of population from the farms to the cities will result in any shortage of food supplies. The first result of the continuation of this movement will be to cut down the farm production and at the same time to increase the city consumption until the latter will take care of the whole volume of farm products at satisfactory prices.

## INCREASE IN PRODUCTION PER FARMER

As compared with European agriculture, American agriculture already produces a much larger quantity of products per man employed. This quantity is likely to increase rather than to decrease, at least for a considerable number of years. Eventually, of course, American farmers will feel the pinch of the law of diminishing returns, but for the immediate future improvements in the art of farming promise to do more than offset the tendency of the land to return less generously for added investments of labor and capital.

The increase in the production per man resulting from the greater use of machinery on the farm has already been referred to. The use of machinery finds just now a special stimulus in the scarcity and high cost of farm labor. A farmer will buy a piece of machinery, even though he may use it for so short a time each year as to make the investment otherwise of doubtful wisdom, simply because he knows that the machine will be at his service when the work has to be done, while he can not depend on securing the necessary labor to do the work by hand.

Another way in which the production per man is being increased is through the consolidation of farms and the gradual increase in the number of acres cultivated by each farmer.

Improvements in farm organization or farm management have made it possible to produce greater quantities of products, even without increasing the amount of land employed. In this respect there is room for much further progress. In particular, the total production of all the farms in the country will be tremendously increased when all, or nearly all, of the farmers can be persuaded to use the methods now used by the most efficient farmers.

Especially significant in this connection is the great increase in the extent to which farm boys are being educated for farming. The more well-trained men there are in the next generation of farmers, the more farms will be well managed and well organized and the greater will be the output both per man employed and per acre of land.

One other method by which the output of farm products per 1,000 of the farm population has been greatly increased during the past 50 years is the specialization in production for the market. The early farmer produced mainly for home consumption and only incidentally for the market. This meant that he produced many different things; some of them easily, because his land was suitable for their production; others with difficulty, because he thought that he had to produce them in order to have them for consumption. At that time many articles were made in the household which are now purchased at the store. The farm was regarded as a place to live and was expected to produce a "living," not necessarily an income.

The modern farmer devotes most of his energy to producing for the market, sells what he produces for money, and with the money buys most of the things which he and his family need. This is simply an application to farming of the principle of division of labor which has so wonderfully increased the efficiency of industrial production.

There are limits, of course, to the extent to which this specialization can be profitably carried. These limits are determined by the cost of transportation and the cost of marketing. At the present time the cost of transportation and the cost of marketing stand at a higher level, relatively, than the prices of farm products. It is possible, therefore, that some farms are now overspecialized and would be more profitable if they produced a greater variety of products; in particular, if they produced products which could be sold in near-by markets in place of those which require to be shipped to distant markets. This condition is only temporary, however, and looking ahead into the future we may expect still more specialization and a continued increase in the output of products from a given farm population through this means.

#### HIGHER STANDARDS OF LIVING CALL FOR MORE URBAN PRODUCTS

The changing nature of the demand for goods which comes with the general improvement in the standard of living calls for more men in city factories in proportion to the number on farms. A rising standard of living (except where it starts from the very lowest level) does not call for any considerable increase in the quantity of food or other farm products. It calls rather for a steady increase in the quantities of all sorts of things which are made in factories and in other branches of industrial production.

Except for the development of truck farming in certain sections of the country, whereby the modern city dweller is enabled to add fresh vegetables to his menu the year around, practically every consumption item which has entered into the gradually rising American standard of living is produced in the city factories. Hence it is not strange that there has been a constantly increasing demand for urban workers, which has drawn large numbers out of the farming territory.

What are the outstanding differences between our present-day standard of living and that of our grandfathers? Automobiles, telephones, radios, victrolas and player pianos, electric lights, household machinery, better clothing, moving pictures, candy, ice cream, and carloads of toys for the children. All of these are the product of labor employed elsewhere than on farms; and the more of such things we have, the more labor will have to be taken off the farms. And why should we not be glad to have it so? If 8,000,000

workers on the farms can provide all the farm products for which there is a ready demand at fairly adjusted prices, why should we not rejoice that the remainder of our population is employed elsewhere in the production of things for our enjoyment which can not be produced on farms?

In this connection it may be worth while to call attention to a fallacy which, if it were not so widely held, would hardly deserve mention. This is the idea that the farms or the farmers must *support the city population*. Men and women otherwise intelligent seem to believe implicitly in this fallacy and much of the feeling which exists between cities and farming areas is based on it. It is true that the farmer raises the food which is eaten by the city population. The farmer, however, does not turn his products over to the city people as a free gift. He receives in return directly a sum of money, and indirectly the large variety of city products for which he spends his money. These include clothing for himself and family much better than that which was made in the home by his great-grandmother; canned goods, sugar, and other prepared food products in great variety; telephone service and an automobile to abolish the old-time "isolation;" furniture and equipment for his home; musical instruments; reading matter; a radio set; and dozens of other modern devices for his convenience and enjoyment. These are some of the things which the city gives to the farmer in return for his products.

Further, the farmer receives from the city factory a tremendous amount of assistance in his business. One of our most famous presidents spent a part of his youth in splitting fence rails. How many men would have to be taken from other branches of production and brought back to the farms, if it were necessary to split enough rails to take the place of the 700,000 tons of fence wire that were turned out, in a recent year, by a force of perhaps 3,000 men? The farm machinery which has contributed so much to increasing the output and decreasing the laboriousness of farming is a factory product; commercial fertilizer, twine for the binder, gasoline and oil for the farm engine and the tractor, chemicals for the spraying that is so essential to present-day fruit production—all these things and many more represent, in a sense, farm work that is done in the city and brought back to the farmer in the form of materials ready for his use.

While it is true, then, that the city population literally could not live without the food products raised by the farmers, it is quite as true that the farmers could not live *as they do now*, even the least prosperous of them, if they were deprived of the products that come to them from the city factories. Each class is dependent on the other for things of vital importance; and the exchange is in the main advantageous to both parties.

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Nor is it any longer true, as it once was, that the farm population is the backbone of the Nation. Farm and city population are both essential. Our present civilization would suffer as much if the production of steel in its various forms were suddenly stopped as it would if the production of wheat were stopped. And if the whole supply of gasoline should suddenly disappear, the resulting chaos would be even more acute and tragic.

The decline in the farm population need not be the cause of regret, then, so long as we can be assured that the transition has placed the men and women who have left the farms in other places where they can produce things which are more needed than are additional quantities of farm products.

#### THE QUALITY OF THE FARM POPULATION

We have spoken of the decreasing proportion of the total population which remains on the farms as though it were a matter for little concern and have shown that the increase in the urban population was in fact an inevitable accompaniment of our rising standard of living. If this were the whole story our rural problem would be relatively simple. The matter of numbers is not the whole story, however. There has been a change in the quality of the farming population, especially in the older States, which is much more important than the decline in the numbers. Hence we do have a rural problem which is serious and immediate in its demands.

The overflow from each new generation of the farm population, that part which under present conditions goes largely to the cities, is quite different in type and character from the part that remains on the farms. It includes, first, a group who are merely restless and hungry for excitement. These are happier and more useful in the city; and the country can well spare them.

Second, it includes a great army of those who were born to be followers rather than leaders—who work more efficiently and find greater happiness working under other men's direction, with a stated income not dependent on the exercise of their own judgment or enterprise. These are useful workers on the farms, but their service to society is doubtless greater in the city, where they work under superior direction.

Third, there is a group made up of young men who seek the city because they feel that it offers greater opportunities—bigger and more remunerative tasks to be done. This group is very small in numbers but it includes a large proportion of the most enterprising and energetic of the country-born youth, in particular those who have in them the spirit of initiative. These are the ones the country and the farms can least afford to spare. By their going they often leave the country communities without competent leaders. And

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yet, because the country offers but meager opportunities and meager rewards for leadership, as compared with the modern city, one would hesitate to hold them back.

Those who are left in the country, after these three groups have gone to the city, are for the most part those who are simply content to let things go on in the old way, satisfied with things as they have been.<sup>2</sup>

Here and there, however, is found a young man of marked initiative in whom the love of the land is so strong that he will not listen to the call of the city, or a man with a new vision of what farm life may become under modern conditions. These men are the hope of the farming communities of the near future. The very conditions which prevail in the country—the difficulty of achieving success—call for energy and brains; and these land-minded men will find greater reward for their initiative and their diligence by reason of the absence of competition; and their service to their communities will be doubly appreciated because it is so sorely needed.

So long as a part, and a rather large part at that, of the overflow of enterprise from the eastern farms was going to other farms in the West, the loss to the farm population as a whole was not serious. Now that practically all of the overflow from the farms is going to the cities, the tendency will be to transfer more and more the enterprise of the Nation from the farms to the cities. The big things to be done are in the cities, or at least are administered from city offices. Hence the boys who are most ambitious to do big things will tend to go to the cities—excepting always the naturally land-minded, who will stay on the farms for the love of farming.

Perchance the big things, so called, of the present generation, are not the best things. A future generation must judge as to that. But they are the things that appeal to the enterprising youth—the operation of great factories and railroads, the management of huge department stores and big city newspapers, professional service in fields of distinction—with the number of dollars of income or inventory close in the foreground as a measure of the degree of success. Yet the dollar yardstick is not quite so prominently in view as it was 10 or 15 years ago, and the idea of service is finding its place in the fields of larger endeavor quite as rapidly as in the less pretentious walks of life. In fact, the call of the city to the young man from the farm or country town often takes the form of a call to larger service, mixed though this call may be with the promise of larger personal returns. The city offers opportunity, and to youth in the fullness of hope, opportunity is next door to accomplishment.

<sup>2</sup> For a discussion of some concrete results of the selective nature of the migration from the farms to the cities, see E. A. Ross, *The Social Trend* (1922), pp. 43-49.

The rural problem is concerned, therefore, with the change in the character of the farm population, even more than with its relative decline in numbers. Now, it is not possible for the census enumerators to appraise or classify the persons whom they enumerate on the basis of actual or potential enterprise or initiative, or in any direct way to assist in such an evaluation or classification. Conclusions must be based indirectly, then, on an analysis of such definite characteristics as the census can show with regard to the farm population and the city population—such matters as age, sex, and racial distribution—and upon supplemental information from non-census sources.

#### OCCUPATIONAL DEMANDS OF FARM AND CITY

Comparisons are often made between the working conditions or the economic opportunities of the country and the city, as though each represented a block within which conditions and opportunities were uniform and between which there were sharp contrasts. As a matter of fact, while conditions are fairly uniform in the country, there are two radically different groups in the city; and different writers compare the situation in the country with the situation in one or the other of these two city groups, each in accordance with his own inclination or bias.

In discussing the reasons for the flow of population from the farms to the cities we have already spoken of the great opportunities which urban industry offers to the enterprising young man, in particular to the man with executive ability considerably above the average. This is one side of the story. The cities have their highly organized industries, in which the task of managing or directing other men has been made a special job, with returns proportionate to its importance. Out of the whole number of young men who leave the farms for the cities, however, only a small percentage find employment in these high-grade, well-paid positions. A vast majority, either because they have not the ability or because they do not find the right opening, have to content themselves with subordinate positions.

The second group of city workers whose condition of employment ought to be considered in any comparison between country and city is made up of the rank and file of wage earners in manufacturing and commercial establishments. The wage earner in a factory usually performs a single operation or a small group of operations under close supervision. His work soon becomes monotonous and uninteresting. He has little or no chance to exercise his own judgment. It matters little, therefore, whether his judgment is good or bad. This situation is probably favorable for the man whose judgment is really bad and for the man who has no initiative of

his own. Such a man is content to become a part of the machine and the value of his work under skillful supervision is much greater than the value which he could produce in any occupation where the result depended on his own skill or judgment.

From the point of view of the work accomplished, even the man whose judgment is moderately good doubtless produces greater value working under the direction of a superintendent whose judgment is exceptionally good—or one who has the advantage of working out a part of an exceptionally good general plan. In spite of this, however, the effect of the monotonous, closely supervised job on the man is often to break down the moderately good judgment which he has, through lack of opportunity for its exercise.

In comparison with the routine factory worker, the average farmer is much more dependent on his own judgment as to how his work should be done, as to what particular things should be done to-day and what ones left until next week, etc. On the farm each individual worker, even the average "hired man," supplies his own supervision to a very great extent. This gives abundant opportunity for the exercise of whatever powers of judgment he may have and to this extent it is beneficial to the worker. Many times it happens, however, that the worker's judgment is not very good. Consequently, the results of his work are unsatisfactory. By reason of this he becomes dissatisfied and discouraged. One may question, then, whether the effect on the worker of a chance to do work badly under the guidance of his own judgment is not worse than the effect of doing work well under strict supervision.

We might, then, venture an ideal apportionment of all the workers in the Nation between the farms and the city industries somewhat on this basis: That those with a very high degree of ability, particularly those qualified to supervise the work of others, should go to the city, where their particular qualifications would find adequate opportunities. That those at the other end of the scale, namely, those having the least qualification for managing or directing work, either their own or that of others, should also go to the city, where they would work in factories and elsewhere under close supervision. That the middle section, those men who have ability to manage their own activities, but no special genius for managing large groups of others, should remain on the farms.

Having made this apportionment, as a logical ideal, let us ask if the present tendencies are not already leading toward something of the kind. It seems that way to some well-qualified observers; and with better vocational advisory service, more and more of those who are best qualified to become farmers (including all who are decidedly of the land-minded type) will become farmers, while those whose native abilities fit them better for other occupations will follow such occupations.

## FARM AND CITY INCOMES

It has been assumed that one of the principal reasons for the drift of population from the farms to the cities is the expectation of a larger income. It is difficult to compare a farm income with a city income for many reasons. It is difficult, even though the comparison is limited to those tangible things which may be given at least an estimated money value. The income of the city man usually comes in the form of a sum of money, out of which he must pay for most of the things which he and his family use or enjoy. The farm income, on the other hand, comes only partly in cash, with another part, sometimes a very large part, in the form of goods and services which are directly consumed by the farm family.

The average city man spends a large fraction of his total money income either for house rent or in the form of interest, taxes, etc., for the actual cost of owning a house. The farm home is a part of the farm, and while it does actually cost something, this cost is not directly paid in money and is not thought of by the farmer as being a cost. We may say then that the farm furnishes a place to live and may set this down as an addition to the farmer's cash income, equivalent to the rent paid by the city family.

The farm also furnishes a part of the food supply for the farm family, larger or smaller, in accordance with conditions and with the amount of effort that is expended toward producing a variety of products for home consumption. The farmer may therefore obtain from the farm a large part of those supplies for which the city man must pay the grocer and the market man.

If there are children in the family the farm affords abundant opportunity for wholesome recreation without the expenditure of money, whereas in the city recreation is largely a matter of direct expense. The farm also affords the means and a favorable atmosphere for training in useful tasks—an advantage which even the most pretentious urban home does not provide.

It may very well be, then, that a farm family living on a farm owned by the operator (which is still the typical farm in the United States) will really live better and have more things to enjoy on a cash income of \$800 per year than will a city family living in a rented house or apartment with a cash income of \$2,000 per year.

To some extent the attractiveness of the city occupations has been overstated by comparing the cash income with the cash income of the farmer and making no allowance for the other important items in the farm income. Even the most enthusiastic advocate of the farm as a place of residence must admit, however, that relatively few of the young men who have left the farm for city occupations ever come back to the farm, even after they have learned

from experience how many and how great are the demands on the money income in the city. From this fact one may reasonably infer that, even after allowance is made for all the supplemental things furnished by the farm, the total farm income is still smaller than the total income to be gained in urban industry.

This brings the inquiry back to the question of the prices of farm products; for since the modern farmer produces mainly for the market, prices affect his income quite as much as quantity of production. To the city man who must pay the retail prices for farm products, they seem already unduly high; to the farmer, on the other hand, who finds more and more need for money with which to buy manufactured products, as he increases the use of machinery, diversifies his farming, and improves his standard of living, the prices of many farm products seem unduly low, in comparison with the prices of the things which he has to buy.

Doubtless the prices of farm products can never be made high enough to satisfy the desires of the farmers, any more than wages can ever be made quite high enough to satisfy permanently the desires of the wage earners. "Satisfactory" prices may be tentatively defined, however, as prices which will yield the farmer as great a real income—that is, as great a volume of the things which he and his family need or desire—as the business man or the factory or commercial employee of equivalent capacity obtains from his urban employment. It is not possible to measure in exact terms the amount of satisfactions (real wages) received by any two individuals or groups of individuals, so as to make a close comparison. Under present conditions, however, the difference between real wages received by the farmers and the real wages received by the urban workers seems to be great enough to draw young men and young women steadily out of the farm population into the ranks of the urban workers.

The question of the inefficient organization of the farm business (and its consequent unproductiveness) may be raised. There are also inefficiently organized establishments in every urban industry, however, and many of these establishments go on doing business year after year, at least paying their expenses of operation, under the present scale of prices for their products. The difference in efficiency between the average farm unit and the average establishment in any urban industry is probably less than the difference between the least efficient and the most efficient establishment within the urban industry itself.

So long as farmers work from 10 to 14 hours a day in order to obtain fairly adequate food, clothing, and shelter for their families, while urban workers secure adequate food, clothing, and shelter for

their families in return for 8 hours of work per day, there is certainly need for some adjustment.

So far we have spoken only of those items in the farm income which might be given a money value—those things which the city family obtains for the payment of a money price. There are other elements in the farm income, however, which do not appear at all and can not appear in the city income. Among these may be mentioned the privilege of living and working out of doors, under conditions absolutely natural, in the age-old sense, as compared with the artificial existence of flats and factories; the freedom to make one's own daily program (subject, of course, to the requirements of the seasons); the opportunity every day and every hour to exercise individual ability, ingenuity, and resourcefulness; and the joy of living with living things and watching them grow. These elements appeal much more strongly to some individuals than to others. Those to whom they do appeal strongly should count them as a significant addition to the more tangible items of expected income, when they are considering whether to become (or remain) farmers or to seek a place in the big system of urban occupations. Those to whom they do not appeal will perhaps be happier in the city, even though their incomes may be smaller.

#### THE NEW FARMING AND THE NEW FARMER

A man's occupation has more to do with shaping his character than almost any other influence. The occupation of the farmer, until about the year 1850, was made up very largely of hard muscular labor; and the changes since that date have come very slowly and gradually.

The wide appeal of Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe," was based quite as much upon the aptness of its description of the peasant farmer as upon the vividness of its expression. American farmers, to be sure, have never been obliged to depend so thoroughly upon the power of their own muscles as have the European peasants. Nevertheless, even in America, farming has been an occupation involving hard and long continued physical labor.

This characteristic of his occupation has inevitably had its effect both on the character of the farmer and on his physical appearance. The tasks of the old-time farmer called for crude power. With his own muscles he had to swing the scythe, lift the hay from the ground to the loaded wagon and again to the stack or the haymow, and wield the hoe, the spade, and the ax. All these were operations requiring crude strength with relatively little, if any, fine adjustment or coordination.

Most of the farmer's tasks have been individual tasks. The farmer has worked in his field alone all day, and so far as he has seen

and talked with other men, these men have also been farmers. Hence the ideas and experiences of his occupation have been kept always in the foreground.

Within the past 60 or 70 years a new type of farming has been coming into existence, slowly at first, but more rapidly since about 1900. If we call the old type of farmer the hoe-farmer, we may well call the new type the machine-farmer.<sup>3</sup> The hoe-farmer performed heavy work with his own muscles; the machine-farmer simply guides and directs the machine which, operated either by horsepower or by the power of a gasoline engine, does the heavy work for him. This change in the nature of the farmer's occupation has had a tremendous effect, not only on the amount of work a man can do, but also on the character of the farmer himself.

The work of the hoe-farmer developed the heavy muscles in his body and required little accuracy or precision. Hence we are inclined even now, so strong is the force of tradition, to picture the typical farmer as a man strongly built but clumsy in his actions and slow in thought. As a matter of fact, in most parts of the United States, the hoe-farmer is rapidly passing into history and his place has already been taken by the machine-farmer. The task of the machine-farmer requires quickness of eye and quickness of response, to change the adjustment of the machine. In short, the farm task has been shifted from the back of the peasant to the fingers and eyes of a farm engineer; for such we may well term the machine-farmer.

This change in the nature of the farmer's work has had, and is having, a profound effect upon the farmer, as machinery takes over more and more of the heavy part of the work and requires the development of precision and accuracy in the finer muscles. Further, there is a sort of mental stimulus in the idea of controlling machinery. This factor in the life of the farmer is simply a part of the general effect which the introduction of machinery is having on all human life, both physical and mental. Both in farming and in other occupations things are being done more and more by machinery. Machinery is being developed even to perform the heavier parts of the work of the housewife, this field being the last into which the machine has come.

Machinery, however, is both a servant and a master. The machine will do the work for which it is designed, but only within its limits and then only if it is kept in order. The machine-farmer, then, must know his machines: First, that he may not try to make them work beyond their limits; and second, that he may keep them in order, which involves the making of minor repairs as they are required.

<sup>3</sup> For these two very significant terms the writer is indebted to Dr. C. J. Galpin, from whose "Rural Life," pp. 32-33, was taken also the substance of this paragraph and the two following.

One effect of the development of machinery for use in farming has been, and will be, to make the difference between the task of the farmer and the task of the city worker less and less; for the majority of men working in occupations other than farming are also working with machines. Many of them, to be sure, are working with machines much larger than the farmer's machines, so large, perhaps, that they as individual workers have little to do with guiding or directing the machine but are simply its servants, keeping pace with the speed of the machine. Many things, however, the farm machines and other machines have in common. Hence, so far as machinery goes, it will tend to make farmers more like city workers.

Machine farming, therefore, will compete more directly with urban occupations and the distinctive rural mind will become more like the urban. With this change in the nature of their occupation, the farmers' habits of living will tend to change also and to become more like those of the city. Under these conditions, it is reasonable to expect that there will be less of a scramble on the part of the farm youth to leave the farm, and even that there may be some profitable interchange of population through the transfer to the farm of men born in the city—especially of those who have inherited a love for the land from some farmer ancestor, but who now hesitate to make the venture because of the physical burden and the personal limitations which they see in farming as an occupation.

#### THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

We have spoken at length of the situation in which the present-day farm population of the United States finds itself, declining in relative numbers and changing gradually in some of its characteristics, but relatively stable as compared with the rapidly developing and highly organized industrial population which has been growing up beside it. We have noted, in particular, the recent changes which have come about in the farm population itself through the increase in production for the market, on the one hand, and through the introduction of mechanical power in the form of the automobile and the portable gasoline engine, on the other hand. While important beginnings have been made in organization for the marketing of farm products, these have affected the situation of the total farm population only a little as yet, and many individual experiments have proved unsuccessful. What, then, can we say with regard to the future of the farm population?

Already agriculture has lost its traditional position as the dominant industry of the country, though it remains, as it always must remain, an industry absolutely essential. Further changes in the relative importance of agriculture were forecast by President Coolidge

in an address at the annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges on November 13, 1924, in the following words:

"In a very few years the natural increase of population and the inevitable tendency to industrialization will place us among the nations producing a deficit rather than a surplus of agricultural staples. We were fairly on the verge of that condition when the World War gave a temporary and artificial stimulation to agriculture, which ultimately brought disastrous consequences. Even today, if in making up our balance sheet we include our requirements of coffee, tea, sugar, and wool, we already have a considerable agricultural deficit. It may not be generally known, but even now we consume more calories of food in this country than we produce. The main reason is that we do not raise near enough sugar. Our only agricultural exports of consequence are cotton, meat products, and wheat; and as to the two latter, it must be plain that the scale will shortly turn against us. We shall be not only an agricultural importing nation, but in the lives of many who are now among us we are likely to be one of the greatest of the agricultural buying nations.

In this lies the assurance to the American farmer that his own future is secure enough. But he must readjust his methods of production and marketing until he comes within sight of the new day. Our immediate problem has been to carry him through the intervening period of abnormal and war-stimulated surpluses. After that, we shall face the real problem of our long future, the problem of maintaining a prosperous, self-reliant, confident agriculture in a country preponderantly commercial and industrial. It has been attested by all experiences that agriculture tends to discouragement and decadence whenever the predominant interests of the country turn to manufacture and trade. We must prevent that in America."

It is no new development to which the President has called attention, but simply the continuation of tendencies already well established in our national economy. The extent to which we shall find it profitable to import from other, newer countries, products of the same kind as those which our own farmers produce, will depend on many factors outside the boundaries of our own country which it is difficult to forecast far in advance. The interchange of products between different countries ordinarily requires that each country which is a party to the exchange shall have need for foreign products as well as a surplus of some domestic product which is elsewhere in demand. If we are to import foodstuffs from abroad, we must be able to sell enough of our manufactured products in foreign markets, in the long run, to pay for our imports.<sup>4</sup> It is possible that we shall come to occupy a position in world trade somewhat like that which was held by England up to the time of the World War. But many of the countries which have so far afforded good markets for manufactured goods are establishing their own factories, so that it is

<sup>4</sup> This statement should be modified to allow for the current income which we receive as a creditor country, either in the form of interest or dividends on foreign securities, or in the form of payments made to our Government by other nations, and also for the so-called invisible exchange.

doubtful whether England, even, will ever regain the satisfactory trade that she had prior to 1915. There are limits, then, to the extent to which a surplus of manufactured goods can be freely exchanged for foodstuffs and raw materials.

There is another new element in the situation that ought not to be overlooked, though little serious consideration has so far been given to it. Modern sanitary science is making it increasingly possible, and increasingly comfortable and agreeable, for white men to live in the Tropics. It seems possible, then, that the next generation will see a tremendous development of the productive resources of the Tropics, as yet almost untouched, including perhaps the introduction and general utilization of entirely new products; and that all temperate countries will vastly increase their imports from these tropical countries. This change in commodities available for import, and in sources of supply, may affect the demand for domestic farm products in ways which it is not possible now even vaguely to foresee.

Whatever may be the details of the future development of our international trade relations, the business of agriculture will of necessity become more and more closely bound up with our commerce and our manufacturing, and the present line of demarcation between farming and other branches of industry will grow less and less definite. This broader tendency will join with other tendencies, already mentioned, to break down many of the present differences in characteristics between the farm population and the urban population; and the general effect will be to make the farm population like the urban population.

Perhaps the most important single effect of all of these changes in the economic situation will be the effect which it is bound to have on the spirit of the Nation. Throughout the first century and more of our national life, agriculture was our most important industry and the opening of hundreds of millions of acres of new farm land was the measure of our national growth. Toward the close of the nineteenth century this form of growth came to an end because there was little more land out of which to make more farms. Since that time we have been in a state of transition, with commerce and manufactures becoming every year more and more important.

It is simply restating an accepted tradition to say that the soul of the old America was rural. May we not just as certainly, however, reading the clear signs of the times, say that the soul of the new America will be urban? This means that the new farm population will no longer live apart, as a source from which contributions may be made to urban life; it must rather itself be a part of one unified organization, in which agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce are coordinated, with free interchange of people among the different branches of productive effort, according to the needs of the Nation as a whole.

II

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION: 1790 TO 1920

THE CENSUS FIGURES

The terms "rural" and "urban" have been used in connection with population statistics in the United States for 50 years or more. During this period, however, there has been considerable variation in the definitions given to these terms and in the classifications of the population which they have represented. The simplest classification, and the oldest one in point of history, designates as urban the population of all places having 8,000 inhabitants or over. This classification was first presented in the published reports of the United States census in a "Statistical Atlas of the United States," prepared under the direction of Dr. Francis A. Walker and published in 1874. In this atlas, as a part of the explanation of a series of maps showing the density of the population of the United States, was presented a table giving the population living in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more, and the number of such cities, for each census from 1790 to 1870.

While the classification on the 8,000 basis has been superseded by one which includes smaller cities in the urban population, this table has been retained as a supplemental feature in the reports of all the later censuses. It is of interest at the present time because it covers the whole period of the existence of the Nation. The figures are presented herewith, including data for 1920, in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION IN PLACES OF 8,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1790 TO 1920

CENSUS	Year	Total population	PLACES OF 8,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE (URBAN POPULATION)			Per cent of population outside places of 8,000 or more
			Population	Number of places	Per cent of total population	
Fourteenth.....	1920	105,710,620	46,307,640	924	43.8	56.2
Thirteenth.....	1910	91,972,266	35,670,334	708	38.7	61.3
Twelfth.....	1900	75,994,575	25,018,335	547	32.9	67.1
Eleventh.....	1890	62,947,714	18,244,239	445	29.0	71.0
Tenth.....	1880	50,155,783	11,365,698	285	22.7	77.3
Ninth.....	1870	38,558,371	8,071,375	226	20.9	79.1
Eighth.....	1860	31,443,321	5,072,256	141	16.1	83.9
Seventh.....	1850	23,191,376	2,897,586	85	12.5	87.5
Sixth.....	1840	17,089,453	1,453,994	44	8.5	91.5
Fifth.....	1830	12,866,020	864,609	26	6.7	93.3
Fourth.....	1820	9,638,453	475,135	13	4.9	95.1
Third.....	1810	7,239,881	356,920	11	4.9	95.1
Second.....	1800	5,308,483	219,373	6	4.0	96.0
First.....	1790	3,929,214	131,472	6	3.3	96.7

The number of places with a population of 8,000 or more increased from 6 in 1790 to 924 in 1920, and the percentage of the population living in these cities increased from 3.3 in 1790 to 43.8 in 1920. Conversely, the percentage of the total population which would be considered rural under this classification, declined from 96.7 in 1790 to 56.2 in 1920.

In the reports of the census of 1880, in addition to the classification on the 8,000 basis, which has appeared, as already stated, in the reports of every census since 1870, the figures for the 1880 census were classified on a new basis, which included as urban all places having a population of 4,000 or more. It had already been recognized, apparently, that the 8,000 limit was too high to include all of the population which was really urban in character. The reduction of the limit from 8,000 to 4,000 added to the urban area 294 places having a population between 4,000 and 8,000 and increased the urban population in 1880 from 11,365,698, as it stood under the 8,000 limit, to 12,936,110. This change increased the percentage urban from 22.7 to 25.8, and reduced the percentage rural, correspondingly, from 77.3 to 74.2.

So far the emphasis in the rural-urban classification had been placed entirely on the urban group. In the reports of the census of 1890 the urban classification was given only on the 8,000 basis, and an entirely new definition was adopted for the rural population. Under this new definition the rural population of each county was obtained by subtracting from the total population of the county "the population of all cities or other compact bodies of population which number 1,000 or more." The rural population, that is, was the population outside all closely settled places having 1,000 inhabitants or more.

In the discussion of this classification, as published in the census reports, there is an interesting forecast of the 2,500 limit which was later (1910) adopted as the dividing line between rural and urban population. In speaking of the difficulty of classifying the population in New England towns, the writer says "In the case of these towns the elimination of the urban element has been largely a matter of personal acquaintance, an estimate based thereon being guided to some extent by the population of the town, a population in excess of 2,500 indicating that a considerable proportion of the people were living under urban conditions."<sup>1</sup>

The rural population on this basis (excluding the population of all cities and other compact bodies of population which numbered 1,000 or more) was computed for 1880 as well as for 1890, in order that comparative figures might be presented. Even at this early date a considerable part of the northeastern section of the country

<sup>1</sup> Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890, Vol. I, pt. 1, p. 1xix.

showed a decline in rural population, more than one-half of the area comprised in the States from Maine to Pennsylvania, reporting a smaller rural population, under this definition, in 1890 than in 1880. The net loss of rural population in New England and New York taken together was more than 230,000; nor can this loss be explained by the growth in the size of cities and their consequent change in classification, since comparison was made between the population as classified in 1890 and the population of the same areas in 1880.

The reports of the census of 1900, like the 1880 reports, presented the urban population both on the 8,000 basis (for the sake of comparison with the earliest censuses) and on the 4,000 basis. Comparative figures for 1890 and 1880 were given on the 4,000 basis, which seems to have gained favor as affording a more adequate urban classification than the older 8,000 basis.

The population not included in the urban group, that is, the population outside of cities having 4,000 inhabitants or more, was divided into two parts. The first part, which was termed semi-urban, included all incorporated places having less than 4,000 inhabitants. The second part, which was termed rural, included the population living outside any incorporated place whatever. The result was a threefold classification, comprising urban, semiurban, and rural populations. This classification was made, not only for 1900, but also for the preceding census, 1890. The 1900 rural classification differs from that employed in the census reports for 1890 in that it excludes from the rural classification all incorporated places, without regard to size, and includes all unincorporated territory, while the rural classification used in 1890 included those incorporated places which had less than 1,000 inhabitants and excluded a considerable number of compactly settled places which were not incorporated.

While this definition of the rural population has not been used at any later census, the classification has been retained and appears as a subdivision of the present rural population under the designation "Population living in unincorporated territory." This group has also been referred to by various writers in recent times as "country population."

Table 2 shows, for the United States, the population outside incorporated places for 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1920. The figures for 1890 and 1900 have been revised so far as necessary to make the data conform to the latest method of classifying New England towns, but are otherwise substantially the same as the rural population figures published in the reports of the 1900 census. Corresponding figures for 1920 alone are given, by divisions and States, in Table 7. In some of the agricultural States where there are few large cities,

the changes in the population outside incorporated places correspond fairly closely with the changes in the number of farms, and doubtless also with the changes in the farm population, but in many other States there is little or no agreement, this population group showing an increase during a decade in which the number of farms declined, and vice versa. These "country population" figures, which are available by States for four censuses, do not, therefore, offer any satisfactory substitute for comparative farm population figures.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES OUTSIDE INCORPORATED PLACES: 1890 TO 1920

[Towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are treated as incorporated places. Figures for 1920, by divisions and States, in Table 7]

CENSUS YEAR	Population outside incorporated places	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS		Per cent of total population
		Number	Per cent	
1920.....	42,436,776	799,779	1.9	40.1
1910.....	41,636,997	2,324,388	5.9	45.3
1900.....	39,312,609	3,421,228	9.5	51.7
1890.....	35,891,381			57.0

In the reports of the 1910 census a new classification of the population on the basis of the size of the place of residence was introduced, the limit for urban classification being reduced to 2,500. Two groups or classes were distinguished, as in 1890, and the designations "rural" and "urban" were retained. Urban population was defined as that residing in cities and other incorporated places, including New England towns, having 2,500 inhabitants or more, while the remainder of the population made up the rural group. This classification was made not only for the current data, but also for the population reported at the three previous censuses, 1900, 1890, and 1880.

In 1920, the rural-urban classification of 1910 was retained practically without change, the only modification being that three of the New England States were placed on the same basis as other States, and towns without municipal incorporation were treated as incorporated places only in three States, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

The definition of "rural population" and "urban population" which has thus been established by continued use at two consecutive censuses has been generally accepted and is rather more widely used and understood than most of the other definitions employed in the Federal census. This fact is in itself an evidence of the growing popular interest in the distinction between rural and urban population.

A summary of the figures for the rural and urban population on the basis of urban classification for incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more (the classification now in current use), for the years from 1880 to 1920, inclusive, is given in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1880 TO 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 77]

CENSUS YEAR	Total population	Rural population	Urban population	Per cent rural	Per cent urban	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS			
						Rural <sup>1</sup>		Urban <sup>1</sup>	
						Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1920.....	105,710,620	51,406,017	54,304,603	48.6	51.4	1,599,871	3.2	12,138,483	28.8
1910.....	91,972,266	49,806,146	42,166,120	54.2	45.8	4,192,004	9.2	11,785,687	38.8
1900.....	75,994,575	45,614,142	30,380,433	60.0	40.0	4,964,787	12.2	8,082,074	36.2
1890.....	62,947,714	40,049,855	22,298,359	64.6	35.4	4,851,739	13.6	7,040,192	55.3
1880.....	80,155,783	35,797,616	14,358,167	71.4	28.6				

<sup>1</sup> This is the net increase, after deducting the population lost to the rural classification by the passage of places into the urban classification. The actual growth between 1910 and 1920, of the population in the area classified as rural in 1920 amounted to 2,626,935, or 5.4 per cent, the population of this area in 1910 being only 48,779,082, or 1,027,084 less than the total rural population as classified in 1910.

<sup>2</sup> This increase includes the population of places coming into the urban classification from the rural, as well as the increase of the population in territory already urban at the earlier of the two censuses compared.

The rural population in 1880 formed 71.4 per cent of the total population; in 1890, 64.6 per cent; in 1900, 60 per cent; in 1910, 54.2 per cent; and in 1920, 48.6 per cent, or less than one-half. These declining proportions are the result, not of any actual decline in the rural population of the country as a whole (though many individual States show a decline), but of an increase much less rapid than that shown by the urban group. The increase in the rural population from 1900 to 1910 amounted to 9.2 per cent, while the rate for the urban population was 38.8, or more than four times as high; from 1910 to 1920, the net increase in the rural population was only 3.2 per cent, while the rate for the urban population was 28.8 per cent, or nine times as high as the rural rate. In absolute numbers the urban increase from 1900 to 1910 was less than three times the rural increase, while from 1910 to 1920 the absolute increase in the urban population was more than 7½ times the rural increase. On the basis of these figures one might forecast an absolute decline in the rural population between 1920 and 1930, though there were so many unusual conditions affecting the distribution of the population in 1920 that it is not wise to venture any forecasts on the basis of the 1920 figures.

In comparing the data for the rural and urban population, and in particular the percentages of increase, the continually changing make-up of the rural and urban areas should be kept in mind. During any decade many places increase in population from some number less than 2,500 to some number greater than 2,500 and

thereby pass from the rural classification into the urban. This tends to augment the urban increase and to check or cut into the rural increase. In other words, the increase in the urban population includes the population of places coming into the urban classification from the rural as well as the increase in the population of the territory already classified as urban at the earlier of the two censuses compared. The increase in the rural population, on the other hand, is the net increase after allowance has been made for the population lost to the rural classification by the passage of places into the urban classification.<sup>2</sup>

The rural population of the United States in 1910 was 49,806,146 and the rural population in 1920 was 51,406,017. The difference between these two figures represents an increase of 1,599,871, or 3.2 per cent, as shown in Table 3. This is the net increase in the rural population.

To eliminate for any single decade the effect of the change in classification of those places which were rural at the earlier census but urban at the later, another method of comparison is employed. The population in 1910 of the territory which was still classified as rural in 1920 was 48,779,082. The difference between this figure and the 1920 rural population amounts to 2,626,935, or 5.4 per cent. This is the actual increase in the population of the territory which was classified as rural in 1920.

A comparison of the figures obtained by these two methods of computing the increase shows that about 40 per cent of the actual increase in the population of the rural territory was offset by the loss of territory to the urban classification. In general, the more significant figure is the figure based on the comparison of the rural population at one census with the rural population at another. These are the figures presented in Tables 3 and 77. In any intensive study of the figures, however, the effect of the constant changes in classification should be given due consideration.

Because of the fundamental importance of the rural-urban classification in our study of the farm population, the figures are given by divisions and States for all the census years for which they are available, namely, from 1880 to 1920, inclusive, in the first of the general tables, namely, Table 77, which appears on page 179. This table also shows the percentage of increase in the rural and urban population for each decade and thus affords a convenient basis for tracing and analyzing the changes in the percentage rural or urban in any State or any section of the country.

The States making up each of the nine geographic divisions into which the country is divided are indicated on the map (fig. 1) on

<sup>2</sup> Occasionally a place which has been classified as urban loses population to such an extent that it drops back into the rural group. This happens so infrequently, however, that its effect on the general trend of the figures is negligible.

page 32. The shading on this map also shows the areas referred to later as the North, South, and West.

Table 4, which is based on the figures in Table 77, shows the percentage of the population that was classified as rural at each of the five censuses from 1880 to 1920, inclusive, by divisions and States. This table affords a summary, in the briefest possible space, of the changes in the rural-urban classification in the several States over the full period for which comparable figures are available.

The percentage of rural population in the country as a whole, as already stated, declined from 71.4 in 1880 to 48.6 in 1920. Every geographic division and nearly every State shows a continuous decline in this percentage, though, of course, some of the States still show a percentage many times as high as other States. In Rhode Island, even in 1880, only 6.5 per cent of the population was rural. This percentage had declined in 1920 to 2.5 per cent, which represents the minimum for all the States. In Massachusetts, another State whose population is predominantly urban, the proportion rural declined from 15.1 per cent in 1880 to 5.2 per cent in 1920; in New York, from 43.9 per cent in 1880 to 17.3 per cent in 1920; and in New Jersey, from 46.3 per cent in 1880 to 21.6 per cent in 1920. These four States are the only ones in which less than one-fourth of the 1920 population was rural.

The State showing the highest percentage of rural population, both in 1880 and in 1920, was Mississippi, with 96.9 per cent at the earlier date and 86.6 at the later date. Other States showing more than 92 per cent rural in 1880 and more than 80 per cent still rural in 1920 are North Dakota, South Dakota, Arkansas, South Carolina, New Mexico, and North Carolina. Montana is the only State showing any appreciable increase between 1910 and 1920 in the percentage of population classified as rural, and the increase in this State from 64.5 per cent in 1910 to 68.7 per cent in 1920 was the result of a great increase in the farming area, the number of farms increasing 120 per cent and the rural population 55.3 per cent, while the urban population increased only 28.9 per cent.

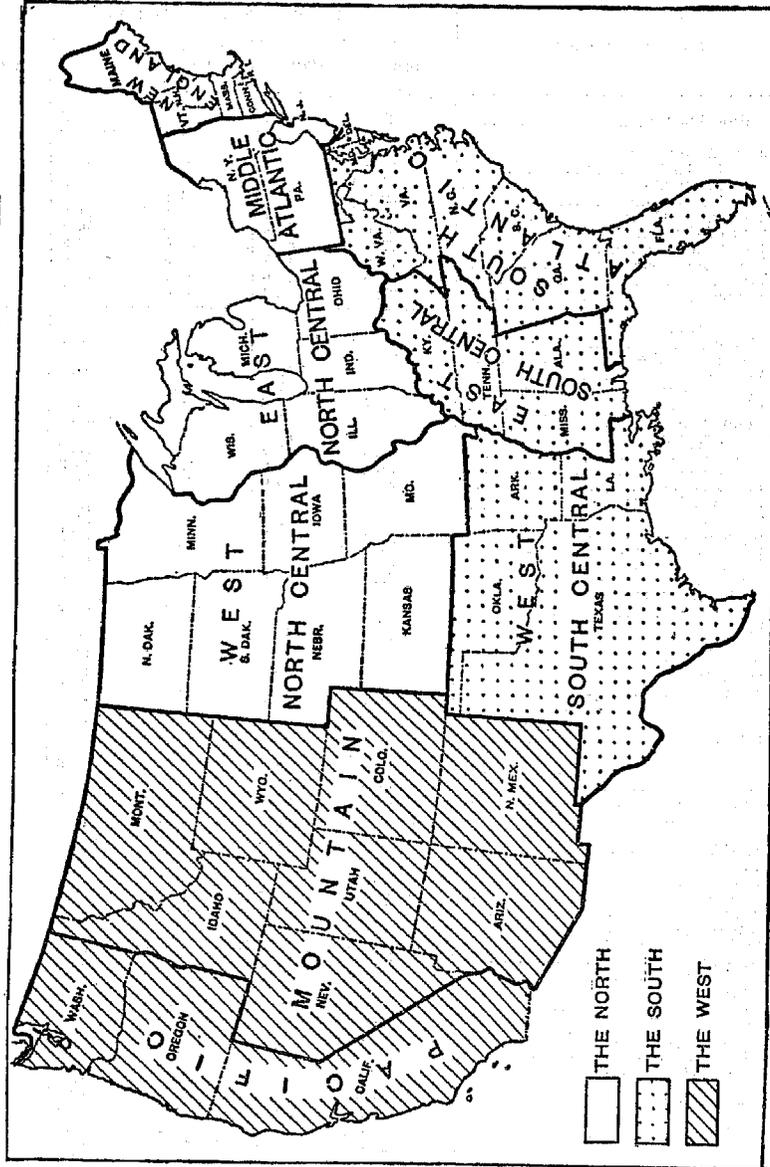
The rapid decline in the relative importance of the rural population appears in most of the States which are primarily farming States, as well as in the States where manufacturing cities are important, though in some of the latter the decline has been more rapid. It is apparent, then, that the decline in the proportion of the population rural is not dependent on the growth of manufactures alone but may result also from the increase in the size of market towns and commercial centers in areas where there is little industry other than farming and the marketing and transportation activities which are incident to farming.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS RURAL, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1880 TO 1920

[Percentages based on figures in Table 77]

DIVISION AND STATE	PER CENT OF POPULATION RURAL				
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
United States.....	48.6	54.2	60.0	64.6	71.4
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>					
New England.....	20.8	23.7	27.5	33.2	41.9
Middle Atlantic.....	25.1	20.0	34.8	42.3	50.1
East North Central.....	39.2	47.3	54.8	62.2	72.5
West North Central.....	62.3	66.7	71.5	74.2	81.9
South Atlantic.....	69.0	74.6	78.6	80.5	84.9
East South Central.....	77.6	81.8	85.0	87.3	91.6
West South Central.....	71.0	77.7	83.8	84.9	87.5
Mountain.....	63.6	64.0	67.7	70.7	76.4
Pacific.....	37.6	43.2	53.6	57.5	63.8
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>					
Maine.....	61.0	64.7	66.5	73.7	77.4
New Hampshire.....	36.9	40.8	45.0	48.9	61.1
Vermont.....	68.8	72.2	77.9	84.8	91.1
Massachusetts.....	5.2	7.2	8.5	10.5	15.1
Rhode Island.....	2.5	3.3	4.9	5.5	6.5
Connecticut.....	32.2	34.4	40.1	47.4	60.6
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>					
New York.....	17.3	21.2	27.1	35.0	43.9
New Jersey.....	21.6	24.8	29.4	39.3	46.3
Pennsylvania.....	35.7	39.0	45.3	51.4	58.4
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					
Ohio.....	36.2	44.1	51.9	59.0	67.8
Indiana.....	49.4	57.6	65.7	73.1	80.5
Illinois.....	32.1	38.3	45.7	55.3	69.4
Michigan.....	38.9	52.8	60.7	65.1	75.2
Wisconsin.....	52.7	57.0	61.8	66.8	76.1
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					
Minnesota.....	55.9	59.0	65.9	65.2	81.1
Iowa.....	63.0	69.4	74.4	78.8	84.8
Missouri.....	53.4	57.5	63.7	68.0	74.8
North Dakota.....	80.4	89.0	92.7	94.4	92.7
South Dakota.....	84.0	89.9	89.8	91.8	92.7
Nebraska.....	68.7	73.9	76.3	72.6	86.6
Kansas.....	65.1	70.8	77.5	80.9	89.5
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>					
Delaware.....	45.8	52.0	53.6	57.8	66.6
Maryland.....	40.0	49.2	50.2	52.4	59.8
Virginia.....	70.8	76.9	81.7	82.0	87.6
West Virginia.....	74.8	81.3	86.0	89.3	91.3
North Carolina.....	80.0	85.6	90.1	92.8	96.1
South Carolina.....	82.5	85.2	87.2	89.0	92.5
Georgia.....	74.9	79.4	84.4	88.0	90.6
Florida.....	63.3	70.9	79.7	80.2	90.0
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>					
Kentucky.....	73.8	75.7	78.2	80.8	84.8
Tennessee.....	73.9	79.8	83.8	86.5	92.4
Alabama.....	78.3	82.7	88.1	89.9	94.6
Mississippi.....	86.6	88.5	92.3	94.6	96.9
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>					
Arkansas.....	83.4	87.1	91.5	93.5	96.0
Louisiana.....	65.1	70.0	73.5	74.6	74.5
Oklahoma.....	73.4	80.7	92.6	96.3	96.3
Texas.....	67.6	75.9	82.9	84.4	90.8
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>					
Montana.....	68.7	64.5	65.3	72.9	82.2
Idaho.....	72.4	78.5	93.8	100.0	100.0
Wyoming.....	70.5	78.4	71.2	65.7	70.4
Colorado.....	51.8	49.3	51.7	55.0	61.6
New Mexico.....	82.0	85.8	86.0	93.8	94.5
Arizona.....	64.8	69.0	84.1	90.6	82.7
Utah.....	52.0	53.7	61.9	64.3	76.6
Nevada.....	80.3	83.7	83.0	66.2	68.9
<b>PACIFIC:</b>					
Washington.....	44.8	47.0	59.2	64.4	90.5
Oregon.....	50.1	54.4	67.8	73.2	85.2
California.....	32.0	38.2	47.6	51.4	57.1

FIG. 1.—GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



It should be noted in connection with the study of the figures in Table 4 that the decline in the percentage of the population that is rural in any State does not necessarily indicate a decrease in the actual number of the rural population. In many instances, to be sure, there have been absolute decreases in the rural population. Two States, Vermont and New York, show an absolute decrease in the rural population for each of the four decades covered by the available data; four other States, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Illinois show a decline in the rural population for three of the four decades; and 18 States show a decline for the decade 1910 to 1920. More frequently, however, the decline in the percentage rural has resulted from the fact that the rural population has grown less rapidly than the urban.

### III

#### FARM POPULATION—COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION

Of all the classifications that can be made at the present time in the population of the United States, none is more significant than that which separates the farm population from the city population. Farming, as an occupation, stands out in more distinctive fashion than does any other important occupation. The farm, as a place of residence, presents characteristics in sharp contrast with the city—some less favorable as well as some more favorable.

For many decades the decennial censuses have shown separate figures for the urban, or city population, and for the remainder of the population, which was termed rural. These figures have been very significant. In fact, few single statements could be made on the basis of the 1920 census returns which would be more significant than the statement that 51.4 per cent of the total population of the United States was urban in 1920 as compared with 45.8 per cent in 1910, or that 43.8 per cent lived in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or more in 1920, as compared with 38.7 per cent in 1910, 22.7 per cent in 1880, 12.5 per cent in 1850, and 3.3 per cent in 1790.

All of the earlier rural-urban classifications have been made primarily to throw light on the number and status of the city dwellers, while the rural population—the noncity dwellers—appeared as a sort of by-product, including all that was left over after the particularly significant classes had been taken out. This rural population was indeed—and still is—a miscellaneous group, composed partly of farmers and their families; partly of the people living in small commercial centers and getting much of their business from farmers; partly of the population of mill villages, engaged almost exclusively in manufacturing; partly of the inhabitants of mining settlements; partly of the people living in the outlying suburbs of cities, many of whom work in the cities; and partly of the incidental population found, even in a farming section, living in the open country but not engaged in any agricultural pursuit nor in any way directly connected with agriculture.

In order to meet the need for a classification which should represent more definitely than any previous classification that part of the population directly dependent on agriculture or connected with it, provision was made in 1920 for a separate tabulation of the farm population.

## DEFINITION OF FARM POPULATION

The farm population, as the term is here used, includes all persons actually living on farms, without regard to occupation, and also those farm laborers (and their families) who, while not living on a farm, nevertheless live in strictly rural territory, outside the limits of any city or other incorporated place. This classification was determined for each family at the time of its enumeration, whereas the rural-urban classification, which was also used in 1920, was made in the process of tabulation, after the enumeration was completed.

The instructions given to the enumerators with regard to placing the designation for farm population on the population schedule were:

Write "*Fm*" opposite the name of the first person enumerated in the house, if the family is living on a farm (as defined in the agricultural instructions), including the families of both farm operators and farm laborers.

"*Fm*" is also to be entered for the house of a farm laborer and his family living on a small parcel of land *not* within the limits of an incorporated place.<sup>1</sup>

The 1920 farm population therefore includes practically all persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, together with their families, except those farm operators who do not live on the farm and those farm laborers who live in a city or village, away from the farm where they work. These two classes, it may be noted, represent mainly persons who, while working on farms, are living under urban (or village) conditions, rather than in a farm environment.

The farm population also includes, by virtue of their residence on a farm, a considerable number of persons engaged in occupations not agricultural and not directly connected with agriculture. A large part of this group is made up of the grown sons and daughters of the farmers still living at home and of other relatives living with the farm family.

The line of demarcation between the farm population and the urban population is not absolute, because a few farms are located within the limits of cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or over, and the families residing on them are therefore included in the urban population, as well as in the farm population. Most of these farms are situated in the edge of the incorporated area, however, where living conditions are more like those in the open country than they are like those in the main part of the city or village. For comparison, therefore, the farm population may usually be set over against the urban population in the same general

<sup>1</sup> While it has not been possible to make any extensive verification of the returns, there are indications that some enumerators, not fully understanding the significance of this paragraph, failed to mark for inclusion in the farm population a considerable percentage of the farm laborer families in their districts which, while not living on a farm, were actually living "on a small parcel of land not within the limits of an incorporated place."

area, since these two groups will show the widest differences in characteristics and in the conditions under which they live.

Between the farm population and the rural population, in which the farm population is practically all included, there is naturally a general similarity. This similarity is greater where the nonfarm part of the rural population is engaged principally in the trades (carpentering, blacksmithing, etc.) and in those professional and commercial activities required to supply the needs of the farmers and their families, and less where the nonfarm part of the rural population is engaged in factory work or in lumbering or mining.

#### RELATION BETWEEN FARM POPULATION AND RURAL POPULATION

Since the rural population has a valuable historical record, and since even in 1920 the farm population was tabulated only by sex, age, and race, nativity, and parentage, while the rural population was tabulated in much greater detail, including such subjects as illiteracy, school attendance, marital condition, etc., it is important to establish the relations between the farm and the rural population.

Table 5 shows the rural and the urban population as each was divided between the farm population and the population not on farms, for the United States and for the North, South, and West. It also shows, for comparison, the population outside incorporated places, the percentage relation between the farm population and the other population groups to which it is most closely related, and the percentage of all males gainfully employed on January 1, 1920, who were in agricultural occupations.

TABLE 5.—RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS FARM AND NON-FARM, POPULATION OUTSIDE INCORPORATED PLACES, AND TOTAL FARM POPULATION, BY SECTIONS: 1920

ITEM	United States	The North	The South	The West
Total population.....	105,710,620	65,681,845	33,125,803	8,902,972
Rural population, total.....	51,406,017	23,367,533	23,821,975	4,216,509
Rural-farm, number.....	31,358,640	12,436,970	16,783,133	2,138,537
Per cent of total rural.....	61.0	53.2	70.5	50.7
Rural-nonfarm ("village population").....	20,047,377	10,930,563	7,038,842	2,077,972
Urban population, total.....	54,304,603	40,314,312	9,303,828	4,686,463
Urban-farm.....	255,629	166,925	44,701	44,003
Urban-nonfarm ("urban population, excluding urban-farm").....	54,048,974	40,147,387	9,259,127	4,642,460
Population outside incorporated places (sometimes called "country population"), number.....	42,436,776	18,127,592	20,972,746	3,336,438
Per cent of total population.....	40.1	28.5	63.3	37.5
Farm population, total.....	31,614,269	12,603,895	16,827,834	2,182,540
Per cent of total population.....	29.9	19.8	50.8	24.5
Per cent of rural population.....	61.5	53.0	70.6	51.8
Per cent of population outside incorporated places.....	74.5	60.5	80.2	65.4
Per cent of males gainfully employed who were in agricultural occupations.....	29.0	19.8	48.7	27.0

In the United States as a whole, the farm population living in rural territory, termed "rural-farm" for convenience, formed 61 per cent of the rural population. The urban-farm population, however, which amounted to only 255,629, formed less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total urban population. In the South, which is for the most part a farming section, the rural-farm population formed 70.5 per cent of the rural population, as compared with 53.2 per cent and 50.7 per cent, respectively, in the North and the West.

In the country as a whole, the farm population formed 29.9 per cent of the total population. In the North, which includes most of the important manufacturing cities of the country, the farm population formed only 19.8 per cent of the total, while in the South, where agriculture is still the dominant industry, the farm population formed 50.8 per cent of the total population, and in the West, where mining and lumbering, as well as manufacturing, are important, the percentage was 24.5.

The various relations between the rural and urban population and the farm population in 1920 are shown, by geographic divisions, in Table 6. The main purpose of this table is to show for the several divisions exactly how the rural population and the urban population are each divided into two groups by the farm classification, which takes a large part of the rural group and a small but appreciable number from the urban group. Specifically, the 1920 rural population of the United States, amounting to 51,406,017, breaks up as follows: Rural-farm, 31,358,640, or 61 per cent; and rural-nonfarm, 20,047,377, or 39 per cent. For the several divisions, the percentage going to the rural-farm group varies from 33.3 in the Middle Atlantic division to 75 in the East South Central division. The percentage of urban-farm population in the total urban population of the United States is only a fraction of 1 per cent, though the proportion in the New England division amounts to nearly 2 per cent, in the Mountain division to more than 1 per cent, and in the Pacific division to nearly 1 per cent.

In this table the extent of the predominance of manufacturing industries in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions is indicated by the very small percentage of the total population represented by the farm population, namely, 8.5 in both divisions. Other interesting effects of variations in the relative importance of agriculture and other industries can readily be traced by reference to the several columns of percentages in the table.

The next to the last column in Table 6 shows the relation between the farm population and the population outside incorporated places. The farm population, of course, is not strictly to be considered a part of the population outside incorporated places, because considerable numbers of the farms are inside the limits of incorporated villages

and cities. There is, nevertheless, considerable significance in the relation between the number of the farm population and the number of the population living in unincorporated territory, particularly in view of the fact that the latter, under the designation "country population," has been used by a number of writers as the nearest approximation to the farm population that has heretofore been available.

TABLE 6.—RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS FARM AND NON-FARM, POPULATION OUTSIDE INCORPORATED PLACES, AND TOTAL FARM POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS: 1920

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	RURAL POPULATION			URBAN POPULATION			
	Total	Rural-farm		Rural-nonfarm ("village population")	Total	Urban-farm	Urban-nonfarm ("urban, excluding urban-farm")
		Number	Per cent of total rural				
United States.....	51,406,017	31,358,640	61.0	20,047,377	54,304,603	255,629	54,048,974
New England.....	1,635,836	535,422	34.0	1,000,414	5,865,073	00,465	5,774,618
Middle Atlantic.....	6,688,649	1,861,161	33.3	3,727,388	16,072,595	31,628	16,040,967
East North Central.....	8,426,271	4,837,204	58.0	3,589,067	13,049,272	26,420	13,022,852
West North Central.....	7,816,877	5,163,183	65.9	2,653,694	4,727,372	18,413	4,708,959
South Atlantic.....	9,651,480	6,397,757	66.3	3,253,723	4,338,792	18,941	4,319,851
East South Central.....	6,899,100	5,174,806	75.0	1,724,294	1,994,207	8,131	1,986,076
West South Central.....	7,271,395	5,210,570	71.7	2,060,825	2,970,820	17,629	2,953,200
Mountain.....	2,121,121	1,162,993	54.4	958,128	1,214,080	15,374	1,198,706
Pacific.....	2,095,388	985,544	47.0	1,109,844	3,471,483	28,629	3,442,854

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	Total population	POPULATION OUTSIDE INCORPORATED PLACES ("COUNTRY POPULATION")		TOTAL FARM POPULATION				Per cent of gainfully employed males in agriculture
		Number	Per cent of total population	Number	Per cent of total population	Per cent of rural population	Per cent of population outside incorporated places	
United States.....	105,710,620	42,436,776	40.1	31,614,269	29.9	61.5	74.5	29.0
New England.....	7,400,909	1,452,481	19.6	625,877	8.5	40.8	43.1	9.1
Middle Atlantic.....	22,261,144	4,513,046	20.3	1,892,789	8.5	33.9	41.9	8.7
East North Central.....	21,476,543	6,419,193	29.9	4,913,633	22.9	58.3	76.5	22.2
West North Central.....	12,544,249	5,742,872	45.8	5,171,696	41.2	66.2	90.1	42.5
South Atlantic.....	13,950,272	8,470,031	60.6	6,416,698	45.9	60.5	75.7	42.4
East South Central.....	8,893,307	6,205,905	69.5	5,182,937	58.3	75.1	83.5	56.5
West South Central.....	10,242,224	6,290,810	61.4	5,228,199	51.0	71.9	83.1	50.5
Mountain.....	3,336,101	1,643,876	49.3	1,168,367	35.0	55.1	71.1	37.2
Pacific.....	5,568,871	3,092,862	30.4	1,014,173	18.2	48.4	59.9	21.4

In the country as a whole, the farm population was equal to 74.5 per cent of the population living in unincorporated territory. In the West North Central division, which shows the maximum for this percentage among the geographic divisions, the farm population was equal to 90.1 per cent of the population in unincorporated territory. This is the result partly of the fact that the farm population is a very important element in this division and partly of the fact that much of the rural population lives in small incorporated places—or, to put it more directly, of the custom of incorporating small places more freely than in some other parts of the United States.

The farm population in the West North Central division was equal to 66.2 per cent of the rural population, but this percentage was exceeded in three other divisions, namely, the East South Central, with 75.1 per cent; the West South Central, with 71.9 per cent; and the South Atlantic, with 66.5 per cent. These three southern divisions are without question those in which the farm population is of the greatest relative importance, as indicated by the fact that they show the highest percentage of farm population in the total population and in various other ways.

#### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE FARM POPULATION

Table 7 shows the farm population by divisions and States, classified as in rural territory and in urban territory, together with the population outside incorporated places and the percentage of gainfully employed males who were in agricultural occupations. This last item is presented as a convenient index of the importance of farming in comparison with other industries in the several States.

The figures for individual States, which are given in Table 7, frequently afford a much better basis for the explanation of the various relations between the farm population and the other population groups than do the tables which present only totals for the United States or for groups of States. In the United States as a whole, the farm population in 1920 represented 29.9 per cent of the total population. Among the individual States, however, the percentage of the total represented by the farm population ranged from 2.5 in Rhode Island to 71 in Mississippi. In general, the percentage is low in those States where manufacturing or mining is very important and high in those States where farming is the principal industry. In Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York, the farm population formed less than 10 per cent of the total and in Pennsylvania the percentage was only 10.9 per cent.

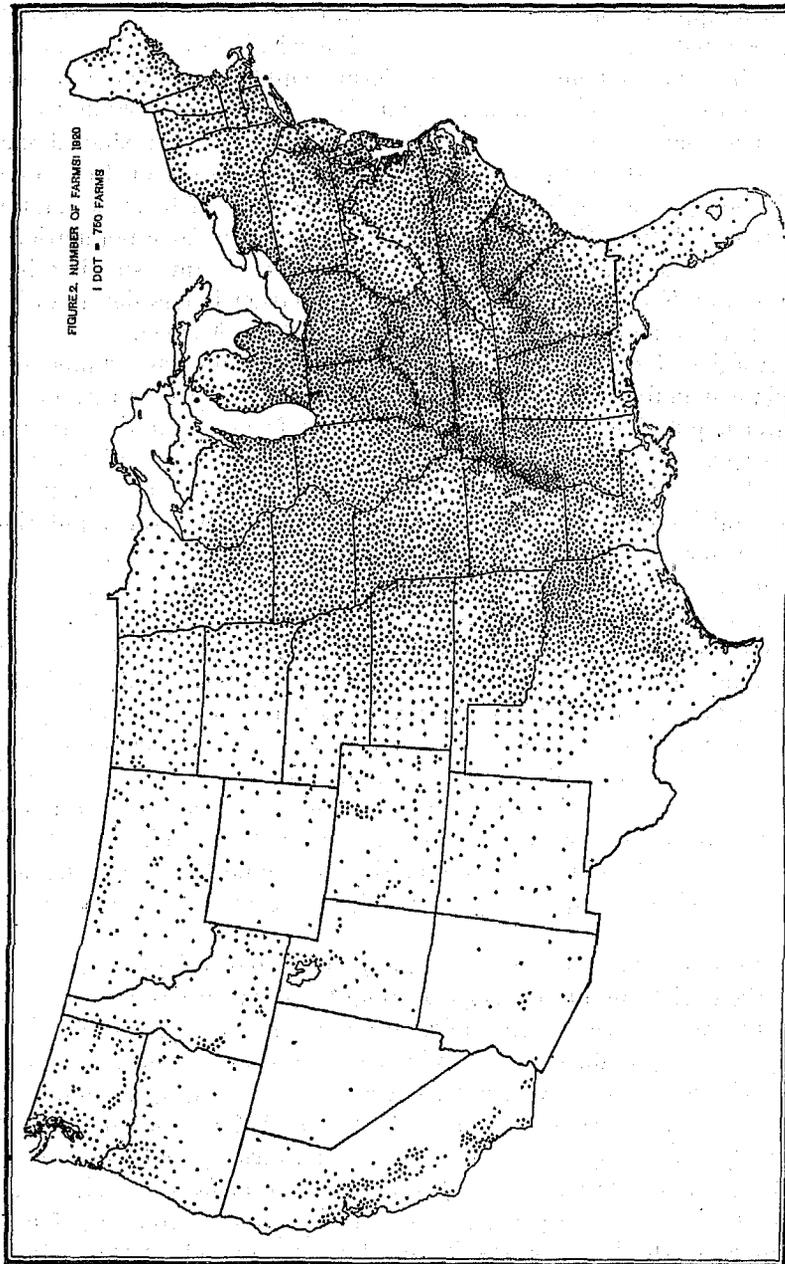
The distribution of the farm population in 1920 is indicated by the dot map (fig. 2) which appears on page 41. The map is based on the number of farms rather than on the farm population, because this number is available by counties and it is possible, therefore, to show the different degrees of density in different parts of the States. The geographic distribution of the farm population is approximately the same, however, as the distribution of the number of farms. Most of the farm population of Maine, for example, is in the southern part of the State, near the coast. The farm population in Michigan or Wisconsin is mainly in the southern half of these States, while in South Dakota or Nebraska it is mainly in the eastern half of the State.

## FARM POPULATION

TABLE 7.—FARM POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN TERRITORY, POPULATION OUTSIDE INCORPORATED PLACES, AND PERCENTAGE OF MALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED WHO WERE IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	Total population	FARM POPULATION					Population outside incorporated places	Per cent of gainfully employed males in agriculture
		Total		In rural territory ("rural-farm")		In urban territory ("urban-farm")		
		Number	Per cent of total population	Number	Per cent of rural population			
United States.....	105,710,620	31,614,269	29.9	31,358,640	61.0	255,629	42,436,776	29.0
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:</b>								
New England.....	7,400,909	625,877	8.5	535,423	34.9	90,455	1,452,481	9.1
Middle Atlantic.....	22,261,144	1,892,789	8.5	1,861,161	33.3	31,628	4,513,046	8.7
E. North Central.....	21,475,543	4,913,633	22.9	4,837,204	58.0	26,429	6,419,193	22.2
W. North Central.....	12,544,249	5,171,596	41.2	5,153,183	65.9	18,413	5,742,872	42.5
South Atlantic.....	13,990,272	0,416,698	45.9	6,397,767	60.3	18,941	8,476,031	42.4
E. South Central.....	8,893,307	5,182,937	58.3	5,174,806	75.0	8,131	6,205,905	56.5
W. South Central.....	10,242,224	5,228,199	51.0	5,210,570	71.7	17,629	6,290,810	50.5
Mountain.....	3,336,101	1,168,867	35.0	1,152,993	54.4	15,874	1,643,876	37.2
Pacific.....	5,566,871	1,014,173	18.2	985,544	47.0	28,629	1,692,562	21.4
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	768,014	197,601	25.7	189,026	40.4	8,575	449,396	24.1
New Hampshire.....	443,083	76,021	17.2	64,607	39.6	11,414	161,771	17.0
Vermont.....	352,428	125,263	35.5	124,445	51.3	818	190,265	36.4
Massachusetts.....	3,852,356	118,554	3.1	61,732	30.5	56,822	202,108	4.0
Rhode Island.....	604,397	15,136	2.5	5,315	34.9	9,821	15,217	3.8
Connecticut.....	1,380,631	93,302	6.8	90,297	20.3	3,005	433,724	7.8
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	10,385,227	800,747	7.7	782,954	43.6	17,793	1,448,506	8.8
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	143,708	4.6	136,847	20.1	6,861	532,262	5.0
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	948,334	10.9	941,360	30.2	6,974	2,632,278	9.7
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	5,759,394	1,139,329	19.8	1,133,912	54.5	5,417	1,609,504	18.4
Indiana.....	2,930,390	907,295	31.0	902,820	62.4	4,475	1,162,495	30.6
Illinois.....	6,485,280	1,098,262	16.9	1,090,736	52.4	7,526	1,401,387	17.7
Michigan.....	3,668,412	848,710	23.1	844,499	59.2	4,211	1,140,208	21.4
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	920,037	35.0	915,237	66.0	4,800	1,115,599	34.7
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	897,181	37.6	893,460	66.9	3,721	967,263	38.1
Iowa.....	2,404,021	984,799	41.0	977,694	64.0	7,105	1,050,725	44.5
Missouri.....	3,404,055	1,211,346	35.6	1,207,899	66.5	3,447	1,427,441	35.3
North Dakota.....	646,872	394,500	61.0	393,622	70.5	878	431,925	65.1
South Dakota.....	636,547	362,221	56.9	361,886	67.7	335	388,930	61.0
Nebraska.....	1,296,372	534,172	45.1	532,738	65.4	1,434	615,498	47.5
Kansas.....	1,769,257	737,377	41.7	735,884	63.9	1,493	861,090	42.7
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	223,003	51,212	23.0	51,151	50.0	61	70,557	23.0
Maryland.....	1,449,661	279,225	19.3	277,656	47.9	1,569	510,094	18.8
Dist. of Columbia.....	437,571	894	0.2			894		0.6
Virginia.....	2,399,187	1,064,417	46.1	1,059,913	64.8	4,504	1,514,420	40.3
West Virginia.....	1,463,701	477,924	32.7	476,631	43.5	1,293	960,566	29.1
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	1,501,227	58.7	1,499,946	72.5	1,281	1,828,000	56.0
South Carolina.....	1,683,724	1,074,693	63.8	1,072,479	77.2	2,214	1,241,434	62.2
Georgia.....	2,895,832	1,635,213	56.5	1,630,611	77.5	4,602	1,871,178	56.3
Florida.....	968,470	281,893	29.1	279,370	45.6	2,523	479,762	30.8
<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	1,304,862	54.0	1,302,342	73.0	2,520	1,585,536	51.7
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	1,271,708	54.4	1,269,179	73.5	2,529	1,595,485	53.0
Alabama.....	2,348,174	1,335,885	56.9	1,334,513	72.6	1,372	1,650,262	54.8
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1,270,482	71.0	1,268,772	81.8	1,710	1,374,622	69.5
<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	1,147,049	65.5	1,144,482	78.3	2,567	1,265,157	64.7
Louisiana.....	1,793,599	786,050	43.7	784,455	67.0	1,595	1,041,291	42.8
Oklahoma.....	2,023,283	1,017,327	50.2	1,015,899	68.2	1,428	1,196,831	49.6
Texas.....	4,663,228	2,277,773	48.8	2,265,734	71.9	12,039	2,787,531	48.6
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	548,899	225,667	41.1	225,389	59.8	278	307,179	42.8
Idaho.....	431,866	200,002	46.5	198,563	62.8	4,339	235,387	48.5
Wyoming.....	194,402	67,306	34.6	67,076	48.0	230	90,787	34.3
Colorado.....	939,629	266,073	28.3	265,281	54.5	792	371,267	31.5
New Mexico.....	380,350	161,446	42.4	160,542	54.3	904	265,271	48.8
Arizona.....	334,162	90,560	27.1	90,167	41.6	393	201,513	28.6
Utah.....	449,396	140,249	31.2	131,872	56.4	8,377	125,375	33.1
Nevada.....	77,407	16,164	20.9	16,103	25.9	61	47,097	24.0
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	1,356,621	283,362	20.9	280,022	46.1	3,360	477,675	20.0
Oregon.....	783,389	214,021	27.3	212,009	54.0	2,012	269,432	28.6
California.....	3,426,861	616,770	15.1	493,513	45.1	23,257	921,455	20.4

FIG. 2.—NUMBER OF FARMS: 1920



The relative importance of the farm population in the total population of the several States is shown graphically on the map (fig. 3) which appears on page 44. This map may be more accurately interpreted if it is studied in connection with the dot map (fig. 2), showing the distribution of the farm population. The dot map indicates that the farm population is small in proportion to the area in many of the far Western States, while on the shaded map these States show up very prominently by reason of their area. The heavy shading, indicating a high percentage of farm population in the total, for a State like Mississippi, where the farm population is relatively dense, is more significant than the same shading in a State like North Dakota, where the population is less dense, or in a very thinly populated State like Idaho or New Mexico.

Another figure on the basis of which significant comparisons between individual States can be made is the percentage of the rural population which is included in the farm population, that is, the percentage which the rural-farm population forms of the total rural. Taking the United States as a whole, the farm population in rural territory formed 61 per cent of the total rural population, but in many of the States the percentage was much less. In Connecticut and New Jersey, two small manufacturing States, only a little over 20 per cent of the rural population was counted as farm population; in Nevada, a mining State, 25.9 per cent; and in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, 30.2, 30.5, and 34.9 per cent, respectively. These are States in which the rural population is, to a very large extent, engaged in occupations other than farming, as indicated by the figures in the last column of Table 7. At the other end of the scale are a number of States where a very large part of the rural population was on farms, including four States where more than three-fourths of the rural population was included in farm population, namely, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Georgia.

For the country as a whole, as already stated, the group made up of the farm population living in urban territory (urban-farm population) was not very important, forming only 0.81 per cent of the total farm population and only 0.47 per cent of the total urban population. In a few States, however, the urban-farm population did form a considerable part of the total farm population. In Rhode Island, in particular, the urban-farm population formed 64.9 per cent, or nearly two-thirds of the total farm population; in Massachusetts, 47.9 per cent, and in New Hampshire, 15 per cent. These are the three States, it may be remembered, in which towns without special municipal incorporation are included in the urban population if they have 2,500 inhabitants or more, and it is evident

that most of the farm population found in urban territory in these States was in these unincorporated towns, included in the urban classification by this special rule.

In five other States the urban-farm population formed more than 3 per cent of the total farm population, namely, Utah (6 per cent), New Jersey (4.8 per cent), California (4.5 per cent), Maine (4.3 per cent), and Connecticut (3.2 per cent).

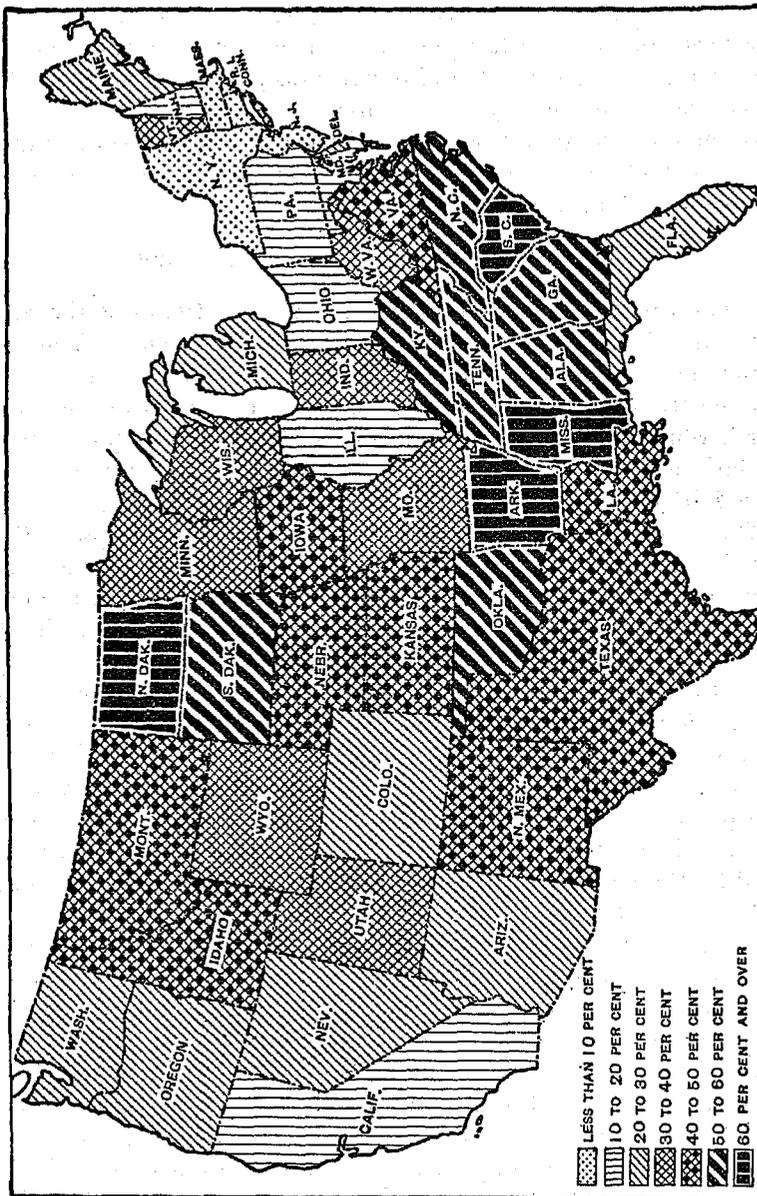
In only four States did the urban-farm population form as much as 2 per cent of the total urban population, these States being New Hampshire, Utah, Idaho, and Maine.

#### ESTIMATED FARM POPULATION FOR 1910

It has already been stated that the census of 1920 was the first to show the farm population separately. Direct comparisons with similar data for an earlier census add so much to the interest and significance of any census figures, however, that it has been thought worth while to make an estimate of the 1910 farm population, particularly as the material on which to base such an estimate appears to be fairly satisfactory.

These estimated figures are presented, by divisions and States, together with a number of related items, in Table 8. The estimated farm population for 1910 is based on three items: (1) The number of farms in 1910, (2) the average farm population per farm in 1920, and (3) the change in the average number of persons per family in the rural population between 1910 and 1920. The computation was made for each State separately and the United States total was obtained by adding the State figures. Where the average rural family in a State was larger in 1910 than in 1920, the farm population per farm (1920) was increased in proportion to the difference in the size of the rural family and this new average per farm was multiplied by the number of farms in 1910, to obtain the farm population in 1910. In New York, for example, the average number of persons in the rural family in 1920 was 3.9255, while in 1910 the number was 4.0487, or 3.14 per cent larger than in 1920. The average farm population per farm in New York in 1920 was 4.1448. This was increased by 3.14 per cent to give the estimated farm population per farm in 1910, which was 4.2749. This number multiplied by the number of farms in 1910, 215,597, gave the estimated farm population for 1910, which was 921,656, as compared with 800,747, in 1920. The very considerable decrease which is thus indicated in the farm population of the State of New York between 1910 and 1920 is the result mainly of a decrease in the number of farms, amounting to 10.4 per cent, supplemented by a decrease in the average number of persons per rural family, amounting to about 3 per cent.

FIG. 3.—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION REPRESENTED BY FARM POPULATION, BY STATES: 1920



COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION

TABLE 8.—FARM POPULATION, 1920, WITH ESTIMATED FARM POPULATION FOR 1910, AND RELATED ITEMS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES

DIVISION AND STATE	Farm population, 1920, as enumerated	Estimated farm population, 1910	PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1910-1920 <sup>1</sup>				FARM POPULATION PER FARM		PER CENT FARM POPULATION FORMED OF TOTAL POPULATION	
			Farm population	Number of farms	Rural population	Population outside incorporated places	1920	1910	1920	1910
United States.....	31,614,269	32,076,860	-1.4	1.4	3.2	1.9	4.90	5.04	22.9	24.9
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>										
New England.....	625,877	703,693	-18.0	-17.1	-1.2	-1.7	4.00	4.04	8.5	11.7
Middle Atlantic.....	1,892,789	2,137,162	-11.4	-9.2	-0.1	0.1	4.46	4.56	8.5	11.1
East North Central.....	4,913,633	5,276,107	-6.9	-3.4	-2.4	-3.9	4.53	4.70	22.9	23.9
West North Central.....	5,171,696	5,439,161	-4.9	-1.2	0.7	-2.7	4.71	4.90	41.2	46.7
South Atlantic.....	6,416,695	6,211,633	3.3	4.2	6.0	5.4	5.54	5.59	45.9	50.9
East South Central.....	6,182,937	5,291,013	-2.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	4.93	5.08	58.3	62.9
West South Central.....	5,228,199	5,154,321	1.4	5.0	6.5	3.9	5.25	5.46	51.0	53.7
Mountain.....	1,108,367	917,744	27.3	33.1	25.8	21.7	4.79	5.00	35.0	34.8
Pacific.....	1,014,173	887,086	14.3	23.3	15.8	17.0	4.33	4.67	18.2	21.2
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>										
Maine.....	197,601	240,984	-20.0	-19.6	-2.4	-2.6	4.10	4.12	25.7	33.3
New Hampshire.....	76,021	101,503	-25.1	-24.1	-0.9	-7.1	3.70	3.75	17.2	23.0
Vermont.....	125,263	142,372	-12.0	-11.1	-5.7	-10.0	4.31	4.35	35.5	40.0
Massachusetts.....	118,554	140,413	-15.6	-13.3	-16.2	-16.2	3.70	3.80	3.1	4.2
Rhode Island.....	15,136	20,297	-25.4	-22.8	-15.3	-15.3	3.71	3.84	2.5	3.7
Connecticut.....	93,302	112,124	-16.8	-15.5	16.0	16.9	4.12	4.18	6.8	10.1
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
New York.....	800,747	921,656	-13.1	-10.4	-0.9	-8.1	4.14	4.27	7.7	10.1
New Jersey.....	143,708	165,456	-13.1	-11.3	8.1	10.8	4.84	4.94	4.6	6.5
Pennsylvania.....	948,334	1,050,050	-9.7	-7.8	2.6	3.3	4.69	4.70	10.9	13.7
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio.....	1,139,329	1,244,769	-8.5	-5.0	-0.9	-2.5	4.44	4.58	19.8	26.1
Indiana.....	907,295	997,243	-9.0	-4.8	-7.0	-8.3	4.42	4.63	31.0	36.9
Illinois.....	1,098,262	1,219,237	-9.9	-5.8	-3.7	-5.7	4.63	4.84	16.9	21.6
Michigan.....	848,710	911,555	-6.9	-5.1	-3.8	-4.8	4.32	4.40	23.1	32.4
Wisconsin.....	920,037	902,303	2.0	6.9	4.4	2.3	4.86	5.09	35.0	38.7
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota.....	897,181	833,131	7.7	14.3	9.0	7.6	5.03	5.34	37.6	40.1
Iowa.....	984,799	1,062,815	-6.5	-1.7	-1.0	-5.0	4.01	4.85	41.0	47.3
Missouri.....	1,211,346	1,351,509	-10.4	-5.1	-4.1	-7.0	4.61	4.87	35.6	41.0
North Dakota.....	394,800	369,212	6.8	4.6	8.7	3.9	5.03	4.97	61.0	64.0
South Dakota.....	362,221	370,820	-2.3	-3.9	5.4	-0.1	4.85	4.78	59.9	63.5
Nebraska.....	584,172	631,467	-7.5	-4.1	1.1	-3.5	4.70	4.87	45.1	53.0
Kansas.....	737,377	830,197	-11.2	-7.1	-3.8	-6.3	4.46	4.67	41.7	49.1
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>										
Delaware.....	51,212	58,365	-12.2	-6.4	-2.9	-7.4	5.05	5.39	23.0	28.8
Maryland.....	279,225	297,432	-6.1	-2.1	-8.9	-10.3	5.83	6.08	19.3	23.0
Dist. of Columbia.....	894	951	-6.0	-6.0			4.38	4.38	0.2	0.3
Virginia.....	1,064,417	1,065,059	-0.1	1.2	3.2	2.9	5.72	5.79	46.1	51.7
West Virginia.....	477,924	543,786	-12.1	-9.7	10.3	11.6	5.48	5.62	32.7	44.5
North Carolina.....	1,501,227	1,408,580	6.6	6.3	9.6	9.5	5.66	5.55	58.7	63.8
South Carolina.....	1,074,693	970,334	10.8	9.2	7.7	6.9	5.58	5.50	63.8	64.0
Georgia.....	1,685,218	1,593,809	5.7	6.8	4.7	4.8	5.42	5.48	53.2	61.1
Florida.....	281,893	273,397	3.1	8.0	14.8	7.6	5.22	5.47	29.1	36.3
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	1,304,862	1,285,920	1.5	4.4	2.8	2.6	4.22	4.96	54.0	56.2
Tennessee.....	1,271,798	1,278,032	-0.5	2.7	-1.0	-0.9	5.03	5.19	54.4	58.5
Alabama.....	1,335,885	1,332,754	-3.4	-2.6	4.0	2.0	5.22	5.25	53.9	64.7
Mississippi.....	1,270,482	1,344,307	-5.5	-0.8	-2.5	-3.2	4.67	4.90	71.0	74.8
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>										
Arkansas.....	1,147,049	1,106,815	3.6	8.4	6.6	5.7	4.93	5.16	65.5	70.3
Louisiana.....	786,050	732,016	7.4	12.4	0.9	-0.8	5.80	6.07	43.7	44.2
Oklahoma.....	1,017,327	1,022,016	-0.5	0.0	11.4	8.2	5.30	5.37	50.2	61.7
Texas.....	2,277,773	2,293,474	-0.7	4.4	6.5	3.2	5.22	5.49	48.8	58.9
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Montana.....	225,667	111,273	102.8	120.0	55.3	48.1	3.01	4.24	41.1	29.6
Idaho.....	200,902	147,036	36.1	36.7	22.3	19.9	4.77	4.79	46.5	45.3
Wyoming.....	67,306	52,264	28.8	43.3	33.4	13.7	4.27	4.70	34.0	35.8
Colorado.....	266,073	202,857	31.2	29.8	23.4	24.8	4.44	4.30	28.3	25.4
New Mexico.....	161,446	183,539	-12.0	-16.3	5.2	0.8	5.41	5.14	44.8	56.1
Arizona.....	90,560	84,599	7.0	8.1	53.5	61.0	9.08	9.17	27.1	41.4
Utah.....	140,249	122,265	14.7	18.4	16.7	4.7	5.47	5.04	31.2	32.7
Nevada.....	16,164	13,321	21.3	17.6	-9.3	-23.8	5.11	4.95	20.9	10.3
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Washington.....	233,382	259,989	9.0	18.0	13.3	14.8	4.28	4.63	20.9	22.8
Oregon.....	214,021	210,128	1.9	10.3	7.3	6.3	4.26	4.62	27.3	31.2
California.....	516,770	416,969	23.9	33.4	20.6	22.1	4.39	4.73	15.1	17.5

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The estimated farm population of the United States in 1910 was 32,076,960. In comparison with this estimate the 1920 farm population shows a decrease of 462,691, or 1.4 per cent, while there was a slight increase in the number of farms, in the rural population, and in the population outside incorporated places. The figures indicate an increase of 27.3 per cent in the farm population of the Mountain division, an increase of 14.3 per cent in the Pacific division, of 3.3 per cent in the South Atlantic division, and 1.4 per cent in the West South Central division, with decreases in all of the other divisions.

The increase or decrease in the farm population on the basis of these figures follows rather closely, of course, the increase or decrease in the number of farms, inasmuch as the number of farms is one of the two factors on which the estimate for 1910 is based. It is quite natural, however, that there should be a close correspondence between the farm population and the number of farms.

It may be noted that in many States the decrease in the farm population is very much greater than the decrease in the rural population, though there are a number of cases where the contrary is true, or, what is the same thing, where the farm population shows an increase greater than the increase in the rural population. This is the case, for example, in a number of the Mountain States and in California, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Georgia. The rural population, of course, includes many other elements besides the farm population, though the latter, in the country as a whole, forms 61 per cent of the total rural population.

The variations in the farm population per farm between 1910 and 1920 are shown in Table 8, together with the percentage which the farm population formed of the total population in 1920 and 1910. The decline in the percentage of the total is, of course, greater than the decline in the farm population itself, the percentage indicated for 1910 being 34.9 as compared with 29.9 in 1920. In some of the Northern States, where manufacturing has been developing rapidly, the reduction in the percentage represented by the farm population is very great, though in view of the decrease in the number of farms in most of these States one can hardly question but that the figures represent approximately the actual conditions. In four States only, namely, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Nevada, did the percentage of the population living on farms increase between 1910 and 1920, though there are a considerable number of States where farming is the principal industry in which the decline in the percentage was relatively small.

## RELATION BETWEEN POPULATION AND FARM DATA

In order to bring together the various factors bearing on the relation between population and agriculture in the United States, a number of the most important of these factors have been plotted on a ratio chart, which is presented as Figure 4. The items include total population, number of farms, farm acreage and improved acreage, which are available from 1850 to 1920; rural and urban population, which are available from 1880 to 1920; and farm population, using the estimate for 1910 and the reported figure for 1920.

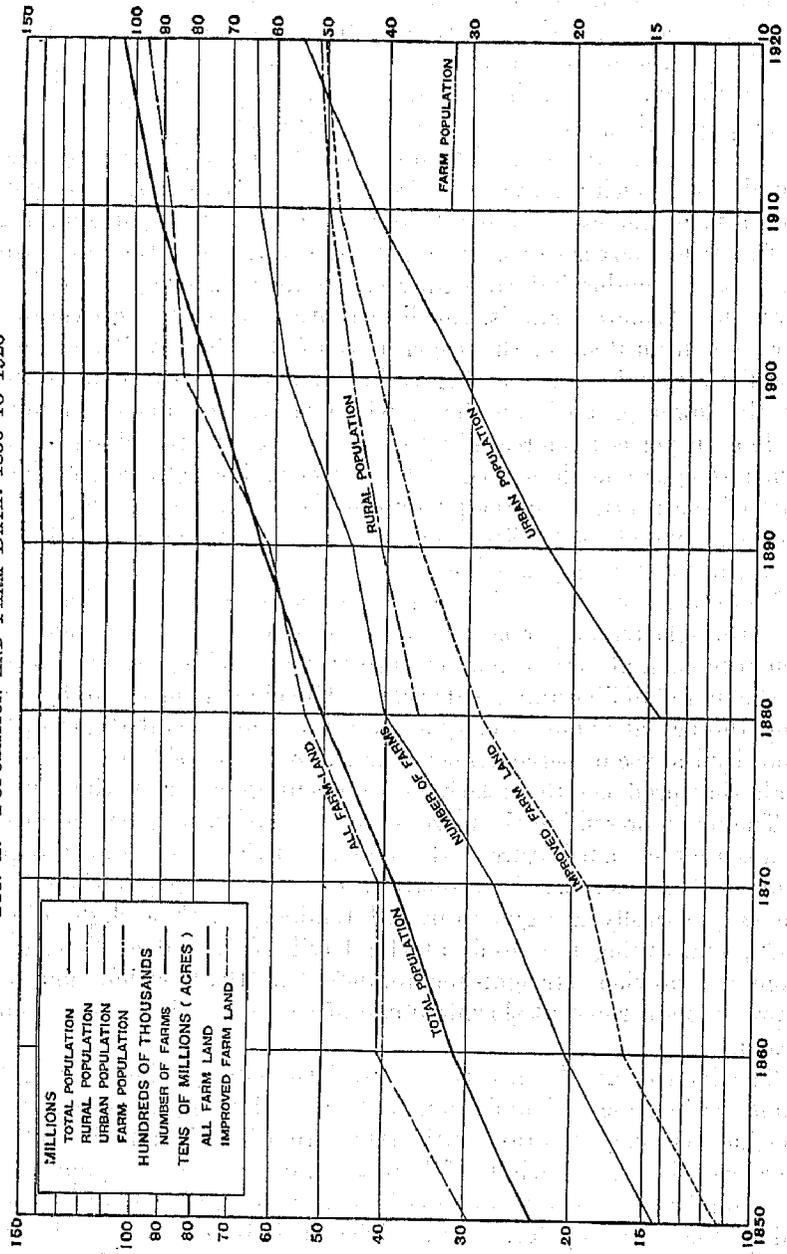
The ratio chart is so constructed that the trend of the curve from one date to another indicates the relative increase or decrease rather than the absolute; that is, the line representing an increase of 10 per cent in an item on the upper part of the chart will be exactly parallel with a line representing an increase of 10 per cent in an item on the lower part of the chart, while on the ordinary numerical scale a 10 per cent increase in the upper part of the chart gives a much steeper line than does a 10 per cent increase in the lower part of the chart. For the present purpose, therefore, which is to indicate general tendencies, the ratio scale is much more effective than the usual numerical scale.

While the direction and steepness of the lines on this chart indicate the relative or percentage increase or decrease, the scale is so constructed that actual numbers are to be read, just as in the case of the more familiar numerical scale. The chart is made up by plotting the actual numbers or quantities for the several items rather than by the use of percentages; it is the relation of the lines in the scale that produces the relative or percentage effect in the curves.

The line representing the increase in population may be considered in a sense the main feature of this chart and the other items grouped around it or considered in relation to it. The population curve shows practically a regular upward tendency with a slight dip in 1870, representing the result of the Civil War, and a slight drop from the previous straight-line tendency in 1920, which doubtless represents a permanent slowing down of the rate of increase in population.

The increase in the acreage of all farm land, while less regular than the increase in population, had approximately kept pace with the increase in population until 1900, from which date its rate of increase has been much less than the increase in the population. The number of farms up to 1880 increased somewhat faster, if anything, than the population, but since 1900 it has increased much less rapidly than the population.

FIG. 4.—POPULATION AND FARM DATA: 1850 TO 1920



The acreage of improved land is probably more significant for comparison with the population than the total farm acreage. In this item the percentage of increase began to fall behind the population increase as early as 1900, and in the decade from 1910 to 1920 it increased only 5.1 per cent, as compared with an increase of 14.9 per cent in the population.

Among the most significant lines on the chart are those representing the urban and rural population from 1880 to 1920. The rural population has increased decade by decade at a rate slightly less than the increase in the acreage of improved land, though the connection may be somewhat accidental, since only about 60 per cent of the rural population is engaged in farming. The urban population has increased more rapidly than any other item shown on the chart, though the rate of increase between 1910 and 1920 was somewhat less than the rate for any of the three earlier decades. During this decade, however, the line for the urban population crossed the line for the rural population, this feature representing the fact, to which attention has already been called, that the urban population in 1920 was actually greater than the rural population.

Table 9 contains all the numerical data on which Figure 4 is based, together with the percentage of increase in each item from one census to the next, except the farm population, which numbered 32,076,960 (estimated) in 1910 and 31,614,269 in 1920, representing a decrease of 1.4 per cent. The number of farms, which bears a closer relation to the farm population than any other item for which earlier census data are to be had, is shown, by divisions and States, from 1850 to 1920, in Table 78, on page 183.

The relation between the population and the farm acreage during the 70 years from 1850 to 1920 is effectively shown by either one of the ratios that may be computed on the basis of these two figures. Both these ratios are presented in Table 10, using the improved farm acreage, rather than the total acreage. This table shows, first, the population per 1,000 acres of improved farm land, and second, the acreage of improved farm land per capita. The first series of figures shows positively the fluctuation in the pressure of the population on the land resources of the country, and indicates very little net change between 1850 and 1920—210 persons per 1,000 acres in 1920 as compared with 205 in 1850. The second series of figures shows the fluctuation in the acreage of farm land per unit of population.

## FARM POPULATION

TABLE 9.—POPULATION, FARMS, AND FARM ACREAGE IN THE UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Tables 77 and 78]

CENSUS YEAR	POPULATION			Number of farms	LAND IN FARMS (ACRES)	
	Total	Rural	Urban		All land	Improved land
1920.....	105,710,620	51,400,017	54,304,603	6,448,343	955,883,715	503,073,007
Increase, 1910-1920.....	13,738,354	1,509,871	12,138,483	86,841	77,085,300	24,621,257
Per cent.....	14.9	3.2	28.8	1.4	8.8	5.1
1910.....	91,972,266	49,806,146	42,166,120	6,361,502	878,798,325	478,451,750
Increase, 1900-1910.....	16,077,691	4,192,004	11,785,687	624,130	40,200,651	63,953,263
Per cent.....	21.0	9.2	38.8	10.9	4.8	15.4
1900.....	75,904,575	45,614,142	30,380,433	5,737,372	838,591,774	414,498,487
Increase, 1890-1900.....	13,046,861	4,064,787	8,082,074	1,172,731	215,373,155	50,881,732
Per cent.....	20.7	12.2	36.2	25.7	34.6	16.9
1890.....	62,847,714	40,640,355	22,298,350	4,564,641	623,218,619	357,616,755
Increase, 1880-1890.....	12,791,931	4,851,739	7,940,192	555,734	87,136,784	72,845,713
Per cent.....	25.6	13.6	55.3	13.9	16.3	25.6
1880.....	50,155,783	35,797,616	14,358,167	4,008,907	536,081,835	284,771,042
Increase, 1870-1880.....	11,597,412	.....	.....	1,348,922	128,346,794	95,849,943
Per cent.....	30.1	.....	.....	50.7	31.5	50.7
1870.....	38,558,371	.....	.....	2,659,985	407,735,041	188,921,099
Increase, 1860-1870.....	7,115,050	.....	.....	615,908	522,503	25,810,379
Per cent.....	22.6	.....	.....	30.1	0.1	15.8
1860.....	31,443,321	.....	.....	2,044,077	407,212,538	163,110,720
Increase, 1850-1860.....	8,251,445	.....	.....	595,004	113,651,024	50,078,106
Per cent.....	35.6	.....	.....	41.1	38.7	44.3
1850.....	23,191,876	.....	.....	1,440,073	293,560,614	113,032,614

TABLE 10.—RELATION BETWEEN POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF IMPROVED FARM LAND IN THE UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1920

CENSUS YEAR	Population	Improved farm land (acres)	Population per 1,000 acres of improved farm land	Acreage of improved farm land per capita
1920.....	105,710,620	503,073,007	210	4.76
1910.....	91,972,266	478,451,750	192	5.20
1900.....	75,904,575	414,498,487	183	5.45
1890.....	62,847,714	357,616,755	176	5.68
1880.....	50,155,783	284,771,042	176	5.68
1870.....	38,558,371	188,921,099	204	4.90
1860.....	31,443,321	163,110,720	193	5.19
1850.....	23,191,876	113,032,614	205	4.87

#### IV

### FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION—NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION

#### THE THREEFOLD CLASSIFICATION

The population group most significant for comparison with the farm population is without question the urban group. In order to make it easy to compare these groups and at the same time to include the whole population in a single classification, a threefold classification has been adopted, comprising the following groups:

1. Farm population.
2. Village population.
3. Urban population (excluding urban-farm).

In this classification the farm population is the total farm population, including the small numbers of the farm population in urban territory as well as the farm population in rural territory.

The urban population which is used in this classification differs slightly from the urban population which has been presented in the regular reports of the census of population for the past two decades. For the sake of showing the total population in three groups, without duplication, the urban-farm population has been deducted from the total urban population in all of the tables showing the threefold classification. A complete definition of the population group designated in these tables "Urban population (excluding urban-farm)" would be as follows: "This group includes all persons living in cities or other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, except those persons who live on farms situated within the limits of such incorporated places."

While in some cases the urban-farm population does form a considerable fraction of the total farm population, it represents, even in those New England States where it is relatively greatest, less than 3 per cent of the total urban population. Ratios and percentages based on this modified urban population will, therefore, in almost every case be nearly the same as the corresponding ratios and percentages based on the total urban population, as shown in the reports of the Fourteenth Census.

The farm population and the urban population represent the two extremes in this classification. The intermediate group has been

termed the "village population," for the sake of a brief designation, though a more exactly descriptive term would be "rural-nonfarm population." It comprises that part of the traditional rural population which is not included in the farm population and might be formally defined as follows: "The village population includes all persons living outside cities or other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, who do not live on farms, except those farm laborers with their families who live outside the limits of any incorporated place and who are counted as a part of the farm population by reason of their occupation."

The term "village population" is further justified by the fact that 8,969,241 out of the total of 20,047,377 included in the group live in incorporated places having less than 2,500 inhabitants, and a considerable part of the remaining 11,078,136 live in unincorporated villages.

The village population is much less uniform in its make-up in the different parts of the United States than either the farm population or the urban population. In some sections of the country it consists mainly of the inhabitants of small manufacturing villages or of suburban areas which are not incorporated. In other sections it is made up largely of the inhabitants of mining settlements. In still other parts of the country, where farming is the dominant industry, it is made up largely of the inhabitants of little commercial centers, including merchants, bankers, doctors, carpenters, automobile repair men, etc., who cater to the wants of the farm population.

The most significant comparisons will usually be those between the farm population and the urban population, partly because these two groups represent the extremes in the classification and partly because these two groups are more uniform and consistent in their make-up than is the intermediate group—the so-called village population. In most respects, though this is not always true, the village population stands somewhere between the farm population and the urban population.<sup>1</sup>

The subdivision of the population which has just been described is the result of an attempt to formulate a threefold classification which should be more distinctive and significant for practical purposes than the traditional twofold classification into rural and urban. Table 11 shows the farm, village, and urban population of the United States in 1920, with the percentage represented by each class.

<sup>1</sup> Because the total village population includes industrial villages and suburban areas, as well as what might be termed agricultural villages, it does not show the extreme conditions in respect to age classification, etc., which appear when typical agricultural villages are selected for study. A selection of such villages is represented in the American Village Studies ("A Census Analysis of American Villages," by C. Luther Fry: 1925) recently completed by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, of New York City.

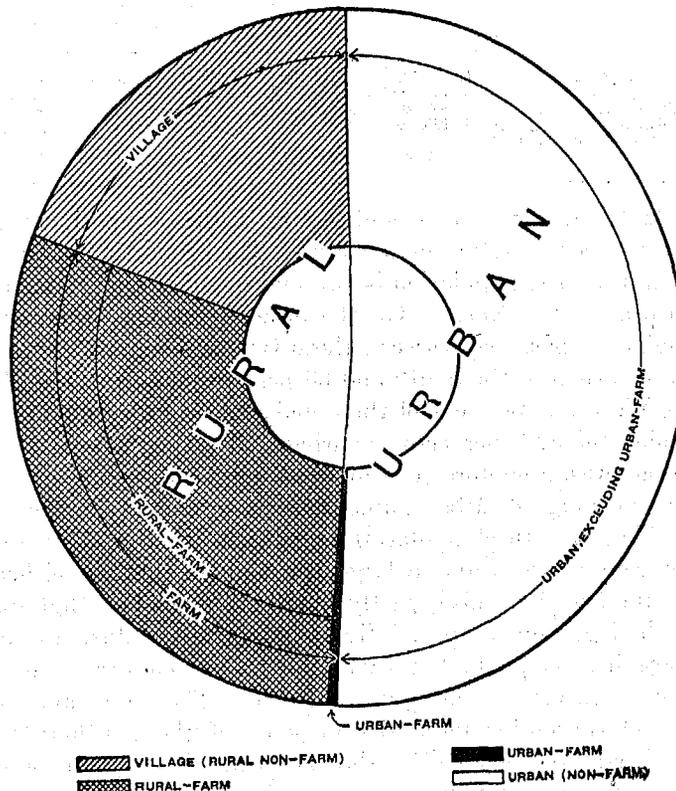
TABLE 11.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920

CLASS	Number	Per cent distribution
Total population.....	105,710,620	100.0
Farm population.....	31,614,269	29.9
Village population.....	20,047,377	19.0
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	54,048,974	51.1

The farm population in 1920 amounted to 31,614,269, or 29.9 per cent of the total population of the United States; the village population numbered 20,047,377, or 19 per cent of the total; and the urban population (excluding the urban-farm group) numbered 54,048,974, or 51.1 per cent.

Figure 5 shows in graphic form the relation between the traditional rural and urban population and the threefold classification, comprising farm, village, and urban (excluding urban-farm), which has just been presented.

FIG. 5.—RELATION BETWEEN THE FARM POPULATION AND THE RURAL-URBAN CLASSIFICATION: 1920



In this diagram the lines running to the center of the circle separate the whole area into two parts, representing the rural and urban population. The lines running from the outer circle to the small inner circle represent the boundaries of the farm and village population, respectively. The farm population, it may be noticed, while by far the greater part of it lies in the rural sector, cuts across the line for a little distance and includes a small section of the urban area. This small section is the urban-farm population which has already been shown in Tables 5, 6, and 7.

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Table 12 shows the three classes of population for the North, South, and West. These three great sections, into which the area of the United States is frequently divided for convenience in discussing the broader geographic variations, are indicated by the different shadings on the map on page 32.

TABLE 12.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION, BY SECTIONS: 1920

CLASS	The North	The South	The West	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION		
				The North	The South	The West
Total population.....	63, 681, 845	33, 125, 803	8, 902, 972	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Farm population.....	12, 603, 695	16, 827, 834	2, 182, 540	19. 8	50. 8	24. 5
Village population.....	10, 930, 503	7, 038, 842	2, 077, 972	17. 2	21. 2	23. 3
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	40, 147, 387	9, 259, 127	4, 642, 460	63. 0	28. 0	52. 1

This table clearly reflects and contrasts the occupational tendencies of Northern and Southern States. The proportion of the farm element in the total population is two and one-half times as great in the South as in the North. On the other hand, the proportions of the population urban as between these two sections are reversed—28 per cent urban in the South and 63 per cent urban in the North.

In the West 24.5 per cent of the population was classified as farm population and 52.1 per cent as urban. The percentage of farm population, was, therefore, considerably larger than in the North and the percentage of urban population considerably smaller.

The village (or rural nonfarm) population in the West formed 23.3 per cent of the total, a larger percentage than in either the South or the North. This is partly the result of the fact that mining and lumbering, which are relatively important industries in the West, both involve population living in the open country or in small settlements and yet not engaged in farming. The importance of the lumber and turpentine industries in some of the Southern States may be partly responsible for the fact that this section shows a higher percentage of village population than does the North.

The three general classes of population here defined are presented by divisions and States in Table 13. This table offers for the first time a vivid statistical picture of differing occupational conditions in various parts of the Union.

TABLE 13.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)	PER CENT OF TOTAL		
					Farm	Village	Urban
United States.....	105,710,820	31,614,269	20,047,377	54,048,874	29.9	19.0	51.1
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>							
New England.....	7,400,909	625,877	1,000,414	5,774,618	8.5	13.5	78.0
Middle Atlantic.....	22,201,144	1,892,789	3,727,383	16,640,967	8.5	16.7	74.8
East North Central.....	21,475,543	4,913,633	3,539,007	13,022,843	22.9	16.5	60.6
West North Central.....	12,544,249	5,171,590	2,093,604	4,708,959	41.2	21.2	37.5
South Atlantic.....	13,990,272	0,416,098	3,253,723	4,319,851	45.9	23.3	30.9
East South Central.....	8,893,307	5,182,937	1,724,294	1,986,076	58.3	19.4	22.3
West South Central.....	10,242,224	5,228,199	2,060,825	2,953,200	51.0	20.1	28.8
Mountain.....	3,336,101	1,168,307	908,128	1,199,666	35.0	29.0	36.0
Pacific.....	5,660,871	1,014,173	1,109,844	3,442,854	18.2	19.9	61.8
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....	768,014	197,601	279,419	290,994	25.7	36.4	37.9
New Hampshire.....	443,083	76,021	98,715	268,347	17.2	22.3	60.6
Vermont.....	352,428	125,203	118,007	109,188	35.5	33.5	31.0
Massachusetts.....	3,852,358	118,554	140,370	3,593,423	3.1	3.6	93.3
Rhode Island.....	604,397	15,136	9,902	579,359	2.5	1.6	95.9
Connecticut.....	1,880,631	93,302	353,995	933,334	6.8	25.0	67.6
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	10,385,227	800,747	1,012,429	8,572,051	7.7	9.7	82.5
New Jersey.....	3,155,900	143,703	544,117	2,468,075	4.6	17.2	78.2
Pennsylvania.....	8,720,017	948,334	2,170,842	5,600,841	10.9	24.9	64.2
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	5,759,394	1,189,329	948,340	3,671,719	19.8	16.5	63.8
Indiana.....	2,930,390	907,295	544,715	1,478,380	31.0	18.6	50.4
Illinois.....	6,485,280	1,098,262	901,391	4,395,627	16.9	15.3	67.8
Michigan.....	3,608,412	848,710	582,353	2,237,349	23.1	15.9	61.0
Wisconsin.....	2,632,067	920,037	472,202	1,239,788	35.0	17.9	47.1
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	2,387,125	897,181	442,072	1,047,872	37.6	18.5	43.9
Iowa.....	2,404,021	984,799	550,832	868,390	41.0	22.9	36.1
Missouri.....	3,404,055	1,211,340	609,253	1,583,456	35.6	17.9	46.5
North Dakota.....	640,872	394,500	105,011	87,361	61.0	25.5	13.5
South Dakota.....	636,547	362,221	172,789	101,537	56.9	27.1	16.0
Nebraska.....	1,290,372	584,172	308,328	403,872	45.1	23.8	31.2
Kansas.....	1,769,257	737,377	416,409	616,471	41.7	23.5	34.8
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Delaware.....	223,003	51,212	51,085	120,706	23.0	22.9	54.1
Maryland.....	1,449,601	279,225	302,583	867,853	19.3	20.9	59.9
District of Columbia.....	437,571	894	.....	436,677	0.2	.....	99.8
Virginia.....	2,309,187	1,064,417	575,290	669,480	46.1	24.9	29.0
West Virginia.....	1,403,701	477,924	618,063	307,714	32.7	42.2	25.1
North Carolina.....	2,559,123	1,501,227	598,807	459,089	58.7	22.2	19.1
South Carolina.....	1,683,724	1,074,693	317,258	291,773	63.8	18.8	17.3
Georgia.....	2,895,332	1,685,213	487,362	723,267	58.2	16.8	25.0
Florida.....	968,470	281,893	333,276	353,302	29.1	34.4	36.5
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	2,416,630	1,304,862	480,745	631,023	54.0	19.9	26.1
Tennessee.....	2,337,885	1,271,708	457,430	608,697	54.4	19.6	26.0
Alabama.....	2,348,174	1,335,885	504,344	507,945	56.9	21.5	21.6
Mississippi.....	1,790,618	1,270,482	281,725	238,411	71.0	15.7	13.3
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	1,752,204	1,147,049	317,225	287,930	65.5	18.1	16.4
Louisiana.....	1,798,509	780,050	385,861	626,568	43.7	21.5	34.8
Oklahoma.....	2,028,283	1,017,327	472,904	538,052	50.2	23.3	26.5
Texas.....	4,663,228	2,277,773	884,805	1,500,650	48.8	19.0	32.2
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	548,889	225,067	151,489	171,733	41.1	27.6	31.3
Idaho.....	481,866	200,902	110,266	114,698	41.6	26.9	26.6
Wyoming.....	194,402	67,306	69,978	57,118	34.6	36.0	29.4
Colorado.....	939,629	260,073	231,080	452,467	28.3	23.5	48.2
New Mexico.....	360,350	161,440	134,848	94,056	44.8	37.4	17.8
Arizona.....	334,162	90,560	120,408	117,134	27.1	37.3	35.1
Utah.....	449,396	140,249	101,940	207,207	31.2	22.7	46.1
Nevada.....	77,407	10,164	40,050	15,193	20.0	50.5	19.6
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	1,354,621	283,382	327,864	745,375	20.9	24.2	54.9
Oregon.....	783,389	214,021	180,361	389,007	27.3	23.0	49.7
California.....	3,426,861	616,770	601,610	2,308,472	16.1	17.6	67.4

It is evident that in 23 States the urban, which of course means the industrial and commercial element, exceeds the other two; in 21 States the farm element predominates; and in 4 States the village element.

Historic tradition, location, and natural resources are reflected in the groupings brought out in this interesting table. For example, alone among all the Northern States, Vermont shows a larger percentage of its total population living on the farm than living in villages or in cities. Even in the great industrial awakening of New England half a century and more ago, Vermont resisted occupational readjustment and maintained agriculture as the prevailing calling. Although recent economic readjustments, in progress throughout the Nation, have not changed Vermont's traditional attitude, it is probable that the gap between farm population and village population (next in numbers) is steadily closing.

Vermont has no companion in the predominance of the farm element throughout the East nor in the Middle West until Iowa is reached; but also in four of the seven States in the West North Central group in addition to Iowa—the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas—the farm element predominates. In this class, too, are all the States in the Cotton Belt<sup>2</sup> and three Western States—Montana, Idaho, and New Mexico.

The urban preponderance naturally prevails in the States having large cities or a distinctly industrial population—the five New England States (excepting Vermont), the Middle Atlantic group together with Delaware and Maryland, the East North Central group, and two States, Minnesota and Missouri, in the West North Central division. Florida alone in the South, reflecting the invasion of winter sojourners, shows urban preponderance. In the urban group also are Colorado, Utah, and all the Pacific States.

Does not this table suggest a certain mass instinct, arising in our time, which reflects the modern pressure of population?

Agriculture has ever been the natural calling of limited populations. It is a calling which demands that humanity must spread rather thinly over the land. In sharp contrast, industrial and commercial callings concentrate population. Hence they develop cities, which contribute the urban population element here considered. With fast-increasing numbers, present-day population, perhaps impelled by a certain instinct in the sense that tribe migrations in past ages followed some common impulse, has thus tended in all fast-growing nations to gather into cities where industrial activity has encouraged concentration and where no natural limits have been set to numbers.

<sup>2</sup> North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Thus it comes about that in Table 13 the States which cling to the soil as a means of support—the age-old habit of limited populations—appear in the less heavily populated group, and those which are urban and tend to modern callings which concentrate humanity, in the large population group. The 21 States of the Union in which farm population formed the major element in 1920 returned in that year an aggregate population of 37,000,000 on 1,510,000 square miles of land area, or slightly more than one-half the land area of the Union occupied by about one-third of the population. The 23 States in which urban population predominated together returned 66,000,000 inhabitants living on 1,119,000 square miles of land area, or nearly two-thirds of the population living on about one-third of the land area. In the first group of States there were 24.5 persons per square mile of land area and in the second group, 59.2.

But what of the newly defined middle, or village, class of population? The importance of this class in West Virginia reflects the prominence of the coal-mining industry in that State, in consequence of which the midway class—nonurban and nonfarm—rises to exceptional importance. In West Virginia 422 persons in every thousand of population appear in the village class. For the entire United States the proportion is 190.

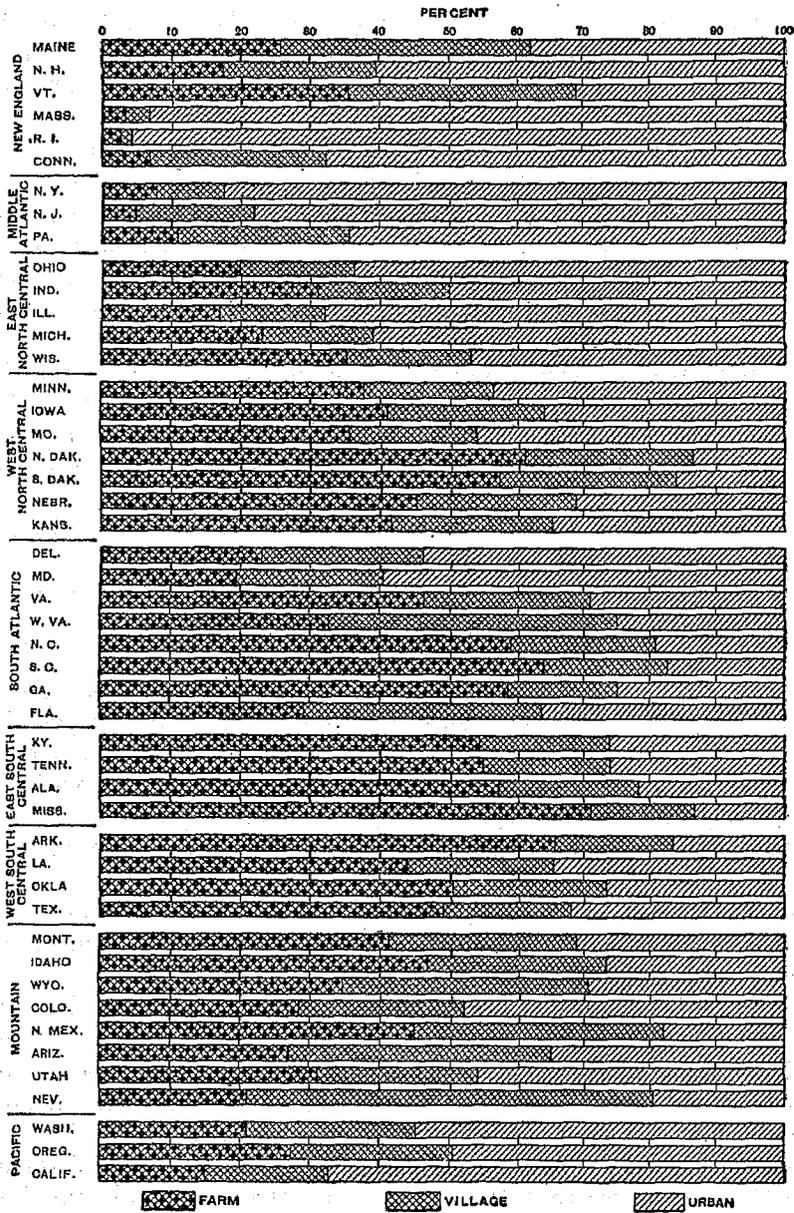
Four States only show excess of this element—West Virginia in the East, and Wyoming, Arizona, and Nevada—the last three being so small in total population as to be of little significance.

The relative importance of the three classes of population is shown graphically, by States, in Figure 6. In this chart the considerable variations in the length of the bars representing the farm population and the urban population appear almost in contrast with the relatively uniform bars representing the village population.

Broadly speaking, however, the large areas shaded to indicate farm population in the West North Central States and in the South indicate the sections in which farming is the most important industry, while the areas shaded to indicate urban population stand out prominently in the Northeastern States and in the far West.

The States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which show the lowest percentages of farm population, also show the lowest proportions for the village population and, obviously, the highest proportions urban. The other four New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, show relatively high percentages for the village population, the percentage in Vermont, 33.5, being higher than the percentage urban. Outside the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions there is less variation in the percentage of population in the village group than in the percentages shown for the farm population or the urban population.

FIG. 6.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION—PER CENT OF TOTAL IN EACH CLASS, BY STATES: 1920



The village population is a sort of intermediate group and is apparently not greatly affected either by the presence of large cities, which bring a higher percentage of the State's population into the urban group, or by the absence of important cities of even moderate size, which leaves the State with a very low percentage of urban population. Witness, for example, Illinois and Michigan, which have practically the same percentage of population in the village group, though the farm and urban percentages are quite different.

In general, the variations in the relative importance of the village population depend upon the existence of occupations which are carried on in the open country and in small places having less than 2,500 inhabitants. The outstanding occupations in this class are mining, including the operations in connection with oil wells and stone quarries, and lumbering, including the operation of sawmills, etc. Another large part of the village population, and one which is uniformly present, is made up of merchants, teamsters, railroad men, and others who carry on the commercial and transportational activities of the open country, together with the professional class, among whom the most numerous group is made up of the school-teachers.

#### VILLAGE POPULATION IN INCORPORATED PLACES

The village population itself may be separated into two parts, namely, that living in small incorporated places (places having less than 2,500 inhabitants) and that living in unincorporated territory. Table 14 shows, by divisions and States, the total village population and the population living in small incorporated places. The classification is not absolutely exact, considered as a subdivision of the village population, since the population in the small incorporated places includes small numbers of the farm population. The percentages shown for the United States and for most of the States are not appreciably affected by this fact, however, though in the single State of Utah, so many of the farm population live in incorporated places that the total for the rural incorporated places exceeds the village population.

In the country as a whole, 44.7 per cent of the village population lived in incorporated places. There is a very considerable variation in this percentage among the several States, resulting mainly from variations in the local customs with regard to incorporating villages and small towns. In Nebraska, for example, 89.4 per cent of the village population lived in incorporated places, while in Virginia the proportion was only 21 per cent; and yet the density of population in Virginia was much higher than in Nebraska, 57.4 per square mile as compared with 16.9.

TABLE 14.—VILLAGE POPULATION AND POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES INCLUDED THEREIN: 1920

[The population of incorporated places of less than 2,500 inhabitants is not quite all included in the village population, since a part of the farm population lives in such incorporated places. Except in a few Western States (especially in Utah), however, this part is very small.]

DIVISION AND STATE	Village population	POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 2,500		DIVISION AND STATE	Village population	POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 2,500	
		Number	Per cent of village population			Number	Per cent of village population
United States.....	20,047,377	8,969,241	44.7	W. N. CENTRAL—Continued.			
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:</b>				Nebraska.....	308,328	275,568	89.4
New England.....	1,000,414	83,355	8.3	Kansas.....	416,409	290,203	69.9
Middle Atlantic.....	3,727,838	1,075,593	28.9	<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>			
E. North Central.....	3,639,067	2,007,078	56.7	Delaware.....	51,085	31,679	62.0
W. North Central.....	2,663,694	2,074,005	77.9	Maryland.....	302,583	70,145	23.2
South Atlantic.....	3,263,723	1,175,449	36.1	Virginia.....	575,290	120,783	21.0
E. South Central.....	1,724,294	693,195	40.2	West Virginia.....	618,063	134,128	21.7
W. South Central.....	2,060,825	980,585	47.6	North Carolina.....	568,807	240,753	42.3
Mountain.....	968,123	477,245	49.3	South Carolina.....	317,258	148,303	46.7
Pacific.....	1,109,844	402,826	36.3	Georgia.....	487,862	296,795	60.9
				Florida.....	333,275	132,863	39.9
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>				<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>			
Maine.....	279,419	19,049	6.8	Kentucky.....	480,745	197,551	41.1
New Hampshire.....	98,715	1,551	1.6	Tennessee.....	457,480	131,174	28.7
Vermont.....	118,007	52,187	44.2	Alabama.....	504,344	188,695	37.4
Massachusetts.....	140,376			Mississippi.....	281,725	175,375	62.4
Rhode Island.....	9,902			<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>			
Connecticut.....	353,995	10,568	3.0	Arkansas.....	317,225	190,550	60.0
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>				Louisiana.....	385,891	129,055	33.4
New York.....	1,012,429	346,877	34.3	Oklahoma.....	473,904	291,972	61.7
New Jersey.....	544,117	148,702	27.3	Texas.....	884,805	363,008	41.0
Pennsylvania.....	2,170,842	570,924	26.7	<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>			
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>				Montana.....	151,489	69,699	46.0
Ohio.....	948,346	472,754	49.9	Idaho.....	116,266	77,442	66.6
Indiana.....	544,715	295,040	54.2	Wyoming.....	69,978	46,267	66.1
Illinois.....	991,891	680,740	68.7	Colorado.....	221,089	115,103	52.1
Michigan.....	582,353	286,644	49.2	New Mexico.....	134,848	80,119	22.3
Wisconsin.....	472,262	271,900	57.6	Arizona.....	128,468	15,122	12.0
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>				Utah.....	101,940	108,437	106.4
Minnesota.....	442,072	368,269	83.3	Nevada.....	46,050	15,056	32.7
Iowa.....	550,832	477,801	86.7	<b>PACIFIC:</b>			
Missouri.....	609,253	389,711	64.0	Washington.....	327,864	130,211	39.7
North Dakota.....	165,011	126,708	76.8	Oregon.....	180,361	98,938	54.9
South Dakota.....	172,789	145,745	84.3	California.....	601,619	173,677	28.9

V

FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION, BY SEX AND AGE

Two of the most significant and fundamental of the classifications possible in any census of population are those separating the population into groups according to sex and age. In the study of the farm, village, and urban population of the United States, these classifications are especially significant, since there are marked differences between the farm population and the urban population, in particular, in the matter of both sex distribution and age distribution.

DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

The total farm population of the United States in 1920 (31,614,269) comprised 16,496,338 males and 15,117,931 females, or 109.1 males per 100 females. In the urban population the ratio of males to females was much lower, being 100.3 to 100, while the village population stood considerably above the mid-point, with a ratio of 106.5 males to 100 females.

Table 15 shows the farm, village, and urban population of the United States classified according to sex, together with the sex ratio for each of the three classes and the per cent distribution of males and females by class.

TABLE 15.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 80]

CLASS	Both sexes	Male	Female	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION		Males to 100 females
				Male	Female	
Total.....	105,710,820	53,800,431	51,810,189	100.0	100.0	104.0
Farm population.....	31,614,269	16,496,338	15,117,931	30.6	29.2	109.1
Village population.....	20,047,377	10,337,000	9,710,317	19.2	18.7	106.5
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	54,048,974	27,067,033	26,981,941	50.2	52.1	100.3

The larger number of males in the farm population, in proportion to the number of females, results in part from the fact that most of the farm work is done by men—in particular, that most persons coming to the farm to secure work are men. Many of the urban occupations, on the other hand, are followed chiefly or largely by

women. Hence the farmer's daughter is more likely to leave the farm and go to the city than is the farmer's son, who may find profitable employment on another farm when his services are no longer needed at home.

The numbers of males to 100 females in the farm, village, and urban population of the United States, as already stated, were, respectively, 109.1, 106.5, and 100.3. These figures indicate the sex distribution of the three classes of the population. Running at right angles to this distribution, so to speak, is the distribution of the population of each sex among the three classes, which shows that 30.6 per cent of the total male population of the United States were included in the farm population, as compared with 29.2 per cent of the total female population. Conversely, the urban population included only 50.2 per cent of the males, as compared with 52.1 per cent of the females.

Table 16 shows the farm, village, and urban population, by sex, for the North, the South, and the West.

TABLE 16.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION, BY SEX, BY SECTIONS: 1920

SECTION AND CLASS	Both sexes	Male	Female	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION		Males to 100 females
				Male	Female	
The North, total.....	83,681,845	32,373,144	31,306,701	100.0	100.0	103.4
Farm population.....	12,603,895	6,675,275	5,928,620	20.6	18.9	112.6
Village population.....	10,930,563	5,570,992	5,359,571	17.2	17.1	103.9
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	40,147,387	20,126,877	20,020,510	62.2	63.9	100.5
The South, total.....	83,125,803	16,773,362	18,352,441	100.0	100.0	102.6
Farm population.....	16,827,834	8,618,230	8,209,604	51.4	50.2	105.0
Village population.....	7,038,842	3,602,078	3,436,764	21.5	21.0	104.8
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	9,259,127	4,553,054	4,706,073	27.1	28.8	96.7
The West, total.....	8,902,972	4,753,925	4,149,047	100.0	100.0	114.6
Farm population.....	2,182,540	1,202,833	979,707	25.3	23.6	122.8
Village population.....	2,077,972	1,103,990	913,982	24.5	22.0	127.4
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	4,642,460	2,387,102	2,255,358	50.2	54.4	105.8

The differences between the farm population and the other two classes in the matter of sex distribution run more or less uniformly through the three geographic subdivisions, varying only in degree. In the North there were 112.6 males to 100 females in the farm population, as compared with 100.5 in the urban population, while the village population showed a ratio of 103.9. The village population in the North is made up in considerable part of the inhabitants of small manufacturing towns and is thus somewhat more like the

urban population in its sex distribution, and in other respects, too, than it is like the farm population.

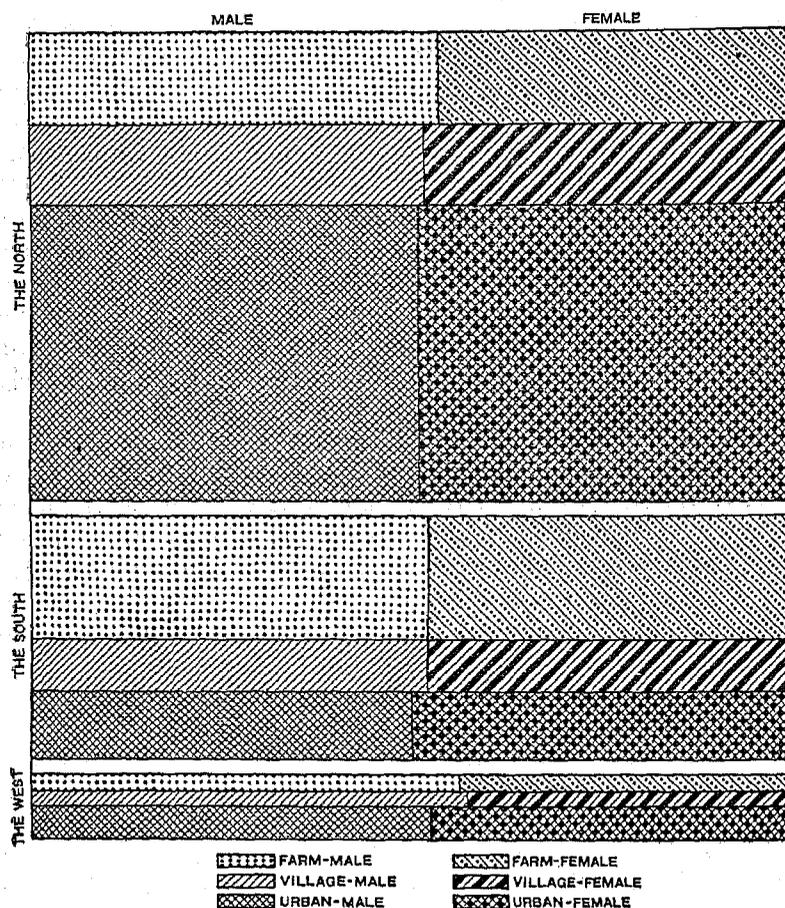
In the South there were 105 males to 100 females in the farm population, as compared with 96.7 in the urban population, while the village population shows a ratio of 104.8, or practically the same as the farm population. This would indicate that in many respects the village population of the South was similar to the farm population and quite distinct from the urban population.

In the West, where the ratio of males to females in the total population is much higher than in the other parts of the country, there were 122.8 males to 100 females in the farm population, as compared with 105.8 in the urban population. The village population, which in this section includes considerable numbers of mining settlements and lumber camps, shows the highest ratio of all, namely, 127.4 males to 100 females.

The figures showing the per cent distribution of the males and the females among the three population classes tell the same story, of course, as the sex ratios. In the North, 20.6 per cent of the males were in the farm population as compared with 18.9 per cent of females, while 62.2 per cent of the males were in the urban population as compared with 63.9 per cent of females. In the South the differences in the distribution of the males and females were somewhat less than in the North. In the West, 25.3 per cent of the males were in the farm population, as compared with 23.6 per cent of the females, and 24.5 per cent of the males were in the village population as compared with 22 per cent of the females, while to offset these two groups showing the higher percentages for the males, the urban population showed only 50.2 per cent of the males, as compared with 54.4 per cent of the females.

The distribution of the three classes of population by sex is shown graphically, for the North, South, and West, in Figure 7. So far as concerns the sex distribution, this diagram represents the per cent distribution by sex, rather than the sex ratio which indicates the differences in sex distribution somewhat more positively. The differences in the numbers of the two sexes must not be underrated, however, because they do not appear to be very striking or stand out in spectacular fashion on the diagram. Incidentally, this diagram also puts in graphic form the relative importance of the three classes of population in the North, South, and West, doing for these three sections what Figure 5 does for the United States as a whole.

FIG. 7.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST, BY SEX: 1920



The States which show the highest number of males to 100 females in the farm population are those far Western States where the percentage of males in the total population is exceptionally high, by reason of some remnants of pioneer conditions. In some other States farther removed in actual history from the pioneer stage, the ratio of males to females is still high for somewhat the same reasons. These States include Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. In New York, New Jersey, and some of the New England States, the ratios are relatively high, presumably because the manufacturing cities in these States afford attractive opportunities for girls and women who wish to leave the farm for independent occupations. In any case, the high farm-population ratios in these Eastern States are accompanied by very low urban ratios.

Table 17 shows the number of males to 100 females in the farm, village, and urban population, by divisions and States. The figures on which these ratios are based, that is the actual numbers of males and females in each of the three classes of population, are shown in Table 80, on page 186.

TABLE 17.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION—MALES TO 100 FEMALES, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	MALES TO 100 FEMALES				DIVISION AND STATE	MALES TO 100 FEMALES			
	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population		Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population
United States.....	104.0	109.1	106.5	100.3	W. N. CENTRAL—Con.				
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:</b>					Nebraska.....	107.9	116.0	100.1	102.9
New England.....	98.5	111.7	101.5	96.7	Kansas.....	105.7	112.6	105.9	97.9
Middle Atlantic.....	101.4	110.6	104.6	99.7	<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>				
E. North Central.....	105.7	111.5	104.7	103.8	Delaware.....	104.1	111.1	99.6	103.2
W. North Central.....	106.1	114.5	103.0	99.4	Maryland.....	101.3	109.7	105.2	97.4
South Atlantic.....	101.2	103.6	104.5	95.4	Dist. of Columbia.....	87.0	91.8	.....	80.8
E. South Central.....	101.1	103.8	102.0	93.7	Virginia.....	102.4	104.4	105.7	96.7
W. South Central.....	105.8	107.9	107.7	101.0	West Virginia.....	108.9	108.8	113.9	101.3
Mountain.....	115.7	119.5	124.8	105.4	North Carolina.....	99.9	102.8	97.2	94.4
Pacific.....	113.9	126.6	126.6	106.0	South Carolina.....	96.2	100.8	100.1	92.2
					Georgia.....	99.6	102.2	99.9	93.4
					Florida.....	104.7	106.5	110.6	98.0
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>					<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Maine.....	102.5	111.4	105.2	94.5	Kentucky.....	103.2	107.6	104.9	93.5
New Hampshire.....	100.5	110.9	106.1	95.8	Tennessee.....	100.9	104.7	100.1	93.8
Vermont.....	103.0	113.3	101.1	94.4	Alabama.....	99.8	100.0	101.8	95.3
Massachusetts.....	96.3	111.6	97.2	95.8	Mississippi.....	100.4	102.3	100.4	90.0
Rhode Island.....	97.0	113.2	102.5	96.5	<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Connecticut.....	101.5	110.7	99.2	101.4	Arkansas.....	104.5	106.4	104.9	96.8
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>					Louisiana.....	100.9	103.7	104.5	95.4
New York.....	99.8	112.3	100.1	98.7	Oklahoma.....	109.0	111.8	107.3	105.5
New Jersey.....	101.5	114.6	104.4	100.2	Texas.....	103.9	108.5	110.4	102.5
Pennsylvania.....	103.2	108.6	106.9	101.0	<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>				
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					Montana.....	120.5	126.9	123.6	110.2
Ohio.....	105.4	109.5	104.0	104.4	Idaho.....	118.2	120.1	126.0	106.8
Indiana.....	103.3	108.7	100.1	101.3	Wyoming.....	131.3	126.7	140.6	126.0
Illinois.....	103.9	111.0	106.3	101.7	Colorado.....	110.3	117.9	118.3	102.4
Michigan.....	110.8	113.7	105.5	111.2	New Mexico.....	112.1	114.6	115.7	99.3
Wisconsin.....	106.4	115.7	105.0	100.5	Arizona.....	121.9	118.6	136.0	110.8
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					Utah.....	106.8	110.7	115.1	100.4
Minnesota.....	109.1	118.2	109.5	101.7	Nevada.....	148.4	149.4	169.0	120.0
Iowa.....	104.7	113.6	99.5	98.5	<b>PACIFIC:</b>				
Missouri.....	102.5	110.3	99.9	98.0	Washington.....	118.1	121.8	130.3	111.9
North Dakota.....	112.0	118.4	105.2	97.9	Oregon.....	113.4	122.8	121.6	105.2
South Dakota.....	112.6	119.3	105.6	102.2	California.....	112.4	131.1	131.8	104.3

The number of males to 100 females in the urban population is especially low in two groups of States. First, in New York and the New England States (except Connecticut), which are primarily manufacturing States, and second, in the cotton States of the South. The lowest ratio (excluding the District of Columbia) is shown by Mississippi, where the number of males to 100 females in the urban population was only 90.9; South Carolina was next, with a ratio of 92.2, followed by Georgia with 93.4.

In 15 States, including all of the Mountain and Pacific States except Montana and Oregon, and the Southern States of Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, the number of males to 100 females in the village population was higher than in the farm population. In some of these States this condition is ex-

plained, as already suggested, by the importance of the mining and lumbering industries. In other States it is the result of various local conditions, including those conditions which in the Southern States seem to have drawn an unusual proportion of the female population both from the farms and from the villages into the cities.

#### DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

The age classification is an important means of analysis in the study of the farm population, in particular, because it throws much light on the question of the migration of population from the farms to the cities, which is one of the outstanding problems in the relation between the farm population and the urban population. The persons who leave the farms to go to the city are for the most part young men and women who have gotten their growth and received their education on the farm, at the expense of the farm community, and who are leaving the farm for the city at the time when they are ready to begin productive work. Since there is no appreciable return migration, nor any other important compensating factor, this movement represents a real contribution, both economic and social, from the farm to the city.

Children under 15 years of age form a considerably larger percentage of the farm population than they do of the urban population; and persons from 20 to 44 years of age form a considerably larger percentage of the urban population than they do of the farm population. These two differences in the age distribution of the farm and the urban population result mainly from the migration just referred to, though the fact that the birth rate is slightly higher in the country than in the city is a contributing factor.<sup>1</sup>

The extent of these differences varies considerably from one part of the country to another and even from one State to another State adjoining. In general, the differences are greater in those States where manufacturing is the dominant industry and less in those States where farming is the principal industry. This would be expected, of course, since the extent of the migration from the farms

<sup>1</sup> The birth rate in 1922 in the cities of the birth registration area of the United States was 22.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 22.8 in the "rural" part of the registration area. This division of the registration area is not parallel either with the rural-urban or with the farm-nonfarm classification of the population, since the so-called rural part of the area includes the smaller cities (less than 10,000 inhabitants). The returns are suggestive, however, inasmuch as the birth rate in the cities is so nearly equal to that in the outside territory.

A recent estimate of the Department of Agriculture, based on a "sample" comprising returns from about 25,000 farm families, places the number of births in the farm population during 1924 at 763,000 and the average farm population for the year at 31,225,000. These figures would represent a birth rate of 24.4 per 1,000, which is somewhat higher than the "rural" rate just referred to. Even this rate, however, exceeds the urban rate by only 2.2 per 1,000. Simply to maintain the urban population and the farm population at their present ratio, both increasing at the same rate, would therefore require the annual migration of only a few thousands from the farms to the cities.

to the cities will depend largely on the extent of the city opportunities which are open to the country girls and boys.

Table 18 shows the farm, village, and urban population of the United States classified by age, together with the per cent distribution by age for each class. In studying this table and other similar age tables, it should be noted that the first five groups are 5-year groups, while the remaining groups cover a period of 10 years each. It was not considered practicable, by reason of the amount of space that would have been required, to summarize all of the data by 5-year groups; nor was it thought necessary to show the 5-year groups for the older ages. The 5-year groups were retained for the ages under 25 years, however, because it is within this period that most of the shifting from one population class to another takes place, and because many important differences appear among the 5-year groups in this section of the age series. After the age of 25 is reached, the changes are less marked and appear more gradually, so that the 10-year grouping appears sufficient to establish any tendencies.<sup>2</sup>

The figures shown in the first four columns of Table 18, which give the actual numbers of the farm, village, and urban population in each of the age groups, are of considerable value in themselves as records of existing conditions. For most purposes, however, the data can be studied more conveniently in the form of percentages or ratios. While there are a number of other sets of percentage or ratio figures which can be derived from the population classified according to age,

<sup>2</sup> Attention should be called to one feature in all of the age tables which represents what is apparently an unavoidable defect in the age classification. This defect is common in some measure to all age classifications of population. In a number of cases in Tables 18 and 19 it may be noticed that the number of persons shown as from 5 to 9 years of age is somewhat greater than the number under 5 years of age. Since each group represents strictly a period of 5 years, or more correctly the number of persons born during a period of 5 years, the number ought to be smaller in each successive group from the beginning, unless there has been either a radical decline in the birth rate or migration from the class or area concerned. But we have no reason to suppose that there have been any sudden changes in the birth rate; nor has there been any independent migration of children under 10 years of age.

It may be assumed that the group from 5 to 9 years of age is correct and may be fairly compared with all subsequent groups and that the difficulty arises from an inadequate enumeration of the persons under 5 years of age. Two facts are then offered in explanation of the cases where the number of children reported in the second group is greater than the number in the first group.

In the first place there is an actual failure to enumerate some of the persons under 1 year of age who should be reported. This shortage in the figures for the first year is more strikingly apparent in the detailed age classification, where single years are shown. In the total population of the United States in 1920, for example, there were reported 2,257,255 persons under 1 year of age, 2,300,005 persons 1 year of age, and 2,370,426 persons 3 years of age.

The other reason for a shortage in the number of persons in the group under 5 years of age is found in the tendency to report a child as 5 years old in cases where he is nearly 5. The same tendency, of course, occurs in the later groups, but in all age groups except the first one about as much is gained at the beginning of the group as is lost at the end. The group from 5 to 9 years of age, for example, gains about as many 5-year-olds who are really not quite 5 years old, as it loses 9-year-olds who are reported as 10 years old and therefore included in the next group.

The tendency for the group under 5 years of age to be smaller than the group from 5 to 9 years of age appears not only in the farm population of the United States and of the North and South, but also in the total population of the South and in the urban population of the South and West.

some of which are presented in later tables, the simplest and perhaps the most significant of all is that presented in Table 18 itself, namely, the per cent distribution by age of the three classes of the population.

TABLE 18.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Tables 80 and 82]

AGE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
					Total	Farm	Village	Urban
All ages.....	105,710,820	31,614,269	20,047,377	54,048,974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	11,573,230	4,003,330	2,317,445	5,252,455	10.9	12.7	11.6	9.7
5 to 9 years.....	11,398,075	4,134,740	2,238,670	5,024,665	10.8	13.1	11.2	9.3
10 to 14 years.....	10,641,137	4,003,000	2,001,056	4,637,075	10.1	12.7	10.0	8.6
15 to 19 years.....	9,430,656	3,289,414	1,719,284	4,421,858	8.9	10.4	8.6	8.2
20 to 24 years.....	9,277,021	2,503,932	1,689,804	5,083,285	8.8	7.9	8.4	9.4
25 to 34 years.....	17,157,684	4,042,936	3,101,111	10,013,637	16.2	12.8	15.5	18.5
35 to 44 years.....	14,120,838	3,639,105	2,559,298	8,022,435	13.4	11.2	12.8	14.8
45 to 64 years.....	10,465,493	2,833,731	1,892,190	5,772,672	9.9	9.0	9.4	10.7
65 to 64 years.....	6,631,672	1,841,610	1,288,554	3,401,508	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.3
65 to 74 years.....	3,463,511	996,573	817,402	1,649,536	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.1
75 to 84 years.....	1,259,339	343,097	336,732	579,510	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.1
85 years and over.....	210,365	64,127	54,378	91,860	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Age not reported.....	148,699	18,668	31,453	98,578	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

On the basis of these figures, specific comparisons can be made which will show the exact extent of some of the differences which have been mentioned in a general way above. For example, in the farm population, nearly 26 per cent were under 10 years of age, while in the urban population only about 19 per cent were under 10 years of age. The farm population also shows much higher percentages for the groups between 10 and 19 years of age than does the urban population. At this point, however, there is a sudden change in the relation and for the group 20 to 24 years of age the farm population shows only 7.9 per cent as compared with 9.4 per cent for the urban population. It is within the age limits of this group, then, that is, between the ages of 20 and 25, that large numbers of the boys and girls who were brought up on the farm, leave the farm for the city. The difference is even greater in the next group, from 25 to 34 years of age (a 10-year group), for which the farm population shows 12.8 per cent and the urban population 18.5 per cent, or nearly half as much again.

This relation is maintained up to the group from 65 to 74 years of age, which again shows a somewhat larger percentage for the farm population than for the urban. The higher percentage for the 65-to-74-year group in the farm population probably does not represent any appreciable return of population from the cities to the farms, but rather results from the fact that 50 years ago, when these persons were young and choosing their place of residence, the current from

the farms to the cities had not become very pronounced. This fact also explains the gradual decline in the difference in the farm and urban percentages, which begins with the group from 35 to 44 years of age.

Another method of making the comparison is to note that while the percentage of the farm population in the group 20 to 24 years of age is much less than the percentage in the group 15 to 19 years of age—7.9 per cent as compared with 10.4 per cent—the urban population shows a decided increase between these two groups—8.2 per cent for the 15-to-19 group and 9.4 per cent for the 20-to-24 group.

Table 19 gives the per cent distribution of farm, village, and urban population, by age, for the North, South, and West.

TABLE 19.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, BY SECTIONS: 1920

AGE	THE NORTH				THE SOUTH				THE WEST			
	Total	Farm	Village	Urban	Total	Farm	Village	Urban	Total	Farm	Village	Urban
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	10.5	11.4	11.0	10.0	12.2	13.6	12.6	9.2	9.8	12.3	11.0	8.1
5 to 9 years.....	10.0	11.5	10.6	9.4	12.6	14.4	12.3	9.4	9.6	12.0	10.4	8.2
10 to 14 years.....	9.3	11.3	9.6	8.6	11.9	13.9	10.9	9.2	8.8	11.1	9.0	7.6
15 to 19 years.....	8.4	9.7	8.1	8.0	10.2	11.1	9.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	7.5	7.4
20 to 24 years.....	8.6	7.7	7.6	9.2	9.2	8.1	9.9	10.7	8.2	7.4	8.2	8.6
25 to 34 years.....	16.9	13.6	14.8	18.5	14.0	12.0	15.8	18.6	17.4	14.5	17.6	18.7
35 to 44 years.....	13.9	12.0	12.9	14.7	11.8	10.3	12.0	14.5	15.3	13.1	14.8	16.6
45 to 54 years.....	10.5	10.1	10.2	10.7	8.5	8.0	8.1	9.9	11.0	10.1	10.1	11.9
55 to 64 years.....	6.7	7.1	7.6	6.4	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	7.4
65 to 74 years.....	3.5	3.7	5.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.6
75 to 84 years.....	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.3
85 years and over.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Age not reported.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5

The observations to be made on the basis of Table 19 are similar to those that have already been made in connection with Table 18. There is perhaps less difference between the North and the South, or the North and the West, in this matter of the relative age distribution of the farm and the urban populations, than on almost any of the other points of comparison.

The maximum difference (relative) between the percentage which any age group represents of the farm population and of the urban population appears in all three sections in the group from 25 to 34 years of age, the difference being greatest in the South and least in the West.

In all three sections, too, the change from a considerable excess in the farm population to an excess in the urban population takes place between the group from 15 to 19 years of age and the group from 20 to 24 years of age.

In the North the excess in the farm population returns with the group from 55 to 64 years of age, and in the South the percentages are practically equal from age 65, while in the West the excess in the urban population is maintained to the end of the list. This is doubtless the result of the fact that the West is for the most part newly settled and that the farm population has not been established long enough to have grown old on the farm.

The village population, in general, stands about midway between the farm population and the urban population in the matter of distribution by age. In the North it seems to have lost population to the cities between the age groups 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years, just as the farm population has done. In the South and the West, however, the village population shows a relative increase between these two age groups, in common with the urban population.

In both North and South, as also in the United States totals presented in Table 18, the village population shows higher percentages for the ages 65 to 74 years and over, than does either the farm population or the urban population. This would indicate that the smaller towns and villages were considered by elderly people to be favorable places in which to spend their declining years.

It is well known that in many parts of the country elderly farmers in great numbers either sell or rent their farms and retire to a near-by town. It may be that this influx of retired farmers to the towns and villages is mainly responsible for this excess of old people in the village population. At any rate the excess does not appear in any of the States where manufacturing is the dominant industry and it does appear in practically all of the States where farming is to any marked extent the outstanding occupation.

Table 20 gives the per cent distribution by age of both the farm population in 1920 and the farm operators, by geographic divisions.

Both the absolute figures for the farm, village, and urban population, by sex and age, and such derived figures as per cent distribution by age and by class, and sex ratios are given by sections and by divisions and States in Tables 79 to 82, which are printed among the general tables on pages 184 to 231.

On the basis of Table 20 we may first compare the age distribution of the farm population in small groups of States, as represented by the nine geographic divisions. In the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions, the two divisions in which the farm population represents a relatively small part of the total population, the percentages representing children under 15 years of age are much smaller than in the other divisions or in the United States as a whole. Conversely, in those divisions where agriculture is the most important industry, or a very important industry, the percentages of children in the farm population are relatively large.

TABLE 20.—FARM POPULATION AND FARM OPERATORS—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920

CLASS AND AGE	United States	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
<b>FARM POPULATION</b>										
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	12.7	9.2	9.8	11.1	12.6	13.9	13.4	13.5	13.8	10.5
5 to 9 years.....	13.1	9.6	10.4	11.3	12.3	14.7	14.1	14.4	13.1	10.7
10 to 14 years.....	12.7	9.9	10.8	11.3	11.7	14.0	13.7	13.9	11.8	10.2
15 to 19 years.....	10.4	8.5	9.2	9.7	10.2	11.0	10.9	11.3	9.5	8.5
20 to 24 years.....	7.9	6.5	6.9	7.5	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.4	7.5	7.2
25 to 34 years.....	12.8	11.5	12.2	13.4	14.5	11.3	12.1	12.7	14.0	14.5
35 to 44 years.....	11.2	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.7	10.1	10.4	10.5	12.3	14.1
45 to 54 years.....	9.0	12.5	11.8	10.4	8.9	7.9	8.3	7.7	8.8	11.6
55 to 64 years.....	5.8	10.0	9.0	7.5	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.4	5.4	7.9
65 years and over.....	4.4	9.9	7.6	5.0	3.0	4.1	4.1	3.2	3.1	4.9
Age not reported.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>FARM OPERATORS</b>										
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years.....	6.0	1.7	2.5	3.5	4.9	7.3	8.9	9.0	3.9	2.7
25 to 34 years.....	20.9	11.4	14.9	19.6	24.3	19.9	21.5	23.5	24.1	17.0
35 to 44 years.....	24.9	20.7	23.0	24.8	26.2	24.7	24.1	25.4	27.9	26.2
45 to 54 years.....	23.3	25.8	25.6	24.2	22.6	23.8	22.5	22.2	22.7	25.5
55 to 64 years.....	18.6	22.2	20.4	17.9	14.9	15.1	13.8	12.8	15.0	19.1
65 years and over.....	9.2	18.2	13.5	10.0	7.1	9.8	9.2	7.1	6.4	9.6

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Again, it may be noted that there is a fairly close correspondence between the age distribution of the farm operators and the age distribution of the total farm population. In the New England division nearly two-thirds of the farm operators are 45 years of age and over; that is, they are men whose children have already grown up and possibly left the farms, while the number of young farmers with growing families is relatively small. This condition directly accounts for the high percentage of the farm population in the older age groups and for the small numbers of children in the farm population of the New England division. In several of the other divisions, however, considerably more than half of the farm operators are under 45 years of age, and in these divisions where so many of the farmers are young men with families of children, there are, of course, relatively large numbers of children in the farm population.

The relatively large proportion of young men among the farm operators in the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain divisions results from the fact that these divisions contain many newly settled areas. In the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions the large proportion of young farmers is probably the result of the fact that these divisions contain few industrial centers, so that there has been relatively little call for the young men to leave the

farms and go to the city. Hence these divisions have retained in the farm population and in the farm-operator group practically the normal or original age distribution, whereas in New England, and to a less extent in some of the other divisions, more of the younger generation has been attracted elsewhere, either to new farm lands in the West or to the industrial life of the cities.

Table 21 shows for each age group the percentage represented by each of the three classes of population, namely, farm, village, and urban. This information is given for the North, South, and West. The distribution of the population in each age group by class forms a useful supplement to the distribution by age (which is given in Tables 18 and 19), representing a sort of cross section of the age groups.

TABLE 21.—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION REPRESENTED BY FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION, BY AGE, BY SECTIONS: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 80]

SECTION AND CLASS	All ages	Un-der 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
United States, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population.....	29.9	34.6	36.3	37.6	34.9	27.0	23.6	25.1	27.0	28.2	28.5
Village population.....	19.0	20.0	19.6	18.8	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.0	19.7	24.5
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	51.1	45.4	44.1	43.6	46.9	54.8	58.4	56.8	55.0	52.1	47.0
The North, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population.....	19.8	21.6	22.7	24.1	23.0	17.8	15.9	17.1	19.1	20.9	21.0
Village population.....	17.2	18.0	18.1	17.8	16.6	15.0	15.1	16.0	16.7	19.3	25.3
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	63.0	60.4	59.2	58.1	60.4	67.2	69.0	66.9	64.3	59.8	53.7
The South, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population.....	50.8	56.8	58.3	59.1	55.0	44.8	41.6	44.3	47.4	49.5	50.1
Village population.....	21.2	22.1	20.8	19.4	19.9	22.7	23.0	21.5	20.1	20.2	22.7
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	28.0	21.1	20.9	21.5	25.1	32.5	35.5	34.2	32.5	30.4	27.8
The West, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population.....	24.5	30.8	30.5	30.9	28.2	22.1	20.4	21.0	22.4	23.1	20.3
Village population.....	23.3	20.3	25.3	23.8	22.4	23.4	23.6	22.5	21.3	21.3	24.0
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	52.1	42.9	44.3	45.3	49.4	54.5	56.0	56.5	56.3	55.6	55.7

One outstanding feature of Table 21 is the relatively small percentage which the farm population represents in the age groups extending from 20 to 44 years, inclusive. These groups cover the period from the time when the young men and women leave the farm in large numbers for the city up to the time when productive activity begins to decline. During this period of maximum productive power, then, we find the largest numbers of people in the

cities. During the period of childhood and youth, on the other hand, and to less extent in the period of approaching age we find larger numbers on the farms.

Conversely, of course, the percentages show much larger proportions of the population classified as urban during the age periods from 20 to 44 years and smaller percentages for the periods representing childhood and old age. There is relatively little variation in the percentage which the village population represents of the total population, except that the percentage for the group 65 years of age and over is decidedly higher in the United States total and in the North than for any of the other periods.

For the United States and for the North and South the age period showing the minimum percentage in the farm population and the maximum in the urban population is that from 25 to 34 years of age. In the North the farm population in this group represented only 15.9 per cent of the total population in the age group, as compared with 24.1 per cent in the age group 10 to 14 years, which represented the maximum. In the South, 41.6 per cent of the population 25 to 34 years of age was on farms, as compared with 59.1 per cent of the population 10 to 14 years of age, which represented the maximum proportion. In the West, the farm population represented 20.4 per cent of the total population 25 to 34 years of age, as compared with 30.9 per cent of the population 10 to 14 years of age and 20.3 per cent of the population 65 years and over. The small percentage of farm population in this oldest age group in the West is doubtless the result of the fact that much of this section has been settled in recent years, so that the farm population has not yet had time to grow old. Or possibly, since the village population in this age group represents a percentage considerably higher than that in either the two preceding 10-year age groups, the farm population has retired to the villages. The urban population likewise shows a slightly higher percentage for the group 65 years and over than for the preceding group, whereas in both the North and the South the percentage in the group 65 years and over was very much lower than that in the group from 55 to 64 years of age.

Table 22 shows the farm, village, and urban population of the United States in broader age groups, with per cent distribution both by age and by class. The purpose of this table is to facilitate direct comparison between certain significant age groups, especially that made up of children under 15 years old and that made up of persons 20 to 44 years of age, through the consolidation of the figures for the regular age groups which make up these larger groups.

TABLE 22.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY BROAD AGE GROUPS: 1920

AGE	NUMBER				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)	Total	Farm	Village	Urban
<b>NUMBER</b>								
All ages.....	105,710,620	31,614,269	20,047,377	54,048,974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years.....	38,612,442	12,141,076	6,557,171	14,914,195	31.8	38.4	32.7	27.6
15 to 19 years.....	9,430,656	3,289,414	1,719,284	4,421,868	8.9	10.4	8.6	8.2
20 to 44 years.....	40,556,643	10,085,973	7,350,213	23,119,357	38.4	31.9	36.7	42.8
45 to 64 years.....	17,030,165	4,676,341	3,180,744	9,174,050	16.1	14.8	15.9	17.0
65 years and over.....	4,933,215	1,403,797	1,208,512	2,320,906	4.7	4.4	6.0	4.3
Age not reported.....	148,699	18,668	31,453	98,578	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>PER CENT OF TOTAL</b>								
All ages.....	100.0	29.9	19.0	51.1				
Under 15 years.....	100.0	31.1	19.5	44.4				
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	34.9	18.2	46.9				
20 to 44 years.....	100.0	24.9	18.1	37.0				
45 to 64 years.....	100.0	27.5	18.7	53.9				
65 years and over.....	100.0	23.5	24.5	47.0				

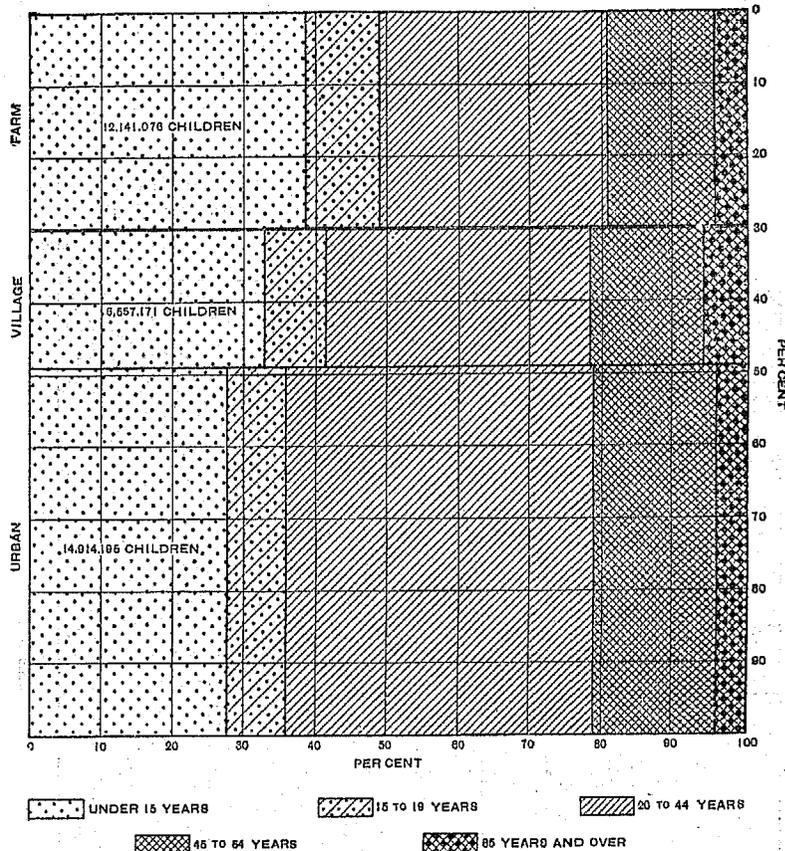
In Figures 8 and 9 the distribution of the farm, village, and urban population into broad age groups is shown graphically in two ways. In Figure 8 each of the three classes is represented as a bar extending across the diagram, with vertical divisions separating the different age groups. This makes it possible to compare directly the percentage of the farm population in each age group with the percentage of the village and the urban population in the same age group.

In Figure 9 the population in each age group is represented as a broad column extending down through the diagram, with horizontal lines separating the farm population from the village and the village from the urban. In this diagram it is possible to compare directly the percentage in each age group which is classified as farm, village, and urban, respectively. Both diagrams (figs. 8 and 9) are drawn on a percentage scale both vertically and horizontally, and in both the relation between the area in one section and the area in another section represents the relation between the number of persons in the respective population groups.

In the sections of these diagrams representing children under 15 years is printed the actual number of children, since this group is probably the most significant group to consider in connection with the differences in the age distribution of the farm, village, and urban population.

It has been assumed that a considerable part of each new generation of the farm population would go to the city, or in other words,

FIG. 8.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE: 1920

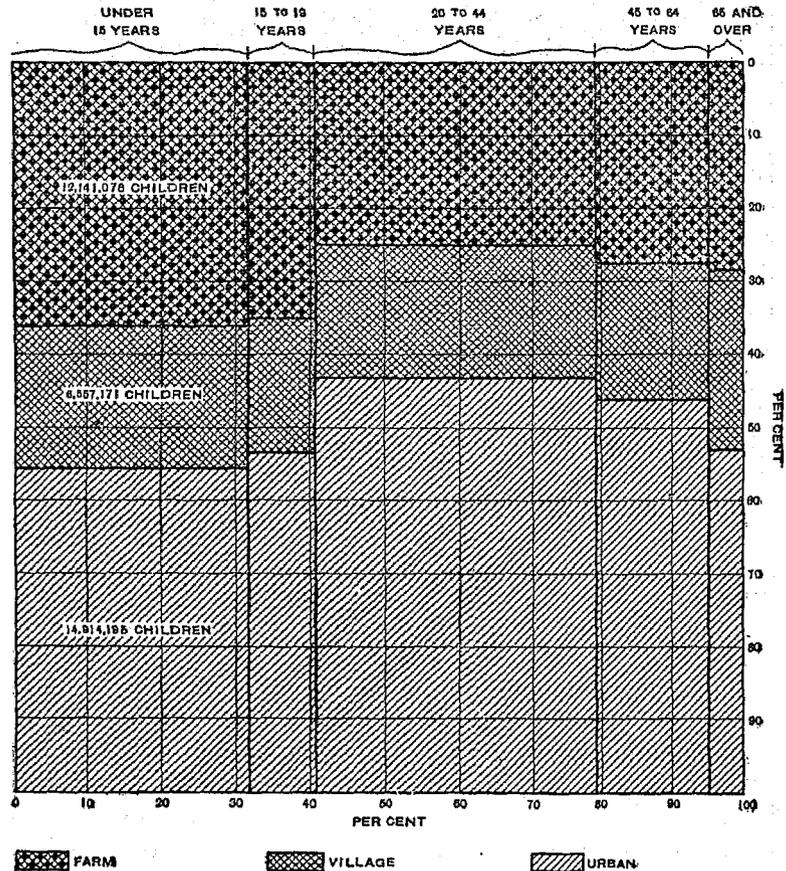


that the city depended on the farms to raise the children who should serve to maintain the numbers of the urban population and to provide for its increase. There is danger, however, that too much emphasis may be placed on the idea that the urban population must be continually replenished from the farms.<sup>3</sup> Figure 8 shows that the absolute number of children under 15 years of age in the urban population (14,914,195) is greater by 2,773,119 than the number of children in the farm population (12,141,076). For most purposes the more significant figures for comparison would be the percentage of children in the farm population (38.4) and in the urban population (27.6), but here, where the point in question is the source from which the urban population is to be renewed, it is desired to stress the fact that the absolute number of children growing up in the urban population itself is so much greater than the number in the farm population.

<sup>3</sup> The relatively small difference in the rate of natural increase in the cities and in the rural districts has already been noted. See footnote, p. 66.

Further, it is quite possible that the present age distribution of the urban population is mainly the result of the extraordinarily rapid growth of urban industries during the past 20 or 30 years and that the age distribution in the normal urban population, such as we may expect to have after the increase in the urban population begins to slacken, may be less radically different from the age distribution in the farm population.

FIG. 9.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SEVERAL AGE GROUPS BY CLASS (FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN): 1920



There are, it is true, certain very manifest natural advantages in the farm considered as a place for the raising of children and certain corresponding natural disadvantages in the city. The most important of these advantages is a purely economic one and may be bluntly stated as follows: It is less expensive to raise children on a farm than it is in the city, where there is no free, open space and where nearly everything which is used by the family must be purchased with money.

Farming is practically the only gainful occupation in which a man can engage where, under wholesome and socially approved conditions, his wife and children may render services of direct economic value to him—where a family is really an asset and not a liability. This condition is partly responsible for the greater percentage of children in the farm population. It is not an evidence of mercenary motives, either; the urban families are small because the urban income is not sufficient to bring up children according to the accepted standards where their every need must be supplied by the expenditure of cash.

The farm not only supplies a part of the living for the family, but also—and this is possibly even more important—it supplies the means and the space for wholesome occupation and wholesome recreation for the children. In the city, by contrast, there is hardly any readily available occupation for the child who is not working regularly for wages, and little recreation to be had without paying for it.

Some of these advantages of the farm as a place for raising children will always continue. One writer,<sup>4</sup> in fact, has gone so far as to suggest that all the farms in the country should eventually be reserved for those who wished to use them as places where they might bring up families of children, and that other persons be not permitted to operate farms. The net difference in this respect between the farm and the city is probably growing less each year, however, as the natural advantages of the farm are offset more and more by artificial advantages in the city, such as better schools, better sanitation, and greater opportunities for group recreation and for learning to do many of the things which a man or a woman must do in order to keep the pace in a modern city.

As the matter stands at the present time, then, there are already more children growing up in the cities than on the farms. These children are to some extent the children of a selected group of parents, just as were the first generation or two of the children who grew up on the western farms. They are growing up in the city environment, directly in touch with city business methods, and it is quite possible, even probable, that a majority of the successful business and professional men of the next generation will come from among these urban children rather than from among the farm children.

Some of the farm children will go to the cities, too, very considerable numbers of them, since the increase in the relative importance of the cities is bound to continue at a rather high rate for many years yet. Out of those who remain will come the future farm population, almost wholly; for it is only now and then that a man not farm bred goes from the city to the country and makes a success of farming.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Forsyth Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California: *The Relation of a Permanent Agriculture to Social Welfare* (1915).

Table 23 shows for the farm, village, and urban population the number of children under 15 years of age, the number of persons from 20 to 44 years of age, and the ratio between these two numbers; that is, the number of children per 1,000 persons 20 to 44 years of age.

TABLE 23.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION—CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE AND PERSONS FROM 20 TO 44, INCLUSIVE, BY SECTIONS: 1920

SECTION AND AGE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)
UNITED STATES				
Persons 20 to 44 years of age.....	40,555,543	10,085,973	7,350,213	23,119,357
Children under 15 years of age.....	38,612,442	12,141,076	6,567,171	14,914,195
Children per 1,000 persons 20 to 44.....	829	1,204	892	645
THE NORTH				
Persons 20 to 44 years of age.....	25,089,455	4,201,008	3,858,840	17,029,607
Children under 15 years of age.....	18,958,898	4,315,717	3,404,382	11,238,794
Children per 1,000 persons 20 to 44.....	756	1,027	882	660
THE SOUTH				
Persons 20 to 44 years of age.....	11,821,429	5,120,179	2,647,852	4,053,398
Children under 15 years of age.....	12,145,438	7,055,236	2,521,580	2,568,622
Children per 1,000 persons 20 to 44.....	1,027	1,378	952	634
THE WEST				
Persons 20 to 44 years of age.....	3,644,659	764,786	843,521	2,036,352
Children under 15 years of age.....	2,508,111	770,123	631,209	1,106,779
Children per 1,000 persons 20 to 44.....	688	1,007	748	544

Roughly speaking, the ratios just mentioned represent the number of children per 1,000 persons who might be termed potential parents.<sup>5</sup> Actually, of course, there are considerable numbers of persons under 20 years of age who have children, and much larger numbers of persons over 45 who are parents of children under 15 and who are

<sup>5</sup> The more common comparison is between the number of children and the number of women between the ages of 20 and 44 (or some similar age limits). At first thought this comparison might seem to be more logical; and for some purposes it is doubtless more significant. As a matter of fact, however, the present limitations on the number of children are more largely economic than they are biological; and the problem is complicated both by considerations of available support for the children and by the effects of uneven distribution of the sexes.

In every community there are considerable numbers of men who are not able, temperamentally or economically, to support a family of children, even under low standards of living, just as there are considerable numbers of women who are not able, physically, to bear children.

In a community where the numbers of the two sexes are about equal, an appreciable number of the women who are willing and physically able to become mothers fail to find husbands capable of supporting a family and otherwise acceptable; and in a city where women are more numerous than men, a larger percentage of the women are barred from motherhood by the scarcity of men ready and competent to undertake the financial responsibility of supporting a family.

In the farm population there is, in general, an excess of men, and working conditions are such that a wife may assist her husband in making a living, so that few if any women are barred from motherhood for the lack of available husbands; but in the city the relative number of eligible men is smaller, and the financial burden of supporting a family is much greater, so that a considerable percentage of the women are prevented, by reasons purely economic, from becoming mothers of families.

In comparing the relative numbers of children in the farm and the urban population, therefore, on the basis of the ratio of children to women of child-bearing age, the urban population does not get a fair showing,

devoting their time and resources to the support and education of these children. For the present purpose, however, it is believed that the age limits selected are at least as satisfactory as any others that might have been used; and they have the advantage of a certain amount of precedent, since they have already been used by other writers for similar comparisons.

A word of caution with regard to the use and interpretation of these ratios may not be out of place; for just as the sex ratio exaggerates the differences in the numbers of males and females, so do these ratios tend to exaggerate the differences in the relative number of children in the several elements of the population. The case is not exactly parallel, however, since the sex ratio represents only a single characteristic, while the ratio between children under 15 years of age and persons from 20 to 44 years of age is affected by two independent factors: First, the absolute number of children in the population group, which may increase or decrease, through a rise or a fall in the birth rate, without any corresponding change in the number of adults; and second, the number of persons in the specified adult group (from 20 to 44 years of age), which may increase, as it has done in the urban population through migration from the country, or decrease, as it has done in the farm population, with little or no immediate change in the number of children in either case.

Eventually, of course, the rapid addition to the urban population of large numbers of young persons between the ages, say, of 20 and 30, will tend to increase the number of children, as these young men and women become established and raise families. Any appreciable increase in the number of children will lag behind the increase in persons between 20 and 30 years old, however, perhaps by 15 or

since women are included as potential mothers who are not really potential mothers, by reason of the limitations just mentioned. Conversely, the farm population gets more than its due, because its women have a better chance to become mothers than they would in a population where the numbers of men and women were equal and the economic demands of a family more burdensome.

The comparison on the basis of the ratio between children and all persons 20 to 44 years of age is subject in some measure to the same criticisms, but the extent of the bias in favor of the farm population is at least theoretically reduced, and the data for the computation of the ratio are simpler and more readily available.

As a matter of fact, as shown by an experimental tabulation of the 1920 figures, it makes little difference in the relations shown for the United States as a whole, which ratio is taken. In the farm population there were 1,204 children under 15 years of age per 1,000 persons from 20 to 44 years of age, and in the urban population 645 children per 1,000 in the adult group, the urban ratio being 53.6 per cent of the farm ratio. Similarly, there were 2,443 children under 15 years old per 1,000 women between 20 and 44 years of age in the farm population, as compared with 1,290 in the urban population, the urban ratio being 53 per cent of the farm ratio. The relation between the farm and urban ratios is about the same, then, whether children be compared with all persons between 20 and 44 or with women between 20 and 44.

Among the individual States, to be sure, there are much greater variations. In 36 States, as in the United States total, the urban ratio forms a larger percentage of the farm ratio when the number of children is compared with the number of all persons between 20 and 44. In 12 States, however, the urban ratio is somewhat more favorable when the number of children is compared with the number of women. These 12 States are rather widely scattered, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Wyoming.

20 years. The present situation, as represented in Figures 8 and 9, is doubtless a temporary one; that is, the relatively large number of persons 20 to 44 years of age in the urban population is a temporary condition resulting from very large and very recent additions to the urban population through migration from the farms and from the rural area in general.

Table 24 presents, by divisions and States, the ratio between the number of children under 15 years of age and the number of persons from 20 to 44 years of age for the farm, village, and urban population.

TABLE 24.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION—CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE PER 1,000 PERSONS FROM 20 TO 44, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population	DIVISION AND STATE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population
United States.....	829	1,204	892	645	W. N. CENTRAL—Continued				
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:</b>					Nebraska.....	842	1,036	825	614
New England.....	731	948	816	701	Kansas.....	842	1,030	814	666
Middle Atlantic.....	742	983	925	687	<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>				
E. North Central.....	742	1,021	880	632	Delaware.....	742	1,056	780	635
W. North Central.....	822	1,057	851	595	Maryland.....	764	1,156	894	633
South Atlantic.....	1,023	1,449	977	629	Virginia.....	1,010	1,386	1,007	618
E. South Central.....	1,072	1,349	932	640	West Virginia.....	1,036	1,394	1,044	708
Mountain.....	996	1,325	907	636	North Carolina.....	1,223	1,509	1,083	756
Pacific.....	849	1,127	815	655	South Carolina.....	1,207	1,513	937	697
	599	875	600	506	Georgia.....	1,100	1,481	910	623
					Florida.....	889	1,397	870	634
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>					<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Maine.....	800	985	832	677	Kentucky.....	1,004	1,282	955	612
New Hampshire.....	747	879	755	715	Tennessee.....	1,031	1,306	1,037	621
Vermont.....	828	970	823	698	Alabama.....	1,140	1,508	969	678
Massachusetts.....	701	928	804	692	Mississippi.....	1,119	1,306	853	674
Rhode Island.....	736	860	754	732	<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
Connecticut.....	753	931	820	716	Arkansas.....	1,114	1,339	899	671
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>					Louisiana.....	980	1,390	928	646
New York.....	607	868	757	644	Oklahoma.....	1,049	1,378	994	654
New Jersey.....	745	896	793	727	Texas.....	941	1,274	857	619
Pennsylvania.....	838	1,100	1,039	739	<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>				
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					Montana.....	704	965	787	609
Ohio.....	711	964	888	611	Idaho.....	943	1,172	818	735
Indiana.....	774	978	870	642	Wyoming.....	704	950	646	546
Illinois.....	718	976	852	641	Colorado.....	768	1,083	848	576
Michigan.....	745	1,112	925	615	New Mexico.....	1,030	1,261	923	703
Wisconsin.....	833	1,072	856	681	Arizona.....	800	1,167	739	651
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					Utah.....	1,052	1,433	1,054	851
Minnesota.....	804	1,075	834	614	Nevada.....	556	780	513	481
Iowa.....	795	974	790	616	<b>PACIFIC:</b>				
Missouri.....	769	1,087	920	544	Washington.....	660	999	734	534
North Dakota.....	1,093	1,241	995	718	Oregon.....	678	920	755	541
South Dakota.....	920	1,047	838	651	California.....	558	796	647	492

In the United States as a whole there were 829 children under 15 years for every 1,000 persons from 20 to 44 years of age. In the farm population, however, there were 1,204 children per 1,000 persons in the group which we have termed potential parents, while in the urban population there were only 645 children for the same number of persons in the older group. In other words, the number of children in the urban population is only a little more than one-half as great in proportion to the number of persons who might be the parents of

children as it is in the farm population. The village population in this case stands about midway between the other groups.

This does not mean, of course, that most of the children are being raised on farms, for the absolute number of children under 15 years of age in the urban population was 14,914,195 as compared with 12,141,076 in the farm population and 6,557,171 in the village population. (See p. 74.)

The figures for the North, South, and West show approximately the same relations between the farm population and the urban and village population, except that the number of children per 1,000 persons from 20 to 44 years of age in the South was more than twice as great in the farm population as in the urban population—1,378 as compared with 634.

The general trend of these ratios is similar to that shown by the age distribution percentages given in Table 23, but the differences are magnified and it is therefore easier to study them and to trace their relations with other factors. Further, the presence of varying numbers of old persons in the different population groups has considerable effect on the age percentages, but none at all on these ratios.

Attention is called, in particular, to the wide variation in the ratio between the number of children and the number of adults in the specified groups, as shown for the total population of the several States. In Massachusetts, with a ratio of 701, and in a number of other eastern manufacturing States, the low ratio is due partly to the presence in the cities of many foreign-born males, without families (though the foreign born who do have families are likely to have large ones), and partly to the lack of children on the farms, from which the younger men, who would be raising families, have largely gone.

The lowest ratios of all are shown for the Pacific Coast States, notably California, and especially for the urban population of these States. This situation is probably due partly to a large element of migratory labor, and partly to the recent influx of people in middle life seeking the advantages of the climate.

Uniformly throughout the table the farm population shows a ratio much higher than the urban, and considerably higher than the village population. The absolute difference is greatest in Georgia, with 1,481 children per 1,000 in the adult group in the farm population and only 623 in the urban population, and least in Rhode Island, where the ratios were 890 and 732, respectively. In general, the States in which the ratios shown for the total population are highest are the States in which there is the greatest difference between the farm population ratio and the urban ratio.

## DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX

Since there are considerable differences in the distribution of the male and female population in the several age groups, both geographically and as between the farm and the urban population, it is very important to study the distribution of the farm, village, and urban population, by age and sex—that is, to study the age distribution for the males and the females separately and the classification of each sex-age group into farm, village, and urban, respectively. Table 25 shows the three classes of the population, distributed by age and sex, with the percentage of the total population in each age group falling into the farm, village, and urban classification.

The data shown in Table 25 are presented graphically in Figures 10 and 11. In Figure 10 the absolute numbers of the population are represented by class, by sex, and by age. The three pyramids in this diagram represent, respectively, the farm, village, and urban population. In each pyramid the part on the left-hand side of the vertical center line represents the male population and the part on the right-hand side the female population. The several age groups are represented by the successive blocks or steps in the pyramids.

Figure 10 shows at the first glance the relative importance of the farm, village, and urban population, since the areas of the three pyramids are directly in proportion to the total numbers of the population in the three classes.

In the second place it shows the inequality of the sexes in many of the age groups, and the changes from group to group in this respect. The excess of females in the urban population 20 to 24 years of age, for example, stands out clearly in the diagram.

In the third place it shows how the urban population, especially in the ages from 20 to 44, has drawn from the farm population, leaving the village population more regular in its make-up than either of the other classes. In general, of course, the shortening of the bars as one goes from the base of the pyramid toward the top represents the effects of mortality. The effects of mortality alone, however, would leave the pyramid fairly regular in form, while the pyramids actually shown for the farm and the urban population are decidedly irregular, this irregularity, as already stated, being the result of the transfer of population from one group to the other.<sup>6</sup>

Figure 11 shows in graphic form the percentages which appear in Table 25; that is, it shows for the male and female population, by age, the percentage, respectively, farm, village, and urban. The relative numbers of the population in the different age groups are indicated by the different widths of the bars, this means being adopted to avoid the

<sup>6</sup> For a similar diagram illustrating the normal effects of mortality, see the diagram for the native white population of native parentage, given on p. 153, Vol. II, Fourteenth Census Reports.

appearance of undue importance for some of the age groups, in particular, for the last two. In this diagram the different elements are brought closer together, so that comparisons can be made more effectively and more easily than on the basis of the pyramids in Figure 10.

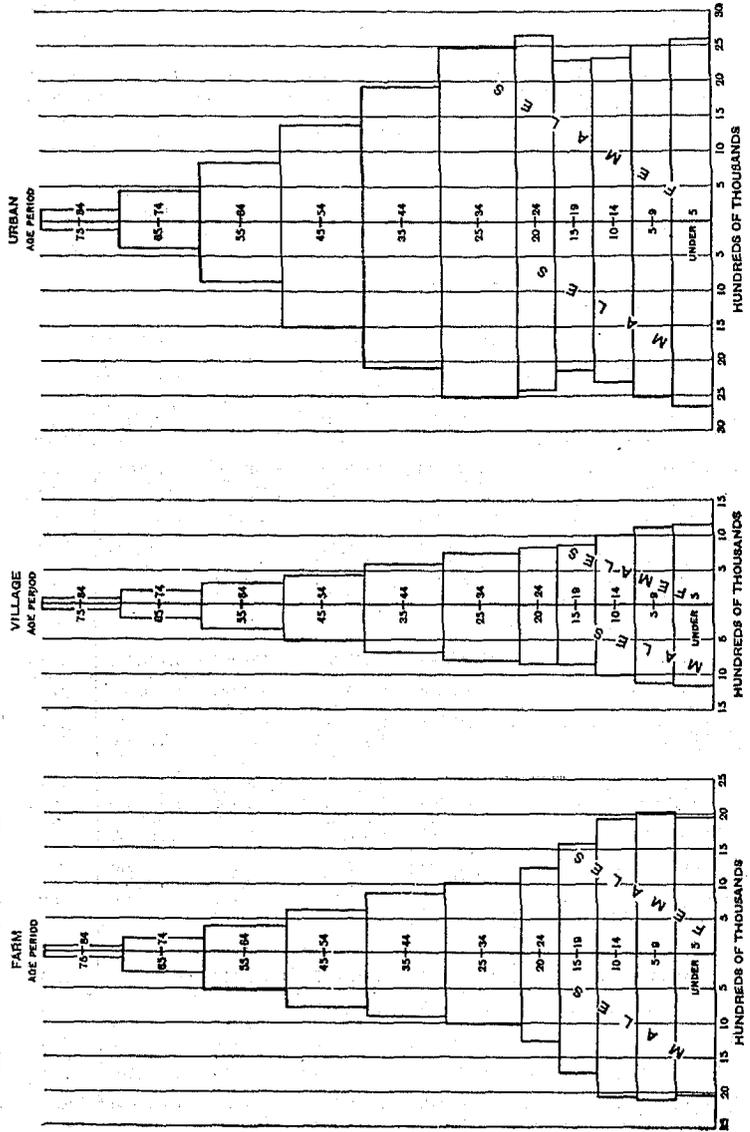
TABLE 25.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX AND AGE, WITH PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REPRESENTED BY EACH CLASS: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 80]

SEX AND AGE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)	PER CENT OF TOTAL		
					Farm	Village	Urban
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>							
All ages.....	105,710,820	31,614,269	20,047,377	54,049,274	29.9	19.0	51.1
Under 5 years.....	11,573,230	4,003,330	2,317,445	5,252,455	34.6	20.0	45.4
5 to 9 years.....	11,308,075	4,194,740	2,238,670	5,024,665	30.3	19.6	44.1
10 to 14 years.....	10,641,137	4,003,006	2,001,056	4,637,075	37.0	18.8	43.6
15 to 19 years.....	9,430,559	3,280,414	1,719,284	4,421,859	34.9	18.2	40.9
20 to 24 years.....	9,277,021	2,503,932	1,680,804	5,083,285	27.0	18.2	54.8
25 to 34 years.....	17,157,684	4,042,036	3,101,111	10,013,637	23.6	18.1	58.4
35 to 44 years.....	14,120,838	3,539,105	2,550,298	8,022,435	25.1	18.1	56.8
45 to 54 years.....	10,498,493	2,833,731	1,892,190	5,772,572	27.0	18.0	55.0
55 to 64 years.....	6,531,072	1,841,610	1,288,554	3,401,508	28.2	19.7	52.1
65 to 74 years.....	3,463,511	996,573	817,402	1,649,536	28.8	23.6	47.6
75 to 84 years.....	1,250,339	343,097	336,732	570,510	27.2	26.7	46.0
85 years and over.....	210,365	64,127	54,378	91,860	30.5	25.8	43.7
Age not reported.....	148,699	18,668	31,453	98,578			
<b>MALES</b>							
All ages.....	53,900,431	16,496,338	10,337,060	27,067,033	30.6	19.2	50.2
Under 5 years.....	5,857,461	2,035,906	1,170,017	2,650,638	34.8	20.0	45.3
5 to 9 years.....	5,753,001	2,108,619	1,125,975	2,518,407	36.7	19.6	43.8
10 to 14 years.....	5,369,306	2,070,149	999,701	2,290,456	38.6	18.6	42.8
15 to 19 years.....	4,673,792	1,708,031	848,581	2,117,130	36.5	18.2	45.3
20 to 24 years.....	4,527,045	1,268,157	847,308	2,411,580	28.0	18.7	53.3
25 to 34 years.....	8,609,016	2,027,350	1,601,020	5,040,637	23.4	18.5	58.1
35 to 44 years.....	7,359,904	1,820,722	1,377,602	4,161,580	24.7	18.7	56.5
45 to 54 years.....	5,653,095	1,586,376	1,047,032	3,019,687	28.1	18.5	53.4
55 to 64 years.....	3,461,865	1,067,357	680,376	1,714,132	30.8	19.7	49.5
65 to 74 years.....	1,786,118	532,828	419,580	783,710	32.6	23.5	43.9
75 to 84 years.....	605,868	180,178	173,148	252,542	29.7	28.6	41.7
85 years and over.....	91,085	29,923	25,532	35,580	32.9	23.1	39.1
Age not reported.....	92,875	10,692	20,220	61,954			
<b>FEMALES</b>							
All ages.....	51,810,189	15,117,931	9,710,317	26,981,941	29.2	18.7	52.1
Under 5 years.....	5,715,769	1,967,424	1,146,528	2,601,817	34.4	20.1	45.5
5 to 9 years.....	5,545,074	2,026,121	1,112,695	2,506,258	35.9	19.7	44.4
10 to 14 years.....	5,271,831	1,932,857	1,001,355	2,337,619	36.7	19.0	44.3
15 to 19 years.....	4,756,764	1,581,333	870,703	2,304,728	33.2	18.3	48.5
20 to 24 years.....	4,740,976	1,235,775	842,496	2,671,705	26.0	17.7	56.2
25 to 34 years.....	8,488,608	2,015,536	1,500,082	4,973,000	23.7	17.7	58.6
35 to 44 years.....	6,760,934	1,718,333	1,181,696	3,860,855	25.4	17.5	57.1
45 to 54 years.....	4,845,398	1,247,355	845,158	2,752,885	25.7	17.4	56.8
55 to 64 years.....	3,069,807	774,253	608,178	1,687,376	25.2	19.8	55.0
65 to 74 years.....	1,677,393	413,745	397,822	865,820	24.7	23.7	51.6
75 to 84 years.....	653,471	162,919	163,584	326,968	24.9	25.0	50.0
85 years and over.....	119,280	34,204	28,796	56,280	28.7	24.1	47.2
Age not reported.....	55,824	7,976	11,224	36,624			

FIG. 10.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX: 1920

The scale in hundreds of thousands, at the bottom of the diagram, indicates the value of any one of the 5-year age groups which make up the lower part of each pyramid; for the 10-year age groups which occupy the middle and upper parts of the pyramids, the value of each section cut off by the vertical lines is double that indicated by the scale at the base of the pyramid.

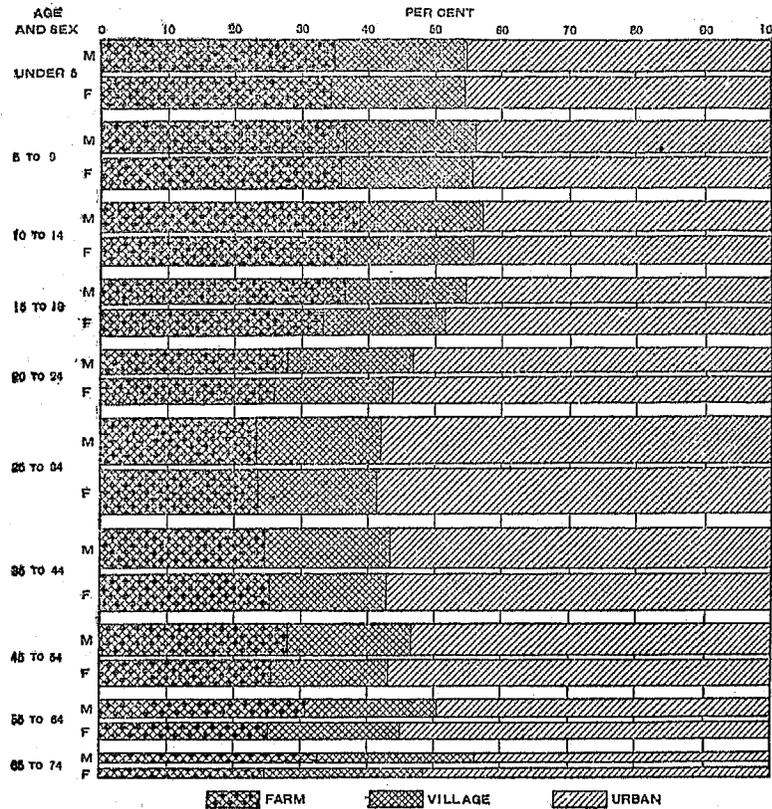


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SEX AND AGE

85

FIG. 11.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY AGE, SEX, AND CLASS  
(FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN): 1920



It is apparent that beginning with the age group 10 to 14 years for the females and 15 to 19 years for the males, there is an important and rather rapid transfer of persons from the farm population to the urban population, this transfer coming to an end in the age group 25 to 34 years. The gradually increasing percentages shown for the farm population in the older groups probably do not represent to any extent the return of population from the cities to the farms but rather result from the fact that these groups were established on the farms at a date when the movement from the farms to the cities was less rapid than it has been in recent years. The somewhat lower death rates prevailing in the farm population are also a factor.

An important feature which is brought out by this diagram is the fact that the movement of the female population from the farms to the cities begins earlier and is somewhat more extensive than the movement among the male population. The percentage of farm population among the females in the age group 10 to 14 years is decidedly smaller than the percentage of the male population, with

a correspondingly larger percentage urban. The difference is even greater in the age group 15 to 19 years and is still important, though somewhat smaller, in the age group 20 to 24 years.

This showing indicates that the girls leave the farms for the city at an earlier age than do the boys. The reasons for leaving the farm to go to the city are somewhat similar, of course, for the two sexes, since both leave the farms to find occupation in manufacturing and commercial pursuits in the city. There is much less opportunity, however, for a young woman to find work in a farming community than there is for a young man. In fact, there is often no opportunity for a young woman to earn money (since few white girls of American birth consent nowadays to do housework for wages), except by going to a town or city, while there are frequent opportunities for a young man to secure work, since farming is mainly a man's job. Further, there are many more cases where the home farm furnishes profitable employment for the farmer's sons than there are where profitable employment can be found for his daughters.

The percentages farm and urban for males and females return to practical equality in the age group 25 to 34 years. It must be noted, however, that in this age group the farm population forms a smaller percentage of the total population, both male and female, than in any other age group. This would indicate that both men and women continued to leave the farm for the city in considerable numbers, even after the age of 25, but that the number of men might be larger, at this time, than the number of women.

In the age group 45 to 54 years and to a much greater extent in the ages from 55 on, there is again a marked difference in the percentage which the farm population represents of the total male population and the total female population, the percentage "farm" shown for the males being larger than for the females. This may be the result of the fact that there are more opportunities for employment for elderly females in the city than there are in the country, while the reverse is perhaps true for the males.

The village population, as presented in Figure 11, shows little variation from age group to age group, though it does tend to show an appreciably larger percentage for the males than for the females in the groups representing persons in middle life and later. This is in accord with the showing in Figure 10, where the village population presents a much more regular outline than does either the farm or the urban.

Table 26 shows the farm, village, and urban population of the United States by age, with the data for males and females in adjacent columns for convenient comparison, and with the per cent distribution by age. This table may well be studied in connection with Table 25, which gives the same figures in a different arrangement, with the per cent distribution by class rather than by age.

TABLE 26.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE AND SEX, WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE: 1920

[Figures for both sexes together, by age, in Table 18]

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION		FARM POPULATION		VILLAGE POPULATION		URBAN POPULATION (EXCLUDING URBAN-FARM)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>NUMBER</b>								
All ages.....	53,900,431	51,810,189	16,496,338	15,117,931	10,937,000	9,710,317	27,067,033	26,981,041
Under 5 years.....	5,857,461	5,715,769	2,035,906	1,967,424	1,170,917	1,146,528	2,650,638	2,601,817
5 to 9 years.....	5,753,001	5,645,074	2,108,619	2,026,121	1,125,975	1,112,696	2,518,407	2,506,258
10 to 14 years.....	5,369,306	5,271,831	2,070,149	1,932,857	999,701	1,001,356	2,299,456	2,337,619
15 to 19 years.....	4,673,792	4,756,784	1,708,081	1,581,333	848,581	870,703	2,117,130	2,304,728
20 to 24 years.....	4,527,045	4,749,976	1,268,157	1,235,775	847,308	842,490	2,411,580	2,671,705
25 to 34 years.....	8,669,016	8,488,668	2,027,350	2,015,580	1,601,029	1,500,082	5,040,637	4,973,000
35 to 44 years.....	7,359,904	6,760,934	1,820,722	1,718,883	1,377,602	1,181,696	4,161,530	3,860,855
45 to 54 years.....	5,653,095	4,845,398	1,586,376	1,247,355	1,047,032	845,168	3,019,687	2,752,885
55 to 64 years.....	3,461,865	3,069,807	1,067,357	774,253	680,376	608,178	1,714,132	1,687,376
65 to 74 years.....	1,786,118	1,677,393	582,828	413,745	419,580	397,822	783,710	865,826
75 to 84 years.....	605,868	653,471	180,178	162,919	173,148	163,584	252,542	326,908
85 years and over.....	91,085	119,280	29,923	34,204	25,582	28,790	35,580	56,280
Age not reported.....	92,875	65,824	10,692	7,976	20,229	11,224	61,954	36,624
<b>PER CENT DISTRIBUTION</b>								
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	10.9	11.0	12.3	13.0	11.3	11.8	9.8	9.6
5 to 9 years.....	10.7	10.9	12.8	13.4	10.9	11.5	9.3	9.3
10 to 14 years.....	10.0	10.2	12.5	12.8	9.7	10.3	8.5	8.7
15 to 19 years.....	8.7	9.2	10.4	10.5	8.2	9.0	7.8	8.5
20 to 24 years.....	8.4	9.2	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.9
25 to 34 years.....	16.1	16.4	12.3	13.2	15.6	15.4	18.6	18.4
35 to 44 years.....	13.7	13.0	11.0	11.4	13.3	12.2	15.4	14.3
45 to 54 years.....	10.5	9.4	9.6	8.3	10.1	8.7	11.2	10.2
55 to 64 years.....	6.4	5.9	6.5	5.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.3
65 to 74 years.....	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.7	4.1	4.1	2.9	3.2
75 to 84 years.....	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.2
85 years and over.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Age not reported.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

While the per cent distribution usually affords a more convenient means of studying the age distribution than do the actual numbers of the population, it has one feature which must be kept in mind, namely, that any unusual addition to the figures in one part of the series not only increases the percentages in this part of the series but also draws something away from the percentages in all other parts of the series. In the age distribution of the male population of the United States, for example, there are considerable additions to the normal population on account of the presence of foreign-born white men between the ages of 25 and 44 years. The effect of this addition is not only to make somewhat larger the percentages for the two age groups directly concerned, but also to make somewhat smaller the percentages for the age groups at the beginning and the end of the series. The presence of these foreign-born white males is in large part responsible for the fact that the male population in most

of the groups shows a considerably smaller percentage than the female for each of the three groups under 15 years of age.

As already stated in the discussion of Table 25, there is a marked transfer of population from the farm population to the urban population, beginning to some extent in the age group 15 to 19 years or even earlier (see figures for the South in Table 79), and reaching its maximum either in the age group 20 to 24 years or in the early part of the next age group, 25 to 34 years. This transfer of population is more marked in the female population than in the male; or at least it begins earlier and is more extensive in the group from 15 to 19 years of age.

This movement of the population is shown in the age distribution figures by a more rapid decrease from age group to age group in the farm population, accompanied by an actual increase in the percentages shown for the urban population. Thus while only 7.7 per cent of the male farm population were in the group from 20 to 24 years of age, 8.9 per cent of the urban males were in this age group. Of the female farm population 8.2 per cent were from 20 to 24 years of age, as compared with 9.9 per cent of the urban females. The difference in the percentages for the males was thus 1.2 per cent in favor of the urban population and for the females, 1.7 per cent. In the group 25 to 34 years of age the difference between the farm population and the urban population was even greater, for both sexes, but the difference for the males was greater than the difference for the females, being 6.3 as compared with 5.1 for the females.

The males in the farm population show a larger percentage in the age group 55 to 64 years than do the males in the urban population, 6.5 per cent as compared with 6.3 per cent; and likewise for all the later age groups the farm population shows for the males a larger percentage than does the urban population. For the females, however, the urban population shows larger percentages almost to the end of the series. This means that there is a considerable excess of older men in the farm population—a fact which will be shown more clearly in the discussion of the ratio of males to females in connection with Table 27.

#### THE SEX RATIO, BY AGE

The most convenient figure that has been devised for studying the relation between the sexes in any population group is the sex ratio, that is, the number of males to 100 females in the group in question. Table 27 shows this sex ratio for each age group of the farm, village, and urban population in the North, South, and West. The effect of computing the ratio between the males and females, in place of computing the percentage which each sex represents of the total, is

to exaggerate the differences somewhat. Since slight differences in the sex distribution of the different age groups are of decided importance, however, it is desirable to use for their study a set of figures which will show the differences clearly, even at the expense of a slight exaggeration. The figures on which the ratios in Table 27 are based are given in Tables 26 and 79, to which the reader may readily refer for information as to the relative importance of the several age groups in absolute numbers.

TABLE 27.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION—NUMBER OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES, BY AGE, BY SECTIONS: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 80]

AGE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population
	UNITED STATES				THE NORTH			
All ages.....	104.0	109.1	106.5	100.3	103.4	112.6	103.9	100.5
Under 5 years.....	102.5	103.5	102.1	101.9	102.5	104.0	102.2	102.0
5 to 9 years.....	101.9	104.1	101.2	100.5	101.8	104.8	101.4	100.7
10 to 14 years.....	101.8	107.1	99.8	98.4	101.5	108.1	100.3	99.2
15 to 19 years.....	98.3	108.0	97.5	91.9	98.5	114.5	93.3	93.1
20 to 24 years.....	95.3	102.6	100.6	90.3	95.5	113.0	97.5	90.9
25 to 34 years.....	102.1	100.6	106.7	101.4	103.5	107.6	103.2	102.6
35 to 44 years.....	108.9	106.0	116.6	107.8	109.1	110.0	111.6	108.3
45 to 64 years.....	116.7	127.2	123.9	109.7	111.8	122.7	114.6	108.1
55 to 64 years.....	112.8	137.9	111.9	101.6	107.6	135.1	105.5	100.1
65 to 74 years.....	106.5	140.9	105.5	90.5	100.9	139.9	101.4	88.9
75 to 84 years.....	92.7	110.6	105.8	77.2	88.9	111.1	101.6	75.5
85 years and over.....	76.4	87.5	88.8	63.2	73.4	91.2	84.6	61.8
	THE SOUTH				THE WEST			
All ages.....	102.6	105.0	104.8	98.7	114.6	122.8	127.4	105.8
Under 5 years.....	102.3	103.0	101.8	101.0	103.3	104.4	102.9	102.7
5 to 9 years.....	102.1	103.5	100.8	99.3	102.2	104.7	102.0	100.7
10 to 14 years.....	102.3	106.4	98.4	95.1	102.1	108.3	102.9	97.8
15 to 19 years.....	97.0	103.2	94.4	86.4	102.5	116.1	106.3	94.0
20 to 24 years.....	93.0	94.2	90.6	87.1	104.4	118.8	121.7	92.8
25 to 34 years.....	96.0	92.5	104.8	94.8	112.8	118.9	131.1	104.9
35 to 44 years.....	102.8	98.8	113.5	101.6	127.0	133.2	154.3	115.8
45 to 64 years.....	123.3	128.4	130.1	112.6	133.3	148.0	166.1	118.0
55 to 64 years.....	119.1	135.3	112.6	100.7	135.5	174.6	160.5	115.0
65 to 74 years.....	114.1	136.4	103.6	89.1	129.4	180.3	152.4	105.4
75 to 84 years.....	96.5	106.9	103.7	75.6	115.8	138.4	160.3	94.3
85 years and over.....	76.3	80.0	86.6	61.1	105.3	125.2	140.3	84.7

The figures in Table 27 bring out more clearly than any others which are available the fact that more girls than boys leave the farm population between the ages of 15 and 24 to go to the city. In comparing the sex ratio for the farm population with that for the urban for the series of age groups, allowance must be made for the fact that the groups between 15 and 24 years show an excess of females in the total population of the United States and also in both the North and the South. Taking account of this, the beginning of the migration

of the females from the farm population to the urban is clearly shown in the group from 10 to 14 years of age, by the increase in the number of males to 100 females in the farm population (from 104.1 at age 5 to 9, to 107.1 at age 10 to 14) and the accompanying decrease in the ratio in the urban population (from 100.5 at age 5 to 9, to 98.4 at age 10 to 14). The change in this age group is more noticeable in the South and the West than in the North. In the next group, from 15 to 19 years of age, the change is positive and considerable in all sections, continuing as an important feature in the group from 20 to 24 years of age.

In the group from 25 to 34 years of age, however, this movement comes to an end, or rather, as the absolute numbers of the farm and urban population indicate, the migration from the farm begins to contain more men than women, with the result that the urban sex ratio shows a rapid increase and the farm-population sex ratio, except in the West, a considerable decline.

In the North and West the number of males in the urban population from 25 to 34 years of age exceeds the number of females. This is partly the result of the considerable excess of males in the foreign-born population 25 years of age and over, the foreign-born population being important in both the North and the West and not very important in the South.

It is possible that a part of the difference in the sex distribution of the various age groups—especially when groups as far apart as the group from 15 to 19 years of age and that from 35 to 44 years of age are compared—is due to the fact that conditions were different, when the members of the older group were getting established in life, from the conditions which prevail now, or which prevailed in 1920 or 1915. The movement toward the city has been rather rapid, however, for a long time; and there seems to be reasonable ground for assuming that the conditions shown by the classification of the 1920 population represent various stages in a process which has been fairly uniform over a period of at least 30 years.

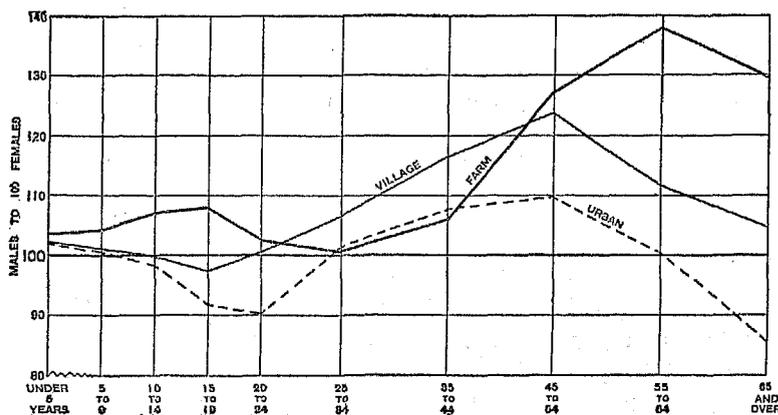
Except in the West, the excess of males in the urban population never becomes very great, the highest ratio for the urban population for the United States as a whole being 109.7 for the age group 45 to 54 years; and both in the figures for the United States as a whole and in those for each of the three sections the ratio rapidly declines in the later age groups, those from 55 years on. The number of males to 100 females in the farm population, however, shows a general increase from age 25 upward to the age group 65 to 74 years.

The village population in the West shows for many of the later age groups a percentage of males to 100 females higher than that in either the farm or urban population. Outside of this section, however, the sex ratio for the village population ranges for the most part

somewhere between the figures for the farm population and the urban population.

The trend of the sex distribution in the farm, village, and urban population, from age group to age group, is shown graphically in Figure 12, in which the sex ratio—the number of males to 100 females—for each of the three classes of the population is plotted in the form of a curve. The base line of this curve, marked 100, represents the point at which the number of males and females is equal—100 males to 100 females.

FIG. 12.—MALES TO 100 FEMALES IN THE FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE: 1920

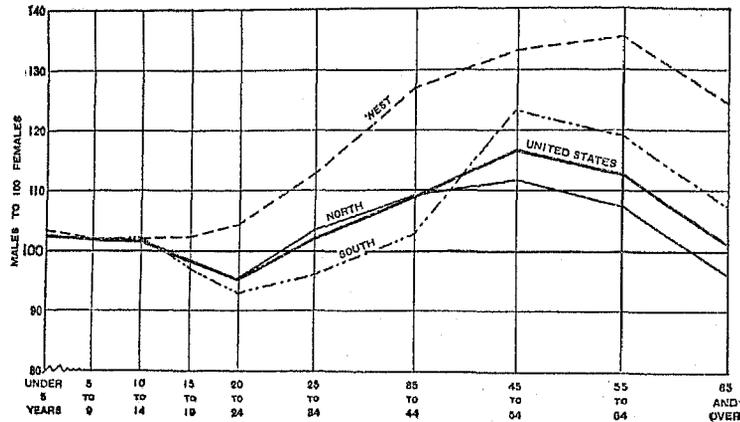


Where the urban curve cuts below the base line, from age 10 to 14 almost to age 25 to 34, it indicates that there were fewer males than females in the urban population—a shortage of males, or an excess of females. Note that the farm population curve comes down gradually toward the base line between ages 15 to 19 and 25 to 34, and from that point rises rapidly, indicating an increasing proportion of males, while the village population curve follows the base line closely to age 20 to 24, rises from that point to age 45 to 54, and then declines rapidly, indicating an increasing percentage of females, and the urban curve, after rising to a point above the base line representing nearly 110 males to 100 females, at age 45 to 54, declines to a point far below the base line, representing only 85.8 males to 100 females, at age 65 and over.

Figure 13 represents the changes in the sex ratio from age group to age group for the total population of the United States and of the North, South, and West, while Figure 14 presents in graphic form the sex ratio in the farm, village, and urban population of each section, following the plan used for the United States totals in Figure 12. Figure 13 shows the variations among the three geographic

sections, taking the population of each section as a whole, while Figure 14 shows the differences between one class and another in each one of the geographic areas.

FIG. 13.—MALES TO 100 FEMALES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST, BY AGE: 1920



The curves shown for the North in Figure 14 are somewhat similar to those given for the United States as a whole in Figure 12, except that the farm population curve shows very little decline between the ages 15 to 19 and 25 to 34, and begins its upward trend at the latter point instead of at age 35 to 44.

The curve for the farm population in the South, however, not only declines sharply from age 10 to 14, but cuts below the base line between ages 15 to 19 and 20 to 24, and remains there until after the age 35 to 44, at which point both urban and village population are above the base line, showing an excess of males. The total population in the South, it may be noted in Figure 13, shows less than 100 males to 100 females for the age groups 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and 25 to 34. The curves in Figure 14 indicate that the farm population as well as the urban contributes materially to this situation, while in the North and the West the urban population is the only one of the three classes which shows an excess of females to any material extent.

The outstanding feature of the curves shown in Figure 14 for the West is the rapid increase in the excess of males, starting almost at the beginning in the farm and village population, and starting at age 25 to 34 in the urban population. The urban curve, as in the other sections, first dips below the base line, then rises for a time, and comes back toward the base line. These curves would indicate that the difference between the West and the North is greater in the farm and village population than it is in the urban population—a



Table 28 shows the sex ratios for the farm population alone, by age, by divisions and States.

TABLE 28.—FARM POPULATION—NUMBER OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES, BY AGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
United States.....	109.1	108.5	104.1	107.1	108.0	103.6	100.6	108.0	127.2	137.9	129.8
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:											
New England.....	111.7	103.2	104.1	111.6	118.5	116.3	103.6	104.0	116.9	125.3	119.3
Middle Atlantic.....	110.6	103.2	104.6	108.9	116.7	113.9	101.8	105.0	116.9	125.1	121.3
East North Central.....	111.5	104.2	104.9	108.3	114.9	111.9	104.0	107.2	119.6	133.1	130.1
West North Central.....	114.5	104.1	104.9	107.4	113.0	113.4	113.1	115.8	131.0	146.4	136.5
South Atlantic.....	103.8	102.6	103.1	106.1	103.8	92.2	89.0	96.2	123.8	131.7	120.3
East South Central.....	103.8	103.4	103.9	106.5	101.8	91.9	91.2	95.7	125.4	129.9	122.2
West South Central.....	107.9	103.2	103.7	106.5	103.7	93.8	97.9	105.2	137.9	147.4	140.2
Mountain.....	119.5	104.2	104.3	107.8	115.1	114.5	116.7	131.2	145.0	173.9	174.8
Pacific.....	126.6	104.5	105.4	108.9	117.5	124.2	121.5	135.2	150.6	175.2	172.7
NEW ENGLAND:											
Maine.....	111.4	103.8	104.4	108.1	113.7	111.9	105.2	104.7	117.8	125.9	120.8
New Hampshire.....	110.9	102.4	102.1	112.7	115.9	123.1	102.2	99.0	112.8	126.1	119.3
Vermont.....	113.3	102.9	101.9	113.7	122.2	119.8	103.3	106.8	121.2	120.5	123.2
Massachusetts.....	111.6	104.0	103.8	115.3	122.1	113.4	104.3	102.1	116.1	120.2	115.0
Rhode Island.....	113.2	99.2	95.3	118.8	123.3	121.8	108.7	101.3	114.8	124.5	128.8
Connecticut.....	110.7	102.8	103.9	109.6	120.3	118.8	100.6	100.2	114.5	125.5	116.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	112.3	104.0	104.8	108.7	120.4	115.4	103.2	107.5	118.1	127.0	121.0
New Jersey.....	114.6	104.6	104.0	110.3	124.2	120.7	107.6	108.5	121.7	132.5	124.4
Pennsylvania.....	108.6	102.5	104.5	108.8	113.2	111.7	99.6	102.2	112.8	122.0	121.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	103.5	105.1	104.5	108.5	113.8	110.3	99.4	103.7	115.0	126.8	123.6
Indiana.....	108.7	102.9	105.8	107.7	112.4	106.0	99.3	101.9	114.2	127.0	130.0
Illinois.....	111.0	103.7	104.9	107.7	112.2	107.4	102.9	108.9	122.9	139.1	132.5
Michigan.....	113.7	105.2	105.6	109.6	119.9	115.5	104.8	108.3	119.7	135.2	138.2
Wisconsin.....	115.7	104.2	104.0	108.0	118.2	123.0	115.2	114.8	129.3	142.0	129.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	118.2	103.4	105.3	106.7	116.3	125.2	123.7	120.1	135.0	153.9	131.5
Iowa.....	113.6	104.1	104.9	107.5	113.6	111.5	112.1	112.3	131.2	146.5	131.4
Missouri.....	110.3	103.0	105.1	107.1	110.2	107.2	102.3	105.4	120.5	135.2	136.3
North Dakota.....	118.4	104.5	103.7	106.2	111.2	118.5	123.1	133.9	167.0	158.2	143.1
South Dakota.....	119.3	104.6	104.8	107.7	116.3	118.0	124.9	131.7	145.1	153.6	141.0
Nebraska.....	116.0	106.4	106.1	108.8	113.1	112.2	113.8	121.8	135.5	157.4	141.5
Kansas.....	112.6	104.2	104.0	107.9	111.7	107.8	107.6	111.5	126.6	145.4	142.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Delaware.....	111.1	104.1	99.2	114.1	117.1	112.0	100.4	100.6	122.9	135.8	136.6
Maryland.....	109.7	103.5	104.1	109.9	117.7	111.6	101.2	99.1	118.9	130.2	132.5
Virginia.....	104.4	101.2	103.4	107.9	107.4	99.0	91.1	97.2	118.7	123.2	118.0
West Virginia.....	103.8	104.0	105.5	108.3	113.5	111.2	95.7	101.8	117.3	126.2	127.8
North Carolina.....	102.8	103.3	103.4	105.6	103.8	91.1	89.5	96.5	119.1	126.7	114.3
South Carolina.....	109.8	103.0	101.7	104.0	95.6	85.0	84.5	85.1	129.9	135.4	119.3
Georgia.....	102.2	102.0	102.8	105.8	100.2	88.1	86.7	93.4	130.3	140.9	119.8
Florida.....	106.5	102.9	103.8	105.3	103.6	93.1	87.3	96.4	132.2	150.9	149.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	107.6	104.1	104.9	107.0	107.8	100.2	99.2	104.6	122.1	128.7	125.1
Tennessee.....	104.7	103.9	104.9	107.4	105.3	94.3	93.0	96.9	120.5	126.4	121.8
Alabama.....	100.9	102.3	103.2	105.5	98.2	86.9	85.1	85.4	132.7	129.4	114.7
Mississippi.....	102.3	103.7	102.9	106.4	99.7	87.2	87.5	96.1	126.7	136.2	127.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas.....	108.4	102.3	103.9	105.2	101.2	95.0	93.9	100.6	142.4	147.5	136.3
Louisiana.....	103.7	101.4	103.8	104.5	98.9	90.6	89.3	102.6	129.9	137.4	130.0
Oklahoma.....	111.3	103.3	103.0	108.4	109.7	106.9	102.7	111.6	141.2	164.7	164.5
Texas.....	108.5	104.2	104.0	107.0	104.2	100.3	100.3	105.7	136.9	143.4	140.6
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana.....	126.9	102.2	103.7	109.3	116.6	109.6	131.0	150.5	159.6	187.9	192.7
Idaho.....	120.1	105.3	106.7	108.3	116.6	118.0	115.3	123.4	148.3	185.1	169.3
Wyoming.....	126.7	105.4	98.1	111.5	123.2	124.7	126.5	150.0	157.4	199.6	184.7
Colorado.....	117.9	104.4	103.5	107.9	118.5	111.6	109.3	128.6	136.5	169.9	174.9
New Mexico.....	114.6	103.7	102.5	108.5	108.6	108.7	105.1	115.9	138.5	165.3	162.2
Arizona.....	113.6	105.9	103.8	106.5	114.0	123.0	113.2	127.6	155.0	172.0	163.3
Utah.....	119.7	104.1	103.9	103.9	110.8	114.5	109.2	109.0	124.8	139.6	144.5
Nevada.....	149.4	105.7	104.4	112.6	118.7	160.6	177.9	181.5	192.6	230.9	181.3
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	121.8	106.1	105.0	108.0	114.1	125.3	115.0	121.1	140.5	170.6	175.2
Oregon.....	122.8	105.0	107.5	107.8	115.7	122.9	117.1	125.0	138.0	168.5	172.9
California.....	131.1	104.1	104.7	110.1	120.7	124.2	126.5	146.8	161.3	180.8	172.1

From the figures in Table 28 it is possible to study the effects of local conditions of one kind or another on the sex distribution of the farm population. The increase in the sex ratio in the age groups 15 to 19 years and 20 to 24 years is evident, to a greater or less extent, in practically all States except the 10 so-called cotton States, where there is a marked decline at this point in the sex ratio in the total population also. Even in many of these States there is an increase in the sex ratios in the farm population between the age groups 10 to 14 years and 15 to 19 years.

The decline in the sex ratio for the age group 25 to 34 is also evident in a great majority of States. The excess of males in the farm population in the older age groups appears particularly in the States of the Middle West and of the far West and is not so marked in New England or the South.

## VI

FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION, BY RACE,  
NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE

The population of the United States is of very diverse origin and the racial composition of the farm population in many States is quite different from that of the urban population. It is important, therefore, to compare the farm, village, and urban populations with respect to their racial composition. Table 29, which shows the three classes of population by race, and the white population by nativity and parentage, provides the basis for such a study of the population of the country as a whole.

TABLE 29.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 84]

RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
					Total	Farm	Village	Urban
Total.....	105,710,620	31,614,269	20,047,377	54,048,974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	94,820,915	26,313,654	18,128,031	50,379,230	89.7	83.2	90.4	93.2
Negro.....	10,403,131	5,112,253	1,803,695	3,547,183	9.9	16.2	0.0	6.6
Indian.....	244,437	142,714	86,593	15,130	0.2	0.5	0.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Chinese.....	61,639	4,287	7,618	49,834	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1
Japanese.....	111,010	39,504	19,881	51,625	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other races <sup>2</sup> .....	9,488	1,857	1,659	5,972	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Native white.....	81,103,161	24,842,614	16,205,684	40,059,863	76.7	78.6	80.8	74.1
Native parentage.....	63,421,967	21,045,836	12,953,707	24,417,414	55.3	66.6	64.6	45.2
Foreign parentage.....	15,694,539	2,326,166	2,107,206	11,261,167	14.8	7.4	10.6	20.8
Mixed parentage.....	6,991,685	1,470,612	1,139,771	4,381,282	6.6	4.7	6.7	8.1
Foreign-born white.....	13,712,754	1,471,040	1,922,347	10,319,367	13.0	4.7	9.6	16.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> Filipinos, Hindus, Koreans, Hawaiians, Malays, Siamese, Samoans, and Maoris.

There are two points on which the farm population differs radically from the urban population. In the first place, foreign-born whites formed only 4.7 per cent of the farm population in 1920, as compared with 19.1 per cent of the urban population. In the second place, Negroes formed 16.2 per cent of the farm population, as compared with 6.6 per cent of the urban population.

The native whites formed 78.6 per cent of the farm population, as compared with 74.1 per cent of the urban, the Negroes cutting into their territory in the farm population almost as seriously as the foreign-born whites in the urban population. The percentage of

native whites of native parentage in the urban population, however, was only 45.2, as compared with 66.6 in the farm population, the percentages of native whites of both foreign and mixed parentage being exceptionally high in the urban population.

Native whites of foreign parentage formed 7.4 per cent of the farm population, as compared with 20.8 per cent of the urban, while those of mixed parentage formed 4.7 per cent of the farm population and 8.1 per cent of the urban population. One would expect, of course, that the high percentage of foreign-born whites in the urban population would be accompanied by high percentages of native whites of foreign and mixed parentage. As a matter of fact, the relative difference between the farm population and the urban population in respect to the foreign parentage groups is less than the difference in respect to the foreign born, the number of foreign-born persons per 1,000 of the urban population being 4.06 times as great as the number of foreign-born persons per 1,000 in the farm population, while the number of native white persons of foreign or mixed parentage in the urban population was only 2.39 times as great as the number of such persons per 1,000 in the farm population. This would indicate that the excess of foreign-born persons in the urban population was largely made up of men and women without families, such as many of the very recent immigrants would be, while the foreign born in the farm population represent to a much greater extent persons who have families or who have raised families.

Since conditions with respect to the race and nativity of the population are radically different in different sections of the country, it will be profitable to introduce here the figures showing the distribution of the population by race, nativity, and parentage, in the North, South, and West, which are presented in Table 30.

In the North the foreign-born whites represent 8.2 per cent of the farm population, as against 22.3 per cent of the urban population; in the West, 12.4 per cent of the farm population and 18.5 per cent of the urban population; and in the South, 1 per cent of the farm population and 5.3 per cent of the urban population. In all three sections, therefore, the percentage foreign born in the urban population is much higher than in the farm population, though in the South the percentage foreign born, even in the urban population, is not very large.

In the South, Negroes formed 30 per cent of the farm population and 24.2 per cent of the urban population. In the farm population of the North and the West Negroes formed only a fraction of 1 per cent, and in the urban population of the North and the West only 3.1 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. The percentage of

Negro population for the United States as a whole, then, represents in effect the Negro population of the South set over against the white population of the whole country and must be so interpreted. In the South itself the difference between the percentage Negro in the farm population and in the urban population is relatively small, and the percentage in the village population (23.1) is even less than that shown for the urban population.

TABLE 30.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION, BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY SECTIONS: 1920

SECTION, AND RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
					Total	Farm	Village	Ur- ban
<b>The North, total</b> .....	<b>63,681,845</b>	<b>12,803,595</b>	<b>10,930,563</b>	<b>40,147,557</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White.....	62,122,168	12,612,661	10,740,590	38,868,917	97.0	99.3	98.3	96.8
Negro.....	1,472,309	63,933	160,132	1,248,274	2.3	0.5	1.5	3.1
Indian.....	60,613	20,808	23,659	5,086	0.1	0.2	0.3	( <sup>1</sup> )
Chinese.....	19,135	40	613	18,577	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Japanese.....	5,755	404	527	4,824	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other races.....	1,805	19	137	1,709	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Native white.....	50,743,699	11,476,325	9,368,008	20,898,868	79.7	91.1	85.7	74.5
Native parentage.....	31,700,070	8,508,773	6,833,909	16,359,397	49.8	67.5	62.5	40.7
Foreign parentage.....	13,474,109	1,833,616	1,681,195	9,959,288	21.2	14.6	15.4	24.8
Mixed parentage.....	5,569,511	1,136,436	852,902	3,580,173	8.7	9.0	7.8	8.9
Foreign-born white.....	11,378,469	1,035,836	1,372,684	8,970,049	17.9	8.2	12.6	22.3
<b>The South, total</b> .....	<b>33,125,803</b>	<b>16,827,834</b>	<b>7,033,843</b>	<b>9,259,127</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White.....	24,132,214	11,730,848	5,392,629	7,008,746	72.9	69.7	76.6	75.7
Negro.....	8,912,231	5,044,489	1,626,919	2,240,823	26.9	30.0	23.1	24.2
Indian.....	75,914	52,086	18,260	5,568	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Chinese.....	3,900	80	709	3,111	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Japanese.....	973	314	143	516	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Other races.....	571	17	191	363	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Native white.....	23,285,022	11,565,423	5,200,818	6,518,781	70.3	68.7	73.9	70.4
Native parentage.....	21,831,983	11,224,494	4,943,632	5,663,857	65.9	66.7	70.2	61.2
Foreign parentage.....	884,926	200,150	153,134	531,642	2.7	1.2	2.2	5.7
Mixed parentage.....	568,113	140,779	104,052	323,282	1.7	0.8	1.5	3.5
Foreign-born white.....	847,192	165,425	191,802	489,965	2.6	1.0	2.7	5.3
<b>The West, total</b> .....	<b>3,902,872</b>	<b>2,182,540</b>	<b>2,077,973</b>	<b>4,642,460</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White.....	3,566,533	2,070,145	1,994,821	4,501,597	96.2	94.9	96.0	97.0
Negro.....	78,591	3,861	16,644	58,086	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.3
Indian.....	107,910	63,760	39,674	4,476	1.2	2.9	1.9	0.1
Chinese.....	38,604	4,167	6,291	28,146	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Japanese.....	104,282	38,786	19,211	46,285	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.0
Other races.....	7,052	1,821	1,331	3,900	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Native white.....	7,070,440	1,800,366	1,686,860	3,642,214	79.5	82.5	78.8	78.5
Native parentage.....	4,889,895	1,314,569	1,181,160	2,304,160	54.9	60.2	56.8	51.6
Foreign parentage.....	1,835,504	292,400	272,877	770,227	15.0	13.4	13.1	16.6
Mixed parentage.....	854,041	193,397	182,817	477,827	9.6	8.9	8.8	10.3
Foreign-born white.....	1,487,093	269,779	357,961	869,353	16.7	12.4	17.2	18.5

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Not only in the United States, but in each of the three sections, the number of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage considerably exceeds the number of foreign-born whites in all classes of the population.

The Indians form an unimportant part of the population, even in that section of the country where their numbers are the greatest. They are shown separately, however, in many tables in order to leave definite figures for the Negroes and for the Chinese and Japanese, those colored races which do have a definite significance as a part of the farm or of the urban population. The Chinese and Japanese are found for the most part in the West, especially in the States on the Pacific coast, where the number of Japanese, in particular, in the farm population, is considerable.

The village population occupies in most respects a position somewhere between the farm population and the urban population. In the South, however, it shows a smaller percentage of Negroes than either the farm or the urban population, and a higher percentage both of native whites and of native whites of native parentage; and in the West it shows a smaller percentage than even the farm population of native whites of foreign and mixed parentage, in spite of the fact that its percentage of foreign-born is almost equal to that shown for the urban population.

The distribution of population of the North, South, and West by race, nativity, and parentage is shown graphically in Figure 15. The widths of the several bars indicate the relative numerical importance of the farm, village, and urban populations, respectively, in the several divisions, while the shaded subdivisions indicate the relative importance of the different racial elements. Incidentally, the area of any one shaded section bears the same ratio to the area of any other section that the numbers in the two population groups represented bear to one another.

The outstanding features of this diagram are as follows: First, the concentration of the colored population in the South, where it forms a somewhat larger percentage of the farm population than of the village or the urban population. Second, the concentration of the foreign-born white population in the cities of the North, with much smaller percentages in the village and farm population of the North and with fairly large percentages in the several population classes in the West. Third, the rather close correspondence between the white population of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born white population in the same class, with the numbers of the former always considerably the larger. Fourth, the dominance of the foreign stock (foreign born plus foreign or mixed parentage) in the urban population of the North, which group exceeds in size the total native white farm population of native parentage in the whole United States.

Table 31 shows the distribution of the several race and nativity groups which have already been discussed among the three classes of population, that is, the farm, village, and urban population. This

table is supplementary to Tables 29 and 30, which show the distribution of the farm, village, and urban population, respectively, by race, nativity, and parentage.

TABLE 31.—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION REPRESENTED BY FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION, BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY SECTIONS: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 84]

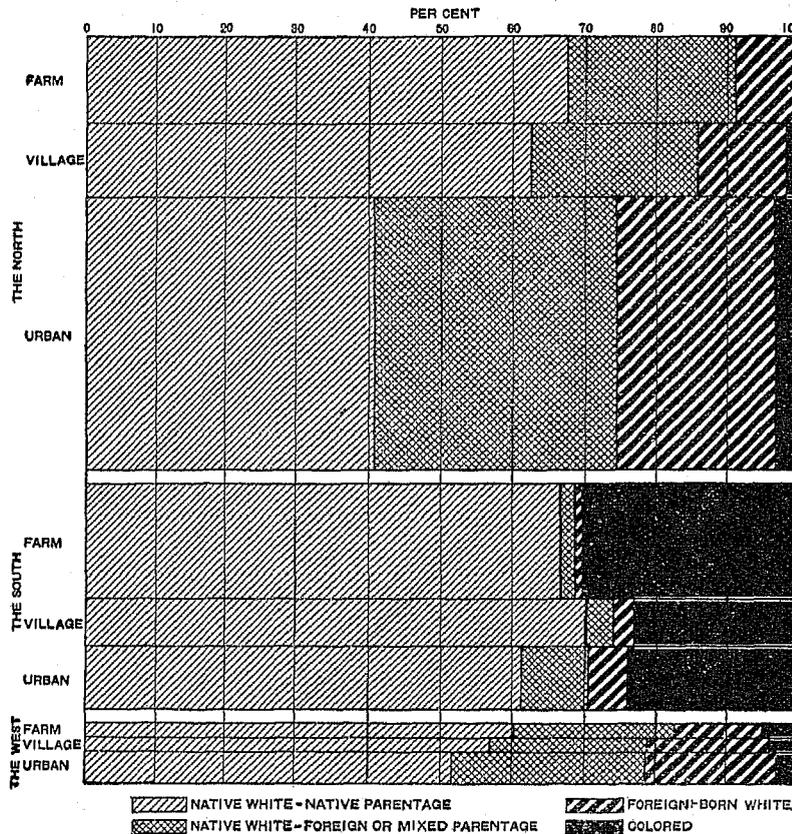
SECTION AND CLASS	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Other races	NATIVE WHITE				Foreign-born white
								Total	Native parentage	Foreign parentage	Mixed parentage	
United States, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population.....	29.9	27.8	48.9	58.4	7.0	35.6	19.6	30.6	36.0	14.8	21.0	10.7
Village population.....	19.0	19.1	17.2	35.4	12.2	17.9	17.5	20.0	22.2	13.4	16.3	14.0
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	51.1	53.1	33.9	6.2	80.8	46.5	62.9	49.4	41.8	71.8	62.7	75.3
The North, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population.....	19.8	20.1	4.3	44.3	0.2	7.0	1.0	22.6	26.8	13.6	20.4	9.1
Village population.....	17.2	17.3	10.9	47.3	2.7	9.2	7.3	18.5	21.6	12.5	15.3	12.1
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	63.0	62.6	84.8	8.4	97.1	83.8	91.6	58.9	51.6	73.9	64.3	78.8
The South, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population.....	50.8	48.6	56.6	68.6	2.1	32.3	3.0	49.7	51.4	22.6	24.8	19.5
Village population.....	21.2	22.3	18.3	24.1	18.2	14.7	33.5	22.3	22.6	17.3	18.3	22.6
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	28.0	29.0	25.1	7.3	79.8	53.0	63.6	28.0	25.9	60.1	56.9	57.8
The West, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farm population.....	24.5	24.2	4.9	59.1	10.8	37.2	25.8	25.4	26.9	21.0	22.6	18.1
Village population.....	23.3	23.3	21.2	35.8	16.3	18.4	18.9	23.1	24.2	20.4	21.4	24.1
Urban population (excluding urban-farm).....	52.1	52.5	73.9	4.1	72.9	44.4	55.3	51.4	49.0	57.7	55.9	57.8

The figures in this table simply bring out in another way the main features of the racial distribution of the population which have already been commented on. In the United States as a whole, 36 per cent of the native white population of native parentage was found in the ranks of the farm population, as compared with 10.7 per cent of the foreign-born white population, and 14.8 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively, of the native white population of foreign and of mixed parentage.

In the North the farm population included 26.8 per cent of the native white population of native parentage; in the South, 51.4 per cent; and in the West, 26.9 per cent. In each of these three sections the percentage of this group which was on farms was decidedly higher than the percentage of any one of the other three classes of white population. The foreign-born whites showed uniformly, both in the United States and in each section, the smallest percentage of farm population. The village population represented uniformly in all three sections a smaller percentage of the native whites of foreign

parentage and of mixed parentage than did the farm population, though in every case its percentage of the foreign-born whites was decidedly larger than that of the farm population. This would indicate that in the villages and other nonfarming rural areas, as well as in the cities, the foreign white stock was more largely of recent arrival than on the farms.

FIG. 15.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE: 1920



Of the total number of Negroes in the United States, 48.9 per cent were included in the farm population and 33.9 per cent, in the urban population. In the North 4.3 per cent of the Negroes were on the farms and 84.8 per cent in the cities. In the South 56.6 per cent were on the farms, and in the West a much smaller percentage again, namely, 4.9 per cent. Of the Japanese in the West, where alone this race is important, 37.2 per cent were on farms, and in the same section 10.8 per cent of the Chinese were on farms.

Table 32 gives, by divisions and States, the per cent distribution of the farm population, by race, nativity, and parentage.

TABLE 32.—FARM POPULATION—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IN EACH RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE GROUP, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

[Percentages based on figures in Table 84]

DIVISION AND STATE	White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese, Japa- nese, and other races	NATIVE WHITE				For- eign- born white
					Total	Native parent- age	For- eign parent- age	Mixed parent- age	
United States.....	83.2	16.2	0.5	0.1	78.6	66.6	7.4	4.7	4.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:									
New England.....	99.7	0.3	(1)	(1)	87.3	69.7	12.2	8.3	12.4
Middle Atlantic.....	96.2	0.7	0.1	(1)	92.5	77.6	0.5	5.3	6.7
East North Central.....	99.4	0.4	0.1	(1)	92.3	70.4	13.3	8.0	7.1
West North Central.....	99.1	0.5	0.4	(1)	89.8	61.1	17.8	10.8	9.3
South Atlantic.....	83.4	36.4	0.2	(1)	63.1	62.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
East South Central.....	70.7	29.2	(1)	(1)	70.6	70.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
West South Central.....	70.5	22.8	0.8	(1)	73.8	68.6	3.2	2.0	2.7
Mountain.....	95.3	0.1	4.2	0.3	85.0	65.7	11.6	8.6	9.4
Pacific.....	94.3	0.2	1.4	4.0	78.6	53.9	15.4	9.2	15.8
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	99.9	0.1	(1)	(1)	92.8	78.7	5.3	8.8	7.2
New Hampshire.....	99.9	0.1	(1)	(1)	90.0	73.3	8.2	8.5	9.9
Vermont.....	99.9	0.1	(1)	(1)	89.9	72.6	7.9	9.4	0.9
Massachusetts.....	99.5	0.5	(1)	(1)	80.7	51.8	20.7	8.2	18.8
Rhode Island.....	95.6	1.4	(1)	(1)	84.2	60.7	17.4	6.1	14.4
Connecticut.....	99.3	0.6	(1)	(1)	78.6	48.2	23.9	6.5	20.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	99.5	0.3	0.2	(1)	90.6	70.2	12.6	7.8	8.9
New Jersey.....	96.3	3.7	(1)	(1)	82.8	62.0	15.8	5.0	13.5
Pennsylvania.....	99.4	0.6	(1)	(1)	95.5	80.3	6.0	3.2	3.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	99.2	0.8	(1)	(1)	95.8	84.0	6.7	5.1	3.3
Indiana.....	99.6	0.4	(1)	(1)	97.8	89.3	4.6	3.9	1.8
Illinois.....	99.4	0.6	(1)	(1)	94.5	76.4	11.2	7.9	5.0
Michigan.....	99.5	0.3	0.2	(1)	86.3	54.8	18.8	12.7	13.2
Wisconsin.....	99.6	(1)	0.4	(1)	85.5	43.2	27.5	14.7	14.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	99.7	(1)	0.2	(1)	82.4	34.4	31.5	10.5	17.4
Iowa.....	99.9	0.1	(1)	(1)	92.0	63.2	16.9	11.9	8.0
Missouri.....	98.3	1.7	(1)	(1)	96.7	88.8	4.0	3.9	1.7
North Dakota.....	93.8	(1)	1.2	(1)	77.3	28.2	34.7	14.9	21.0
South Dakota.....	97.1	0.1	2.8	(1)	84.0	44.8	24.8	14.5	13.0
Nebraska.....	99.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	90.0	57.2	20.1	12.7	9.6
Kansas.....	99.1	0.7	0.1	(1)	93.8	74.2	11.1	8.5	5.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	82.5	17.5	(1)	(1)	80.3	76.1	2.7	1.5	2.2
Maryland.....	77.4	22.6	(1)	(1)	75.9	71.3	2.4	1.7	1.6
Dist. of Columbia.....	75.6	24.4	(1)	(1)	69.6	57.7	8.2	3.7	6.0
Virginia.....	70.9	29.0	0.1	(1)	70.5	69.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Virginia.....	99.2	0.8	(1)	(1)	98.3	97.5	0.6	0.7	0.3
North Carolina.....	68.2	31.2	0.7	(1)	68.1	68.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Carolina.....	40.4	59.6	(1)	(1)	40.4	40.3	(1)	0.1	(1)
Georgia.....	55.1	44.9	(1)	(1)	55.0	54.9	(1)	0.1	(1)
Florida.....	68.6	31.3	(1)	(1)	67.0	64.6	1.2	1.2	1.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	94.4	5.6	(1)	(1)	94.2	93.1	0.5	0.5	0.2
Tennessee.....	84.0	16.0	(1)	(1)	83.9	83.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Alabama.....	61.4	38.6	(1)	(1)	61.2	60.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mississippi.....	43.1	56.9	0.1	(1)	42.9	42.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	70.9	29.1	(1)	(1)	70.4	69.1	0.6	0.7	0.4
Louisiana.....	54.0	46.0	(1)	(1)	53.2	51.6	1.1	0.5	0.7
Oklahoma.....	88.6	7.7	3.7	(1)	87.2	82.9	2.3	2.1	1.3
Texas.....	81.6	18.3	(1)	(1)	76.6	67.9	5.5	3.2	5.0
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	96.8	0.1	3.1	0.1	81.8	53.1	17.6	11.1	14.9
Idaho.....	98.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	91.1	69.6	11.3	10.3	7.3
Wyoming.....	98.7	0.2	1.0	0.2	90.3	70.7	10.8	8.9	8.3
Colorado.....	99.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	90.0	70.7	12.4	6.9	9.2
New Mexico.....	92.3	0.2	7.5	(1)	83.0	33.5	2.9	2.7	3.3
Arizona.....	72.7	0.4	26.5	0.3	67.6	46.6	6.3	4.7	15.1
Utah.....	98.3	(1)	1.0	0.6	91.5	62.9	14.6	14.1	6.8
Nevada.....	87.9	0.1	11.5	0.5	70.7	45.8	15.2	9.7	17.2
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	97.2	0.1	1.5	1.1	81.7	54.9	16.6	10.2	15.6
Oregon.....	98.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	83.3	68.1	11.1	9.1	9.9
California.....	91.2	0.3	1.4	7.0	72.8	47.5	16.6	8.7	18.4

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

On the basis of Table 32 it is possible to analyze in considerable detail the geographic distribution of the different racial elements of the farm population. The Negroes form an important element in the farm population in all of the States classified as Southern States except West Virginia, Kentucky, and Oklahoma. West Virginia probably ought not to be counted as a Southern State, in any case, having its present classification presumably for traditional reasons rather than on account of any characteristics in common with the real South, while Kentucky and Oklahoma are border States, partly southern in their characteristics and partly northern. The maximum percentage is shown for South Carolina, where 59.6 per cent of the farm population in 1920 was Negro, followed closely by Mississippi, with 56.9 per cent; Louisiana, with 46 per cent; Georgia, with 44.9 per cent; and Alabama, with 38.6 per cent. In no other State was as much as one-third of the farm population Negro.

Of the States outside the South, New Jersey, Missouri, and Rhode Island, with 3.7, 1.7, and 1.4 per cent, respectively, were the only States to show any appreciable numbers of Negroes in the farm population.

In the farm population of California there were 31,471 Japanese, forming 6.1 per cent of the total farm population of the State and 43.7 per cent of the whole number of Japanese in the State. In Washington there were 3,079 Japanese in the farm population, forming 1.1 per cent of the total farm population and 17.7 per cent of the whole number of Japanese in the State. In no other State did the Japanese, or the Japanese and the Chinese together, form as much as 1 per cent of the total farm population. The numbers of Japanese in the farm population of other States, including all States in which there were as many as 100, were as follows: Colorado, 1,327; Oregon, 966; Utah, 753; Idaho, 622; Nebraska, 321; Arizona, 267; Texas, 206; and Montana, 127.

The number of Chinese in the farm population was negligible except in the State of California, where it amounted to 3,617. There were 177 Chinese in the farm population of Oregon, and 117 in Washington, no other State reporting as many as 100.

The Chinese in the farm population of the United States were more than nine-tenths adult males, while the Japanese were less than two-thirds males. In the Japanese farm population were included 12,609 children under 15 years of age, who formed 31.9 per cent of the total number.

There are three more or less distinct groups of States in which the foreign-born whites represent a relatively high percentage of the farm population. The first group comprises Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey, with percentages of foreign-born whites

in the farm population ranging from 13.5 to 20.8 per cent. In these States the foreign-born farm families are made up largely of relatively recent immigrants engaged either in raising truck crops in the vicinity of the cities or in other intensive kinds of farming such as the raising of onions in the Connecticut Valley.

The second group comprises a number of States mainly in the Middle West, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. These States were rather largely settled by immigrants from Germany and from the Scandinavian Peninsula and some of the same States have in recent years received many farm settlers from Poland, Austria, Russia, and Finland, in addition to considerable numbers who have come across the border from Canada.

The third group of States comprises California, Washington, Nevada, and Arizona. In the two Pacific Coast States the foreign-born white population represents a great variety of countries of origin, including a considerable percentage from Germany and Scandinavia. In California there are large colonies of Italians and Portuguese, more than 80 per cent of all the Portuguese farm operators in the United States in 1920 being reported from California and nearly 25 per cent of the Italian farm operators. A large percentage of the foreign-born farm population in Arizona and Nevada is made up of farm laborers of Mexican origin.

The foreign-born white farm population was not tabulated by country of birth, so that it is not possible to give exact figures for this classification. The foreign-born white farm operators, however, were classified by country of birth and it is probable that the distribution of the farm population was approximately the same as the distribution of the farm operators. An interesting summary of this distribution, with columns showing the estimated distribution of farm population by country of birth, is presented in Table 33. This table shows also the total foreign-born white population in 1920 and in 1890, with the per cent of increase between these years, which will serve as a rough index of the countries which contributed the so-called old immigration and those from which the so-called new immigration has come.

The total number of foreign-born white farm operators in the United States in 1920 was 581,068 and the total foreign-born white farm population was 1,471,040, or slightly more than two and one-half times the number of farm operators. The small average number of the foreign-born farm population per foreign-born farm operator has already been explained by reference to the fact that the children of the foreign born, in most cases, have to be classified as native and hence go to swell the numbers of another nativity group—the

native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. Occasionally the immigrant brings with him his wife and a family of children, but much more frequently he comes to this country as a young man and his children are born in the United States. Hence, in this classification, we have a family divided against itself.

TABLE 33.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, 1920 AND 1890, AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARM OPERATORS AND FARM POPULATION, 1920, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION			FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARM OPERATORS: 1920		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARM POPULATION: 1920	
	1920	1890	Per cent of increase <sup>1</sup>	Number	Per cent distribution	Number <sup>2</sup>	Per cent of foreign-born white population
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	13,712,764	9,121,867	50.3	691,068	100.0	1,471,040	10.7
England.....	812,828	909,092	-10.6	26,614	4.0	67,376	8.3
Scotland.....	254,567	242,231	5.1	7,605	1.3	19,263	7.0
Wales.....	67,066	100,079	-33.0	2,472	0.4	6,268	9.3
Ireland.....	1,037,233	1,871,609	-44.6	16,562	2.9	41,929	4.0
Norway.....	363,362	322,665	12.8	51,500	8.0	130,629	35.9
Sweden.....	625,550	478,041	30.9	60,461	10.4	153,064	24.5
Denmark.....	189,154	132,543	42.7	25,505	4.4	64,721	34.2
Netherlands (Holland).....	131,766	81,828	61.0	16,859	2.7	39,465	30.0
Switzerland.....	118,659	104,069	14.0	13,051	2.2	33,040	27.8
France.....	152,890	113,174	35.1	6,119	1.1	16,401	10.1
Germany.....	1,086,102	2,784,894	-39.6	140,007	24.2	356,114	21.1
Poland.....	1,139,971	147,440	673.2	17,352	3.0	43,929	3.9
Austria.....	575,625	241,377	138.5	30,172	5.2	76,384	13.3
Hungary.....	397,282	62,435	536.3	7,122	1.2	18,030	4.5
Russia <sup>4</sup> .....	1,400,489	182,644	748.3	32,388	5.6	81,904	5.9
Finland <sup>4</sup> .....	149,824			14,688	2.6	37,944	25.3
Rumania.....	102,823			693	0.1	1,764	1.7
Greece.....	175,972			1,887	0.225.5	840	0.1
Italy.....	1,610,109	182,580	781.9	18,267	3.1	46,245	2.9
Portugal.....	67,453	15,990	321.7	4,254	0.7	10,769	16.0
Mexico.....	478,383	77,653	514.5	12,142	2.1	30,739	6.4
Canada.....	1,117,876	975,496	14.0	48,668	8.4	123,209	11.0

<sup>1</sup> A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

<sup>2</sup> Distribution by country of birth is estimated on the basis of the distribution of farm operators.

<sup>3</sup> Includes persons born in countries other than those listed.

<sup>4</sup> In 1900, the first year for which separate figures are available, the number of persons reporting Russia as country of birth was 423,726, and the number reporting Finland was 62,641.

<sup>5</sup> Total foreign-born population; figures for foreign-born whites not available.

Two significant groups of countries can be separated on the basis of the figures in Table 33. First, those countries from which the so-called "older" immigration came are indicated by a low percentage of increase or by actual decrease in the foreign-born white population between 1890 and 1920; and, second, those countries from which the immigrants have settled most extensively on farms are those for which the farm population represents a high percentage of the total population, as shown in the last column of the table. The general agreement of these two groups bears out the statement

which is frequently made, to the effect that the older immigrants went more generally to the farms than the newer immigrants have done.

Of the total foreign-born white population in the United States reporting Norway as country of birth, 35.9 per cent (the highest percentage for any country) were included in the farm population, and the number of persons in the United States in 1920 who were born in Norway represents only 12.8 per cent more than the number in 1890. Among the next six countries of birth, in order of relative importance of farm population in total foreign born in the United States, namely, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, and Germany, only two, the Netherlands and Finland, show an increase of as much as 50 per cent in the general population figures between 1890 and 1920. On the other hand, Italy, Poland, Hungary, and Greece, with enormous increases in the number of their contributions to the foreign-born population of the United States between 1890 and 1920, show very small percentages in the 1920 farm population.

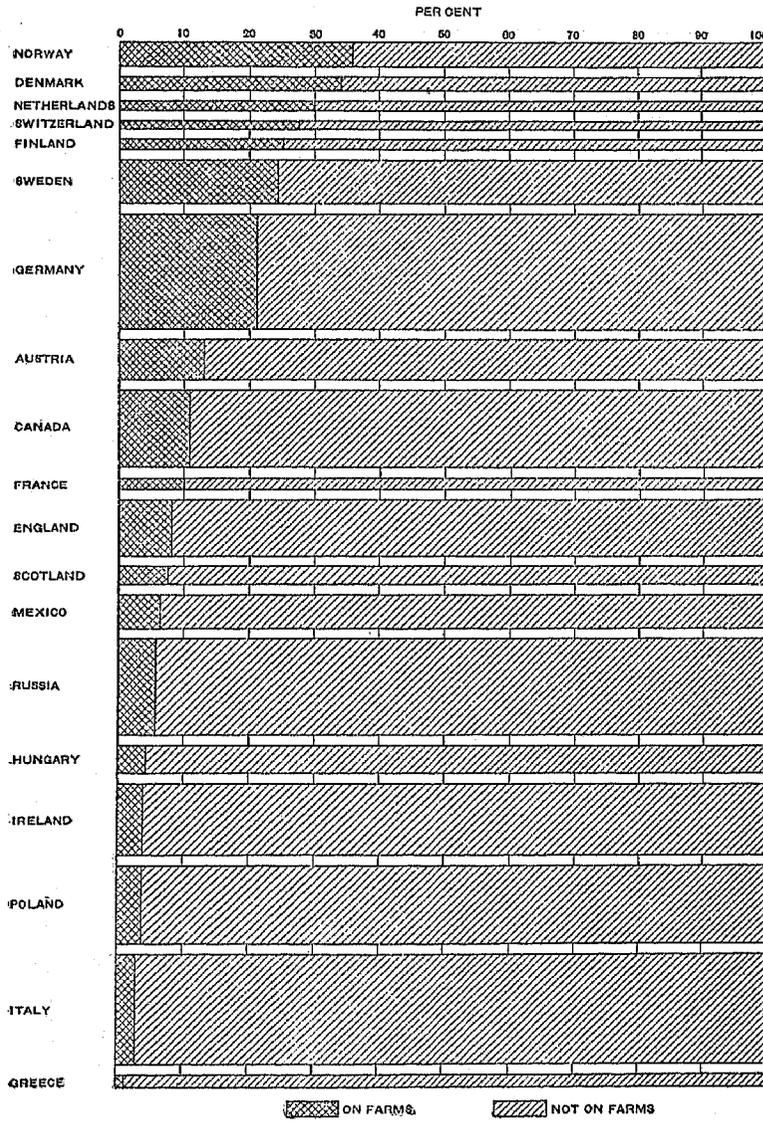
Ireland is almost in a class by itself, showing a very small percentage of farm population, though it was one of the heaviest contributors to the early immigration to this country.

Figure 16 shows in graphic form the extent to which the foreign-born white population from a number of the more important countries of origin has settled on the farms of the United States. The depth of the several bars represents the relative importance of the total foreign-born population coming from the various countries, and the shaded sections of the bar indicate the percentage on farms and the percentage not on farms, respectively.

Table 34 shows the foreign-born white farm operators,<sup>1</sup> classified according to country of birth, by divisions and States. This table will indicate approximately the distribution, by country of birth, of the foreign-born farm population in any State, or, conversely, it will show in what States are mainly to be found the foreign-born farm population coming from any particular foreign country.

<sup>1</sup> The foreign-born white farm population, as already stated in the text, was not tabulated by country of birth; nor was it deemed advisable to compute the estimated distribution by States, as was done for the United States as a whole in Table 33. For while the distribution of the foreign-born white farm population, by country of birth, corresponds in general with the distribution of the farm operators, it seemed that the estimates would be subject to an undesirable margin of error if they were made for the small numbers of foreign born shown for many of the States.

FIG. 16.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, WITH PERCENTAGE ON FARMS: 1920



## FARM POPULATION

TABLE 34.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARM OPERATORS BY

DIVISION AND STATE	Total	Eng-land	Scot-land	Wales	Ire-land	Nor-way	Swe-den	Den-mark	Neth-er-lands (Hol-land)	Swit-zer-land	France
1 United States..	681,088	26,614	7,605	2,472	16,562	51,599	60,461	25,565	15,589	13,051	6,119
2 GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:											
3 New England.....	28,265	1,786	594	49	1,924	178	1,784	333	98	206	313
4 Middle Atlantic.....	46,910	4,061	797	384	3,522	354	2,065	689	1,320	811	806
5 E. North Central.....	144,775	5,856	1,257	487	2,973	10,048	11,928	4,538	5,874	3,384	1,332
6 W. North Central.....	206,228	5,100	1,580	650	3,895	33,543	32,180	12,532	6,027	2,810	1,050
7 South Atlantic.....	7,373	952	234	44	331	104	301	169	156	195	131
8 E. South Central.....	3,506	267	64	10	158	47	229	72	46	297	97
9 W. South Central.....	39,937	980	463	50	399	312	1,123	578	171	713	609
10 Mountain.....	40,984	3,718	1,299	404	1,366	3,529	4,388	3,162	908	1,175	495
11 Pacific.....	63,095	3,894	1,317	328	2,029	3,484	6,433	3,442	989	3,460	1,286
12 NEW ENGLAND:											
13 Maine.....	4,384	188	68	9	96	28	284	104	3	4	14
14 New Hampshire.....	2,619	210	84	1	124	23	111	17	1	7	13
15 Vermont.....	3,767	182	80	26	199	15	78	30	8	10	24
16 Massachusetts.....	8,930	740	221	6	796	67	577	92	69	40	130
17 Rhode Island.....	940	105	27	7	59	5	62	7	3	9	9
18 Connecticut.....	7,625	361	98	7	650	40	672	133	14	130	117
19 MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
20 New York.....	25,776	2,728	413	255	2,354	269	919	468	1,068	444	442
21 New Jersey.....	6,612	409	68	10	309	42	113	101	180	93	122
22 Pennsylvania.....	14,522	924	289	119	859	43	1,063	120	72	269	242
23 E. NORTH CENTRAL:											
24 Ohio.....	14,094	1,124	194	103	464	14	195	98	115	942	270
25 Indiana.....	6,398	310	93	25	219	19	522	93	354	343	178
26 Illinois.....	22,111	1,368	320	65	916	709	3,285	743	964	421	401
27 Michigan.....	45,264	2,203	436	32	819	654	3,038	1,142	3,279	371	264
28 Wisconsin.....	53,998	851	214	172	555	8,652	4,838	2,462	1,162	1,307	219
29 W. NORTH CENTRAL:											
30 Minnesota.....	67,305	655	254	74	634	14,925	16,934	3,126	1,610	433	148
31 Iowa.....	32,221	1,207	343	118	1,080	3,094	3,318	3,273	2,674	533	274
32 Missouri.....	8,343	555	141	94	365	29	411	104	90	492	175
33 North Dakota.....	36,248	431	238	27	335	10,900	3,377	1,237	296	142	79
34 South Dakota.....	20,325	465	147	82	314	4,025	2,265	1,703	996	192	57
35 Nebraska.....	24,592	710	163	80	584	360	3,578	2,487	183	427	98
36 Kansas.....	17,180	1,017	294	175	578	210	2,297	542	169	591	219
37 SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
38 Delaware.....	368	35	7	1	27	-----	9	4	4	5	6
39 Maryland.....	1,539	119	34	6	73	4	18	17	25	2	30
40 Dist. Columbia.....	31	5	1	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
41 Virginia.....	1,582	264	60	8	75	36	31	47	31	30	20
42 West Virginia.....	752	105	15	9	46	2	7	3	14	65	12
43 North Carolina.....	392	50	30	4	11	3	8	9	29	7	10
44 South Carolina.....	141	13	3	2	12	3	2	3	6	2	3
45 Georgia.....	328	51	13	2	14	4	16	3	14	14	8
46 Florida.....	2,215	310	71	14	70	52	210	83	33	45	42
47 E. SOUTH CENTRAL:											
48 Kentucky.....	1,112	66	14	3	83	1	10	13	15	168	44
49 Tennessee.....	760	75	12	3	41	13	36	14	11	91	15
50 Alabama.....	1,031	68	26	1	23	27	152	27	13	27	22
51 Mississippi.....	608	58	12	3	41	6	31	18	7	11	16
52 W. SOUTH CENTRAL:											
53 Arkansas.....	2,049	132	24	10	38	10	52	42	26	124	51
54 Louisiana.....	2,323	46	20	5	34	9	37	14	8	15	149
55 Oklahoma.....	5,791	259	76	18	143	48	165	130	44	168	162
56 Texas.....	29,774	543	343	23	184	245	869	392	93	406	247
57 MOUNTAIN:											
58 Montana.....	15,563	807	515	81	552	2,796	1,364	943	514	240	140
59 Idaho.....	6,314	655	211	107	166	337	934	536	93	385	67
60 Wyoming.....	2,273	274	150	20	85	69	295	153	32	68	33
61 Colorado.....	9,535	623	222	109	335	162	1,145	442	173	208	103
62 New Mexico.....	1,376	63	31	7	45	17	50	71	10	32	52
63 Arizona.....	1,067	75	17	8	44	10	35	61	11	41	20
64 Utah.....	3,372	1,125	138	127	34	125	528	904	74	143	25
65 Nevada.....	884	65	15	5	45	13	37	52	1	58	49
66 PACIFIC:											
67 Washington.....	19,757	1,126	413	107	524	2,492	3,231	995	540	679	167
68 Oregon.....	9,149	620	317	77	393	518	967	530	121	793	125
69 California.....	34,189	2,148	587	144	1,157	474	2,246	1,017	328	1,938	994

RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE

COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

Germany	Po- and	Aus- tria	Hun- gary	Rus- sia	Fin- land	Ru- man- ia	Greece	Italy	Por- tugal	Other Euro- pean coun- tries	Mex- ico	Can- ada	Other coun- tries	1
140,667	17,352	30,172	7,122	33,333	14,933	693	843	13,237	4,254	20,107	12,142	46,663	7,765	1
1,840	1,502	1,157	312	1,512	957	14	64	1,670	458	575	2	9,884	703	2
10,456	2,955	4,392	1,507	2,338	272	144	85	4,479	6	1,311	5	3,527	312	3
46,840	7,664	7,854	2,094	3,434	5,618	116	158	1,400	182	5,503	37	15,947	681	4
54,653	2,981	8,013	1,407	16,377	5,540	324	72	596	56	0,523	46	8,713	1,248	5
1,889	227	686	258	229	40	10	45	310	3	221	2	629	207	6
1,083	39	140	85	50	28	4	12	416	1	104	3	159	42	7
10,348	909	4,146	274	1,661	34	3	27	2,497	15	2,558	10,977	665	519	8
5,413	333	2,005	296	3,647	621	44	187	1,896	64	1,153	781	3,532	503	9
9,146	742	1,770	289	2,531	1,869	34	216	5,003	3,497	1,846	280	5,712	3,490	10
74	20	10	2	57	220	---	3	40	2	20	---	3,068	41	11
74	72	51	8	80	123	2	10	21	4	10	1	1,514	57	12
98	46	35	14	28	81	---	1	62	21	20	---	2,663	38	13
380	557	352	84	628	434	1	40	687	368	165	---	2,076	304	14
103	12	13	1	22	11	1	1	131	52	9	---	162	137	15
1,111	795	687	293	907	88	10	10	729	11	319	1	381	36	16
5,838	1,655	1,182	407	1,346	170	97	32	1,782	5	532	2	3,188	171	17
1,453	314	899	315	596	13	22	11	1,745	---	123	---	75	50	18
3,105	986	2,811	785	696	80	25	22	652	3	651	3	204	52	19
5,289	503	1,685	942	327	211	58	53	811	2	460	6	345	113	20
3,048	236	229	126	85	4	9	10	80	---	247	1	131	56	21
9,725	472	477	144	209	23	5	39	435	3	921	1	350	115	22
9,746	2,479	2,034	933	1,538	3,947	33	37	298	2	1,341	3	13,393	102	23
18,032	3,884	3,429	549	1,295	1,433	11	19	276	145	2,534	26	1,723	205	24
14,731	1,386	2,246	281	671	4,703	11	12	71	4	1,589	1	2,527	252	25
12,730	50	929	53	119	49	2	6	116	6	1,182	4	752	243	26
4,323	84	425	82	87	10	5	13	100	---	201	4	206	93	27
3,694	516	849	907	8,590	432	284	3	12	43	656	3	3,125	282	28
4,400	191	587	167	2,077	321	18	9	28	---	938	3	666	74	29
9,565	533	1,871	48	1,294	13	3	22	62	---	1,740	3	632	130	30
5,265	162	1,109	79	2,639	21	1	7	117	8	317	24	715	138	31
88	18	24	16	14	---	1	2	44	---	20	---	36	2	22
722	73	140	55	73	---	3	1	34	---	39	---	53	16	33
15	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	34
259	51	253	85	66	2	3	5	28	---	87	---	105	40	35
165	23	144	19	14	1	2	7	70	---	7	---	24	4	36
61	16	25	13	6	1	1	14	60	---	8	---	31	5	37
59	4	4	---	6	---	---	---	3	---	3	---	12	3	38
81	3	13	11	11	2	3	3	4	1	11	---	29	20	39
439	39	76	58	49	31	2	18	74	2	46	1	339	111	40
508	5	30	5	10	6	1	19	19	1	39	1	46	16	41
140	14	34	6	23	5	---	7	146	---	15	---	48	11	42
333	14	67	68	14	11	1	3	49	---	35	---	41	9	43
102	6	9	6	12	6	2	2	202	---	21	---	24	6	44
856	22	152	20	37	5	---	5	187	1	135	11	85	24	45
244	4	57	96	19	5	---	---	1,338	2	126	30	50	17	46
1,864	143	402	37	1,216	6	1	6	68	4	440	59	230	102	47
7,384	740	3,535	121	389	18	2	16	906	8	1,857	10,877	200	376	48
1,942	174	870	145	1,230	333	25	27	260	10	523	1	1,947	118	49
975	19	215	31	355	162	12	22	129	11	169	16	624	143	50
322	42	99	25	222	25	3	13	58	4	64	2	191	54	51
1,560	70	674	71	1,670	45	2	25	967	7	248	53	527	94	52
178	12	46	16	38	3	---	7	97	7	51	404	74	36	53
102	2	47	4	101	10	2	---	39	5	26	280	98	20	54
210	8	38	4	28	33	---	89	148	3	46	22	50	69	55
124	6	16	1	8	10	---	4	198	17	91	3	51	20	56
3,001	284	681	70	1,010	1,206	4	27	386	33	242	2	2,279	258	57
1,945	73	261	75	355	396	14	25	164	24	311	14	972	114	58
4,199	385	828	144	1,166	267	16	164	4,453	3,440	1,293	273	2,461	3,118	59

The farm operators of German birth, who in 1920 numbered 140,667, or more than twice the number from any other foreign country, are rather widely distributed, the number exceeding 10,000 in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, and also exceeding 5,000 in seven other States. Farm operators from the Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, were particularly numerous in a group of States including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Montana, and Washington. Farmers from Russia were especially numerous in North and South Dakota and Kansas; farmers from Finland, in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Washington; farmers from Italy, in California, New York, New Jersey, and Louisiana; farmers from Poland, in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and Minnesota; farmers from Austria, in Texas, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania; and farmers from Canada, in the States along the Canadian border.

#### SEX CLASSIFICATION

One outstanding feature among the differences between the native white population and the foreign-born white is that in the latter the number of males very considerably exceeds the number of females. This feature, together with other less marked differences in the sex distribution of the various race, nativity, and parentage classes, is brought out by the tables that follow. Table 35 shows the farm, village, and urban population of the United States, male and female, by race, nativity, and parentage, with the per cent distribution of each of the three classes. Table 36 shows the number of males to 100 females, by sections, for the same classes. The farm, village, and urban population is shown in detail, by sex and by race, nativity, and parentage, by divisions and States, in Table 84, on page 234.

The most important difference between the distribution of the males and the distribution of the females, as shown in Table 35, is the one already mentioned, namely, that the foreign-born whites represent a considerably larger percentage of the males than of the females (14 per cent as compared with 11.9 per cent) in the total population. This is true alike of the farm, village, and urban population, though the relative difference is greatest in the case of the village population and least in the case of the urban. Partly as a result of this difference, since the 2 or 3 per cent which are not given to foreign-born whites must go somewhere, the percentages for most of the other classes are slightly higher for females than for males. The higher percentages of Negroes among the females represent something more than the distribution of this surplus, however, since there is an actual excess of females in the Negro population.

TABLE 35.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 84]

SEX, AND RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION			
					Total	Farm	Village	Urban
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>								
Total.....	105,710,620	31,614,269	20,047,377	54,048,974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	94,820,915	28,313,654	18,128,031	50,379,230	89.7	83.2	90.4	93.2
Negro.....	10,463,131	5,112,253	1,803,696	3,547,183	9.9	16.2	9.0	6.6
Indian.....	244,437	142,714	80,553	15,180	0.2	0.5	0.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Chinese.....	61,639	4,287	7,518	49,834	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1
Japanese.....	111,010	39,504	19,881	51,625	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other races.....	9,488	1,857	1,659	5,972	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Native white.....	81,108,161	24,842,014	16,205,684	40,059,803	76.7	78.6	80.8	74.1
Native parentage.....	58,421,957	21,045,836	12,658,707	24,417,414	55.3	66.6	64.0	45.2
Foreign parentage.....	15,684,539	2,326,186	2,107,200	11,201,107	14.8	7.4	10.5	20.8
Mixed parentage.....	6,991,605	1,470,612	1,139,771	4,381,282	6.6	4.7	5.7	8.1
Foreign-born white.....	13,712,754	1,471,040	1,922,347	10,319,307	13.0	4.7	9.6	19.1
<b>MALES</b>								
Total.....	53,990,431	16,496,338	10,337,060	27,087,033	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	48,430,655	13,833,003	8,352,304	25,245,348	89.9	83.9	90.5	93.8
Negro.....	5,209,430	2,659,041	918,382	1,731,413	9.7	15.5	8.9	6.4
Indian.....	125,098	73,523	43,094	7,551	0.2	0.4	0.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Chinese.....	53,891	3,922	6,775	43,104	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1	0.2
Japanese.....	72,707	24,501	14,074	34,132	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other races.....	3,074	1,748	1,531	5,395	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Native white.....	40,602,333	12,085,361	8,210,803	10,706,164	75.9	78.7	79.4	72.8
Native parentage.....	29,036,781	10,950,501	6,660,180	12,117,100	55.0	66.4	63.5	44.8
Foreign parentage.....	7,810,531	1,254,787	1,071,357	5,484,387	14.5	7.6	10.4	20.3
Mixed parentage.....	3,455,021	780,073	570,271	2,104,677	6.4	4.7	5.5	7.8
Foreign-born white.....	7,528,322	847,642	1,141,400	5,530,184	14.0	5.1	11.0	20.5
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Total.....	51,810,189	15,117,931	9,710,317	26,981,941	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	46,390,260	12,480,651	8,775,727	25,133,882	89.5	82.6	90.4	93.2
Negro.....	5,253,695	2,652,612	885,313	1,815,770	10.1	16.9	9.1	6.7
Indian.....	119,339	69,191	42,599	7,579	0.2	0.5	0.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Chinese.....	7,748	335	743	6,640	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Japanese.....	38,303	15,003	5,807	17,493	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other races.....	814	109	128	577	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Native white.....	40,205,828	11,857,253	7,994,876	20,353,699	77.6	78.4	82.3	75.4
Native parentage.....	28,785,176	10,095,335	6,380,527	12,300,314	55.6	66.8	65.8	45.6
Foreign parentage.....	7,884,008	1,071,379	1,035,849	5,776,780	15.2	7.1	10.7	21.4
Mixed parentage.....	3,536,644	690,539	569,500	2,276,605	6.8	4.6	5.9	8.4
Foreign-born white.....	6,184,432	623,393	780,851	4,780,183	11.9	4.1	8.0	17.7

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The number of males to 100 females in the total population of the United States in 1920 was 104, indicating an excess of males amounting to 4 per cent of the number of females. In the Negro population there were only 99.2 males per 100 females, that is, the number of males was slightly less than the number of females. Among the foreign-born whites, as already noted, there was a very considerable excess of males—121.7 males to 100 females, in the total population.

In the foreign-born white farm population there were 136 males to 100 females; in the village population, 146.2; and in the urban population, 115.9. The relatively low ratio shown for the foreign-born whites in the urban population is the result partly of the fact that about seven-eighths of the whole number of urban foreign born were in the Northern States, where the sex ratio in general is lower than in other parts of the country, and partly of the fact that it has been more convenient for foreign-born persons with families to settle in the cities and follow urban occupations than it has been to seek occupation on the farms, in the mines, or in other open-country occupations.

TABLE 36.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION—MALES TO 100 FEMALES, BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY SECTIONS: 1920

[Ratio not shown when number of females is less than 100. Figures for divisions and States in Table 84]

RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)	Total population	Farm population	Village population	Urban population (excluding urban-farm)
	UNITED STATES				THE NORTH			
Total.....	104.0	109.1	109.5	100.8	103.4	112.6	103.9	100.5
White.....	104.4	110.8	106.6	100.4	103.3	112.6	103.8	100.3
Negro.....	99.2	100.3	103.7	95.4	106.1	120.3	115.9	104.3
Indian.....	104.8	106.3	103.3	99.6	104.7	106.7	103.4	102.1
Chinese.....	695.5	1,074.5	911.8	650.5	1,081.9	-----	-----	1,090.8
Japanese.....	189.8	163.3	242.4	196.1	410.2	174.8	-----	443.2
Native white.....	101.7	109.5	102.7	96.8	100.3	111.1	100.0	98.5
Native parentage.....	103.0	108.5	102.8	98.5	101.6	100.5	100.3	98.3
Foreign parentage.....	99.1	117.1	103.4	94.0	98.5	117.6	100.5	95.0
Mixed parentage.....	97.7	113.0	100.1	92.4	97.1	112.5	97.1	92.6
Foreign-born white.....	121.7	136.0	146.2	115.9	117.7	130.0	133.5	114.1
	THE SOUTH				THE WEST			
Total.....	102.6	105.0	104.8	99.7	114.6	122.8	127.4	105.8
White.....	104.4	107.2	105.8	98.7	113.1	122.0	125.6	104.3
Negro.....	97.8	100.0	101.5	90.5	132.0	138.3	326.1	104.9
Indian.....	101.9	103.5	99.0	96.8	106.8	108.4	105.2	100.4
Chinese.....	913.0	-----	-----	958.2	572.1	1,118.4	921.3	438.1
Japanese.....	280.1	153.2	-----	410.9	182.5	163.3	238.0	180.4
Native white.....	103.4	106.9	103.8	97.1	106.9	117.2	115.3	98.8
Native parentage.....	103.6	106.7	103.3	97.0	108.9	117.2	116.3	101.3
Foreign parentage.....	100.8	111.2	117.0	93.0	103.8	118.2	114.0	95.3
Mixed parentage.....	99.4	113.5	110.5	90.6	100.8	115.4	109.5	92.5
Foreign-born white.....	135.9	131.8	178.5	123.8	148.5	161.0	188.4	131.7

In the North the number of males per 100 females in the foreign-born urban population was 114.1, as compared with 130.9 in the farm population and 133.5 in the village population. In the South

and West as well as in the North the village population shows a higher sex ratio for the foreign born than does either the farm population or the urban population. This results doubtless from the fact that the village population includes many groups of men engaged in rough or unskilled labor in such occupations as lumbering, mining, and construction work. These occupations require the men to go frequently from one place to another and to live under conditions decidedly unfavorable to family life.

The relatively small number of males to 100 females in the Negro population can be studied to best advantage in the figures for the South, where alone the Negroes are of numerical importance. In the farm population of the South the number of males and females was almost exactly equal and in the village population there were 101.5 males to 100 females, or a very slight excess of males. In the urban Negro population, however, there were only 90.5 males to 100 females, this figure representing a decided deficiency of males or, what is the same thing, an excess of females. The urban Negro population of the South is not as important numerically, of course, as the farm population (2,240,823, as compared with 5,044,489), but the number is sufficiently large to make the rather extreme sex distribution of considerable significance. In actual numbers the urban Negro population of the South in 1920 comprised 1,064,448 males and 1,176,375 females, showing an excess of 111,927 females.

In the West the number of males to 100 females in the total population was 114.6 and the ratios for all of the race and nativity groups (except the Japanese) were correspondingly high and uniformly much higher for the farm and village population than for the urban population.

Table 37 gives the number of males to 100 females in the farm population of each of the more important race, nativity, and parentage groups, by divisions and States.

In most of the States the foreign-born white farm population shows a much higher number of males to 100 females than does the native white. In four of the New England States, however, this relation is reversed and the native white population shows a higher sex ratio than the foreign-born white. This situation results in part from the presence of large numbers of French Canadians who have come across the border with their families, usually large families, and settled on the farms. Table 34 shows that there were considerable numbers of Canadian farm operators in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

TABLE 37.—FARM POPULATION—MALES TO 100 FEMALES, BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

[Ratio not shown when number of females is less than 100. Based on figures in Table 84]

DIVISION AND STATE	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese, Japa- nese, and other races	NATIVE WHITE				For- eign- born white
						Total	Native parent- age	Foreign parent- age	Mixed parent- age	
United States.....	109.1	110.3	100.3	106.3	194.9	109.5	108.5	117.1	113.0	136.0
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:</b>										
New England.....	111.7	111.6	133.4	-----	-----	111.6	111.9	112.6	108.4	111.6
Middle Atlantic.....	110.6	110.5	122.5	111.5	-----	109.6	108.7	116.6	110.1	124.1
E. North Central.....	111.5	111.5	120.1	109.1	-----	110.4	108.6	118.7	112.7	127.3
W. North Central.....	114.5	114.5	118.7	105.5	161.5	112.2	110.6	117.5	113.1	139.0
South Atlantic.....	103.6	105.8	99.7	101.8	-----	105.7	105.6	114.7	114.7	137.5
E. South Central.....	103.8	105.9	99.0	111.8	-----	105.8	105.7	122.0	115.9	151.8
W. South Central.....	107.9	109.8	101.9	103.8	163.5	109.2	109.0	109.9	112.9	130.0
Mountain.....	119.5	119.8	161.6	100.2	173.8	116.8	116.4	120.5	115.8	151.5
Pacific.....	126.6	124.7	128.5	105.6	197.2	117.6	118.5	116.3	114.9	167.9
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>										
Maine.....	111.4	111.3	-----	-----	-----	111.7	111.9	114.4	108.4	106.5
New Hampshire.....	110.9	110.9	-----	-----	-----	111.4	112.0	111.7	106.1	106.4
Vermont.....	113.3	113.3	-----	-----	-----	113.2	113.2	115.8	111.8	113.8
Massachusetts.....	111.6	111.5	133.0	-----	-----	111.7	112.5	110.9	108.7	110.6
Rhode Island.....	113.2	112.9	-----	-----	-----	113.2	114.0	112.2	107.2	111.2
Connecticut.....	110.7	110.6	128.0	-----	-----	108.9	107.7	112.6	104.5	117.3
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>										
New York.....	112.3	112.2	126.7	110.9	-----	111.3	110.4	117.8	109.5	122.1
New Jersey.....	114.6	114.2	125.2	-----	-----	112.4	112.2	114.1	109.6	125.8
Pennsylvania.....	108.6	108.6	118.0	-----	-----	107.9	107.2	115.6	111.2	127.2
<b>E. N. CENTRAL:</b>										
Ohio.....	109.5	109.4	121.4	-----	-----	108.8	108.1	115.8	112.5	127.8
Indiana.....	108.7	108.7	122.9	-----	-----	108.3	107.6	120.5	111.1	129.3
Illinois.....	111.0	111.0	113.7	-----	-----	109.8	108.3	119.0	112.0	137.2
Michigan.....	113.7	113.7	121.1	117.3	-----	112.4	110.6	117.0	113.8	122.2
Wisconsin.....	116.7	116.7	160.9	105.8	-----	113.0	110.3	120.3	112.9	127.5
<b>W. N. CENTRAL:</b>										
Minnesota.....	118.2	118.2	-----	108.0	-----	114.8	111.8	119.3	112.5	136.3
Iowa.....	113.6	113.6	122.3	-----	-----	111.4	109.8	117.2	112.0	141.9
Missouri.....	110.3	110.2	117.4	-----	-----	109.7	108.9	122.2	115.2	141.2
North Dakota.....	118.4	118.5	-----	106.6	-----	113.2	114.0	112.9	112.3	140.7
South Dakota.....	119.3	119.8	138.1	104.0	-----	116.2	116.3	118.0	112.5	146.3
Nebraska.....	116.0	116.0	137.0	102.7	160.7	113.8	112.3	117.0	115.5	139.8
Kansas.....	112.6	112.6	118.9	116.0	-----	111.6	110.5	116.8	113.7	131.7
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>										
Delaware.....	111.1	110.7	112.9	-----	-----	110.7	111.0	106.5	102.3	113.8
Maryland.....	109.7	109.0	112.3	-----	-----	108.6	108.3	118.6	109.4	127.9
Virginia.....	104.4	104.9	102.2	101.3	-----	104.8	104.7	109.5	112.1	132.5
West Virginia.....	108.8	108.7	114.5	-----	-----	108.6	108.4	121.4	120.4	162.3
North Carolina.....	102.8	104.6	99.1	102.3	-----	104.6	104.6	113.9	111.2	137.9
South Carolina.....	100.8	105.5	97.8	71.7	-----	105.5	105.4	118.2	143.5	154.3
Georgia.....	102.2	105.0	98.9	-----	-----	105.0	104.9	117.9	132.2	164.4
Florida.....	106.5	108.9	101.3	-----	-----	108.2	108.0	111.1	112.5	145.5
<b>E. S. CENTRAL:</b>										
Kentucky.....	107.6	107.5	109.5	-----	-----	107.4	107.3	124.5	113.4	154.1
Tennessee.....	104.7	105.1	102.6	-----	-----	105.1	105.0	125.3	121.2	166.0
Alabama.....	100.9	104.6	95.3	112.5	-----	104.5	104.4	115.0	115.9	144.3
Mississippi.....	102.3	105.7	99.8	110.5	-----	105.6	105.5	119.4	116.9	155.1
<b>W. S. CENTRAL:</b>										
Arkansas.....	106.4	108.3	101.9	-----	-----	108.0	107.8	124.0	115.6	152.8
Louisiana.....	103.7	106.9	100.1	114.7	-----	106.5	106.3	108.3	119.3	145.0
Oklahoma.....	111.8	112.6	107.1	103.4	-----	112.2	111.8	117.6	120.8	142.4
Texas.....	108.5	109.9	102.5	113.7	-----	108.8	108.8	107.8	110.2	137.1
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>										
Montana.....	120.9	127.4	-----	107.6	-----	121.3	121.8	122.6	117.1	163.0
Idaho.....	120.1	120.1	-----	105.2	176.5	117.6	116.5	124.1	118.0	157.8
Wyoming.....	126.7	126.7	-----	109.5	-----	123.4	123.0	130.2	118.5	169.5
Colorado.....	117.9	117.8	130.7	108.4	148.2	115.8	116.0	115.9	114.2	139.2
New Mexico.....	114.6	114.8	163.5	111.4	-----	113.6	113.4	113.9	120.8	149.5
Arizona.....	118.6	122.7	136.1	107.3	206.8	118.9	120.1	113.0	114.6	138.4
Utah.....	110.7	110.2	-----	120.5	160.1	110.0	107.9	119.5	110.3	112.8
Nevada.....	140.4	153.4	-----	115.3	-----	133.8	134.7	128.6	138.4	235.0
<b>PACIFIC:</b>										
Washington.....	121.8	122.0	127.4	99.8	135.5	117.3	117.3	118.4	115.3	150.5
Oregon.....	122.8	123.1	-----	97.1	145.3	119.3	119.2	121.8	117.0	163.2
California.....	131.1	127.0	125.4	112.8	206.2	117.0	118.8	113.6	113.7	178.1

In the Negro farm population for the United States as a whole, as already noted, the number of males and females was approximately equal. An inspection of figures for the individual States, however, shows that in the cotton States the number of males in the Negro farm population was somewhat less than the number of females, while in the border States, in particular Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, there was a considerable excess of males—in fact, the ratio of males to females in these States for the Negro farm population was higher than for the white farm population.

#### AGE CLASSIFICATION

The age distribution of the farm, village, and urban population, classified by race, nativity, and parentage, is shown in percentages in Table 38. The actual numbers of the three classes of population, distributed according to age and race, nativity, and parentage, appear in one of the general tables, Table 86, which gives the figures not only for the United States as a whole, but also for divisions and States.

In the classification of the several race and nativity groups by age, a somewhat condensed age classification is employed, representing the consolidation of pairs of consecutive groups in the age classification which has been generally used in earlier tables. This condensation of the age groups was considered necessary by reason of limitation of space, and even with the shorter list of age groups the general table devoted to this subject (Table 86) occupies a rather large amount of space in proportion to its significance.

The foreign-born whites stand out in this table (and likewise in every table showing age distribution) as radically different from the native white group or from any other group of numerical importance, in that they show very small numbers of children and very large numbers of persons between 25 and 64 years of age. The negligible percentage of children is common to all three of the classes of population, though the village population shows slightly higher percentages for children under 15. The farm population shows the highest percentage for persons from 45 to 64 years of age, but the urban population shows the highest percentage for persons from 25 to 44 years of age. This situation results in part from the fact that the foreign born on the farms belong largely to the so-called "old" immigration, made up chiefly of the North European races which predominated in our immigration prior to 1890, while the foreign-born population of the cities has come largely from the "new" immigration and because of its more recent arrival falls mainly into the younger age groups.

TABLE 38.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE: 1920

[Percentages based on figures in Table S6]

CLASS AND AGE	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	Other races	NATIVE WHITE			For- eign- born white
								Total	Native parent- age	For- eign or mixed parent- age	
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>											
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	10.9	10.9	10.9	13.6	4.7	17.1	3.6	12.7	12.6	13.1	0.3
5 to 14 years.....	20.8	20.5	23.0	26.3	7.3	9.3	3.8	23.4	23.0	24.3	3.7
15 to 24 years.....	17.7	17.4	20.4	18.6	12.3	12.6	31.7	18.5	18.4	18.8	10.6
25 to 44 years.....	28.6	28.7	23.1	22.6	33.5	49.3	50.7	27.0	27.0	27.1	45.7
45 to 64 years.....	16.1	16.4	13.2	13.1	35.2	11.2	8.7	14.2	14.1	14.3	20.8
65 years and over.....	4.7	4.8	3.2	5.4	6.6	0.2	0.7	4.0	4.7	2.3	9.7
Age not reported.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>FARM POPULATION</b>											
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	12.7	12.5	13.3	14.3	4.1	21.0	3.0	13.2	13.9	0.3	0.4
5 to 14 years.....	25.7	25.0	29.8	27.1	5.1	10.9	3.0	26.2	26.9	22.7	3.8
15 to 24 years.....	18.3	18.0	20.2	18.0	9.2	11.7	7.5	18.6	18.4	19.6	7.2
25 to 44 years.....	24.0	24.5	21.1	22.2	25.1	44.2	61.6	23.9	23.0	20.4	34.2
45 to 64 years.....	14.8	15.3	12.3	13.2	44.8	11.0	22.5	13.9	13.5	16.4	38.7
65 years and over.....	4.4	4.7	3.2	5.0	11.7	0.2	1.0	4.0	4.3	2.5	15.6
Age not reported.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	0.1
<b>VILLAGE POPULATION</b>											
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	11.6	11.6	10.8	13.2	3.5	15.0	3.6	12.0	12.8	13.6	0.5
5 to 14 years.....	21.1	21.0	22.2	25.4	5.5	7.4	4.2	23.0	22.7	24.4	4.2
15 to 24 years.....	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.1	10.1	12.1	27.5	17.5	17.6	16.8	9.3
25 to 44 years.....	28.2	28.2	28.7	23.0	26.4	51.1	54.6	26.3	26.4	20.4	43.8
45 to 64 years.....	15.9	16.2	13.0	13.5	39.9	13.9	8.3	14.6	14.4	15.6	29.0
65 years and over.....	6.0	6.2	3.8	6.4	14.2	0.2	1.4	5.5	6.0	3.4	13.0
Age not reported.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>URBAN POPULATION (excluding urban- farm)</b>											
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	9.7	9.9	7.5	9.9	4.9	15.0	3.7	12.3	11.4	13.8	0.3
5 to 14 years.....	17.9	18.0	16.3	24.1	7.8	8.8	3.9	21.7	19.8	24.7	3.5
15 to 24 years.....	17.6	17.4	20.4	27.1	12.9	13.5	40.4	18.9	18.0	19.0	11.3
25 to 44 years.....	33.4	33.0	37.8	25.1	35.3	52.5	46.3	20.2	30.8	26.3	47.7
45 to 64 years.....	17.0	17.1	14.6	10.6	33.6	9.6	4.6	14.1	14.5	13.6	23.7
65 years and over.....	4.3	4.4	2.8	2.8	5.0	0.2	0.5	3.4	4.3	2.0	8.2
Age not reported.....	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Among the minor race groups (Chinese, Japanese, and "Other races") the Chinese and the "Other races" show age distributions similar to the foreign-born white, while the Japanese show very large percentages of children under 5 years of age, larger percentages in fact than any of the other race groups. This is particularly true of the Japanese farm population, of which 21 per cent were children under 5 years of age, as compared with 13.9 per cent in the native white farm population of native parentage and 13.3 per cent in the Negro farm population. This large percentage of children indicates,

of course, that the Japanese farm population is made up largely of young persons who have only recently become well enough established in this country to begin raising families. The percentage of children 5 to 14 years of age for this group was only 10.9, as compared with 26.2 for the native white farm population. Incidentally, the fact that there are hardly any Japanese in this country over 65 years of age helps somewhat to swell the percentages for all the younger age groups. If a sufficient number of Japanese 65 years of age and over were added to the present Japanese farm population to make the percentage in this group equal to the percentage shown for the Chinese farm population, the percentage for children under 5 years of age would be thereby reduced to about 17.

The group consisting of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage is the only one in which the percentage in the group 25 to 44 years of age was not decidedly higher in the urban population than in the farm population. In this case persons 25 to 44 years of age formed 29.4 per cent of the farm population and only 26.8 per cent of the urban population.

Table 39, which is another summary table based on Table 86, gives the per cent distribution of each age group by race, nativity, and parentage, for the farm, village, and urban population.

The farm population 45 to 64 years of age shows a smaller percentage native white of native parentage than any other age group, and a larger percentage of foreign born than any other group except the older group comprising persons 65 years old and over. The percentage of foreign born rapidly decreases, as one goes back toward the younger groups, and the percentage native white of native parentage increases even more rapidly. The percentage of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, starting at 6.8 in the group 65 years of age and over, increases to 14.7 in the group 25 to 44 years old, and then declines to 8.9 in the youngest group. Evidently, in the years just prior to 1860, when persons who are now 65 years of age and over were born, the number of foreign born among the farm population had not reached its maximum; and we see the effects of its gradual increase for something like 40 years, in the increasing percentages of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage in the farm population in the groups from 45 to 64 years of age (born between 1860 and 1880) and from 25 to 44 years of age (born between 1880 and 1900).

The percentage Negro is, of course, higher in the farm population in all the age groups than in either the village or the urban population. The difference between the farm population and the urban population on this point is greatest in the group under 5 years of age, where the percentage Negro in the farm population was three and one-

third times as great as the percentage in the urban population, and least in the group from 25 to 44 years of age where the farm percentage of Negroes was less than twice as great as the urban percentage.

TABLE 39.—FARM, VILLAGE, AND URBAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AGE—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE: 1920

[Percentages based on figures in Tables 80 and 86. Figures for divisions and States in Table 86]

CLASS, AND RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
TOTAL POPULATION							
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	89.7	89.6	88.3	88.2	90.2	91.5	92.9
Negro.....	9.9	9.9	11.4	11.4	9.4	8.1	6.7
Other colored.....	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Native white.....	76.7	89.2	86.0	80.4	70.1	67.5	66.0
Native parentage.....	55.3	63.7	61.0	57.6	50.4	48.4	55.5
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	21.5	25.6	25.1	22.8	19.7	19.1	10.5
Foreign-born white.....	13.0	0.4	2.3	7.8	20.1	24.0	26.9
FARM POPULATION							
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	83.2	82.2	80.8	81.7	85.1	86.1	87.8
Negro.....	16.2	17.0	18.7	17.8	14.3	13.4	11.7
Other colored.....	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Native white.....	78.6	82.1	80.1	79.8	78.4	78.9	71.4
Native parentage.....	66.6	73.2	69.5	67.0	63.7	60.6	64.6
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	12.0	8.9	10.6	12.9	14.7	13.3	6.8
Foreign-born white.....	4.7	0.1	0.7	1.8	6.6	12.2	16.3
VILLAGE POPULATION							
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	90.4	91.0	90.0	88.2	90.3	92.1	93.7
Negro.....	9.0	8.4	9.4	11.2	9.1	7.4	5.7
Other colored.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Native white.....	80.8	90.6	88.1	83.0	75.4	74.5	73.1
Native parentage.....	64.6	71.5	69.4	66.9	60.4	58.6	63.9
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	16.2	19.0	18.7	16.0	15.0	15.9	9.2
Foreign-born white.....	0.6	0.4	1.9	5.2	14.9	17.5	20.6
URBAN POPULATION (excluding urban-farm)							
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	93.2	94.7	93.9	92.2	92.3	94.1	95.6
Negro.....	6.6	5.1	6.0	7.6	7.4	5.7	4.3
Other colored.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Native white.....	74.1	94.1	90.1	79.9	65.0	61.8	59.0
Native parentage.....	45.2	52.9	50.1	48.5	41.7	38.6	45.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	28.9	41.2	40.0	31.3	23.2	23.2	13.3
Foreign-born white.....	19.1	0.6	3.8	12.3	27.3	32.3	36.6

The contrary situation exists with regard to the foreign-born white population, this nativity group representing a much larger fraction of the urban population than of the farm population in every age group. The difference is greatest in the age group 15 to 24 years, where the percentage of foreign-born whites in the farm population was 1.8 as compared with 12.3 in the urban, and least in the age group 65 years and over, where the percentage of foreign-born whites in the urban population was only a little more than twice as great as the percentage in the farm population—36.6 as compared with 16.3. The relation of these percentages is simply an additional index of the fact that the immigrants coming to this country are going more and more to the cities and less to the farms. The excess of the urban percentage is greatest in the group representing new arrivals and declines progressively with the increase in the age and is least in the group representing persons who arrived for the most part 40 or 50 years ago.

VII

AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

Reference has already been made, in the discussion of various characteristics of the farm population, to the great differences in the relative importance of agriculture as an occupation in the different parts of the country; in particular, to the differences in this respect between the cotton States, on the one hand, and the New England and Middle Atlantic States on the other. In the following pages is presented a brief summary of the results of the 1920 census relative to persons engaged in agriculture, with significant ratios and comparisons.

The basic group, designated "Persons engaged in agricultural occupations," is not shown as a unit in the volume of the Fourteenth Census Reports devoted to occupations (Vol. IV), but is made up by combining certain of the individual occupations,<sup>1</sup> as shown in Table 40. The total of these occupations includes nearly, but not quite, all of the occupation group designated in Volume IV as engaged in "Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry." The occupations omitted comprise turpentine farmers, foremen, and laborers; fishermen; foresters and all persons engaged in lumbering; and landscape gardeners.

TABLE 40.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

OCCUPATION	Total	Male	Female
All agricultural occupations.....	10,661,410	9,578,289	1,083,121
Farmers (owners and tenants).....	6,382,958	6,117,406	265,552
Farmers, general farm.....	6,004,580	5,757,327	247,253
Dairy farmers.....	113,813	114,897	3,946
Stock raisers.....	77,559	74,922	2,637
Truck farmers (gardeners).....	93,591	93,523	5,068
Fruit growers.....	55,402	52,208	3,194
Poultry raisers.....	14,116	11,792	2,324
Apiculturists.....	2,893	2,759	134
Nurserymen.....	2,659	2,601	58
Florists.....	3,345	7,407	938
Farm managers and foremen.....	92,324	77,984	14,340
On general farms.....	79,018	65,251	13,767
On dairy farms.....	2,479	2,339	140
On stock farms.....	4,894	4,800	94
On truck farms or in greenhouses.....	1,874	1,698	176
In orchards, nurseries, etc.....	4,050	3,896	154

<sup>1</sup> The group of occupations is the same as that used in Census Monograph I, Increase of Population in the United States, 1910-1920, by William S. Rossiter, p. 243, except that it includes florists and greenhouse laborers, which Mr. Rossiter's classification excludes. The justification for the inclusion of these two occupations lies in the fact that the greenhouse establishments are considered farms in the agricultural census and are currently included in the total number of farms in the United States.

TABLE 40.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920—Continued

OCCUPATION	Total	Male	Female
Farm laborers.....	4, 186, 128	3, 382, 899	803, 229
General farm laborers.....	3, 905, 395	3, 116, 784	788, 611
On home farm.....	1, 850, 119	1, 273, 477	576, 642
Working out.....	2, 055, 276	1, 843, 307	211, 969
Dairy farm laborers.....	63, 367	60, 770	2, 597
Stock herders, drovers, and feeders.....	59, 766	56, 368	1, 398
Truck farm laborers.....	81, 532	75, 234	6, 298
Orchard and nursery laborers.....	38, 998	37, 044	1, 954
Greenhouse laborers.....	16, 239	16, 075	1, 164
Cranberry bog laborers.....	241	236	5
Poultry yard laborers.....	4, 599	3, 587	1, 012
Corn shellers, hay bailers, etc.....	9, 646	9, 642	4
Ditchers.....	5, 379	5, 379	
Irrigators, and ditch tenders.....	2, 000	2, 597	3
Other and not specified pursuits <sup>1</sup> .....	1, 366	1, 183	183

<sup>1</sup> Some of the persons in this group were doubtless farm operators rather than laborers, but it is not possible to make any separation.

The relation between the agricultural occupations and other occupations, not only in the United States as a whole, but also in the North, South, and West, is indicated by Table 41, which shows the number of persons 10 years of age and over, by sex, in each of these two occupation groups, with the percentage of the total number engaged in agriculture.

TABLE 41.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE AND IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, BY SECTIONS: 1920

SECTION AND ITEM	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNITED STATES			
Persons 10 years of age and over gainfully employed, total.....	41, 614, 248	33, 084, 737	8, 549, 511
In agriculture, number.....	10, 061, 410	9, 578, 239	1, 083, 171
Per cent of total.....	25.6	29.0	12.7
In other occupations.....	30, 952, 838	23, 486, 448	7, 466, 340
THE NORTH			
Persons 10 years of age and over gainfully employed, total.....	25, 578, 453	20, 253, 565	5, 324, 888
In agriculture, number.....	4, 124, 807	4, 002, 586	122, 221
Per cent of total.....	16.1	19.8	2.3
In other occupations.....	21, 453, 646	16, 250, 979	5, 202, 667
THE SOUTH			
Persons 10 years of age and over gainfully employed, total.....	12, 387, 091	9, 758, 797	2, 613, 294
In agriculture, number.....	5, 632, 061	4, 750, 800	931, 171
Per cent of total.....	45.9	48.7	35.6
In other occupations.....	6, 655, 030	5, 007, 997	1, 682, 193
THE WEST			
Persons 10 years of age and over gainfully employed, total.....	3, 668, 704	3, 057, 445	611, 259
In agriculture, number.....	854, 542	824, 813	29, 729
Per cent of total.....	23.3	27.0	4.9
In other occupations.....	2, 814, 162	2, 232, 632	581, 530

In the United States as a whole, 25.6 per cent of the total number of persons gainfully employed were engaged in agricultural occupations, including 29 per cent of the gainfully employed males and 12.7 per cent of the gainfully employed females. It may be noted that the percentage of males employed in agriculture, 29, agrees very closely with the percentage which the farm population forms of the total population, which was 29.9.

In the North, 19.8 per cent of the employed males were in agricultural occupations, and 2.3 per cent of the employed females. In the New England States alone, however, the percentages were much smaller, being 9.1 for males and 0.9 for females; and, to take the most extreme cases, the percentage, even for males, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were only 4 and 3.8, respectively. On the other hand, the States of North and South Dakota showed 65.1 per cent and 61 per cent, respectively, of their employed males in agricultural occupations.

In the South, which has frequently been characterized as a section where agriculture was the dominant industry, 48.7 per cent of the employed males and 35.6 per cent of the gainfully employed females were in agriculture. In Mississippi, the maximum State, 69.5 per cent of the males were in agricultural occupations, and in five other States in the Cotton Belt the proportion was more than 54 per cent.

Conditions in the West were similar to those in the North, except that the percentage of both men and women employed in agriculture was somewhat larger. In this section, 27 per cent of the gainfully employed males and 4.9 per cent of the females were in agricultural occupations.

These occupation figures are given by divisions and States in Table 42, which shows, by sex, the number of all persons 10 years of age and over gainfully employed, and the number and percentage in agricultural occupations.

AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 42.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	PERSONS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED—BOTH SEXES			MALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED			FEMALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED		
	Total (all occupations)	In agriculture		Total (all occupations)	In agriculture		Total (all occupations)	In agriculture	
		Number	Per cent of total		Number	Per cent of total		Number	Per cent of total
United States.....	41,614,248	10,681,410	25.6	33,094,737	9,578,289	29.0	8,549,511	1,083,121	12.7
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVS.:</b>									
New England.....	3,234,302	223,038	6.9	2,363,377	215,590	9.1	871,015	8,042	0.9
Middle Atlantic.....	0,240,218	840,276	6.9	7,122,699	619,331	8.7	2,117,517	20,946	1.0
E. North Central.....	8,515,849	1,593,407	18.7	6,951,808	1,646,765	23.7	1,564,041	46,699	3.0
W. North Central.....	4,687,990	1,607,423	34.3	3,815,681	1,020,891	26.8	772,318	46,556	6.0
South Atlantic.....	5,839,909	2,116,300	36.3	4,086,041	1,737,072	42.4	1,243,968	379,318	30.5
E. South Central.....	3,810,844	1,783,302	46.8	2,608,411	1,472,471	56.5	702,439	310,921	44.3
W. South Central.....	3,710,248	1,782,270	48.0	3,049,276	1,541,347	50.5	666,973	240,932	36.1
Mountain.....	1,254,004	414,685	33.0	1,077,774	400,891	37.2	177,220	13,794	7.8
Pacific.....	2,413,710	430,857	18.2	1,979,671	423,922	21.4	434,039	15,936	3.7
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>									
Maine.....	309,868	61,104	19.7	245,018	50,119	24.1	64,845	2,076	3.2
New Hampshire.....	192,827	25,432	13.2	143,625	24,402	17.0	49,302	1,030	2.1
Vermont.....	138,484	41,775	30.2	111,685	40,567	36.4	20,899	1,208	4.5
Massachusetts.....	1,728,318	61,160	3.5	1,225,103	49,385	4.0	503,155	1,774	0.4
Rhode Island.....	275,000	7,617	2.8	194,438	7,350	3.8	80,562	2,007	0.3
Connecticut.....	589,905	30,461	5.2	443,653	34,773	7.8	146,252	1,688	1.2
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>									
New York.....	4,503,204	305,707	6.8	3,367,909	290,447	8.6	1,135,295	9,260	0.8
New Jersey.....	1,310,553	58,271	4.4	1,014,603	56,344	5.6	295,990	1,927	0.7
Pennsylvania.....	3,426,350	270,208	7.9	2,740,127	290,540	10.6	686,232	9,768	1.4
<b>E. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Ohio.....	2,301,510	358,238	15.6	1,891,546	347,681	18.4	409,970	10,657	2.6
Indiana.....	1,117,032	292,449	26.2	931,647	284,996	30.6	185,385	7,463	4.0
Illinois.....	2,627,738	377,861	14.4	2,086,800	308,399	14.8	540,938	9,462	1.7
Michigan.....	1,474,014	272,301	18.5	1,228,631	263,627	21.4	245,383	8,774	3.6
Wisconsin.....	995,540	292,618	29.4	813,184	282,265	34.7	182,365	10,353	5.7
<b>W. NORTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Minnesota.....	907,013	292,410	32.2	742,947	282,834	38.1	164,066	9,576	5.8
Iowa.....	858,698	326,175	38.0	717,377	318,883	44.5	141,321	7,292	5.2
Missouri.....	1,317,160	392,372	29.8	1,072,545	378,714	35.3	244,615	13,668	5.6
North Dakota.....	207,082	119,820	57.9	178,754	116,801	65.4	28,328	3,429	12.1
South Dakota.....	216,671	116,950	54.0	186,885	113,932	61.0	29,686	3,018	10.2
Nebraska.....	457,081	186,949	40.9	385,292	182,866	47.5	71,789	4,083	5.7
Kansas.....	624,391	232,750	37.3	531,881	227,271	42.7	92,510	5,479	5.9
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>									
Delaware.....	91,224	17,377	19.0	73,122	16,847	23.0	18,102	530	2.9
Maryland.....	603,478	90,657	15.0	466,257	87,550	18.8	137,221	3,107	2.3
Dist. of Columbia.....	230,027	888	0.4	143,401	869	0.6	92,626	19	(1)
Virginia.....	833,676	291,856	35.0	677,366	273,294	40.3	166,210	18,662	11.9
West Virginia.....	491,116	119,035	24.2	433,677	113,154	26.1	67,439	5,881	10.2
North Carolina.....	895,852	468,793	52.3	693,155	388,365	56.0	202,697	80,428	39.7
South Carolina.....	674,267	418,564	62.1	468,601	291,683	62.2	205,656	126,981	61.7
Georgia.....	1,129,157	601,827	53.3	840,412	472,902	56.3	288,745	128,925	44.7
Florida.....	385,312	107,393	27.9	300,050	92,508	30.8	85,262	14,885	17.5
<b>E. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Kentucky.....	851,122	391,673	46.0	719,629	372,356	51.7	131,493	10,317	14.7
Tennessee.....	830,096	395,460	47.6	677,988	359,130	53.0	152,108	30,330	23.9
Alabama.....	908,216	497,771	54.8	684,348	375,075	54.8	223,868	122,690	54.8
Mississippi.....	721,410	498,488	69.1	526,446	366,910	69.5	194,964	132,578	68.0
<b>W. SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>									
Arkansas.....	634,664	402,178	63.4	518,754	335,877	64.7	116,810	66,301	57.2
Louisiana.....	681,428	313,228	46.0	528,607	220,405	42.8	162,726	52,516	34.4
Oklahoma.....	1,719,023	787,893	45.8	1,415,180	687,935	48.6	303,843	99,958	32.9
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>									
Montana.....	214,183	81,786	38.2	185,905	79,539	42.8	28,278	2,247	7.9
Idaho.....	153,459	67,292	43.9	135,950	65,976	48.5	17,609	1,519	7.5
Wyoming.....	81,536	25,674	31.4	72,134	24,750	34.3	9,402	824	8.9
Colorado.....	366,457	99,036	27.0	303,870	95,809	31.5	62,687	3,227	5.2
New Mexico.....	122,031	54,066	44.3	107,080	52,238	48.8	14,941	1,528	12.2
Arizona.....	130,579	35,413	27.1	112,193	32,134	28.6	15,880	3,279	17.3
Utah.....	149,201	43,071	28.9	127,418	42,185	33.1	21,783	880	4.1
Nevada.....	37,548	8,447	22.5	33,214	8,200	24.9	4,334	187	4.3
<b>PACIFIC:</b>									
Washington.....	578,667	100,922	17.4	485,767	97,218	20.0	92,900	3,704	4.0
Oregon.....	322,283	73,913	23.0	267,791	70,615	26.4	54,492	2,298	4.2
California.....	1,512,700	260,022	17.2	1,226,113	280,089	22.8	286,647	9,933	3.5

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

## PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS: 1920 AND 1910

There is little profit in discussing the comparative figures for persons employed in agriculture in 1910 and 1920, for the reason that the change in the date of the census from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920, and the postwar conditions which still affected the distribution of the population in 1920, together with certain changes in the instructions issued to the enumerators, so seriously influenced the returns for 1920 that the comparison between the figures for the two dates has little significance. The figures show a decrease from 12,384,517 persons reported as engaged in agricultural occupations in 1910 to 10,661,410 in 1920. A large part of the decrease is found in the number of persons under 15 years of age and in the number of women reported as farm laborers in 1920, these changes being directly traceable in large part to the change in the instructions and to a probable over-enumeration of these classes in 1910. Another part of the decrease was the result of the fact that on January 1, of any year, many persons who spend the spring, summer, and fall as farm laborers are in other occupations and likely to be returned by the enumerator for the occupation in which they are found, even though they may spend the major part of each year in farming. This situation is discussed at some length in the Fourteenth Census Reports, Volume IV, pages 20-22.

The factors just mentioned doubtless account for the greater part of the decrease in the number of persons reported as engaged in agricultural occupations; and these factors are so important that the question of the approximate net change remains largely a matter of conjecture. It is the writer's personal opinion, however, that even if the enumeration in 1910 and 1920 had been made on the same date and under the same instructions, the returns would still have shown an appreciable decrease, amounting perhaps to 200,000 or more, in the number of persons engaged in agricultural occupations.

## CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION GROUP, AGE, AND RACE

In Table 40 the occupations listed are divided into three groups, designated, respectively, farmers (owners and tenants), farm managers and foremen, and farm laborers. The numbers of persons in each of these three groups, male and female, are shown, by divisions and States, in Table 43.

AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 43.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION GROUP, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	MALES				FEMALES			
	Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Farm managers and foremen	Farm laborers	Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Farm managers and foremen	Farm laborers
United States.....	9,578,289	6,117,406	77,984	3,382,899	1,088,121	266,562	14,340	803,229
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>								
New England.....	215,590	122,628	4,460	88,502	8,042	5,956	336	1,751
Middle Atlantic.....	619,331	373,178	8,350	237,803	20,945	13,419	1,171	6,355
East North Central.....	1,646,768	1,027,175	13,318	506,275	46,099	29,361	3,682	13,056
West North Central.....	1,620,891	1,094,976	11,091	514,824	46,535	27,758	2,428	16,349
South Atlantic.....	1,737,072	1,065,290	12,657	659,125	379,318	61,524	2,044	315,750
East South Central.....	1,472,471	971,792	6,227	494,452	310,921	63,843	2,207	244,871
West South Central.....	1,541,347	978,060	8,835	554,452	240,932	45,674	1,572	193,686
Mountain.....	400,891	247,702	4,908	148,221	13,794	7,895	387	5,512
Pacific.....	423,922	236,605	8,072	179,245	15,935	10,123	513	5,200
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine.....	59,119	38,018	731	19,470	2,075	1,713	80	282
New Hampshire.....	24,402	15,269	460	8,673	1,030	856	49	125
Vermont.....	40,667	24,627	391	15,649	1,208	925	41	242
Massachusetts.....	49,385	23,206	1,677	24,502	1,774	1,169	81	524
Rhode Island.....	7,350	3,108	278	3,904	267	198	14	55
Connecticut.....	34,773	17,540	929	16,304	1,688	1,094	71	523
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York.....	296,447	175,255	3,999	117,193	9,260	6,256	417	2,587
New Jersey.....	56,344	27,282	1,122	27,940	1,927	952	55	890
Pennsylvania.....	266,540	170,641	3,229	92,670	6,768	4,181	699	2,878
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio.....	347,681	236,118	3,168	108,295	10,657	6,012	1,385	2,360
Indiana.....	284,996	192,954	2,415	89,627	7,453	4,950	770	1,733
Illinois.....	368,399	230,063	3,473	134,863	9,462	6,183	685	2,594
Michigan.....	263,527	186,130	2,050	75,347	8,774	5,206	504	3,064
Wisconsin.....	282,626	181,910	2,212	98,143	10,353	6,110	338	3,905
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota.....	282,834	177,359	1,675	103,800	9,576	5,314	273	3,989
Iowa.....	318,883	212,633	2,452	103,798	7,292	4,057	543	2,092
Missouri.....	378,714	257,370	2,610	118,734	13,658	8,603	917	4,138
North Dakota.....	116,391	79,122	945	36,324	3,429	1,826	93	1,510
South Dakota.....	113,932	76,819	794	36,319	3,018	1,634	86	1,298
Nebraska.....	182,866	126,126	1,181	55,559	4,083	2,342	199	1,542
Kansas.....	227,271	165,547	1,434	60,290	5,479	3,982	317	1,180
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware.....	16,847	9,867	154	6,826	530	278	14	238
Maryland.....	87,550	42,389	1,161	43,500	3,107	1,570	148	1,389
Dist. of Columbia.....	869	261	30	678	19	12	1	6
Virginia.....	273,294	163,398	2,502	107,394	18,562	8,914	605	9,043
West Virginia.....	113,154	74,414	708	38,032	5,881	3,810	340	1,731
North Carolina.....	388,365	252,680	1,932	133,753	80,428	13,621	370	66,437
South Carolina.....	291,583	177,959	1,540	112,084	126,981	13,631	144	113,206
Georgia.....	472,902	293,643	3,378	175,881	128,925	16,353	348	112,224
Florida.....	92,508	50,179	1,252	41,077	14,885	3,385	74	11,476
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky.....	372,356	251,172	1,627	119,557	19,317	11,087	931	7,299
Tennessee.....	359,130	235,122	1,602	122,406	36,330	11,212	899	24,249
Alabama.....	375,075	235,719	1,259	138,097	122,696	18,734	205	103,757
Mississippi.....	365,910	249,779	1,739	114,392	132,578	22,310	202	109,666
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas.....	335,877	222,710	1,545	111,622	66,301	12,077	422	53,802
Louisiana.....	226,465	128,660	2,194	95,611	52,515	8,651	130	43,734
Oklahoma.....	291,070	197,728	1,030	92,312	22,158	6,203	343	16,612
Texas.....	687,935	428,962	4,066	254,907	99,958	18,743	677	80,538
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana.....	79,539	57,452	882	21,205	2,247	1,895	57	295
Idaho.....	65,976	42,729	781	22,465	1,316	1,011	62	243
Wyoming.....	24,750	15,855	494	8,401	824	672	43	209
Colorado.....	95,809	61,086	1,064	33,660	3,227	1,924	101	1,202
New Mexico.....	52,233	28,636	573	23,029	1,828	1,247	34	647
Arizona.....	32,134	14,168	467	17,509	3,279	515	17	2,747
Utah.....	42,185	24,545	395	17,245	886	600	66	220
Nevada.....	8,260	3,242	312	4,706	187	131	7	49
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington.....	97,218	63,812	1,197	32,209	3,704	2,569	137	998
Oregon.....	76,615	49,903	1,196	25,517	2,298	1,613	113	572
California.....	250,089	122,890	5,680	121,519	9,933	6,941	263	3,729

Among the males employed in agriculture, the number of farm laborers in 1920 was a little more than one-half the number of farm operators. This fraction was approximated in a majority of the States, though in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Maryland, in the extreme East, and in Nevada and Arizona in the extreme West, the number of laborers exceeded the number of farm operators, and in California the two groups were nearly equal in numbers.

Among the females reported as gainfully employed in agriculture, the total number of farm laborers was more than three times the number of farm operators. This excess appeared only in the cotton States, however, where the ratio of female laborers to female farm operators ran up as high as 8 to 1 (in South Carolina), while in most of the other States the female farm operators (largely widows operating farms left them by their husbands) far outnumbered the women working as farm laborers.

Some interest might attach to a comparison between the number of farmers shown in the occupation census and the number of farms (or the number of farmers) shown in the agricultural census. The total number of farms can not be used in such a comparison, because it includes 68,449 farms operated by managers; and in the occupation classification farm managers and farm foremen are combined in one class. The number of farms in the United States as a whole in 1920, exclusive of those operated by managers, was 6,379,894, with which the number of farmers shown in the occupation tables (6,382,958) is substantially in agreement, though the figures for some of the States show wider variations.

The main reasons for these variations are as follows: First, while every person who operated a farm was returned in the census of agriculture as a farm operator, without regard to any other occupation or business which he might have, the population census assigned a person with more than one occupation to that occupation from which he derived the largest income. For example, if a person operated both a farm and a general store, and made the larger income from the store, he would have been returned as a retail merchant and not as a farmer. Second, the farm census recognized only one operator for each farm, so that the relatively small number of farms operated by partnerships were returned in the name of one of the partners, while both partners were reported as farm operators in the occupation census. Third, it is probable that considerable numbers of retired farmers (whose farms were reported by their tenants) were returned as having the occupation of farm operator—this in particular where the retired farmer exercised a considerable degree of supervision over the farming operations.

Table 44 shows the number of persons employed in agriculture and in all occupations, by sex and age, with the percentage of the total number engaged in agriculture.

TABLE 44.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

AGE	MALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED			FEMALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED		
	Total (all occupations)	In agriculture		Total (all occupations)	In agriculture	
		Number	Per cent of total		Number	Per cent of total
All ages.....	33,064,737	9,578,289	29.0	8,549,511	1,083,121	12.7
10 to 17 years.....	1,817,704	843,945	46.4	955,802	269,361	28.2
18 and 19 years.....	1,443,968	444,184	30.8	802,235	71,430	8.9
20 to 24 years.....	4,121,392	1,095,934	26.6	1,809,075	130,694	7.2
25 to 44 years.....	15,579,586	3,824,220	24.5	3,417,373	336,662	9.9
45 to 64 years.....	8,552,175	2,710,065	31.7	1,352,479	219,620	16.2
65 years and over.....	1,492,837	651,405	43.6	166,900	54,323	27.6
Age not reported.....	57,075	8,630	-----	15,047	1,091	-----

Of the gainfully employed males from 10 to 17 years of age, 46.4 per cent were engaged in agriculture—a large part of the total being returned as farm laborers working on the home farm. In the ages 18 and 19, 30.8 per cent were in agriculture, as compared with an average of 29 per cent for all ages.

In the next age group, from 20 to 24 years of age, only 26.6 per cent of the gainfully employed males were in agricultural occupations, and in the group from 25 to 44 years of age, only 24.5 per cent. These are the ages from which the bulk of the fairly recent contributions from the farm population to the urban industries have come, the later age groups again showing a higher percentage in agriculture—31.7 for men from 45 to 64 years of age and 43.6 for men 65 years of age and over.

The variations in the percentages of the gainfully employed females in agricultural occupations are similar, but even more marked. Of the age group 10 to 17, 28.2 per cent were employed in agriculture—mainly, as with the boys under 17, on the home farm. In the next three age groups, ending with 44 years, the percentages were 8.9, 7.2, and 9.9, respectively, as compared with an average of 12.7 for all ages. And for the two groups representing women 45 years of age and over, the percentages were 16.2 and 27.6. In these last groups, however, a large part of the total number of women in agricultural occupations was made up of widows and elderly women operating their own farms, rather than of women working as farm laborers.

The distribution of the males and females in the several age periods among the three general classes (farmers, farm managers and foremen, and farm laborers) into which the agricultural occupations have been divided is shown in Table 45.

TABLE 45.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, AGE, AND OCCUPATION GROUP, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 87]

AGE	MALES				FEMALES			
	Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Farm managers and foremen	Farm laborers	Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Farm managers and foremen	Farm laborers
All ages.....	9,578,299	6,117,408	77,984	3,382,899	1,083,121	285,552	14,340	803,229
10 to 17 years.....	843,945	21	-----	843,924	269,361	-----	-----	269,361
18 and 19 years.....	444,184	40,777	919	402,488	71,430	9	-----	71,421
20 to 24 years.....	1,095,934	391,297	8,461	698,176	130,634	6,853	156	123,625
25 to 44 years.....	3,824,228	2,857,661	39,718	926,847	336,662	36,956	3,324	246,382
45 to 64 years.....	2,710,065	2,286,763	25,010	398,292	219,620	130,800	7,783	81,037
65 years and over.....	661,405	536,159	5,799	109,447	54,323	40,586	3,069	10,668
Age not reported.....	8,530	4,728	77	3,725	1,091	348	8	735

In the youngest age periods, comprising boys and girls under 20 years of age, practically all of the females employed in agriculture and about 97 per cent of the males were employed as farm laborers. With increasing age, however, there appears an increasing percentage of farm operators, until in the age group 65 and over, the farm owners and tenants outnumber the farm laborers nearly 5 to 1 among the males, and nearly 4 to 1 among the females.

The numbers of males and females engaged in agricultural occupations are shown, by age, by divisions and States, in Tables 46 and 47.

AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 46.—MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	All ages	10 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Age not reported
United States	9, 878, 289	843, 945	444, 184	1, 096, 934	3, 824, 226	2, 710, 065	651, 405	8, 530
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>								
New England	215, 506	8, 590	6, 484	16, 387	74, 486	79, 573	29, 845	231
Middle Atlantic	619, 331	27, 070	21, 113	51, 735	229, 349	222, 399	67, 114	551
East North Central	1, 546, 768	73, 501	62, 778	164, 003	634, 231	493, 149	118, 239	867
West North Central	1, 020, 801	82, 410	74, 580	210, 179	728, 184	439, 821	84, 532	1, 185
South Atlantic	1, 737, 072	232, 896	92, 841	201, 604	628, 532	467, 456	121, 911	1, 832
East South Central	1, 472, 471	210, 325	74, 903	170, 677	538, 421	379, 671	97, 326	1, 148
West South Central	1, 541, 347	178, 573	82, 071	197, 933	618, 184	382, 818	80, 425	1, 343
Mountain	490, 891	19, 072	16, 448	45, 192	187, 903	111, 537	20, 212	527
Pacific	423, 922	11, 508	12, 966	38, 224	184, 936	143, 641	31, 801	846
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine	59, 119	2, 103	1, 892	4, 606	20, 087	21, 051	8, 708	72
New Hampshire	24, 402	722	624	1, 612	7, 598	9, 560	4, 240	40
Vermont	40, 597	1, 846	1, 527	3, 880	14, 738	13, 761	4, 774	41
Massachusetts	49, 385	2, 058	1, 207	3, 325	17, 151	18, 015	6, 624	45
Rhode Island	7, 350	334	202	547	2, 390	2, 769	1, 105	3
Connecticut	34, 773	1, 527	972	2, 417	12, 522	12, 911	4, 304	30
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York	296, 447	10, 688	9, 889	24, 850	111, 336	106, 596	32, 798	281
New Jersey	56, 344	2, 646	2, 018	4, 814	20, 861	20, 357	5, 565	83
Pennsylvania	266, 540	13, 736	9, 206	22, 062	97, 152	95, 446	28, 751	187
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio	347, 581	12, 873	12, 240	33, 001	135, 881	120, 447	32, 987	140
Indiana	284, 996	14, 270	11, 575	29, 723	112, 631	92, 636	23, 996	159
Illinois	308, 399	18, 455	16, 301	43, 710	158, 934	108, 970	21, 794	235
Michigan	263, 527	11, 555	9, 369	23, 015	104, 856	90, 148	24, 429	155
Wisconsin	282, 265	16, 342	13, 287	34, 554	121, 929	80, 948	15, 033	172
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota	282, 834	15, 315	14, 362	39, 039	122, 953	77, 887	13, 122	156
Iowa	318, 883	13, 937	14, 292	43, 284	149, 154	84, 350	13, 551	276
Missouri	378, 714	22, 540	17, 336	43, 742	152, 445	112, 683	20, 716	262
North Dakota	116, 301	5, 731	5, 296	16, 379	56, 927	20, 187	3, 790	81
South Dakota	113, 932	5, 540	5, 357	15, 994	57, 103	26, 101	3, 733	104
Nebraska	182, 806	9, 039	8, 525	25, 413	88, 049	44, 935	6, 743	162
Kansas	227, 271	10, 308	9, 412	27, 328	101, 553	64, 639	13, 877	154
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware	16, 347	966	700	1, 861	6, 570	5, 367	1, 353	24
Maryland	87, 550	7, 163	4, 463	9, 736	32, 073	26, 941	7, 059	125
Dist. of Columbia	899	24	28	95	310	322	87	3
Virginia	273, 294	20, 069	13, 674	29, 286	100, 396	79, 846	23, 832	191
West Virginia	113, 154	8, 130	4, 763	10, 105	40, 506	37, 368	12, 224	68
North Carolina	388, 365	53, 823	19, 520	44, 514	143, 322	98, 937	27, 514	435
South Carolina	291, 683	50, 216	17, 040	37, 415	105, 340	65, 706	15, 668	192
Georgia	472, 902	77, 645	28, 336	59, 062	190, 679	114, 332	26, 227	591
Florida	92, 508	8, 870	4, 327	9, 500	33, 324	28, 637	7, 647	293
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky	372, 356	35, 611	18, 927	43, 593	145, 699	101, 144	27, 102	280
Tennessee	359, 130	43, 635	18, 838	42, 304	134, 446	95, 241	24, 873	268
Alabama	375, 075	71, 220	19, 189	41, 415	124, 325	95, 506	23, 065	295
Mississippi	305, 910	60, 459	17, 589	43, 305	133, 951	87, 680	22, 281	335
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas	336, 877	47, 274	17, 355	40, 277	127, 375	85, 195	18, 089	282
Louisiana	226, 465	28, 024	12, 380	28, 225	88, 802	55, 965	12, 786	283
Oklahoma	291, 070	28, 459	15, 250	37, 250	120, 943	76, 914	14, 029	225
Texas	687, 635	76, 816	37, 056	92, 181	281, 064	194, 744	35, 521	553
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana	79, 539	2, 163	2, 300	6, 910	42, 299	22, 234	3, 632	101
Idaho	65, 976	2, 871	2, 762	7, 903	30, 084	18, 478	2, 925	53
Wyoming	24, 760	825	849	2, 652	12, 078	6, 548	1, 079	119
Colorado	95, 809	4, 585	3, 977	10, 832	43, 786	27, 533	4, 999	97
New Mexico	52, 283	2, 939	2, 438	6, 248	21, 537	15, 910	3, 633	33
Arizona	32, 134	2, 393	1, 509	4, 060	14, 435	8, 189	1, 620	28
Utah	42, 185	3, 119	2, 366	5, 695	17, 963	10, 904	2, 109	29
Nevada	8, 260	177	247	892	4, 221	2, 241	415	67
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington	97, 218	2, 904	3, 102	9, 064	40, 296	33, 975	7, 761	116
Oregon	76, 615	2, 207	2, 513	7, 401	32, 355	25, 906	6, 091	142
California	250, 089	6, 397	7, 351	21, 759	112, 285	83, 760	17, 949	538

TABLE 47.—FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	All ages	10 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Age not reported
United States	1,083,121	269,361	71,430	130,634	336,662	219,620	54,823	1,091
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>								
New England	8,042	259	110	234	1,921	3,636	1,870	12
Middle Atlantic	20,945	1,148	536	943	6,024	9,175	4,102	17
East North Central	46,699	2,605	1,451	2,712	11,605	20,603	7,690	33
West North Central	46,535	4,364	2,126	3,733	12,167	18,834	5,283	38
South Atlantic	379,313	100,733	27,775	52,357	121,600	62,680	13,778	395
East South Central	310,921	85,539	20,631	38,418	99,533	54,287	12,220	293
West South Central	240,932	72,499	17,955	30,374	74,457	38,770	6,656	220
Mountain	13,704	1,608	520	946	4,706	4,953	1,011	50
Pacific	15,935	606	325	917	5,659	6,682	1,713	33
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								
Maine	2,075	34	20	49	389	1,031	549	3
New Hampshire	1,080	12	4	22	212	471	306	3
Vermont	1,208	51	14	34	273	549	287	---
Massachusetts	1,774	93	33	70	479	765	329	6
Rhode Island	267	4	6	3	51	134	69	---
Connecticut	1,688	65	33	56	517	686	330	1
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>								
New York	9,280	293	202	403	2,291	4,217	1,846	8
New Jersey	1,927	105	64	141	574	737	245	1
Pennsylvania	9,768	690	270	399	2,159	4,221	2,011	8
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Ohio	10,657	383	223	435	2,283	4,927	2,397	4
Indiana	7,453	345	209	393	1,610	3,416	1,469	11
Illinois	9,462	554	332	619	2,232	4,229	1,488	8
Michigan	8,774	585	260	464	2,589	3,675	1,197	4
Wisconsin	10,353	738	422	801	2,891	4,356	1,139	6
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Minnesota	9,576	902	504	925	2,463	3,814	902	6
Iowa	7,292	512	411	706	1,938	2,971	750	4
Missouri	13,668	1,200	395	741	3,424	5,675	2,211	12
North Dakota	3,429	663	242	323	873	1,137	191	---
South Dakota	3,018	359	188	362	859	1,063	182	5
Nebraska	4,083	433	187	386	1,168	1,617	289	3
Kansas	5,479	205	139	290	1,432	2,657	758	8
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>								
Delaware	530	51	28	43	146	196	65	1
Maryland	3,107	294	125	214	771	1,198	499	0
Dist. of Columbia	19	---	---	1	8	7	3	---
Virginia	13,562	2,905	888	1,401	4,843	6,168	2,246	21
West Virginia	5,881	641	185	251	1,361	2,394	1,044	5
North Carolina	80,428	23,222	5,975	10,629	23,875	13,541	3,091	95
South Carolina	126,081	33,650	9,997	19,375	43,404	17,859	3,119	97
Georgia	128,925	37,067	9,687	18,447	41,995	18,593	2,986	150
Florida	14,885	2,903	890	1,906	5,197	3,244	725	20
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Kentucky	19,317	3,200	756	1,161	4,777	6,641	2,763	19
Tennessee	36,330	9,177	2,170	3,789	10,439	8,224	2,467	67
Alabama	122,696	35,912	8,581	15,046	37,487	18,989	3,597	84
Mississippi	132,573	34,250	9,124	18,425	46,830	20,433	3,393	123
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>								
Arkansas	66,301	21,281	4,865	8,019	20,531	9,995	1,561	49
Louisiana	52,515	11,323	3,612	7,125	18,973	9,755	1,649	73
Oklahoma	22,158	7,107	1,459	2,113	6,361	4,887	645	26
Texas	99,958	32,723	8,020	13,117	28,592	14,633	2,801	72
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>								
Montana	2,247	67	37	100	837	1,035	163	2
Idaho	1,316	60	38	56	407	632	123	---
Wyoming	824	37	11	39	329	312	62	34
Colorado	3,227	313	109	201	1,114	1,220	264	6
New Mexico	1,828	164	54	105	543	771	159	2
Arizona	3,279	898	234	383	1,184	481	95	4
Utah	886	66	33	46	235	415	90	1
Nevada	187	3	4	10	57	87	25	1
<b>PACIFIC:</b>								
Washington	3,704	144	90	158	1,258	1,606	354	4
Oregon	2,298	64	38	95	758	1,081	262	---
California	9,933	398	197	604	3,643	3,905	1,097	29

The total number of males and females gainfully employed, with the number and percentage engaged in agricultural occupations, is shown, by race, nativity, and parentage, in Table 48.

TABLE 48.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE	MALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED			FEMALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED		
	Total (all occupations)	In agriculture		Total (all occupations)	In agriculture	
		Number	Per cent of total		Number	Per cent of total
Total.....	33,064,737	8,578,289	29.0	8,549,511	1,088,121	12.7
White.....	29,653,677	7,990,034	26.9	6,962,246	466,512	6.7
Negro.....	3,252,862	1,521,229	46.8	1,571,289	611,810	38.9
Other colored.....	158,198	67,026	42.4	15,976	4,799	30.0
Native white.....	23,025,680	7,165,595	31.1	5,843,783	426,954	7.3
Native parentage.....	16,788,668	5,877,833	35.0	3,733,329	376,954	10.1
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,237,012	1,287,762	20.6	2,110,454	50,000	2.4
Foreign-born white.....	6,627,997	824,439	12.4	1,118,463	39,558	3.5

Of the total number of native white males in gainful occupations, 31.1 per cent were employed in agriculture; of the Negroes, 46.8 per cent; and of the foreign-born whites, 12.4 per cent. Classified by parentage, the native white males of native parentage show 35 per cent in agricultural occupations, and the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 20.6. These figures are significant as giving tangible expression to the tendencies which have already been referred to in earlier discussions.

Of the gainfully employed white females, only 6.7 per cent were in agricultural occupations, as compared with 38.9 per cent of the Negro females. Of the native white females of native parentage 10.1 per cent were engaged in agricultural occupations, as compared with 3.5 for the foreign-born white and 2.4 for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. This higher percentage for the native parentage group is the result of the geographic distribution of the several classes of the native population, the white population of the Southern States, where white women are more commonly employed in farm work, being mainly of native parentage.

Table 49 shows, by sex, race, nativity, and parentage, the number of farmers, farm managers and foremen, and farm laborers, respectively, which make up the total number in agricultural occupations.

TABLE 49.—PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY OCCUPATION GROUP, BY SEX, AND RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920

[Figures for divisions and States in Table 88]

RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE	MALES				FEMALES			
	Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Farm managers and foremen	Farm laborers	Total	Farmers (owners and tenants)	Farm managers and foremen	Farm laborers
Total.....	9, 578, 289	6, 117, 406	77, 984	3, 362, 899	1, 083, 121	285, 552	14, 340	803, 229
White.....	7, 990, 034	5, 234, 448	75, 228	2, 680, 358	466, 12	183, 917	13, 735	268, 860
Negro.....	1, 521, 229	851, 525	2, 387	667, 317	611, 810	80, 429	558	530, 823
Other colored.....	67, 026	31, 433	369	35, 224	4, 793	1, 206	47	3, 546
Native white.....	7, 165, 595	4, 662, 683	67, 533	2, 435, 379	426, 954	160, 897	12, 291	253, 766
Native parentage.....	5, 877, 833	3, 825, 083	55, 488	1, 997, 262	376, 954	136, 601	10, 250	230, 103
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1, 287, 762	837, 600	12, 045	438, 117	50, 000	24, 296	2, 041	23, 663
Foreign-born white.....	824, 439	571, 765	7, 695	244, 079	39, 558	23, 020	1, 444	15, 094

In the whole number of males in agricultural occupations, the number of farm laborers was a little more than one-half the number of farmers (owners and tenants). The ratio of laborers to farmers was considerably higher among the Negroes and somewhat lower among the foreign born. The relatively small number of laborers shown for the latter class is the result, however, of the fact that the foreign-born whites are most of them relatively old men, and by reason of their age entitled to be farm operators, while the native white classes include large numbers of young men starting out in life as farm laborers.

Among the females, it may be noted that in both the foreign-born white group and the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, the farmers outnumbered the farm laborers, while among the Negro females there were nearly seven times as many farm laborers as farm operators.

The agricultural occupation figures for the different racial elements are given, by sex, by divisions and States, in Tables 50 and 51, respectively.

AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

TABLE 50.—MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	Total	NATIVE WHITE			Foreign-born white	Negro	Other colored
		Total	Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage			
United States.....	9, 578, 289	7, 185, 895	5, 877, 893	1, 287, 762	824, 439	1, 521, 229	67, 026
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>							
New England.....	215, 596	170, 046	137, 580	32, 466	44, 220	1, 249	81
Middle Atlantic.....	619, 331	535, 493	443, 397	92, 096	75, 294	7, 080	858
East North Central.....	1, 546, 768	1, 301, 024	971, 132	390, 792	174, 055	9, 187	1, 002
West North Central.....	1, 620, 891	1, 349, 416	847, 346	502, 070	263, 846	13, 082	4, 537
South Atlantic.....	1, 737, 072	1, 064, 100	1, 050, 530	13, 570	9, 752	660, 372	2, 848
East South Central.....	1, 472, 471	1, 012, 378	1, 001, 162	11, 216	4, 589	455, 070	434
West South Central.....	1, 541, 347	1, 082, 424	998, 179	84, 245	78, 173	371, 902	8, 848
Mountain.....	400, 891	310, 963	234, 340	82, 623	67, 368	908	15, 572
Pacific.....	423, 922	272, 851	194, 167	78, 684	117, 162	1, 673	32, 245
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....	59, 119	52, 827	46, 044	6, 783	6, 227	50	6
New Hampshire.....	24, 402	21, 099	13, 434	2, 665	3, 260	40	3
Vermont.....	40, 567	35, 510	23, 718	6, 792	4, 988	65	4
Massachusetts.....	49, 385	33, 057	24, 216	8, 841	15, 797	402	39
Rhode Island.....	7, 350	4, 981	3, 774	1, 207	2, 194	165	10
Connecticut.....	34, 773	22, 572	16, 394	6, 178	11, 754	428	10
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	296, 447	249, 353	189, 234	60, 119	44, 478	1, 791	825
New Jersey.....	56, 344	40, 330	32, 402	7, 928	12, 923	3, 078	13
Pennsylvania.....	206, 540	245, 810	221, 761	24, 049	17, 893	2, 817	20
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	347, 551	323, 093	275, 724	50, 369	17, 570	3, 909	0
Indiana.....	234, 996	275, 605	242, 901	32, 704	7, 713	1, 664	14
Illinois.....	368, 399	335, 323	246, 286	89, 037	30, 729	2, 340	7
Michigan.....	263, 527	298, 193	123, 023	82, 576	55, 741	1, 035	558
Wisconsin.....	282, 265	218, 710	82, 598	136, 112	62, 302	239	1, 014
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	282, 834	200, 943	61, 724	139, 219	81, 212	198	481
Iowa.....	318, 883	276, 328	168, 438	107, 890	42, 164	379	12
Missouri.....	378, 714	358, 338	317, 172	41, 166	10, 781	9, 509	20
North Dakota.....	116, 391	70, 180	23, 697	46, 483	44, 089	81	1, 141
South Dakota.....	113, 932	85, 945	39, 650	46, 295	25, 660	149	2, 178
Nebraska.....	182, 866	152, 536	84, 624	67, 912	29, 571	253	506
Kansas.....	227, 271	205, 140	152, 032	53, 114	19, 460	2, 403	193
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Delaware.....	16, 847	12, 688	12, 135	553	604	3, 555	1
Maryland.....	87, 550	62, 320	58, 219	4, 110	2, 324	22, 896	1
Dist. of Columbia.....	869	590	441	128	91	208	1
Virginia.....	273, 294	187, 993	155, 896	2, 067	2, 011	83, 174	146
West Virginia.....	113, 154	110, 789	108, 576	2, 213	767	1, 806	2
North Carolina.....	338, 365	263, 488	262, 825	663	478	121, 833	2, 566
South Carolina.....	291, 583	116, 881	116, 455	426	197	174, 453	42
Georgia.....	472, 902	252, 810	251, 021	1, 189	428	219, 622	42
Florida.....	92, 508	50, 583	54, 362	2, 221	2, 862	33, 015	43
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	372, 356	342, 094	336, 062	0, 032	1, 300	28, 897	5
Tennessee.....	359, 139	294, 355	292, 345	2, 010	981	63, 782	12
Alabama.....	375, 075	226, 677	225, 020	1, 657	1, 302	147, 030	66
Mississippi.....	365, 910	149, 252	147, 735	1, 617	946	216, 361	351
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	335, 877	229, 068	223, 532	5, 536	2, 595	104, 195	19
Louisiana.....	226, 465	108, 394	104, 934	3, 460	3, 907	114, 697	157
Oklahoma.....	291, 070	251, 383	235, 882	15, 501	7, 102	24, 404	8, 181
Texas.....	687, 985	493, 579	433, 831	59, 748	64, 569	129, 266	491
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	79, 539	57, 829	37, 459	20, 370	19, 791	127	1, 792
Idaho.....	65, 976	55, 735	39, 368	16, 367	9, 092	76	1, 073
Wyoming.....	24, 750	20, 801	15, 865	4, 936	3, 618	42	259
Colorado.....	95, 809	79, 317	63, 461	15, 856	15, 212	308	972
New Mexico.....	52, 238	45, 227	42, 089	3, 138	3, 371	123	3, 517
Arizona.....	32, 134	17, 437	14, 224	3, 213	8, 369	234	6, 094
Utah.....	42, 185	36, 060	18, 906	17, 144	5, 176	76	883
Nevada.....	8, 260	4, 567	2, 968	1, 599	2, 729	12	952
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	97, 218	69, 424	48, 800	20, 624	25, 130	218	2, 446
Oregon.....	76, 615	62, 184	47, 810	14, 374	12, 606	108	1, 417
California.....	250, 089	141, 243	97, 557	43, 686	79, 116	1, 847	28, 383

TABLE 51.—FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920

DIVISION AND STATE	Total	NATIVE WHITE			Foreign-born white	Negro	Other colored
		Total	Native parentage	Foreign or mixed parentage			
United States.....	1,088,121	426,964	376,954	50,000	39,568	611,810	4,799
<b>GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:</b>							
New England.....	8,042	6,381	5,266	1,115	1,608	53	—
Middle Atlantic.....	20,945	17,786	14,024	3,762	2,978	158	23
East North Central.....	46,699	37,728	24,625	13,203	8,593	306	72
West North Central.....	46,535	35,881	21,653	14,818	9,630	885	139
South Atlantic.....	379,318	114,478	113,608	870	538	263,593	709
East South Central.....	310,921	95,508	95,023	785	410	214,595	108
West South Central.....	240,932	100,581	90,061	10,520	7,668	132,028	655
Mountain.....	13,794	8,480	6,112	2,368	4,171	60	1,083
Pacific.....	16,935	9,831	6,772	3,059	3,962	132	2,010
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>							
Maine.....	2,075	1,878	1,688	190	196	1	—
New Hampshire.....	1,030	905	823	82	122	3	—
Vermont.....	1,208	1,056	861	195	160	2	—
Massachusetts.....	1,774	1,239	928	311	515	20	—
Rhode Island.....	267	217	177	40	47	3	—
Connecticut.....	1,688	1,086	789	297	578	24	—
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>							
New York.....	9,260	7,636	5,494	2,142	1,576	25	23
New Jersey.....	1,927	1,335	947	388	508	84	—
Pennsylvania.....	9,758	8,816	7,583	1,232	894	49	—
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Ohio.....	10,657	9,710	7,751	1,959	838	109	—
Indiana.....	7,453	7,018	5,809	1,209	395	40	—
Illinois.....	9,462	8,233	5,574	2,659	1,129	99	1
Michigan.....	8,774	6,882	3,128	2,754	2,826	45	21
Wisconsin.....	10,853	6,885	2,263	4,622	3,405	13	60
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Minnesota.....	9,576	5,966	1,654	4,312	3,588	8	14
Iowa.....	7,292	5,993	3,281	2,712	1,268	31	—
Missouri.....	13,658	12,317	10,616	1,701	601	739	1
North Dakota.....	3,429	1,918	508	1,410	1,473	3	35
South Dakota.....	3,018	2,111	728	1,383	835	6	66
Nebraska.....	4,083	3,095	1,637	1,458	972	6	10
Kansas.....	6,479	4,481	3,139	1,342	893	92	13
<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>							
Delaware.....	530	370	347	23	17	143	—
Maryland.....	3,107	1,950	1,713	237	127	1,030	—
District of Columbia.....	19	12	9	3	2	6	—
Virginia.....	18,562	9,438	9,317	121	108	0,007	9
West Virginia.....	5,881	5,783	5,647	136	46	52	—
North Carolina.....	80,428	34,674	34,626	48	28	45,044	684
South Carolina.....	128,981	23,797	23,732	66	17	103,155	9
Georgia.....	128,926	34,536	34,419	117	40	94,342	7
Florida.....	14,885	3,918	3,798	120	155	10,812	—
<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Kentucky.....	19,317	18,229	17,908	321	82	1,005	1
Tennessee.....	36,330	19,022	18,887	135	88	17,210	1
Alabama.....	122,096	37,565	37,406	159	99	85,024	8
Mississippi.....	132,678	20,992	20,822	170	141	111,347	93
<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>							
Arkansas.....	60,301	26,106	25,611	495	255	39,639	1
Louisiana.....	52,515	7,371	7,150	221	204	44,022	13
Oklahoma.....	22,168	16,327	15,720	607	365	4,609	557
Texas.....	99,958	50,777	41,580	9,197	6,844	42,258	79
<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>							
Montana.....	2,247	1,569	691	878	626	6	46
Idaho.....	1,316	1,036	686	350	247	1	32
Wyoming.....	824	634	476	158	178	1	11
Colorado.....	3,227	2,269	1,685	584	885	19	54
New Mexico.....	1,823	1,532	1,403	119	93	3	150
Arizona.....	3,279	617	425	192	1,888	23	746
Utah.....	886	665	320	345	203	2	16
Nevada.....	187	108	66	42	51	—	28
<b>PACIFIC:</b>							
Washington.....	3,704	2,358	1,626	732	1,080	10	256
Oregon.....	2,298	1,819	1,352	467	394	5	80
California.....	9,933	5,654	3,794	1,860	2,488	117	1,674