AGE.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The ages of the population were ascertained more accurately at the census of 1900 than at any previous census of the United States. This improvement was largely due to the addition of an inquiry as to date of birth to the former direct question as to age.

The age returns of the more illiterate classes of the population are less accurate than those of the more intelligent classes. Moreover, the distribution of errors in the age returns is such as to suggest that the census information obtained about the more intelligent classes in districts in which there are large numbers of illiterates is less accurate as a rule than information obtained about the same class of persons in districts where the general average of education is higher. The evident explanation is that the census enumerators held more consistently to high standards of accuracy in those regions where a high average of accuracy was possible.

In the concentration of reported ages on round numbers, understatement of age is, except among persons of advanced years, more common than overstatement. The tendency to report ages as less than the truth is strongest in the negro population, stronger in the foreign born white than in the native white population, and is stronger with females than with males. On account of this prevalent understatement of age, the most accurate quinquennial or decennial age groups for use in the presentation of census results are those in which the first year of the group is a multiple of 5, or of 10.

The overstatement of the ages of children, which may be explained as due to the tendency to denote a child's age by the year of life, rather than by the number of completed years, leads to a large apparent deficiency of children in the first few years of life. This apparent deficiency is more marked in the case of children in the second year of life than for those in their first year—a result due to the fact that the ages of children less than a year old are reported by months.

The number of centenarians in the population is grossly exaggerated in the returns, this exaggeration being especially marked in the case of the more illiterate classes.

The median age of the aggregate population of continental United States (that is, the age which exactly divides the population into halves) is 22.85 years. One hundred years ago it was 15.97; since 1820 it has increased, on the average, by two-thirds of a year a decade. The median age of the population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants is about 3½ years greater than that of the population living in smaller cities and rural districts. The median age is high in the North Atlantic and Western states and low in the South Atlantic and South Central states. In the North Central division it approximates that of the country as a whole. The average age (that is, the quotient resulting from dividing the total years lived by the living population) is some years higher than the median age, being, for the aggregate population in 1900, 26.2 years.

About three-fifths of the population of the United States are between 15 and 60 years old—comprising what is sometimes called the "productive" age group. This is a larger proportion of the population than is found in the same age group in most European countries—a fact which is due to the large number of foreign born adults in our population. But only Holland and the Scandinavian countries have so small a proportion of their population at "productive ages" as is found in the native white population of the United States.

Nearly one-fourth of the population are less than 10 years old and over three-sevenths are less than 20. Less than one-seventh have accomplished half the possible hundred years of human life, and only 23 out of every thousand have passed the allotted "three score years and ten."

The greater average maturity of the urban population, shown by a higher median age, is due to the relatively larger proportion in the period of early middle life. The rural population is relatively more numerous at both extremes of the age table.

Children reported as less than a year old constitute 2.5 per cent of the aggregate population, while children under 5 constitute 12.1 per cent. Both of these proportions are considerably smaller than they were in 1880, and are smaller than the corresponding ratios for most European countries. The proportion of children under 1 in the total population varies from one in 30 in Utah to one in 60 in California. The number of children in the population is relatively least in New England and on the Pacific coast; it is relatively highest in the South and in some of the newer agricultural states of the West and Northwest.

Of the aggregate population 51 per cent are males and 49 per cent are females, but in the age groups of 15 to 19 years, 20 to 24 years, and 80 years and over, there are more women than men. These facts are shown to be in general agreement with the statistics respecting the relative numbers of the sexes born and the death rate of the sexes at various ages. The differences between cities and rural districts, with respect to the proportions of the sexes in the different age groups, are such that they can be only partially explained by the differences between rural and urban death rates; they consequently lead to the conclusion that females predominate among the younger persons migrating from the country to the cities, while males predominate among the migrants who are of middle age.

THE INQUIRY.

The population schedule used by the enumerators at the Twelfth Census contained columns in which were entered, for each person enumerated, the date of birth and the "age at last birthday." The instructions to the enumerators with reference to the mode of entering this information were as follows:

Column 7. Date of birth.—The object of this question is to help in getting the exact age in years of each person enumerated. Many a person who can tell the month and year of his birth will be careless or forgetful in stating the years of his age, and so an error will creep into the census. This danger can not be entirely avoided, but asking the question in two forms will prevent it in many cases.

Enter in the first division of column 7 the name or abbreviation of the month in which the person was born, thus: Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., or Dec.

Enter in the second division the year in which the person was born, thus: 1841, 1897, etc.

Column 8. Age at last birthday.—The object of this question is to get the age of each person in completed years, or in the case of a child under one year the age in completed months.

For each person of one year of age or over, enter the age at *last* birthday in whole years, omitting months and days. For children who, on the first day of June, 1900, were less than one year of age, enter the age in months, or twelfths of a year, thus: $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{8}{12}$. For a child less than one month old, enter the age as follows: $\frac{0}{12}$.

Endeavor to ascertain in each case the month and year of birth called for in column 7, but where this is impossible get as nearly as possible the exact years of age. An answer given in round numbers, such as "about 30," "about 45," is likely to be wrong. In such cases endeavor to get the exact age.

The inquiry as to date of birth is an innovation in the practice of the United States census. Prior to 1850 the population was returned as within specified age groups. At the censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 the enumerators were instructed to ascertain the age at the last birthday previous to the taking of the census. In 1890 the inquiry was modified to "age at nearest birthday." At the census of 1900 the older form of inquiry was restored—primarily because it accords with popular usage, but also because it gives results comparable with those of the censuses of other countries. In this connection it should be noted that the census age inquiry shows, not how many persons are at a certain age, but how many are in definite age periods—that is, between n and n+1 years old.[1]

The tabulations of the results of this inquiry, printed in Twelfth Census, Volume II, are as follows:

TABLE XVI.—Ages of the aggregate population of the mainland of the United States, classified by sex, general nativity, and color.

TABLE XVII.—Ages of the Chinese, Japanese, and Indian population of the United States, classified by sex.

TABLE 1.—Ages of the aggregate population of the United States, classified by sex, general nativity, and color.

TABLE 2.—Ages of the aggregate population, classified by sex, general nativity, and color, by states and territories.

TABLE 3.—Ages by periods of years of the aggregate population, classified by sex, by states and territories.

TABLE 4.—Ages by periods of years of the native white population of native parentage, classified by sex, by states and territories.

TABLE 5.—Ages by periods of years of the native white population of foreign parentage, classified by sex, by states and territories.

TABLE 6.—Ages by periods of years of the foreign white population, classified by sex, by states and territories.

TABLE 7.—Ages by periods of years of the colored population, classified by sex, by states and territories.

TABLE 8.—Ages by periods of years of the negro population, classified by sex, by states and territories.

TABLE 9.—Ages by periods of years of the aggregate population, classified by sex, general nativity, and color, for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more.

TABLES 10–18.—Persons of school age, by sex, general nativity, and color, by states and territories.

TABLES 19–21.—Persons of school age, by sex, general nativity, and color, for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more.

TABLE 22.—Males of militia age, by general nativity and color, by states and territories.

TABLE 23.—Males of militia age, by general nativity and color, for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more.

[1] With reference to the method of obtaining the ages of the population, European census practice is divided. In the majority of the countries, however, the date of birth is asked, while in the others, "age at last birthday" is the form of the question. In the Italian census of 1880 the two inquiries were combined, as in the United States census of 1900. At the St. Petersburg session (1872) of the International Statistical Congress, the following recommendation was passed: "Whenever the degree of education permits, and especially in large cities, age should be indicated by the year and month of birth. When age is expressed in years, completed years should be understood; for children less than a year old, age should be expressed by the number of completed months." (Compte Rendu, Vol. II, page 425.)

In the state census of Massachusetts, and, since 1885, in that of Rhode Island, the age inquiry has been as to the "nearest birthday."

TABLE 24.—Males of voting age, by general nativity and color, by states and territories.

TABLE 25.—Males of voting age, by general nativity and color, for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more.

TABLE 26.—Persons of school, militia, and voting ages, by sex, general nativity, and color, by counties.

TABLE 27.—Persons of school, militia, and voting ages, by sex, general nativity, and color, for places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

An analysis of the general age tables presented in Volume II, containing a number of summary and ratio tables, is found on pages xxxv to lxxviii of that volume. Volume III, Table 27, pages 683 to 687, shows the numbers of the aggregate population of the United States at each specified age, per 100,000 of known ages, by sex, color, general nativity, and parent nativity. Table 28, pages 689 to 695 of the same volume, shows the numbers of the aggregate, the white, and the colored population in each age group, per 100,000 of known ages, by states and territories.

The age tables contained in the Abstract of the Twelfth Census will be found especially useful for the purpose of supplementing those contained in the present discussion, as they are based on a different system of grouping.

In addition to the tables which relate primarily to age, there are tables which give other classifications of certain age groups. In the tables relating primarily to citizenship and years in the United States, which are to be found in Volume I, pages 907 to 1006, males of voting age are classified by general nativity, parentage, color, and literacy, and foreign born males of voting age by citizenship, country of birth, number of years in the United States, and ability to speak English, for states and territories and for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more; and males of voting age by general nativity, color, citizenship, and literacy, for counties. A more or less detailed classification by ages has been introduced into the general tables on conjugal condition, school attendance, illiteracy, ability to speak English, and occupations. These tables are printed either in Volume II or in the Special Report on Occupations. In Volume III, pages xlvi and xlvii, there is a table showing, for the registration area and its subdivisions, the white population in each of eight age groups, classified by birthplaces of mothers. In the same volume, pages 285 to 555, is a table which shows the number of children under 1 year of age and under 5 years of age, classified by sex, general nativity, and color, for each state and registration city, and for the groups, counties, and local divisions of registration states.

SIGNIFICANCE OF AGE STATISTICS.

For the purpose of a scientific study of the population the classification by age is only less important and fundamental than that based on sex. Not only does this classification afford information concerning the generation which is at present doing the world's work, but it also makes it possible to form some conclusions about the generation next to enter on its estate. It is scarcely correct, however, to speak of "generations" in the sense in which the word is ordinarily used, because the population is being constantly recruited by births and depleted by deaths.

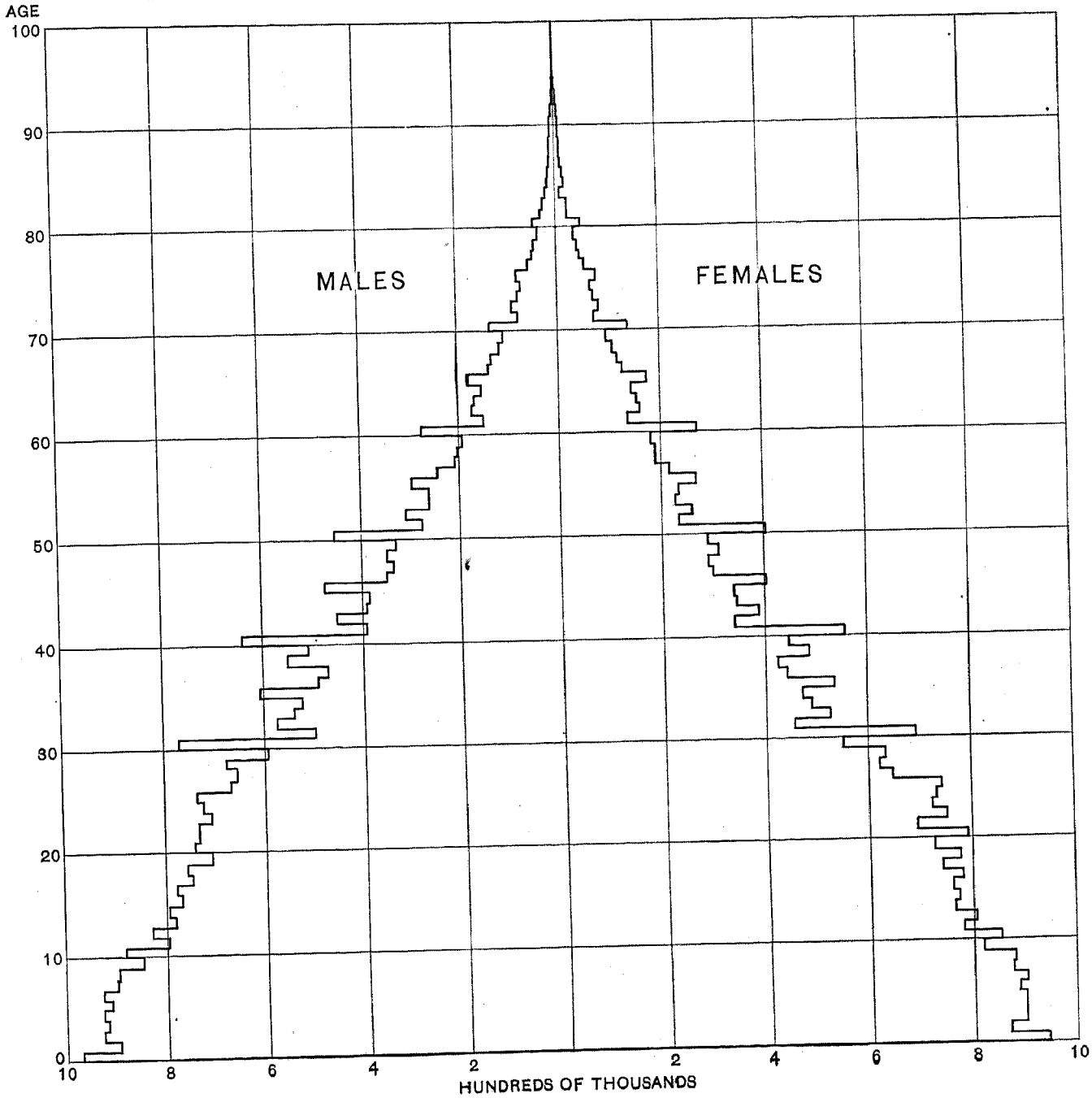
Professor von Mayr has compared the population of a country to an endless rope made up of a vast number of individual threads.[1] If the rope be cut at any given point, the threads thus exposed to view will vary from those so short that they can scarcely be measured to those of a maximum length. This is the view presented by the census age tables—a view which emphasizes the ever-changing character of the population.

The classification of a population by age makes it possible to measure its economic and military strength. A population containing a large proportion of aged persons and children may be less efficient than a smaller population in which a larger proportion are of productive age. Moreover, the proportion of young children in the population is at least as valuable an index of social conditions as is the birth rate, and is of special utility in the United States, where accurate records of the births are kept in few localities. The chief usefulness of age statistics, however, is found in the increased value which they give to the results of other census inquiries. The combination of the age and sex classifications reveals the number of voters and the number of potential fighting men. It is impossible to compare different classes of the population accurately with reference to such facts as crime, pauperism, literacy, number engaged in productive occupations, mortality rates, etc., without taking into account the differences in their age constitution; for example, the mere fact that death rates are higher in cities than in rural districts is without special significance until the differences in the age constitutions of the two regions are taken into account.

The age composition of a population on a given date may be represented graphically by a diagram sometimes called the age pyramid, but which might more accurately be called the age triangle. The example given on page 133 illustrates in this way the age composition of the population of the United States at the date of the Twelfth Census. The vertical line running through the apex of the triangle is divided into 100 equal parts, one for each year of life. From this line horizontal distances are measured representing, according to the indicated scale, the number of persons reported at the specified age. Distances to the left represent males, to the right females, and the horizontal distance between the sides of the triangle at each point the total population of the specified age. Each complete square within the triangle thus represents 2,000,000 people and the entire area of the triangle represents the total population of the United States of known age, classified by sex and age.

[1] Statistik und Gesellschaftslehre, Vol. II, page 73.

DIAGRAM 3.—AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1900.



The age constitution of the population is affected by three factors—births, deaths, and migration. If a country were so isolated as to be affected neither by immigration nor by emigration, if the number of births in each year were the same as in the year preceding, if the number of deaths were uniform for each successive year and for each year of age, and if the conditions for males and females were identical, the age constitution of the population would be of the simplest and most regular form. If a figure constructed on the same principle as this diagram were drawn to represent such a population, it would take the form of an isosceles triangle. But a condition of this kind is purely imaginary, and is never realized in actual conditions.

First and most fundamental in causing deviations from this theoretical distribution is the fact that neither the number of deaths nor the death rate is constant for all ages. The death rate is very high in the first year of life, decreases rapidly through about the first twelve years, then increases gradually until the period of old age is reached, when it increases with rapid acceleration. If this factor be taken into account—the assumption still being that the population is affected to only a slight extent by migration, and that the number of births in successive years is fairly constant—the graphic representation of the age constitution will be bell-

shaped, the sides of the figure changing from concave to convex in the period of advanced age. These are the conditions represented in the ordinary life table, which, taking as a basis a number of persons beginning life at the same time, shows what would be the number of survivors at each age under prevailing conditions. Such a population would be called a "normal stationary population." The population of France approaches this condition more nearly than that of any other country for which statistics are available.

But in most countries the annual number of births is not a constant factor. If the birth rate is constant, an increasing population tends to perpetuate its increase through the continued augmentation of the number of births; and even with a diminishing birth rate the absolute number of births from an increasing population may be increasing. This condition, which would be shown in the graphic representation by a relatively broader base of the "age pyramid," is prevalent in most European countries, but more noticeably in the United States.

Factors of less importance are the changes in birth and death rates, due to varying economic, social, and climatic conditions. These give to the diagram an irregular form, but their effects on the age constitution are less noticeable in a large and heterogeneous population like that of the United States than in smaller populations.

In addition to these primary factors of birth and death rates, there is one secondary factor, migration, which has an important influence upon the distribution of ages. In the decade 1890 to 1900, 75 per cent of the immigrants to the United States were between the ages of 15 and 40 years, 16 per cent were less than 15, and only 9 per cent were more than 40 years old. In a country where the excess of immigration over emigration is as large as it is in the United States, this preponderance among the immigrants of persons between 15 and 40 years of age leads to a marked widening of the age pyramid at and immediately above these ages. This effect is of course strikingly apparent in the age constitution of our foreign born population.[1] Internal migration has a corresponding effect on the age constitution of particular areas, and thus leads to marked differences between cities and rural districts in the distribution of ages.

[1] Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Plate 2.

ERRORS IN THE REPORTED AGES.

Age may be defined as the sum of time lived since birth. Modern census practice follows ordinary usage in stating the ages of children less than one year old in months and the ages of all other persons in years.

A casual inspection of the tables in which the ages are given by single years will show that while the number reported decreases as the age increases, this decrease is far from constant; indeed, the number reported as of a given age is not always smaller than the number reported at the preceding age.[2] The facts are shown even more clearly in the diagram. It is not probable that in the age constitution of the actual population the principle of continuity is so far violated that the age series could not be represented by a fairly smooth curve; indeed, experience has shown that the greater the accuracy of a census, arising from special care in the enumeration, or from the intelligence of the persons enumerated, the more nearly does the curve representing the age returns approach smoothness of form. Most of the irregularities in the curve representing the ages actually reported take the form of angular deflections, corresponding to abnormal values of single terms. Consideration of the factors which influence the age constitution of the population gives no warrant for supposing that these irregularities correspond to the facts. It is certain, of course, that changes in birth and death rates, as well as variations in the amount and direction of migration, must leave their marks in the form of certain irregularities; but these irregularities would in most cases be spread over a term of several years, and in the curve representing the age series they would take the form of flexures covering a period of several terms in the series. It follows that the irregularities in the age tables represent, for the most part, erroneous information. A knowledge of the nature and amount of the errors is a prerequisite to the intelligent use of census age statistics.

Before entering upon a discussion of the particular forms which these errors take, it will be well to get some idea of the total amount of error. Comparisons with previous censuses, with reference to this point, will make it possible to ascertain the effect of the addition of the inquiry as to date of birth to the inquiry as to age.

[2] Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Table XVI.

If the number returned at each year of age (except, of course, the number reported as "under 1") be subtracted from the number returned at the next lower year of age, the remainders will be the "first differences" of the age series. If these first differences be added, with due regard to plus and minus signs, the sum will, of course, be equal to the difference between the number reported as less than 1 year old and the number classified as "100 and over." But if the signs be disregarded in the addition, the sum of the differences will be equal to the difference between the numbers reported at the first and at the last age, plus twice the sum of the minus differences. It may be assumed that in a series representing the true ages of the population the minus differences are zero, or approximately zero, and the sum of all the differences would therefore be the same whether plus and minus signs were regarded or not. The difference between the sum of the differences in the reported and in the actual ages would be, therefore, approximately twice the sum of the minus differences. It follows that the sum of the minus differences may be properly regarded as a measure of the inaccuracy of the reported ages. It will be noticed that in this method no assumption is made about the true nature of the age series, except that the minus differences are approximately zero. Even if this approximation is not very close, the general validity of the method is not affected. For the foreign born element of the population, however, this method can not be used, as the fact that there are comparatively few foreign born children among the population produces an unduly large number of minus differences. Table I shows these differences computed, as described, for the other classes of the population, at the Twelfth Census and the two censuses immediately preceding; it shows, also, for each of these population classes the total number of persons less than 100 years of age and the per cent which the sum of the minus differences forms of the total number of persons less than 100 years of age.

TABLE I.—SUM OF THE MINUS DIFFERENCES IN THE AGE RETURNS OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION AND OF THE TOTAL NATIVE, THE NATIVE WHITE BY PARENTAGE, THE TOTAL COLORED, AND THE NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT THAT SUM FORMS OF PERSONS 0 TO 99 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

A.—NUMBER OF PERSONS 0 TO 99 YEARS OF AGE.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1900			1890			1880		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Aggregate	75,790,487	38,687,754	37,102,733	62,456,104	31,962,953	30,493,151	50,151,767	25,517,411	24,634,356
Native born	65,476,691	33,076,003	32,400,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native white	56,474,761	28,604,608	27,870,153	45,764,845	23,190,224	22,574,621	36,842,699	18,609,028	18,233,671
Native white—native parents	40,836,938	20,772,888	20,064,050	34,269,945	17,413,505	16,856,440	.....	.....	.....
Native white—foreign parents	15,637,823	7,831,720	7,806,103	11,494,900	5,776,719	5,718,181	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	9,127,180	4,584,175	4,542,005	7,594,409	3,837,680	3,756,729	6,749,752	3,386,904	3,362,848
Negro	8,782,630	4,360,504	4,422,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B.—SUM OF MINUS DIFFERENCES IN REPORTED AGES.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1900			1890			1880		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Aggregate	2,552,243	1,281,389	1,274,640	4,683,588	2,359,595	2,484,674	4,133,157	1,974,593	2,186,201
Native born	1,670,940	801,180	889,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native white	810,987	419,689	415,531	2,458,985	1,262,428	1,334,864	1,664,318	789,676	923,770
Native white—native parents	627,525	326,473	321,344	1,970,051	1,019,113	1,053,393	.....	.....	.....
Native white—foreign parents	216,247	107,101	112,894	503,320	251,896	282,907	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	956,780	446,631	511,056	1,093,663	507,550	591,290	1,264,458	574,203	693,764
Negro	912,977	418,263	496,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

C.—PER CENT THAT THE SUM OF MINUS DIFFERENCES FORMS OF PERSONS 0 TO 99 YEARS OF AGE, OR COEFFICIENT OF ERROR.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1900			1890			1880		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Aggregate	3.4	3.3	3.4	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.2	7.7	8.9
Native born	2.6	2.4	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native white	1.4	1.5	1.5	5.4	5.4	5.9	4.5	4.2	5.1
Native white—native parents	1.5	1.6	1.6	5.7	5.9	6.2	.....	.....	.....
Native white—foreign parents	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	.....	.....	.....
Total colored	10.5	9.7	11.2	14.4	13.2	15.7	18.7	17.0	20.6
Negro	10.4	9.6	11.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The absolute sums of the differences are in themselves without special significance, on account of the varying sizes of the population classes for which they have been computed. The per cents indicate the relative degrees of inaccuracy in the age returns of the different classes, and may be called the "coefficients of error." Considering first the results for 1900, it appears that the smallest coefficient of error is found in the returns for the native white population of foreign parents, while the largest is found in the returns for the negro population. In the returns for the latter class the coefficient for females is considerably larger than that for males, the excess being reflected in the results for the aggregate population.

A comparison of the results for the three censuses shows that there has been a general gain in accuracy since 1880; for the aggregate population of both sexes the coefficient of error was 8.2 per cent in 1880, 7.5 per cent in 1890, and 3.4 per cent in 1900. The marked diminution in the coefficient of error in 1900 as compared with 1890 indicates that the inquiry as to date of birth had a very important influence on the accuracy of the results. For all classes of the population the returns for 1900 indicate increased accuracy as compared with previous censuses. It will be noted that in 1880 and 1890 the age returns of females were, for all classes of the population, more erroneous than those of males. The addition of the inquiry as to date of birth seems to have had a more marked effect on the age returns of females than on those of males. This is probably due to the fact that a larger proportion of women than of men were seen directly by the enumerators in their house-to-house visitation. The errors in the age returns of males are probably due, in larger measure than those of females, to ignorance of the true age of the person enumerated on the part of those who furnished the information to the enumerator. Naturally this kind of error could not be eliminated by any amount of care in the manner of asking the question. In the case of the native white population of native parents the coefficient of error in 1900 was less for the total population than for either the male or the female population. This seeming paradox is due to the neutralization of a certain amount of understatement of age on the part of one sex by overstatement on the part of the other.

Table II shows the minus differences and per cents in 1900 for the five main geographic divisions.

TABLE II.—SUM OF THE MINUS DIFFERENCES IN REPORTED AGES OF THE POPULATION AND PER CENT THAT SUM FORMS OF PERSONS 0 TO 99 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY PARENT NATIVITY AND RACE, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERSONS 0 TO 99 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					SUM OF THE MINUS DIFFERENCES IN REPORTED AGES OF THE POPULATION: 1900.					PER CENT THAT SUM OF MINUS DIFFERENCES FORMS OF PERSONS 0 TO 99 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.				
	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
Native white	15,870,165	6,485,072	21,583,207	9,441,893	3,094,424	260,665	155,963	230,536	167,945	57,929	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.9
Native white—native parents	9,891,395	6,095,498	14,111,559	8,735,056	2,003,430	171,499	147,557	147,655	154,512	43,145	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.2
Native white—foreign parents	5,978,770	389,574	7,471,648	706,837	1,090,994	98,682	9,819	92,276	16,789	16,331	1.7	2.5	1.2	2.4	1.5
Negro	382,635	3,712,504	490,974	4,166,696	29,821	29,945	425,000	32,182	428,496	2,292	7.8	11.4	6.6	10.3	7.7

The coefficients of error shown in Table II confirm the inference drawn from Table I, that the reports of the ages of the colored population are especially untrustworthy. In three of the five main geographic divisions the accuracy of the returns for the native white population of native parents is about the same as that of the returns for the native white population of foreign parents. In the South Central division, however, the returns for the native white population of foreign parents are distinctly less accurate than those for the native white population of native parents, while in the Western division this condition is reversed.

The facts shown in Table II with reference to the geographic distribution of errors in the age returns are worthy of note. It will be observed that if the five geographic divisions were ranked in the order of decreasing size of the coefficient of error for the native white population of native and of foreign parents, and for the negro population, the order of rank would be South Atlantic, South Central, North Atlantic, Western, North Central, except that for the native white population of native parents the coefficient of error in the Western division would advance from fourth to second. For each class the greatest amount of inaccuracy is found in the South Atlantic division and the least amount in the North Central division.

A comparison of the coefficients of error shown in Tables I and II with the census statistics of illiteracy shows a general correlation between the two sets of facts.[1] Illiteracy, like the errors in reported ages, is greatest among the negro population and least among the native white population of foreign parents. Moreover, for the total population, illiteracy, like errors in age returns, is at its maximum in the South Atlantic division and at its minimum in the North Central division. But this is as far as the correlation can be carried, for the geographic distribution of illiteracy is by

[1] For the per cent illiterate in the population of the main geographic divisions, see Twelfth Census, Abstract, Table 57.

no means so strikingly uniform for the different population classes as is the geographic distribution of the errors in the age returns. It would seem, therefore, that the presence of a large illiterate population in certain parts of the country has lowered the general accuracy of the returns from those regions. Despairing of getting any but inaccurate returns from a large proportion of the persons in their districts, the enumerators in the more illiterate regions have been less painstaking in their efforts to secure accurate returns from the rest of the population.

By far the most noticeable errors in the age returns are due to the tendency of the persons enumerated to give their ages in round numbers. Multiples of five—especially the even numbers—are the chief centers of concentration. This tendency is not of great importance below the year 20, and the concentration on that year is, in the case of males, offset by an easily explained concentration on the year 21. Table III furnishes a measure of the amount of this concentration on multiples of 5. It is assumed that in the actual population the number of persons aged 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, and 60 years is approximately one-fifth of the total number between 23 and 62 years of age, inclusive—an assumption which corresponds with the facts closely enough to give all necessary accuracy to the method. The per cent that the number reported at multiples of 5 forms of one-fifth of the total number in the age group 23 to 62 indicates the degree of concentration on round numbers.

TABLE III.—MEASURE OF CONCENTRATION ON MULTIPLES OF 5 IN THE REPORTED AGES OF ADULTS IN SPECIFIED CLASSES OF THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, AND 60 YEARS.			ONE-FIFTH OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 23 TO 62 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.			PER CENT THAT NUMBER REPORTED AT MULTIPLES OF 5 FORMS OF ONE-FIFTH OF TOTAL NUMBER AGED 23 TO 62 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Aggregate	8,136,101	7,079,822	6,026,970	6,792,831	5,390,228	4,161,802	119.8	131.3	144.8
Native white	5,061,174	4,215,705	3,308,823	4,587,382	3,529,587	2,674,693	110.3	119.4	123.7
Foreign white	1,888,584	1,850,037	1,612,472	1,490,345	1,299,775	992,791	126.7	142.3	162.4
Colored	1,186,343	1,014,080	1,105,605	715,104	560,866	494,318	165.9	180.8	228.7

The results presented in Table III show that of the three classes of the population considered the tendency to concentrate on round numbers is strongest in the colored population, while the native white population is least affected by it. For all classes of the population there is a marked improvement in the returns for 1900 as compared with those for 1890, and there was a corresponding improvement in the returns for 1890 as compared with those for 1880. A seeming anomaly lies in the fact that while the returns for 1890 are but little improved in general accuracy over those for 1880, as is evidenced by Table I, yet in the matter of concentration on multiples of 5 the improvement in accuracy over the preceding census was quite as marked in 1890 as in 1900. The explanation is found in the fact that in 1890 a special effort was made to lessen this particular form of error. The instructions to enumerators on this point were full and explicit and evidently were responsible for a very material decrease in the concentration.[1] The further decrease in the amount of this inaccuracy which is shown in the census of 1900 is undoubtedly due to the addition of the inquiry as to date of birth. But it is evident that this particular form of error was not reduced so materially as were other inaccuracies in the age returns. In those European censuses in which the ages are obtained by ascertaining the date of birth, it is found that there is a tendency to concentrate on those calendar years which are multiples of 5.[2] This tendency was undoubtedly operative in the United States in 1900, and on account of the census year being an even multiple of 5 the tendency to concentrate on certain ages and the tendency to concentrate on certain years of birth coincided—that is, so far as all persons born in the first five months of the year are concerned. It seems probable that as high a degree of accuracy would have been obtained if the inquiry as to "age at last birthday" had been omitted.

Unknown ages.—Table IV shows the proportions of the different classes of the population whose ages were returned as unknown.

TABLE IV.—*Number of persons of unknown ages in 100,000 of all ages, classified by sex, for continental United States: 1900 and 1890.*

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1900			1890		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Aggregate	264	328	197	259	323	192
Native white	212	285	138	210	275	144
Foreign white	244	298	186	270	336	192
Colored	605	641	567	537	593	480

The proportion of persons of unknown age is largest for the colored and smallest for the native white popu-

[1] Instructions to Enumerators, Eleventh Census, reprinted in Wright and Hunt, History and Growth of the United States Census, pages 187 and 188. For the corresponding instructions for the Tenth Census, see Wright and Hunt, page 171.

[2] G. von Mayr, Statistik und Gesellschaftslehre, Vol. II, page 75.

lation—a statement that holds true for each sex and each census. For all classes of the population this proportion is smaller for females than for males. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that a larger proportion of women than of men were seen personally by the enumerators. The excess of the proportion of unknown ages among the colored and the native white population in 1900 over the same proportion for 1890 indicates that the inquiry as to date of birth lessened the number of mere guesses that were accepted by the enumerators as statements of age. For the foreign white population, however, this proportion decreased in 1900 as compared with 1890. This decrease may be due to the fact that on account of the excess of immigration in the decade 1880 to 1890 over the immigration for the ensuing decade, the average foreign born person in 1900 had been in this country longer and was, consequently, better qualified to understand the enumerator's questions and to answer them intelligently.

Age groups.—Combinations of the age classification by single years with the results of other census inquiries are impracticable in most instances. In the majority of cases in which the census differentiates economic and social classes by age, recourse must be had to age groups. From the standpoint of accuracy a classification by groups is preferable to one by single years, and because of the excessive concentration of reported ages on years which are multiples of 5 a quinquennial grouping is especially accurate. This form of group has the added merit of convenience. In the census practice of all countries it is customary to make use of 5-year or of 10-year age groups. The usual form of quinquennial group is the one used in the United States census. In this method the five lowest ages of the table are placed in the first group, the next five ages in the second group, and so on to the end of the table. This form of grouping has been criticised by several statisticians on the ground that each group begins with a multiple of 5; that is, with a year of concentration.[1]

The critics recommend a quinquennial group in which the year of concentration will be in the middle of the group. It is for this reason that the English census defends the use of 10-year groups in which the multiple of 10 comes in the middle of the period,[2] and that the American census has followed the same practice in its mortality statistics.

The accuracy of an age group depends upon the ratio between the number which it includes and the number of persons whose true ages would be included within the same group. In other words, the choice of age groups will depend upon the manner in which concentration takes place. The most accurate form of age group, then, is one which includes with each year of concentration the years from which this concentration is chiefly drawn. If the field of attraction of each age at which concentration occurs does not extend beyond the limits of one age group, the fact of concentration will not affect the accuracy of the groups.

If the tendency to understate ages is materially greater than the tendency to overstate them, the form of group used in the United States census may be more accurate than the one in which the year of concentration is in the middle of the group. The fact that concentration is greater on multiples of 10 than on odd multiples of 5 makes it possible to determine definitely which form of group is the more accurate. The greater the concentration the greater, of course, will be the depletion in the years from which that concentration is drawn. If the quinquennial groups are so formed that the fields of attraction of the years of concentration extend beyond the limits of the several groups, a year which is a multiple of 10 will draw relatively more from the adjacent groups than will a year which is an odd multiple of 5. This will result in making the groups alternately too large and too small. The excess of the number of reported ages in the groups containing years that are multiples of 10 over the number in groups containing years that are odd multiples of 5 may accordingly be used as a measure of the relative inaccuracy of a system of age grouping. Of two series of quinquennial age groupings of the same returns, the one in which the alternate excess and deficiency in the size of the successive groups is less marked will be the more accurate. Table v illustrates the way in which this principle may be applied, and also shows the relations between the successive age groups in a "normal stationary population."

TABLE V.—*Per cent that number in each specified age group forms of the arithmetic mean of the numbers in the two adjacent groups.*

[Farr's English Life Table, No. 3, P_x column.]

AGE GROUP.	Number in group.	Arithmetic mean of numbers in preceding and following groups.	Per cent.
0 to 4 years	4,004,216	.....	.....
5 to 9 years	3,584,556	3,735,214	96.0
10 to 14 years	3,466,213	3,478,395	99.1
15 to 19 years	3,372,284	3,354,503	100.5
20 to 24 years	3,242,793	3,233,627	100.3
25 to 29 years	3,095,021	3,091,354	100.1
30 to 34 years	2,939,916	2,936,140	100.1
35 to 39 years	2,777,260	2,772,386	100.2
40 to 44 years	2,604,856	2,598,328	100.3
45 to 49 years	2,419,396	2,410,525	100.4
50 to 54 years	2,216,195	2,200,200	100.7
55 to 59 years	1,981,004	1,958,878	101.1
60 to 64 years	1,701,562	1,676,251	101.5
65 to 69 years	1,371,499	1,349,900	101.6
70 to 74 years	998,238	997,009	100.1
75 to 79 years	622,519	654,815	95.1
80 to 84 years	311,393	369,002	84.4
85 to 89 years	115,484	170,194	67.9
90 to 94 years	28,996	59,965	48.4
95 to 99 years	4,445	.....	.....

It will be noted that during the periods of youth and middle age, when the death rate is fairly constant, the number in each age group is only slightly greater than the arithmetic mean of the numbers in the two adjacent

[1] Bertillon, Cours élémentaire de Statistique, page 52, note; Mayo-Smith, Statistics and Sociology, pages 59 and 60; Holmes, in "The Federal Census," Publications of the American Economic Association, New Series, No. 2, pages 57 and 58.

[2] Census of England and Wales, 1891, General Report, page 27.

groups. It can not be supposed that in the numerical relations of the corresponding age groups of an actual population the regularity would be so great. However, uniform or systematic irregularities in the returns for different classes of the population may be safely charged to errors in the returns, rather than to actual peculiarities in the age constitution of the population.

Table VI shows the results obtained by applying the above process to the age reports of the aggregate population of continental United States. Three methods of grouping have been used; in the first the census plan is followed, a year of concentration being placed at the beginning of each group; in the second the year of concentration is in the middle of the group; and in the third it is placed at the end. For convenience these methods will be called Method I, Method II, and Method III, respectively. The expressions obtained for the relative numerical values of groups containing multiples of 10 and of groups containing odd multiples of 5 are placed in separate columns, and the average of each of these two classes of per cents is shown for each method of grouping. Only those multiples of 5 from 20 to 65 are considered, because on multiples below 20 there is no perceptible concentration, and at advanced ages the rapid decrease of the population has the effect (shown in Table V) of producing a marked diminution in the per cents.

TABLE VI.—*Per cent that the aggregate population in quinquennial age groups containing specified years of concentration forms of the arithmetic mean of the numbers in the two adjacent groups, by three methods of grouping, for continental United States: 1900.*

YEAR OF CONCENTRATION.	Method I.		Method II.		Method III.	
20	104.1	.....	101.1	.....	99.7	.....
25	.....	101.3	.....	104.0	.....	103.5
30	96.7	.....	100.0	.....	104.2	.....
35	.....	101.3	.....	93.0	.....	90.6
40	100.9	.....	110.5	.....	109.7	.....
45	.....	96.1	.....	90.9	.....	92.9
50	103.9	.....	106.6	.....	104.4	.....
55	.....	93.4	.....	93.9	.....	94.2
60	102.0	.....	99.1	.....	103.1	.....
65	.....	97.4	.....	100.4	.....	93.7
Average	101.5	97.9	103.5	96.4	104.2	95.0

The difference between the average value of the per cents for the groups containing even multiples of 5 and for groups containing odd multiples of 5 is, by Method I, 3.6; by Method II, 7.1; by Method III, 9.2. These differences represent the relative inaccuracies of the different methods of grouping, and indicate that Method I is preferable to either of the other two methods. Table VII shows the corresponding differences for various classes of the population, classified by sex.

TABLE VII.—*Excess of the average per cent that the numbers in quinquennial groups containing even multiples of 5 forms of the arithmetic mean of the numbers in the two adjacent groups, over the corresponding per cent for groups containing odd multiples of 5, for the aggregate, native white, foreign white, and negro population, classified by sex, for continental United States: 1900.*

CLASS OF POPULATION.	Method I.	Method II.	Method III.
Aggregate population:			
Both sexes	3.6	7.1	9.2
Males	3.6	6.8	8.2
Females	3.6	7.2	9.4
Native white population:			
Both sexes	2.9	4.3	4.9
Males	3.1	4.4	4.1
Females	2.6	4.2	5.9
Foreign white population:			
Both sexes	3.4	8.3	11.8
Males	3.1	7.7	11.0
Females	3.6	8.8	12.7
Negro population:			
Both sexes	9.9	23.7	32.4
Males	7.5	19.9	17.7
Females	12.5	28.5	37.7

The sizes of the differences shown in Table VII indicate the extent to which preference is given in the age reports to multiples of 10 rather than to odd multiples of 5. This preference is most marked with the negro population, and is more marked with the foreign white than with the native white population. It is more strongly marked for females than for males. But the most important fact brought out by Table VII, as by Table VI, is that Method I, in which the year of concentration is the lowest year in the group, is the most accurate method of grouping; while Method III, in which the year of special concentration is the highest year in the group, is the least accurate. This indicates that the tendency to understate ages is much stronger than the tendency to overstate them. The tendency to understatement of age is strongest in the negro population; stronger in the foreign white than in the native white population; and stronger with females than with males. It is undoubtedly true, although the preceding tables do not show it, that persons of advanced age in the United States, as elsewhere, are liable to overstate their ages. Further discussion of this point will be found in the section on centenarians.

Children's ages.—An examination of the graphic representation of the reported ages does not reveal, for most of the ages below 20, any special form of error, beyond the tendency to prefer even numbers to odd ones, which is noticeable throughout the age table. But it will be seen that there is an apparent deficiency in the number of children in their second year of life—reported in the census tables as "1 year old." Table VIII shows the number of children at each year of age

under 5, and the per cent which that number forms of the total number under 5, for the censuses of 1900, 1890, and 1880.

TABLE VIII.—*Aggregate population at each year of age under 5, and per cent that number at each age forms of the total under 5, for continental United States: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

AGE.	1900		1890		1880	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 1 year	1,916,892	20.9	1,566,734	20.5	1,447,983	20.9
1 year	1,768,078	19.3	1,077,008	14.1	1,256,956	18.2
2 years	1,830,332	19.9	1,729,817	22.7	1,427,086	20.6
3 years	1,824,312	19.9	1,631,988	21.4	1,381,274	20.0
4 years	1,831,014	20.0	1,629,146	21.3	1,401,217	20.3

At each of the three censuses considered fewer children were returned as 1 year old than at any other age under 5—a deficiency which was most noticeable in 1890 and least noticeable in 1900. It should be remembered, however, that in 1890 the age inquiry related to "age at nearest birthday," and that since the ages of children under 1 were obtained by months, the class tabulated as "1 year old" included, so far as the instructions were strictly followed by the enumerators, only those between 12 and 18 months, inclusive. We should expect that the number of children 1 year old would be noticeably less than the number under 1 year old, on account of the very heavy death rate in the first year of life; but there is no reason to believe that there are fewer children 1 year old than 2 years old. Table IX shows the per cents which the number reported at each of the first three years of life make of the total under 5 in the censuses of certain countries in which—as in the United States—the age question has reference to the last birthday, and the ages of children under 1 are obtained in completed months.

TABLE IX.—*Per cent that population at each specified year of age forms of the total population less than 5 years of age, for countries in which ages are obtained by asking "age at last birthday."*[1]

COUNTRY.	Date of census.	PER CENT OF TOTAL UNDER 5 YEARS.		
		Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.
Canada	1891	20.0	17.1	21.4
Denmark	1890	20.5	20.4	19.9
England and Wales	1891	21.2	19.5	19.9
France	1896	20.6	18.8	20.7
Ireland	1890	19.3	17.8	20.7
New South Wales	1891	21.0	19.5	20.3
New Zealand	1891	19.8	17.8	20.7
Scotland	1891	21.4	19.1	20.0
South Australia	1891	20.5	19.1	20.2
Tasmania	1891	21.4	17.8	20.4
Victoria	1891	22.1	19.8	19.9
Western Australia	1891	22.0	19.9	20.1

[1] Compiled from the census reports of the countries named.

In each of the censuses shown in the table, with the exception of that of Denmark, the number in the second year of life was less than the number in either the first or the third year.

Table X shows corresponding per cents for the censuses of those countries in which the information as to age is obtained by asking the date of birth.

TABLE X.—*Per cent that population at each specified year of age forms of the total population less than 5 years of age, for countries in which ages are obtained by asking "date of birth."*[1]

COUNTRY.	Date of census.	PER CENT OF TOTAL UNDER 5 YEARS.		
		Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.
Austria	1890	22.9	19.6	19.6
Belgium	1890	22.1	22.2	19.4
Germany	1890	22.2	19.9	19.8
Hungary	1890	22.5	17.3	20.2
Netherlands	1889	22.4	20.4	19.6
Norway	1891	22.3	18.9	19.4
Sweden	1890	20.9	19.7	19.9
Switzerland	1888	21.7	20.0	19.8

[1] Compiled from the census reports of the countries named.

In only three of the countries included in Table X is the number returned as in the second year of life less than the number reported as in the third year of life. It is legitimate to infer, from the marked difference between these results and those shown in Table IX, that the form of the age question has a very considerable influence on the accuracy of the returns, and that the addition of the inquiry as to date of birth in the United States census must have increased the accuracy of the reported ages of young children. This inference is supported by the fact that the addition of the new inquiry did materially increase the accuracy of the reported ages of adults. There seems to be no reason for supposing that it did not have a corresponding effect on the returns of children's ages. At any rate, the results shown in Table VIII make it clear that the deficiency in the reported number of children 1 year old was less marked in 1900 than in either 1890 or 1880.

Another defect generally found in census age tables is a deficiency in the number of children in the first year of life. In countries in which accurate records of the births and deaths are kept this can be shown by comparison of the census returns and the registration records. In the United States it was first pointed out by Dr. Edward Jarvis,[1] who showed that the number of children reported by the census of 1850 was not enough to account for the number of survivors who were 10 years older at the census of 1860. Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Ninth and

[1] Article on "Immigration," Atlantic Monthly, April, 1872.

Tenth censuses, attributed this deficiency to the fact that parents have a tendency to report children who are in their first year of age as "1 year old."[1] Dr. William Farr had previously reached a similar conclusion with regard to the English census.[2] This explanation is generally accepted as accounting in large measure for the apparent deficiencies in the number of young children. It is evident that the habit of denoting a child's age by the year of life, rather than by the completed year, influences the returns for older children as well as for those under 1. The marked deficiency in the number of children 1 year old must be attributed to this cause. The asking of the ages of children under 1 by months has lessened the overstatement in that year, so that the second class has gained less from the first than it has lost to the third. Additional light is thrown on this question by Table XI, which shows the per cents that the population of different classes under 1, 1, and 2 years old make of the total population less than 5.

TABLE XI.—*Per cent that population at each specified age forms of the total population under 5 years of age belonging to specified classes, for continental United States: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1900			1890			1880		
	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	Under 1 year.	1 year.	2 years.
Aggregate ...	20.9	19.3	19.9	20.5	14.1	22.7	20.9	18.2	20.6
Native white.....	21.1	19.3	19.9	20.9	14.1	22.7	21.1	18.3	20.6
Colored	20.1	19.1	20.5	19.7	14.7	22.3	29.6	17.7	20.9

In comparing the results shown for the three censuses in Table XI, it should be remembered that the class tabulated as "under 5" in 1890 included only children who were reported to have lived less than 4 years and 6 months, while in 1880 and 1900 the same class included all children who were reported as having lived less than 5 full years. That is, the per cents shown in the table for 1890 have been obtained by the use of a relatively smaller divisor than was used in obtaining the per cents for 1880 and 1900. Hence the fact that the per cent which the population under 1 forms of the population "under 5" is somewhat smaller for 1890 than for 1880 or 1900 indicates that the overstatement of the ages of children really in their first year of life was much more frequent in 1890 than in either of the other censuses. This conclusion is confirmed by an examination of the per cents which the number "1 year old" forms of the number under 5 for 1890. These per cents are too large to represent the true proportion of children between 12 and 18 months, inclusive, to children less than 54 months old. Remembering that the number reported as 1 year old is usually too small rather than too large, it will be seen that some peculiar causes of error were at work in 1890.

[1] Ninth Census, Report on Population, pages xxix and xxx; Report on Vital Statistics, page 516.
[2] Farr, Vital Statistics, page 208.

It may be assumed that many persons disregarded the exact form of the age inquiry in 1890, and that to some extent the age returns of that census as of other censuses represent the completed years. This assumption is corroborated by the fact that the per cents which the population 1 year old form of the total under 5 in 1890 show less difference from the corresponding per cents for 1880 and 1900 in the case of the colored than in the case of the native white population. This indicates that the more illiterate population, or the enumerators working among them, gave less attention to the exact form of the age question. This failure to return all ages at the nearest birthday would partly explain the excessive number returned as "1 year old" in 1890, but it seems probable that there was another cause of error which also operated to swell that number. The instructions to enumerators in that census were to the effect that ages should be returned at the nearest birthday, but that the ages of children under 1 should be reported by single months. It is natural that some of the enumerators should have interpreted these instructions as meaning that only the ages of children less than 6 months old should be reported by single months. This would decrease the number of children reported as in their first year of life, and would correspondingly increase the number reported as 1 year old. It is fair to conclude that the number of children under 1 is stated more accurately by the census of 1900 than by that of 1890. Moreover, there is good reason for believing that in this particular the census of 1900 is more accurate than that of 1880. The addition of the inquiry as to date of birth has increased the general accuracy of the age returns, and has probably lessened the overstatement of the ages of children under 1 as well as of children 1 year old. Evidence of this decreased overstatement is given in Table XI, where the per cent that the population 2 years old forms of the total population under 5 is shown to be smaller in 1900 than in 1880. The returns of the population less than 1 year old by months throw some light on the question of overstatement. These returns were not tabulated at the census of 1880, and in 1890 and 1900 they were tabulated only by three-month periods. Table XII shows the per cent that the population in each of these periods forms of the total under 1, for 1900 and 1890.

TABLE XII.—*Per cent that population at specified months of age forms of the total population less than 1 year of age, for continental United States: 1900 and 1890.*

AGE.	1900			1890		
	Aggregate.	Native white.	Colored.	Aggregate.	Native white.	Colored.
0 to 2 months	25.4	25.1	27.1	22.6	22.4	23.4
3 to 5 months	25.9	25.5	28.4	28.1	27.9	29.4
6 to 8 months	24.8	25.1	23.3	29.2	29.2	29.3
9 to 11 months	23.9	24.3	21.2	20.1	20.5	17.9

It will be noted that in Table XII there is a marked deficiency of children in the last quarter of their first year of life in 1890 as compared with 1900. This fact supports the inference already made, that overstatement was more common in 1890 than in 1900. Children in the third quarter of their first year of life, however, seem to be relatively more numerous in 1890 than in 1900. This is undoubtedly due to the concentration of reported ages on "6 months." In the Massachusetts census of 1895, in which ages were ascertained in the same way as in the Federal census of 1890, but tabulated for each month of the first year, more children were reported as 6 months old than in any other month, the number thus reported amounting to 11.1 per cent of the total population under 1.

For those states in which the registration of births and deaths is fairly complete, it is possible to test the comparative accuracy of the returns of children under 1 year at different censuses. If the registrations of births and deaths were tabulated so as to show not only the total number of births in each month, but also the month of birth and the month of death of children dying before they have lived one year, it would be possible to estimate with reasonable accuracy from such records the number of children less than a year old living at a given date, such as the date for which the census speaks. But the published registration reports, although giving the number of births in each month, classify deaths and ages at time of death only by years. It is necessary, therefore, to assume that five-twelfths of the total number of deaths of children under 1 year in a given calendar year were before and seven-twelfths after June 1. This assumption does not quite accord with the facts, infant mortality being higher in summer than in winter. But the error thus introduced will be small, and for purposes of comparison may be disregarded. The proportion of the number of deaths of children under 1 in the twelve months preceding the taking of the census (estimated in the manner just described) to 1,000 births in the same period may be called the "infantile death rate." Such a rate is, of course, valid only for purposes of comparison. We have as data, then, the number of births during the year preceding the taking of the census, the infantile death rate, and the number of survivors as returned by the census. We can then ascertain by a simple proportion what the approximate number of survivors would have been in a given census if the death rate had been what it was in the year preceding a later census, and if the degree of completeness of the census and the registration statistics had been unchanged. Having thus adjusted the returns of the earlier census to correspond with the death rate at the later census, the next step is to obtain the ratio of this adjusted number of survivors to the number of births during the preceding year. The same proportion of the number of births during the year preceding the taking of the later census will be an approximation to the number of children less than a year old that should have been returned by the later census if the registration records and the census were about as accurate as they were at the earlier census. The difference between this estimated number and the number enumerated will be a very fair measure of the deficiency or excess in the later census as compared with the earlier one. Table XIII shows such a comparison of the census and registration statistics of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut for 1900, 1890, and 1880. The census of 1880 is taken as the standard of comparison. The point to be observed is that if the census and the registration of births were as accurate at one period as another, the "deficiencies" would be approximately zero.

TABLE XIII.—COMPARISON OF THE POPULATION LESS THAN 1 YEAR OF AGE WITH THE REGISTRATION RECORDS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, AND RHODE ISLAND: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	MASSACHUSETTS.			CONNECTICUT.			RHODE ISLAND.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Births, year ending May 31	71,936	57,813	42,053	20,881	17,367	13,908	10,816	8,399	6,388
Deaths of children under 1 year of age	10,936	9,322	6,411	3,114	2,481	1,927	1,850	1,422	797
Infantile death rate	152	161	152	149	143	139	171	169	125
Survivors, by census	60,492	43,043	37,586	19,774	14,469	12,879	9,368	6,890	6,132
Estimated survivors	64,546	51,120	.....	19,111	16,020	.....	9,834	7,658	5,824
Apparent deficiency	4,054	8,077	.....	−663	1,551	.....	466	768	.....
Per cent of deficiency	6.3	15.8	.....	−3.5	9.7	.....	4.7	10.0	.....

Table XIII shows that if the accuracy of the registration reports was constant, the census returns of children were much less complete in 1890 than in 1880 in each of the states considered. The results for 1900 show smaller relative deficiencies in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and a gain in Connecticut. This would indicate that the returns of children's ages in Massachusetts and Rhode Island were more complete in 1900 than in 1890, but less complete than in 1880, while in Connecticut they were more complete in 1900 than in either 1880 or 1890. But these results may indicate improvements in the registration of births. In fact, the laws governing the registration of births in Massachusetts were changed at such a time as to affect the comparisons between 1880 and 1890, and the laws in Rhode Island and Connecticut were changed between 1890 and

1900.[1] In these changes we have the explanation of the excess of the apparent deficiency in Massachusetts for 1890 over the deficiencies for the other states in the same census. Here too, undoubtedly, lies the explanation of the apparent deficiencies in Massachusetts and Rhode Island for 1900 as compared with 1880. It is significant that, notwithstanding improvements in the registration returns, the results for Connecticut show that the census of 1900 was relatively more complete in its reports of children under 1 than the census of 1880. In general these results confirm the previous inference that the reports of the ages of young children were much more accurate in 1900 than in 1890 and probably more accurate than in 1880.

It is thought by some that the apparent deficiencies in the number of children returned by the census are in large measure real deficiencies.[2] It is a matter of general census experience that the persons giving the information to the enumerators do not always realize the necessity of including young children in the census, and that a few are accordingly omitted.[3] But such omissions are unimportant as compared with the errors resulting from overstatement of ages. There is no reason for believing that the omissions were relatively more numerous at one census than at another, while it is certain that the manner of obtaining the information as to age had an important influence upon the accuracy of the returns.

Centenarians.—If the returns were accurate there must have been 3,504 persons in the United States in 1900 who had lived more than one hundred years. There is no doubt, however, that this number is an exaggeration,[4] although it is a relatively smaller number than has been returned at any other census of the United States. The number of centenarians in 100,000 population of known ages at the last six censuses has been as follows: 1850, 11; 1860, 10; 1870, 9; 1880, 8; 1890, 6; 1900, 5. This regular diminution indicates, not that the longevity of the population has been decreasing, but that in this as in other particulars the accuracy of the age statistics of the census has been increasing. Table XIV shows the number of centenarians in 100,000 population of all ages, classified by sex, race, and nativity, at the last three censuses.

[1] Massachusetts Registration Report, 1880, appendix, page clxxvi; Connecticut Registration Report, 1900, page 5; Rhode Island Registration Report, 1900, page 136.

[2] Twelfth Census, Vol. III, page xl.

[3] This subject has been treated by the present writer in an article on "The Enumeration of Children," Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, March, 1901, Vol. VII, pages 227 to 254.

[4] In European census practice it is quite common to check the accuracy of the returns of centenarians by special investigation of each case. For a partial list of such investigations see G. von Mayr, Statistik und Gesellschaftslehre, Vol. II, page 74.

"In Prussia the number of persons [in a total population of 30,000,000] declared to be more than 100 years old in 1890 was 149, of whom more than one-half were discovered upon investigation to be of less age; and of these 8.8 per cent were found to be from 95 to 100; 14.3 between 90 and 95; and the rest not yet 90 years old."—Mayo-Smith, Statistics and Sociology, page 61.

Even the uncorrected figures for Prussia amount to a proportion of only one centenarian in every 200,000 of the population—about one-thirteenth of the proportion in the United States in the same year.

TABLE XIV.—*Population over 100 years of age in 100,000 of all known ages, by sex, race, and nativity, for continental United States: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, OR NATIVITY OF PARENTS.	1900	1890	1880
Aggregate:			
Both sexes	4.6	6.4	8.0
Males	3.3	4.4	5.5
Females	6.0	8.5	10.6
Native white:			
Both sexes	0.8	1.4	1.6
Males	0.5	1.0	1.3
Females	1.6	1.9	1.9
Native white—native parents:			
Both sexes	1.0	1.7	.....
Males	0.6	1.2	.....
Females	1.3	2.3	.....
Native white—foreign parents:			
Both sexes	0.3	0.6	.....
Males	0.3	0.5	.....
Females	0.4	0.6	.....
Foreign white:			
Both sexes	3.9	4.4	5.6
Males	3.3	3.6	4.4
Females	4.6	5.3	6.8
Colored:			
Both sexes	29.0	38.6	45.4
Males	21.0	25.6	29.9
Females	38.0	51.6	60.8

The most noticeable fact shown by Table XIV is that the proportion of persons who were reported to be over 100 years old in 1900 is thirty-six times as great for the colored as for the native white population. This difference seems even more remarkable when it is remembered that the death rate of the colored population is considerably higher than that of any other class,[5] and that consequently the real proportion of centenarians is probably less for the colored than for any other class.

The relatively low proportion of centenarians among the native white population of foreign parents is to be explained by the fact that there were very few persons of foreign birth in the United States one hundred years ago.

It will be noted that for every class of the population the proportion of reported centenarians is greater for females than for males. This should not be taken as indicating a greater tendency to the overstatement of age among women of advanced age than among men. In the greater number of age periods the mortality of males is higher than that of females, and consequently more females attain advanced age. For both sexes and for all classes of the population the three censuses show a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the returns of centenarians.

Definite proof of the inaccuracy of the returns of centenarians is given in Table XV, in which the correlation between illiteracy and the proportion of centenarians is shown. The various states are ranked in order of the proportion of reported centenarians in their population, as well as in the order of the per cent of their population 10 years of age and over who can not read or write. If the correlation were perfect, the ranks of the states with respect to these two ratios would, of course, be identical—that is, the differences shown in the last column of the table would be zero. So close a correlation can not be expected, for the number of re-

[5] For comparative death rates see Twelfth Census, Vol. III, page lxix.

ported centenarians depends upon (1) the number of actual centenarians in the population; (2) the number of persons less than 100 years old, but of advanced age; (3) the proportion of the total number of persons of advanced age who erroneously return themselves as over 100. Only the third factor can be supposed to have any connection with the illiteracy of the population.

TABLE XV.—*Correlation between illiteracy and the number of reported centenarians in 100,000 of known ages, for states and territories: 1900.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number of centenarians in 100,000 of known age.	Per cent illiterate in population 10 years and over.	RANK.		
			In proportion of centenarians.	In illiteracy.	Difference.
Alabama	16	34.0	5	3	2
Arizona	21	29.0	1	7	6
Arkansas	8	20.4	14	12	2
California	5	4.8	18	35	17
Colorado	1	4.2	39	41	2
Connecticut	1	5.9	43	27	16
Delaware	1	12.0	44	17	24
District of Columbia	7	8.6	16	20	4
Florida	15	21.9	7	10	3
Georgia	15	30.5	6	6	0
Idaho	2	4.6	32	38	6
Illinois	2	4.2	35	40	5
Indian Territory	8	19.0	12	13	1
Indiana	2	4.6	29	37	8
Iowa	1	2.3	41	49	8
Kansas	3	2.9	21	48	27
Kentucky	5	16.5	17	14	3
Louisiana	18	38.5	4	1	3
Maine	2	5.1	31	33	2
Maryland	5	11.1	19	19	0
Massachusetts	1	5.9	37	26	11
Michigan	2	4.2	28	39	11
Minnesota	1	4.1	48	42	6
Mississippi	20	32.0	2	5	3
Missouri	3	6.4	23	22	1
Montana	2	6.1	27	25	2
Nebraska	1	2.3	46	50	4
Nevada	19	13.3	3	16	13
New Hampshire	3	6.2	22	23	1
New Jersey	1	5.9	42	28	14
New Mexico	10	33.2	9	4	5
New York	1	5.5	38	32	6
North Carolina	9	28.7	10	8	2
North Dakota	1	5.6	40	30	10
Ohio	2	4.0	36	43	7
Oklahoma	4	5.5	20	31	11
Oregon	2	3.3	34	45	11
Pennsylvania	1	6.1	45	24	21
Rhode Island	1	8.4	47	21	26
South Carolina	15	35.9	8	2	6
South Dakota	(1)	5.0	49	34	15
Tennessee	8	20.7	15	11	4
Texas	9	14.5	11	15	4
Utah	3	3.1	26	46	20
Vermont	3	5.8	25	29	4
Virginia	8	22.9	13	9	4
Washington	3	3.1	24	47	23
West Virginia	2	11.4	30	18	16
Wisconsin	2	4.7	33	36	3
Wyoming	(1)	4.0	50	44	6

[1] Less than 0.5 in 100,000.

The degree of correlation between the proportion of centenarians and the illiteracy of the population is indicated by the fact that for 24 of the 50 states the differences shown in the last column are less than 6. If there were no correlation between the two ratios the "median difference" would be as liable to be over 14 as to be under 15.

The general age constitution of the state of Iowa is fairly typical of that of continental United States as a whole, and in Iowa the per cent illiterate in the population 10 years old and over is less than in any other state except Nebraska. There were in Iowa, in 1900, 2,226,632 persons of known age, of whom 26 were reported to be more than 100 years old. The corresponding proportion of the population of continental United States would give 884 centenarians, or about one-fourth the reported number. This number, however, can scarcely be regarded as even a maximum estimate; the true number was undoubtedly much less.

AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

Median and average ages.—The simplest and probably the most significant single expression of the age constitution of the population is the median age. This is the age with reference to which the population can be divided into halves—that is, half of the population are younger and half are older than the median age. In the computation of the median age, it is assumed that the population in the year of life in which the median falls is evenly distributed through that year. The death rate at the ages in which the median falls is so small that the exaggeration of the median age produced by this assumption is very slight. Table XVI shows the median age for different classes of the population at the census of 1900.

TABLE XVI.—*Median age of the population, classified by sex, general nativity, and race, for persons of known age in continental United States: 1900.*

CLASS OF POPULATION.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Aggregate	22.85	23.29	22.43
Native born	20.10	20.20	20.02
Foreign born	38.42	38.71	38.03
Total white	23.36	23.82	22.91
Native white	20.22	20.38	20.12
Native white—native parents	21.10	21.27	20.93
Native white—foreign parents	18.05	17.99	18.11
Foreign white	38.43	38.71	38.04
Total colored	19.70	19.97	19.46
Negro	19.45	19.45	19.44

For the aggregate population of both sexes the median age is 22.85; for males it is 23.29, and for females it is 22.43 years. The difference between the median ages of the two sexes is about 10 months. Part of this difference is due to the larger number of foreign born persons among the males than among the females. Among the different classes of the population the median age is highest for the foreign born population and lowest for the native whites of native parents. The foreign born population increases through immigration, mainly of adults. This explains the high median age of the foreign born, and, coupled with a relatively high birth rate, it explains the low median age of their native children. There is a difference of 1.65 years between the median age of the native white population of native parents and that of the negro population, which indicates the higher birth rate and death rate of the latter class. For each class of the population except the native white of foreign parents the median age is higher for males than for females. It will be noted, however,

that with the exception of the foreign born population and of the native white population of foreign parents the median age falls where it would be affected by the tendency of males to overstate their ages for the purpose of being counted as of voting age. If there is any bias in the errors in the age returns of females at corresponding ages, it takes the form of understatement. In view of these considerations it seems unsafe to attach any special significance to the difference between the median ages of males and females.

Table XVII shows the median age of the population, classified as living in urban and in rural districts in 1900.

TABLE XVII.—*Median age of the population, classified by sex and as living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants, in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, and in smaller cities or country districts, for continental United States: 1900.*

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Continental United States	22.85	23.29	22.43
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants	25.40	25.83	25.01
Smaller cities or country districts	21.85	22.34	21.33
Cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants	25.36	25.79	24.97
Smaller cities or country districts	22.22	22.68	21.75

The median age of the population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants is about three and one-half years greater than that of the population living in smaller cities or country districts. This difference may be attributed to two main causes—the higher birth rate of the rural districts, and the migration from the country to the cities, which, like migration from abroad, consists largely of adults. Moreover, the cities contain a larger proportion of foreign born persons than do the rural districts. The median age of the population in cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants is somewhat higher than it is in larger cities. The difference between the median ages of the population in urban and in rural districts is slightly larger for women than for men.

Table XVIII shows the median age of the population, classified by sex, for every census the United States has taken. Before 1880 the ages of the population were not given by single years. In 1790 the ages of only the free white male population were obtained, and in only two groups—under 16 and over 16. In successive censuses new details were added to the age classification, and since 1830 the ages of that part of the population in which the median age falls have been tabulated in quinquennial groups. For the censuses before 1880 it has been assumed for the purpose of computing the median age that the proportions of the population at the single years within the groups were as in 1900. For the colored population the returns of the negro population in 1900 have been used as a standard, for no other classes were counted as "colored" before 1870.

TABLE XVIII.—*Median age of the population, classified by sex and race, for continental United States: 1790 to 1900.*

CENSUS.	AGGREGATE.			WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
1900	22.85	23.29	22.43	23.36	23.82	22.91	19.70	19.97	19.46
1890	21.42	21.80	21.00	21.94	21.34	21.55	17.83	17.92	17.75
1880	20.86	21.13	20.62	21.32	21.60	21.01	18.01	17.98	18.03
1870	20.14	20.22	20.07	20.38	20.52	20.25	18.49	18.19	18.78
1860	19.38	19.74	19.03	19.70	20.11	19.32	17.65	17.78	17.52
1850	18.83	19.12	18.56	19.12	19.49	18.78	17.33	17.27	17.40
1840	17.76	17.78	17.73	17.85	17.92	17.77	17.27	17.03	17.51
1830	17.16	17.06	17.25	17.21	17.15	17.27	16.90	16.65	17.14
1820	16.65	16.57	16.73	16.53	16.49	16.58	17.15	16.94	17.36
1810	.....	.....	.....	15.99	15.87	16.13	.....	.....	.....
1800	.....	.....	.....	15.97	15.73	16.27	.....	.....	.....
1790	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.88	.....	.....	.....	.....

The most significant fact shown by the results in Table XVIII is the general increase in the median age of the population. This is probably due to a combination of factors, among which are a decreasing birth rate, a decreasing death rate, and an increase in the number of the foreign born. The median age of the aggregate population of both sexes has increased during every decade since 1820. The total amount of this increase in the eight decades is 6.2 years, or an average of about two-thirds of a year per decade. The greatest apparent increase has been between 1890 and 1900, but this is probably due in part to the fact that in 1890 many persons gave their ages as at their last birthday, notwithstanding the fact that the question in that census called for "age at nearest birthday." This error undoubtedly makes the median age for that census somewhat too low. The median age of the white population increased during each decade from 1810 to 1900, the increase amounting in the ninety years to 7.4 years, or an average increase of about five-sixths of a year in a decade. For both the white and the colored population the increase in the median age has been greater for males than for females. So far as the white population is concerned this may be partly due to the large excess of males in the increasing foreign born population.

Table XIX shows the median age and quartiles for states and territories at the census of 1900. The quartiles might be called "secondary medians." One-fourth of the population are below and three-fourths are above the first quartile; three-fourths are below and one-fourth are above the second quartile.

TABLE XIX.—MEDIAN AGE AND QUARTILES OF THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Median age.	First quartile.	Second quartile.
Continental United States	22.85	10.52	38.75
North Atlantic division	25.76	12.30	40.81
New England	27.11	13.49	42.85
Maine	27.92	13.66	46.33
New Hampshire	28.50	14.40	46.08
Vermont	27.96	13.47	46.48
Massachusetts	26.91	13.47	41.57
Rhode Island	26.24	13.15	41.18
Connecticut	26.85	13.15	42.18
Southern North Atlantic	25.29	11.92	40.30
New York	26.17	12.64	40.85
New Jersey	25.45	11.85	40.23
Pennsylvania	24.20	11.20	39.49
South Atlantic division	19.98	9.12	35.64
Northern South Atlantic	21.72	10.12	38.05
Delaware	24.63	11.81	40.86
Maryland	23.39	11.10	39.62
District of Columbia	27.10	15.00	41.12
Virginia	20.28	9.39	36.82
West Virginia	20.28	9.17	35.32
Southern South Atlantic	18.70	8.51	33.81
North Carolina	18.68	8.49	34.81
South Carolina	18.04	8.29	32.27
Georgia	18.80	8.53	33.58
Florida	20.39	9.10	34.73
North Central division	23.35	10.86	39.38
Eastern North Central	24.09	11.29	40.10
Ohio	24.89	11.99	41.10
Indiana	23.98	11.45	40.48
Illinois	23.95	11.02	38.79
Michigan	24.57	11.56	41.29
Wisconsin	22.26	10.18	39.20
Continental United States—Continued.			
North Central division—Continued.			
Western North Central	22.23	10.29	38.24
Minnesota	22.02	9.78	37.52
Iowa	22.96	10.71	39.30
Missouri	22.36	10.53	38.11
North Dakota	20.77	8.70	35.26
South Dakota	20.74	9.29	37.40
Nebraska	21.60	9.98	37.53
Kansas	22.22	10.62	39.21
South Central division	19.21	8.76	34.18
Eastern South Central	19.55	8.97	34.83
Kentucky	20.78	9.56	36.52
Tennessee	19.91	9.26	35.34
Alabama	18.77	8.58	33.57
Mississippi	18.46	8.43	32.51
Western South Central	18.84	8.54	33.46
Louisiana	19.36	8.69	33.97
Arkansas	18.66	8.55	33.21
Indian Territory	18.11	8.15	31.96
Oklahoma	19.94	8.79	35.56
Texas	18.68	8.49	33.24
Western division	25.80	12.02	40.24
Rocky Mountain	24.93	10.93	38.49
Montana	26.60	12.11	38.14
Idaho	22.45	9.54	37.59
Wyoming	24.89	11.53	36.91
Colorado	25.92	11.89	39.49
New Mexico	21.12	8.86	37.27
Basin and Plateau	21.33	9.39	37.12
Arizona	24.24	10.60	38.32
Utah	19.07	8.49	35.19
Nevada	28.30	14.56	44.91
Pacific	27.12	13.23	41.59
Washington	25.80	11.81	39.55
Oregon	25.33	12.19	40.70
California	28.04	14.14	42.81

The median age is highest in the New England and the Pacific states, and lowest in the Southern South Atlantic and the Western South Central divisions. The maximum, 28.50 years, is in New Hampshire; the minimum, 18.04 years, is in South Carolina. The region in which the median age is higher than that of continental United States as a whole includes all of the New England and North Atlantic states, the South Atlantic states north of the Potomac river, all the states of the Eastern North Central division except Wisconsin and Iowa, and all the states of the Western division except New Mexico, Utah, and Idaho. Map 20 shows the geographic distribution of median ages, classified in three arbitrarily selected groups.

The distribution of the quartiles necessarily has a very close correlation with that of the median. The position of the lower quartile, however, is influenced especially by the proportion of children in the population, while the position of the upper quartile is more responsive to variations in the proportions of persons of advanced years in the population. It is significant, therefore, that the maxima for the lower quartile are in California and Nevada, while the maxima for the upper quartile are in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. For both quartiles the minima are in South Carolina and Indian Territory.

Table xx shows the average age of certain classes of the population in 1900, 1890, and 1880. The average age is obtained by ascertaining the sum of the ages of the population and dividing this sum by the number of the population. For this purpose it is assumed that the population is distributed evenly through each year of life; thus, the population reported as 47 years old is assumed to average 47½ years. As the age tables do not show the ages of centenarians by single years, it has been assumed that their average age is that which the Massachusetts census of 1895 reports for that state—102⅓ years.

MAP 20.—MEDIAN AGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

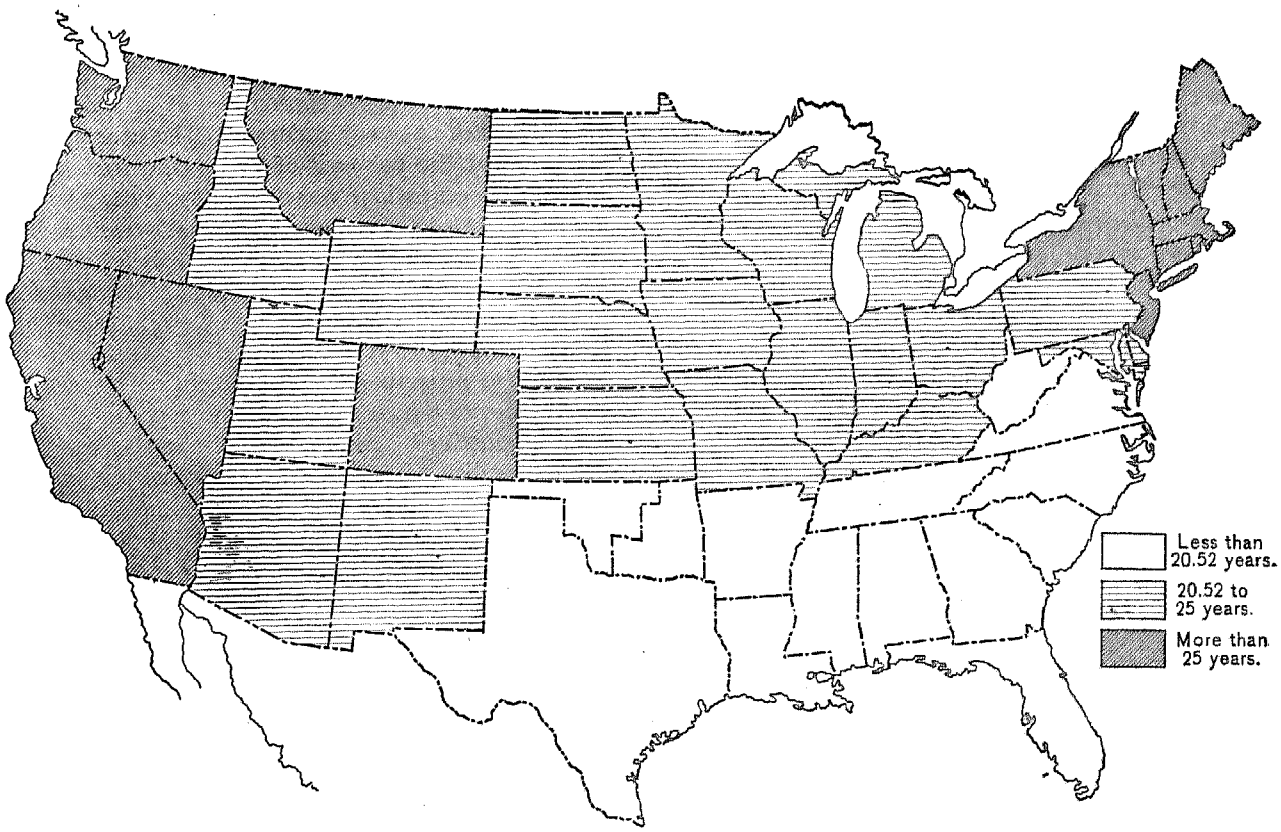


TABLE XX.—AVERAGE AGE OF THE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	AGGREGATE.			NATIVE WHITE.			FOREIGN WHITE.			COLORED.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
All ages	75,994,575	62,622,250	50,155,783	56,595,379	45,862,023	36,843,291	10,213,817	9,121,867	6,559,679	9,185,379	7,638,360	6,752,813
Unknown	200,584	162,165	.....	120,172	96,524	.....	24,880	24,617	.....	55,582	41,024	.....
Known	75,793,991	62,460,085	50,155,783	56,475,207	45,765,499	36,843,291	10,188,937	9,097,250	6,559,679	9,129,847	7,597,336	6,752,813
Sum of known ages	1,989,260,440	1,569,020,194	1,234,564,930	1,364,925,515	1,056,226,318	832,145,935	410,196,526	344,032,595	254,272,979	214,138,444	168,761,281	148,146,065
Average age	26.2	25.1	24.6	24.2	23.1	22.6	40.3	37.8	38.8	23.5	22.2	21.9

The average age, like the median, has risen during the period from 1880 to 1900, the total increase for the aggregate population amounting to 1.6 years, while the increase in the median age in the same period was about 2 years. The increase in the average age of both the native white and the colored population, also, was 1.6 years, while the increase in the average age of the foreign white population was but one-tenth of a year less. During the period 1880 to 1890, in which an unprecedentedly large number of immigrants came to the United States, the average age of the foreign born population declined. During the decade 1890 to 1900 the immigration was less, so that at the end of the decade there was a relatively large number of foreign born persons who had been in the United States more than 10 years. This caused an increase of a year and a half in the average age of the foreign white population during that decade. The average age, like the median, is highest for the foreign white and lowest for the colored. In computing both the average and the median age it has been assumed that in 1890 the age question was answered as asked, that is, that the age reports represent the ages of the population at the nearest birthdays. If it be thought that for most of the returns the age was really age at last birthday, corresponding changes should be made in the average and median ages. On this supposition the median age for that census would be raised by 6 months. The average age would be, for the aggregate population, 25.6 years; for the native white, 23.6 years; for the foreign white, 38.3 years; for the colored, 22.7 years.

Productive and nonproductive ages.—An age classification which is frequently used is that into productive and nonproductive ages. It has been said that from the economic point of view this is the most important of the statistical groupings of the population.[1] The idea is that the population can be grouped by ages in such a way as to differentiate those who have to bear the brunt of the economic struggle and those who are economically dependent. The division usually adopted is into three groups, persons under 15 and persons over 60 years of age being classed as economically unproductive. Of course the limits of these groups are arbitrarily chosen and it is quite certain that they are not very accurate. The census of 1900 showed that the per cent of males who were engaged in gainful occupations was as follows: 10 to 14 years of age, 21.4; 15 to 64 years of age, 90.8; 65 years and over, 68.4. For females the per cents were as follows: 10 to 14, 8.1; 15 to 64, 21.4; 65 and over, 9.1. The upper limit of the group of "productive ages" ought to be higher than either 60 or 65 years. Care should be taken, therefore, not to place too much emphasis on the economic significance of the classification into "productive" and "nonproductive" ages. Yet this classification is not without utility. It is desirable for many purposes to have a classification of the ages of the population less detailed than the usual grouping in 5-year or 10-year periods, and for such purposes this one serves as well as any other. The year 15 marks off with a rough accuracy the years of childhood from those of adult life. The year 60 marks quite as accurately the completion of the period of "middle age" and the beginning of "advanced years." Tables XXI and XXII show the population in these three age groups classified by sex, race, and nativity for the censuses of 1900, 1890, and 1880.

[1] Wagner, Grundlegung der politischen Oekonomie, 3d ed., Vol. I, Part 2, page 606. Cf. Engel, Der Werth des Menschen.

TABLE XXI.—POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

SEX, RACE, OR NATIVITY.	1900			1890			1880		
	Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.	Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.	Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.
Aggregate:									
Both sexes	26,124,985	44,797,145	4,871,861	22,242,200	36,342,563	3,875,322	19,109,362	28,218,743	2,827,678
Males	13,196,049	23,020,391	2,472,585	11,290,008	18,681,914	1,992,429	9,690,321	14,376,077	1,452,422
Females	12,928,936	21,776,754	2,399,276	10,952,192	17,660,649	1,882,893	9,419,041	13,842,666	1,375,256
Total white:									
Both sexes	22,517,516	39,719,251	4,427,377	19,044,788	32,292,739	3,525,222	16,123,101	24,759,003	2,520,866
Males	11,393,107	20,469,665	2,241,137	9,672,145	16,642,775	1,810,766	8,188,222	12,648,785	1,293,893
Females	11,124,409	19,249,586	2,186,240	9,372,643	15,649,964	1,714,456	7,934,879	12,110,218	1,226,973
Native white:									
Both sexes	22,006,390	31,536,818	2,931,999	18,313,429	25,686,799	2,365,271	15,698,594	19,334,892	1,808,805
Males	11,135,181	16,007,985	1,461,594	9,300,876	12,693,734	1,195,848	7,975,423	9,721,948	912,894
Females	10,871,209	15,528,833	1,470,405	9,012,553	12,393,065	1,169,423	7,725,171	9,612,944	895,911
Foreign white:									
Both sexes	511,126	8,182,433	1,495,378	731,359	7,205,940	1,159,951	423,507	5,424,111	712,061
Males	257,926	4,461,680	779,543	371,269	3,949,041	614,918	213,799	2,926,837	380,999
Females	253,200	3,720,753	715,835	360,090	3,256,899	545,033	209,708	2,497,274	331,062
Colored:									
Both sexes	3,607,469	5,077,894	444,484	3,197,412	4,049,824	350,100	2,986,261	3,459,740	306,812
Males	1,802,942	2,550,726	231,448	1,617,863	2,039,139	181,663	1,502,099	1,727,292	158,529
Females	1,804,527	2,527,168	213,036	1,579,549	2,010,685	168,437	1,484,162	1,732,448	148,283

TABLE XXII.—PER CENT THAT POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS FORMS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

SEX, RACE, OR NATIVITY.	1900			1890			1880		
	Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.	Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.	Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.
Aggregate:									
Both sexes	34.5	59.1	6.4	35.6	58.2	6.2	38.1	56.3	5.6
Males	34.1	59.5	6.4	35.3	58.5	6.2	38.0	56.3	5.7
Females	34.8	58.7	6.5	35.9	57.9	6.2	38.2	56.2	5.6
Total white:									
Both sexes	33.8	59.6	6.6	34.7	58.9	6.4	37.2	57.0	5.8
Males	33.4	60.0	6.6	34.4	59.2	6.4	37.0	57.2	5.8
Females	34.2	59.1	6.7	35.1	58.5	6.4	37.3	56.9	5.8
Native white:									
Both sexes	39.0	55.8	5.2	40.0	54.8	5.2	42.6	52.5	4.9
Males	38.9	56.0	5.1	40.1	54.7	5.2	42.9	52.2	4.9
Females	39.0	55.7	5.3	39.9	54.9	5.2	42.4	52.7	4.9
Foreign white:									
Both sexes	5.0	80.3	14.7	8.0	79.2	12.8	6.5	82.7	10.8
Males	4.7	81.1	14.2	7.5	80.0	12.5	6.1	83.1	10.8
Females	5.4	79.3	15.3	8.6	78.3	13.1	6.9	82.2	10.9
Colored:									
Both sexes	39.5	55.6	4.9	42.1	53.3	4.6	44.2	51.2	4.6
Males	39.3	55.6	5.1	42.2	53.1	4.7	44.3	51.0	4.7
Females	39.7	55.6	4.7	42.0	53.5	4.5	44.1	51.5	4.4

The age group containing the years 15 to 59, which may be called "productive ages," contained in 1900 a larger proportion than in either 1880 or 1890. For every class of the population this group was relatively larger in 1900 than in 1890, and for the native white and colored populations it was relatively larger in 1900 than in 1880.

The decline in the proportion of the foreign white population at productive ages in the decade 1880 to 1890 was undoubtedly due to the large foreign immigration of that decade. The decline of immigration in the decade 1890 to 1900 brought with it a slight increase in the proportion of foreigners of productive age and a marked increase in the same class over 60 years of age. For the aggregate population a slightly larger proportion of men than of women were of productive age at each of the three censuses. For the native white and colored population, however, the proportion of the female population who were of productive age was larger than the corresponding proportions for males in 1890 and 1880, but the differences between these proportions are too small to be of significance.

The approximate equality between the per cents of the native white and the colored population who are of productive age is noticeable. It should be remembered, however, that the native white include the native children of foreign parents, so that this close approximation is more interesting than significant. The very marked excess of the percentage in productive ages among the foreign born over the corresponding per cents for the other classes of the population is self-explanatory.

The general increase in the proportion of the population at productive ages has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion 60 years of age and over. For the native white and negro populations these facts seem to indicate a decreasing birth rate and possibly an increase in the average length of life.

For every class of the population the proportion under 15 was less in 1900 than in either 1890 or 1880. Table XXIII shows a similar grouping of the population by age for the most important European countries.

TABLE XXIII.—POPULATION OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS AND PER CENT THAT POPULATION IN EACH GROUP FORMS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES.[1]

COUNTRY.	Date of census.	All known ages.	Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.	PER CENT.		
						Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.
Austria	1890	23,895,413	8,160,450	13,850,593	1,884,370	34.1	58.0	7.9
Belgium	1890	6,069,821	1,989,448	3,491,864	588,008	32.8	57.5	9.7
Denmark	1890	2,170,752	755,702	1,193,288	221,762	34.8	55.0	10.2
England and Wales	1891	29,002,525	10,172,235	16,684,809	2,145,481	35.1	57.5	7.4
France	1890	38,112,731	10,000,152	23,343,426	4,769,153	26.2	61.3	12.5
Germany	1890	49,428,470	17,372,100	28,111,728	3,944,642	35.1	56.9	8.0
Holland	1890	4,511,169	1,647,231	2,448,266	415,672	36.5	54.3	9.2
Hungary	1890	17,339,226	6,401,888	9,746,809	1,190,529	36.9	56.2	6.9
Ireland	1891	4,702,964	1,529,067	2,681,784	492,113	32.5	57.0	10.5
Italy	1880	28,455,948	9,158,457	16,750,238	2,547,253	32.2	58.9	8.9
Norway	1890	1,986,955	712,310	1,051,201	223,444	35.9	52.9	11.2
Portugal	1890	5,030,564	1,669,139	2,857,460	503,965	33.2	56.8	10.0
Scotland	1891	4,025,647	1,432,225	2,276,776	316,646	35.6	56.5	7.9
Spain	1890	17,252,472	5,741,024	10,219,423	1,292,025	33.3	59.2	7.5
Sweden	1890	4,784,981	1,593,316	2,643,034	548,631	33.3	55.2	11.5
Switzerland	1890	2,933,334	941,269	1,716,082	275,983	32.1	58.5	9.4

[1] Computed from the tables given by Bertillon, in Statistique Internationale résultant des Recensements de la Population exécutés dans les divers Pays de l'Europe pendant le XIXe siècle et les époques précédentes. [Paris, 1899.]

When these results are compared with those for the aggregate population in 1900, it appears that the United States has an unusually large proportion of its population in the group of productive ages. Only France and Spain—countries in which the population is more nearly stationary than in any other countries of Europe—have a larger per cent of their population in productive ages than has the United States. It will be noted that the censuses of the European countries included in Table XXIII, except that of Italy, were taken in, or near, 1890. Comparing with these results the returns for the United States in 1890, it appears that not only in France and Spain, but also in Switzerland and Italy, the population of productive age was a larger proportion of the total population of known ages than in the United States. The main cause of the relatively high proportion of productive ages in the United States is the importance of the foreign born element in our population. For most European countries emigration exceeds immigration. The native white population and the colored population (96 per cent of whom are native) of the United States in 1900 included relatively fewer persons who were of productive age than did any of the countries shown in Table XXIII, except Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Making the comparison with the United States census of 1890, only Holland and Norway had a smaller proportion at productive ages than our native white, and only Norway a smaller proportion than our colored population. It is significant that all of the European countries shown in the table had in 1890 a larger per cent of population more than 60 years old than had the United States in either 1900 or 1890.

Table XXIV shows the population at productive and nonproductive ages in cities and rural districts, for 1900. The age returns for cities have not been tabulated in such a way as to make it possible to use the same upper limit for the period of productive ages as in the other tables. Accordingly, those over 15 and less than 65 years of age have been considered as of productive age.

The table shows that the per cent of the population in the productive age group is larger in the cities than in the rural districts, this difference being more marked for females than for males. It should be noted, however, that the proportion who are of productive ages does not increase with the size of the city; on the contrary the per cent for cities of between 25,000 and 100,000 population is larger than for cities of over 100,000 population. Persons over 65 years of age, also, are relatively more numerous in the smaller cities. Children under 15, however, are found in relatively greater numbers in the large cities than in cities of less than 100,000 population. The difference between the age constitutions of the urban and rural districts, so far as the relative numbers in productive and nonproductive ages is concerned, is to be explained largely by the migration from the rural districts to the cities, although differences in birth and death rates and in the number of foreign born residents, also, must be taken into account.

TABLE XXIV.—*Number and per cent of the total population of known ages in specified age groups, classified by sex and as living in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, in cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, and in smaller cities or country districts, for continental United States: 1900.*

SEX OR AGE GROUP.	IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS.		IN CITIES HAVING BETWEEN 25,000 AND 100,000 INHABITANTS.		IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes:						
Total known ages...	14,170,385	100.0	5,486,787	100.0	56,136,819	100.0
Under 15 years ..	4,233,463	29.8	1,583,551	28.8	20,307,971	36.2
15 to 64 years.....	9,484,324	67.0	3,706,976	67.6	33,397,208	59.5
65 years and over	452,598	3.2	196,260	3.6	2,431,640	4.3
Males:						
Total known ages...	7,042,879	100.0	2,726,413	100.0	28,919,733	100.0
Under 15 years ..	2,116,837	30.1	789,196	28.9	10,290,016	35.5
15 to 64 years.....	4,722,751	67.0	1,848,488	67.8	17,366,319	60.1
65 years and over	203,291	2.9	88,729	3.3	1,263,398	4.4
Females:						
Total known ages ...	7,127,506	100.0	2,760,374	100.0	27,217,086	100.0
Under 15 years ..	2,116,626	29.7	794,355	28.8	10,017,955	36.8
15 to 64 years.....	4,761,573	66.8	1,858,488	67.3	16,030,889	58.9
65 years and over	249,307	3.5	107,531	3.9	1,168,242	4.3

Table XXV shows the population in productive and nonproductive age groups, for states and territories and for geographic divisions, at the census of 1900.

TABLE XXV.—AGGREGATE POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, AND PER CENT THAT POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS FORMS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	All known ages.	Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.	PER CENT. Under 15 years.	15 to 59 years.	60 years and over.
Continental United States	75,793,991	26,124,985	44,817,325	4,851,681	34.5	59.1	6.4
North Atlantic division	21,004,724	6,262,717	13,147,796	1,594,211	29.8	62.6	7.6
New England	5,576,777	1,533,222	3,540,609	502,946	27.5	63.5	9.0
Maine	692,824	189,333	421,630	81,861	27.3	60.9	11.8
New Hampshire	410,460	106,592	256,500	47,368	26.0	62.5	11.5
Vermont	342,778	94,877	207,303	40,598	27.7	60.5	11.8
Massachusetts	2,795,818	767,628	1,804,845	223,345	27.5	64.5	8.0
Rhode Island	427,642	120,471	275,401	31,770	28.2	64.4	7.4
Connecticut	907,255	254,321	574,930	78,004	28.0	63.4	8.6
Southern North Atlantic	15,427,947	4,729,495	9,607,187	1,091,265	30.6	62.3	7.1
New York	7,257,889	2,111,000	4,600,425	546,464	29.1	63.4	7.5
New Jersey	1,879,890	577,518	1,173,529	128,843	30.7	62.4	6.9
Pennsylvania	6,290,168	2,040,977	3,833,233	415,958	32.5	60.9	6.6
South Atlantic division	10,415,167	4,075,112	5,758,419	581,636	39.1	55.3	5.6
Northern South Atlantic	4,451,908	1,599,545	2,572,406	279,957	35.9	57.8	6.3
Delaware	184,226	57,981	112,720	13,525	31.5	61.2	7.3
Maryland	1,183,950	393,546	709,921	80,483	33.2	60.0	6.8
District of Columbia	278,423	69,615	188,873	19,935	25.0	67.8	7.2
Virginia	1,850,296	710,520	1,024,334	115,442	38.4	55.4	6.2
West Virginia	955,013	367,883	536,558	50,572	38.5	56.2	5.3
Southern South Atlantic	5,963,259	2,475,567	3,186,013	301,679	41.5	53.4	5.1
North Carolina	1,888,944	782,401	1,003,337	103,206	41.4	53.1	5.5
South Carolina	1,338,512	572,277	700,087	66,148	42.8	52.3	4.9
Georgia	2,209,974	916,862	1,183,873	109,239	41.5	53.6	4.9
Florida	525,829	204,027	298,716	23,086	38.8	56.8	4.4
North Central division	26,279,235	8,857,120	15,640,593	1,781,522	33.7	59.5	6.8
Eastern North Central	15,955,736	5,196,557	9,611,150	1,148,029	32.6	60.2	7.2
Ohio	4,150,574	1,282,471	2,543,854	324,249	30.9	61.3	7.8
Indiana	2,511,164	813,069	1,514,282	183,813	32.4	60.3	7.3
Illinois	4,810,256	1,588,685	2,921,410	300,161	33.0	60.7	6.3
Michigan	2,417,456	772,334	1,457,077	188,045	31.9	60.3	7.8
Wisconsin	2,066,286	739,998	1,174,527	151,761	35.8	56.8	7.4
Western North Central	10,323,499	3,660,563	6,029,443	633,493	35.5	58.4	6.1
Minnesota	1,747,292	637,801	1,007,583	101,908	36.5	57.7	5.8
Iowa	2,226,632	759,613	1,305,949	161,070	34.1	58.7	7.2
Missouri	3,098,259	1,082,065	1,832,974	183,220	34.9	59.2	5.9
North Dakota	318,405	125,492	181,137	11,776	39.4	56.9	3.7
South Dakota	400,833	154,565	225,509	20,759	38.6	56.2	5.2
Nebraska	1,064,638	388,288	619,468	56,882	36.5	58.2	5.3
Kansas	1,467,440	512,739	856,823	97,878	34.9	58.4	6.7
South Central division	14,030,794	5,694,219	7,699,370	637,205	40.6	54.7	4.7
Eastern South Central	7,523,255	2,995,706	4,134,316	393,233	39.8	55.0	5.2
Kentucky	2,140,400	809,142	1,204,630	126,628	37.8	56.5	5.7
Tennessee	2,012,844	783,441	1,123,947	105,456	38.9	55.8	5.3
Alabama	1,821,980	752,679	982,363	86,938	41.3	53.9	4.8
Mississippi	1,548,031	650,444	823,376	74,211	42.0	53.2	4.8
Western South Central	6,507,539	2,698,513	3,565,054	243,972	41.5	54.4	4.1
Louisiana	1,378,419	560,646	752,496	65,277	40.7	54.6	4.7
Arkansas	1,306,390	548,713	735,887	26,790	41.6	54.3	4.1
Indian Territory	389,352	167,642	210,582	11,128	43.0	54.1	2.9
Oklahoma	396,794	158,538	221,774	16,482	40.0	55.9	4.1
Texas	3,036,584	1,267,974	1,644,315	124,295	41.8	54.1	4.1
Western division	4,064,071	1,235,817	2,571,147	257,107	30.4	63.3	6.3
Rocky Mountain	1,225,300	397,383	773,405	54,512	32.4	63.2	4.4
Montana	242,084	71,130	162,019	8,935	29.4	66.9	3.7
Idaho	161,182	58,917	94,639	7,626	36.6	58.7	4.7
Wyoming	92,304	28,312	61,320	2,672	30.7	66.4	2.9
Colorado	535,150	163,147	346,786	25,217	30.5	65.0	4.5
New Mexico	194,580	75,877	108,641	10,062	39.0	55.8	5.2
Basin and Plateau	439,444	164,569	249,756	25,119	37.5	56.8	5.7
Arizona	121,642	40,455	75,279	5,908	33.3	61.9	4.8
Utah	275,917	113,350	147,219	15,348	41.1	53.3	5.6
Nevada	41,885	10,764	27,258	3,863	25.7	65.1	9.2
Pacific	2,399,327	673,865	1,547,986	117,476	28.1	64.5	7.4
Washington	511,844	157,899	328,857	25,088	30.8	64.3	4.9
Oregon	412,604	126,135	259,815	26,654	30.6	63.0	6.4
California	1,474,879	389,831	959,314	125,734	26.4	65.1	8.5

Considering first the results for the main geographic divisions, it appears that the maximum per cent of productive ages is found in the Western division, with the North Atlantic, North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central divisions following, in the order named. The per cents for the minor geographic divisions do not show any marked deviation from this general order. The maximum per cent of 64.5 is found in the Pacific division and the minimum of 53.4 in the Southern South Atlantic division.

The study of the results for single states will be facilitated by Table XXVI, which shows the states in order of the proportion of their population who are of productive age.

TABLE XXVI.—STATES AND TERRITORIES IN ORDER OF THE PER CENT OF THEIR TOTAL POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES WHO ARE FROM 15 TO 59 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.

RANK.	State or territory.	Per cent.	RANK.	State or territory.	Per cent.
1	District of Columbia	67.84	26	Idaho	58.72
2	Montana	66.93	27	Iowa	58.65
3	Wyoming	66.43	28	Kansas	58.39
4	Nevada	65.08	29	Nebraska	58.19
5	California	65.04	30	Minnesota	57.67
6	Colorado	64.99	31	North Dakota	56.89
7	Massachusetts	64.55	32	Wisconsin	56.84
8	Rhode Island	64.40	33	Florida	56.81
9	Washington	64.25	34	Kentucky	56.52
10	New York	63.38	35	South Dakota	56.26
11	Connecticut	63.37	36	West Virginia	56.18
12	Oregon	62.97	37	Oklahoma	55.89
13	New Hampshire	62.49	38	New Mexico	55.83
14	New Jersey	62.43	39	Tennessee	55.79
15	Arizona	61.88	40	Virginia	55.36
16	Ohio	61.31	41	Louisiana	54.59
17	Delaware	61.19	42	Arkansas	54.33
18	Pennsylvania	60.94	43	Texas	54.15
19	Maine	60.86	44	Indian Territory	54.08
20	Illinois	60.73	45	Alabama	53.92
21	Vermont	60.48	46	Georgia	53.57
22	Indiana	60.30	47	Utah	53.36
23	Michigan	60.27	48	Mississippi	53.19
24	Maryland	59.96	49	North Carolina	53.12
25	Missouri	59.16	50	South Carolina	52.30

The states in which the proportion of the population of productive ages is greater than that for continental United States as a whole (59.10) include all of the states in the North Atlantic division, together with Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia in the South Atlantic division; Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri in the North Central division; and all of the Western division except Idaho, Utah, and New Mexico. There is a very close agreement between this area and the area in which the median age is higher than it is for continental United States as a whole.

The distribution of the population in 10-year age groups.—For most purposes served by the study of the age constitution of the population a classification in 10-year periods is sufficiently detailed. Tables XXVII to XXXII show such a grouping of the population, classified by sex, race, and nativity, for the censuses of 1900, 1890, and 1880. The number at advanced ages is so small that all those over 80 years of age have been included in one group.[1]

[1] It will be noted that each of these groups begins with a year which is a multiple of 10. For some purposes it will be found convenient to use a system of grouping in which the lowest age in each group is an odd multiple of 5. Such a distribution of the population for 1900 can be found in the Abstract of the Twelfth Census, pages 11 to 13.

TABLE XXVII.—POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, OR NATIVITY OF PARENTS.	Under 10 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Aggregate:									
Both sexes	18,044,751	15,636,323	13,864,457	10,520,820	7,701,778	5,154,001	3,094,289	1,403,698	373,874
Males	9,113,008	7,833,492	6,948,123	5,518,186	4,093,752	2,709,879	1,584,836	711,188	176,561
Females	8,931,743	7,802,831	6,916,334	5,002,634	3,608,026	2,444,122	1,509,453	692,510	197,313
Total white:									
Both sexes	15,558,278	13,502,427	12,098,024	9,465,019	6,957,821	4,655,198	2,815,953	1,285,817	325,607
Males	7,873,804	6,777,393	6,088,363	4,979,794	3,707,148	2,436,270	1,433,928	651,942	155,267
Females	7,684,474	6,725,034	6,009,661	4,485,225	3,250,673	2,218,928	1,382,025	633,875	170,340
Native white:									
Both sexes	15,358,717	12,629,116	10,081,313	7,113,770	5,151,489	3,208,803	1,860,182	844,576	227,241
Males	7,773,510	6,348,380	5,042,656	3,646,288	2,681,382	1,650,950	934,704	420,941	105,949
Females	7,585,207	6,280,736	5,038,657	3,467,482	2,470,107	1,557,853	925,478	423,635	121,292
Native white—native parents:									
Both sexes	10,639,101	8,895,343	7,014,251	4,958,931	3,892,158	2,756,421	1,686,010	784,850	210,266
Males	5,396,992	4,487,432	3,538,731	2,564,600	2,034,079	1,417,349	845,434	390,682	97,718
Females	5,242,109	4,407,911	3,475,520	2,394,331	1,858,079	1,339,072	840,576	394,168	112,548
Native white—foreign parents:									
Both sexes	4,719,616	3,733,773	3,067,062	2,154,839	1,259,331	452,382	174,172	59,726	16,975
Males	2,376,518	1,860,948	1,503,925	1,081,688	647,303	233,601	89,270	30,259	8,231
Females	2,343,098	1,872,825	1,563,137	1,073,151	612,028	218,781	84,902	29,467	8,744
Foreign white:									
Both sexes	199,561	873,311	2,016,711	2,351,249	1,806,332	1,446,395	955,771	441,241	98,366
Males	100,294	429,013	1,045,707	1,333,506	1,025,766	785,320	499,224	231,001	49,318
Females	99,267	444,298	971,004	1,017,743	780,566	661,075	456,547	210,240	49,048
Colored:									
Both sexes	2,486,473	2,133,896	1,766,433	1,055,801	743,957	498,803	278,336	117,881	48,267
Males	1,239,204	1,056,099	859,760	538,392	386,604	273,609	150,908	59,246	21,294
Females	1,247,269	1,077,797	906,673	517,409	357,353	225,194	127,428	58,635	26,973
Negro:									
Both sexes	2,418,413	2,074,012	1,706,651	999,294	693,600	470,163	264,358	112,802	45,890
Males	1,204,897	1,022,392	819,518	495,501	347,585	252,511	141,979	56,710	20,297
Females	1,213,516	1,051,620	887,133	503,793	346,015	217,652	122,379	56,092	25,593

TABLE XXVIII.—PER CENT THAT POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS FORMS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, OR NATIVITY OF PARENTS.	Under 10 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Aggregate:									
Both sexes	23.8	20.6	18.3	13.9	10.2	6.8	4.1	1.8	0.5
Males	23.5	20.2	18.0	14.3	10.6	7.0	4.1	1.8	0.5
Females	24.1	21.0	18.6	13.5	9.7	6.6	4.1	1.9	0.5
Total white:									
Both sexes	23.3	20.3	18.2	14.2	10.4	7.0	4.2	1.9	0.5
Males	23.1	19.9	17.8	14.6	10.9	7.1	4.2	1.9	0.5
Females	23.6	20.7	18.5	13.8	10.0	6.8	4.2	1.9	0.5
Native white:									
Both sexes	27.2	22.4	17.8	12.6	9.1	5.7	3.3	1.5	0.4
Males	27.2	22.2	17.6	12.7	9.4	5.8	3.2	1.5	0.4
Females	27.2	22.5	18.1	12.5	8.9	5.6	3.3	1.5	0.4
Native white—native parents:									
Both sexes	26.1	21.8	17.2	12.1	9.5	6.8	4.1	1.9	0.5
Males	26.0	21.6	17.0	12.3	9.8	6.8	4.1	1.9	0.5
Females	26.1	22.0	17.3	11.9	9.2	6.7	4.2	2.0	0.6
Native white—foreign parents:									
Both sexes	30.2	23.9	19.6	13.8	8.0	2.9	1.1	0.4	0.1
Males	30.3	23.8	19.2	13.8	8.3	3.0	1.1	0.4	0.1
Females	30.0	24.0	20.0	13.8	7.8	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.1
Foreign white:									
Both sexes	1.9	8.6	19.8	23.1	17.7	14.2	9.4	4.3	1.0
Males	1.8	7.8	19.0	24.2	18.7	14.3	9.1	4.2	0.9
Females	2.1	9.5	20.7	21.7	16.6	14.1	9.7	4.5	1.1
Colored:									
Both sexes	27.2	23.4	19.3	11.6	8.1	5.5	3.1	1.3	0.5
Males	27.0	23.0	18.8	11.7	8.4	6.0	3.3	1.3	0.5
Females	27.4	23.7	19.9	11.4	7.9	5.0	2.8	1.3	0.6
Negro:									
Both sexes	27.5	23.6	19.4	11.4	7.9	5.4	3.0	1.3	0.5
Males	27.6	23.4	18.8	11.4	8.0	5.8	3.2	1.3	0.5
Females	27.4	23.8	20.0	11.4	7.8	4.9	2.8	1.3	0.6

TABLE XXIX.—POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890.

SEX, RACE, OR NATIVITY.	Under 10 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Aggregate:									
Both sexes	15,208,691	13,591,072	11,424,453	8,444,791	5,917,158	3,998,598	2,468,144	1,094,813	312,365
Males	7,715,221	6,823,498	5,803,204	4,476,708	3,072,706	2,080,585	1,284,337	562,735	145,357
Females	7,493,470	6,767,574	5,621,249	3,968,083	2,844,452	1,918,013	1,183,807	532,078	167,008
Native white:									
Both sexes	12,717,836	10,749,645	8,105,541	5,771,850	3,667,099	2,388,257	1,459,413	702,555	203,303
Males	6,457,977	5,404,155	4,069,248	2,989,846	1,858,464	1,214,920	745,095	356,562	94,191
Females	6,259,859	5,345,490	4,036,293	2,782,004	1,808,635	1,173,337	714,318	345,993	109,112
Foreign white:									
Both sexes	334,980	917,674	1,989,613	1,812,912	1,647,769	1,234,351	789,221	300,221	70,509
Males	170,110	458,817	1,078,769	1,042,570	908,572	661,472	420,846	159,531	34,541
Females	164,870	458,857	910,844	770,342	739,197	572,879	368,375	140,690	35,968
Colored:									
Both sexes	2,155,875	1,923,753	1,329,299	860,029	602,290	375,990	219,510	92,037	38,553
Males	1,087,134	960,526	655,187	444,292	305,670	204,193	118,396	46,642	16,625
Females	1,068,741	963,227	674,112	415,737	296,620	171,797	101,114	45,395	21,928

TABLE XXX.—PER CENT THAT POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS FORMS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890.

SEX, RACE, OR NATIVITY.	Under 10 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Aggregate:									
Both sexes	24.3	21.8	18.3	13.5	9.5	6.4	3.9	1.8	0.5
Males	24.1	21.3	18.2	14.0	9.6	6.5	4.0	1.8	0.5
Females	24.6	22.2	18.4	13.0	9.3	6.3	3.9	1.7	0.6
Native white:									
Both sexes	27.8	23.5	17.7	12.6	8.0	5.2	3.2	1.5	0.5
Males	27.9	23.3	17.6	12.9	8.0	5.2	3.2	1.5	0.4
Females	27.7	23.7	17.9	12.3	8.0	5.2	3.2	1.5	0.5
Foreign white:									
Both sexes	3.7	10.1	21.9	19.9	18.1	13.5	8.7	3.3	0.8
Males	3.5	9.3	21.9	21.1	18.4	13.4	8.5	3.2	0.7
Females	4.0	11.0	21.9	18.5	17.7	13.8	8.8	3.4	0.9
Colored:									
Both sexes	28.4	25.3	17.5	11.3	7.9	5.0	2.9	1.2	0.5
Males	28.3	25.0	17.1	11.6	8.0	5.3	3.1	1.2	0.4
Females	28.4	25.6	17.9	11.1	7.9	4.6	2.7	1.2	0.6

TABLE XXXI.—POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1880.

SEX, RACE, OR NATIVITY.	Under 10 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Aggregate:									
Both sexes	13,394,176	10,726,601	9,168,393	6,369,362	4,558,256	3,111,317	1,830,095	776,507	221,076
Males	6,782,840	5,383,569	4,664,425	3,271,467	2,322,468	1,641,629	964,356	388,602	99,464
Females	6,611,336	5,343,032	4,503,968	3,097,895	2,235,788	1,469,688	865,739	387,905	121,612
Native white:									
Both sexes	11,057,502	8,614,930	6,744,802	4,075,850	2,708,796	1,832,606	1,142,893	523,710	142,202
Males	5,612,591	4,327,580	3,418,239	2,048,572	1,347,996	941,393	589,378	259,660	63,856
Females	5,444,911	4,287,350	3,326,563	2,027,278	1,360,800	891,213	553,515	264,050	78,346
Foreign white:									
Both sexes	185,068	617,251	1,199,371	1,551,896	1,343,831	950,201	491,824	175,305	44,932
Males	93,059	305,060	639,132	852,726	725,794	524,865	268,869	90,696	21,434
Females	92,009	312,191	560,239	699,170	618,037	425,336	222,955	84,609	23,498
Colored:									
Both sexes	2,151,606	1,494,420	1,224,220	741,616	505,629	328,510	195,378	77,492	33,942
Males	1,077,190	750,929	607,054	370,169	248,678	175,371	106,109	38,246	14,174
Females	1,074,416	743,491	617,166	371,447	256,951	153,139	89,269	39,246	19,768

TABLE XXXII.—PER CENT THAT POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS FORMS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1880.

SEX, RACE, OR NATIVITY.	Under 10 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Aggregate:									
Both sexes	26.7	21.4	18.3	12.7	9.1	6.2	3.7	1.5	0.4
Males	26.6	21.1	18.3	12.8	9.1	6.4	3.8	1.5	0.4
Females	26.8	21.7	18.3	12.6	9.1	5.9	3.5	1.6	0.5
Native white:									
Both sexes	30.0	23.4	18.3	11.1	7.3	5.0	3.1	1.4	0.4
Males	30.2	23.2	18.4	11.0	7.2	5.1	3.2	1.4	0.3
Females	29.9	23.5	18.2	11.1	7.5	4.9	3.0	1.5	0.4
Foreign white:									
Both sexes	2.8	9.4	18.3	23.6	20.5	14.5	7.5	2.7	0.7
Males	2.6	8.7	18.2	24.2	20.6	14.9	7.6	2.6	0.6
Females	3.0	10.3	18.4	23.0	20.4	14.0	7.3	2.8	0.8
Colored:									
Both sexes	31.9	22.1	18.1	11.0	7.5	4.9	2.9	1.1	0.5
Males	31.8	22.2	17.9	10.9	7.4	5.2	3.1	1.1	0.4
Females	31.9	22.1	18.3	11.0	7.6	4.6	2.7	1.2	0.6

Considering first the results for 1900, it will be seen that for each class of the population, except the foreign white, the number of persons less than 10 years old is greater than in any other decennial period. For the foreign white population the maximum number is in the group 30 to 39 years. The diminution in the numbers of the aggregate population in successive age groups has a certain regularity, as is shown in Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXIII.—*Excess of population in each specified age group over population in next higher group, for continental United States: 1900.*

AGE GROUP.	Number in group.	Excess over number in next higher group.	Per cent.
0 to 9 years	18,044,751	2,408,428	13.4
10 to 19 years	15,636,323	1,771,866	11.3
20 to 29 years	13,864,457	3,343,637	24.2
30 to 39 years	10,529,820	2,819,042	26.8
40 to 49 years	7,701,778	2,547,777	33.1
50 to 59 years	5,154,001	2,059,712	39.8
60 to 69 years	3,094,289	1,690,591	54.8
70 to 79 years	1,403,698	.....	.....

The per cent which the difference between the numbers in the first and second groups form of the number in the first group is somewhat larger than the corresponding per cent for the second group, but for all the other groups the rate of diminution increases as the age increases.

Some interesting results are yielded by a comparison of the distributions of the total population of various classes to the several age groups. The figures will be found in Table XXVIII. A larger per cent of the total native white population of foreign parents than of any other class of the population is in the groups 0 to 9 years and 10 to 19 years. This is explained, of course, by the fact that the adult foreign white population has been increasing faster than the adult native population. A larger per cent of the foreign white population than of any other class is found in each of the groups above 19 years. Larger proportions of the negro population than of the native white population of native parents are less than 10 years old and between 10 and 20 years old. In the groups composed of the years of age from 20 to 79 there are relatively more native whites of native parents than negroes. The same proportion of each of these two classes of the population claims to have reached fourscore.

Nearly one-fourth of the aggregate population are less than 10 years old and over three-sevenths are less than 20. Less than one-seventh have accomplished half the possible hundred years of human life, and only 23 out of every 1,000 have passed the allotted "threescore years and ten." It is scarcely necessary to point out that these results have no bearing on the question of the average length of human life. In an increasing population, like that of the United States, the lower age groups are normally better filled than in a stationary or decreasing population.

Over one-fourth of the negro population, as well as of the native white population of native parents, are less than 10 years old. Nearly one-half of the latter and more than one-half of the former are less than 20 years old. Among the native white population of native parents 133 in 1,000 have passed their fiftieth year, and 24 in 1,000 have passed their seventieth year. About one-tenth of the negro population are more than 50 years old, and only 18 in 1,000 are more than 70 years old. Three-tenths of the native white population of foreign parents are less than 10 years old, but only 1 in 53 of the foreign white population is in the same age period. Considerably over one-half of the native white population of foreign parents and one-tenth of the foreign white population are less than 20 years old. Among the native white population of foreign parents only 1 in 22 has passed the fiftieth year, and only 5 in 1,000 have passed the seventieth year. About three-tenths of the foreign white population are at least 50 years old, and 53 in 1,000 are at least 70 years old.

For the aggregate population there are relatively more females than males in each of the groups below 30 years, and in the group 70 to 79 years. Males are relatively more numerous in the three groups comprising the years of life from 30 to 59. In the groups 60 to 69 years and 80 years and over, the relative numbers of the two sexes are approximately equal. In the native white population of native parents, as well as in the foreign white population, females are relatively more numerous in each of the groups below 30 and above 59 years. In the period of middle life there are for each of these two classes relatively more males than females. In the native white population of foreign parents the proportions of males less than 10 years old and between 40 and 60 years old are larger than the proportions of females. There are relatively more females than males in the groups of 10 to 19 and 20 to 29 years, while the proportions of the two sexes in the groups 30 to 39, 60 to 69, 70 to 79 years, and 80 years and over are approximately equal. The excess of the relative numbers of one sex or the other is distributed for the negro population in the same way as for the native white population of foreign parents, except that among the negro population there is a larger per cent of males than of females in the group 60 to 69 years, and a larger per cent of females than of males in the group 80 years and over.

A comparison of the returns for 1900 with those for 1880 shows that for the aggregate population of both sexes there has been an increase in the proportion in each age group above 29 years, and a decrease in the proportion in each of the two groups below 20 years, while the proportion in the group 20 to 29 years has remained about constant. The same results appear when the per cents for the two sexes are considered separately, except that for males there has been a decrease in the proportion in the group 20 to 29 years, which is exactly balanced by a corresponding gain for females. This gain in the proportion of the population who are in

the more advanced age groups has been fairly constant during the two decades, for the same general results are gleaned from a comparison of the per cents for 1890 and 1900, although, of course, the differences are not so marked. It is to be noted that while those tabulated as "under 10" in 1890 included only those who reported their ages as being less than 9½ years, this group contained a proportion of the population larger than the proportion of those who reported themselves as less than 10 in 1900.

Comparison of the returns of the foreign white population in 1900, 1890, and 1880 shows that throughout the two decades there has been an increase in the per cent of that class of the population who are in the groups above 49 years. In the other age groups there has been a relative decrease during the two decades, except that the proportion of the population between 20 and 29 years of age was greater in 1900 than in 1880, and the proportion between 30 and 39 years of age was markedly greater in 1900 than in 1890. Between 1880 and 1900 the age constitution of the native white population so changed as to leave a larger or equal proportion in each of the groups above 29 years and a smaller proportion in the other groups, this decrease being most marked for children under 10 years of age. The per cents for the colored population show a marked decrease between 1880 and 1900 in the proportion in the first ten years of life, which is balanced by a slight increase for each of the other groups.

Tables XXXIV and XXXV show the population of cities and of the rest of the country, classified by 10-year age periods. The age returns of cities were not tabulated in such a way as to make it possible to use the form of grouping that has been used in the preceding tables.

TABLE XXXIV.—POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AS LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS, IN CITIES HAVING BETWEEN 25,000 AND 100,000 INHABITANTS, AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
In cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants:								
Both sexes	1,505,471	2,727,992	2,736,811	2,766,216	2,058,737	1,230,616	697,944	452,598
Males	757,408	1,359,429	1,279,389	1,390,246	1,082,452	629,101	341,563	203,291
Females	748,063	1,368,563	1,451,422	1,375,970	976,285	601,515	356,381	249,307
In cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants:								
Both sexes	549,319	1,034,232	1,095,020	1,050,331	781,601	493,577	286,447	196,260
Males	276,428	512,768	515,896	530,862	408,881	253,349	139,500	88,729
Females	272,891	521,464	579,124	519,469	372,720	240,228	146,947	107,531
In smaller cities or country districts:								
Both sexes	7,115,838	13,192,133	11,065,274	8,268,933	6,371,609	4,673,248	3,018,144	2,431,640
Males	3,599,776	6,690,240	5,579,746	4,303,756	3,381,448	2,520,008	1,581,361	1,263,398
Females	3,516,062	6,501,893	5,485,528	3,965,177	2,990,161	2,153,240	1,436,783	1,168,242

TABLE XXXV.—*Per cent that population in specified age groups forms of the total population of known ages, classified by sex and as living in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, in cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, and in smaller cities or country districts, for continental United States: 1900.*

	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
In cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants:								
Both sexes	10.6	19.2	19.3	19.6	14.5	8.7	4.9	3.2
Males	10.8	19.3	18.1	19.7	15.4	8.9	4.9	2.9
Females	10.5	19.2	20.4	19.3	13.7	8.4	5.0	3.5
In cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants:								
Both sexes	10.0	18.8	20.0	19.1	14.3	9.0	5.2	3.6
Males	10.1	18.8	18.9	19.5	15.0	9.3	5.1	3.3
Females	9.9	18.9	21.0	18.8	13.5	8.7	5.3	3.9
In smaller cities or country districts:								
Both sexes	12.7	23.5	19.7	14.7	11.4	8.3	5.4	4.3
Males	12.4	23.1	19.3	14.9	11.7	8.7	5.5	4.4
Females	12.9	23.9	20.1	14.6	11.0	7.9	5.3	4.3

The groups under 15 years, and each of the two groups in which persons more than 55 years old are distributed, contain a smaller proportion of the urban population than of the population living in "smaller cities or country districts." Moreover, the group 15 to 24 years contains a larger proportion of the latter class than it does of the population living in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants. All of the other groups are relatively larger in the cities of over 25,000 inhabitants than in the rest of the country, this excess being most marked for the group 25 to 34 years. It appears that the greater average maturity of the urban population, shown by its higher median age, is due to the relative deficiency of children and the relatively larger population in the period of early middle life.

A slightly larger proportion of the population is in the groups 15 to 24, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 years and over in cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants than in larger cities.

The difference between the per cents of the population in the group 5 to 14 years in the cities and in the rural districts is somewhat more marked for females than for males, but in the group 15 to 24 years the proportion of the male population is smaller and of the female population larger in cities than in rural districts. This may indicate that the migration of females from the country to the city takes place, on the average, at an earlier age than that of males.

Tables XXXVI and XXXVII show the distribution of the population of the states and territories and the geographic divisions in 10-year age periods.

TABLE XXXVI.—TOTAL POPULATION IN 10-YEAR AGE PERIODS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	All known ages.	Under 10 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Continental United States	75,793,991	18,044,751	15,636,323	13,864,457	10,520,820	7,701,778	5,154,001	3,094,289	1,403,698	373,874
North Atlantic division	21,004,724	4,354,534	3,796,851	4,001,660	3,300,692	2,359,836	1,596,940	994,212	470,760	129,239
New England	5,576,777	1,067,415	947,964	1,070,164	878,633	648,632	461,023	304,442	151,811	46,693
Maine	692,824	129,026	122,782	117,054	96,223	81,631	64,247	48,151	25,489	8,221
New Hampshire	410,460	73,695	67,617	73,992	60,334	49,598	37,856	27,280	15,132	4,956
Vermont	342,778	64,698	60,645	57,169	47,874	39,767	32,027	22,918	13,190	4,490
Massachusetts	2,795,818	538,298	467,197	561,792	461,146	323,649	220,391	138,594	65,355	19,396
Rhode Island	427,642	83,732	76,031	84,530	67,930	49,875	33,774	20,167	9,017	2,586
Connecticut	907,255	177,966	153,692	175,627	145,126	104,112	72,728	47,332	23,628	7,044
Southern North Atlantic	15,427,947	3,287,119	2,848,887	2,931,496	2,422,059	1,711,204	1,135,917	689,770	318,949	82,546
New York	7,257,889	1,467,212	1,284,470	1,397,801	1,178,017	830,494	553,431	341,298	161,906	43,260
New Jersey	1,879,890	403,171	341,093	354,636	302,982	210,002	139,163	83,181	36,486	9,176
Pennsylvania	6,290,168	1,416,736	1,223,324	1,179,059	941,060	670,708	443,323	265,291	120,557	30,110
South Atlantic division	10,415,167	2,827,321	2,384,986	1,871,660	1,197,487	913,348	638,729	371,291	162,767	47,578
Northern South Atlantic	4,451,908	1,100,282	969,410	809,894	564,210	430,827	297,328	177,839	80,292	21,826
Delaware	184,226	39,235	36,619	33,157	26,421	20,865	14,404	8,679	3,823	1,023
Maryland	1,183,950	267,329	246,181	216,537	163,790	124,760	84,870	51,734	22,971	5,778
District of Columbia	278,423	46,881	47,548	61,265	46,649	32,560	23,585	13,236	5,285	1,414
Virginia	1,850,296	489,683	424,339	322,359	210,290	170,114	118,069	72,440	33,326	9,676
West Virginia	955,013	257,154	214,723	176,576	117,060	82,528	56,400	31,750	14,887	3,935
Southern South Atlantic	5,963,259	1,727,039	1,415,576	1,061,766	633,277	482,521	341,401	193,452	82,475	25,752
North Carolina	1,888,944	547,076	449,222	321,461	193,238	157,793	116,948	64,066	29,954	9,186
South Carolina	1,338,512	397,914	331,783	235,361	134,970	102,191	70,145	43,315	17,392	5,441
Georgia	2,209,974	638,997	519,343	402,018	239,493	175,821	125,063	70,805	29,173	9,261
Florida	525,829	143,052	115,228	102,926	65,576	46,716	29,245	15,266	5,956	1,864
North Central division	26,279,235	6,051,138	5,433,246	4,695,358	3,745,485	2,741,497	1,831,989	1,124,598	524,145	131,779
Eastern North Central	15,955,736	3,542,279	3,221,754	2,848,448	2,330,882	1,715,084	1,150,260	716,228	342,456	88,345
Ohio	4,150,574	867,624	822,666	753,160	603,156	461,840	318,879	200,354	97,088	25,807
Indiana	2,511,164	548,247	522,232	441,141	354,995	269,618	191,118	117,052	53,570	13,191
Illinois	4,810,256	1,093,805	955,048	891,463	749,271	504,506	316,002	191,991	87,133	21,037
Michigan	2,417,456	524,717	480,758	420,598	343,471	269,977	189,890	118,018	55,202	14,825
Wisconsin	2,066,286	507,886	441,050	342,086	279,989	209,143	134,371	88,813	49,463	13,485
Western North Central	10,323,499	2,508,859	2,211,492	1,846,910	1,414,603	1,026,413	681,729	408,370	181,689	43,434
Minnesota	1,747,292	445,737	362,241	309,281	252,248	172,688	103,189	63,388	31,026	7,494
Iowa	2,226,632	520,064	467,336	397,291	305,084	224,140	151,647	99,316	49,233	12,521
Missouri	3,098,259	734,800	671,644	566,612	428,655	305,690	207,638	121,045	50,337	11,838
North Dakota	318,405	89,985	64,735	58,605	46,375	31,459	15,470	7,695	3,346	735
South Dakota	400,833	107,266	87,660	66,744	52,294	41,068	25,042	13,730	5,702	1,327
Nebraska	1,064,638	266,545	232,620	190,407	143,441	105,486	69,857	37,962	15,393	3,527
Kansas	1,467,440	344,462	325,856	257,970	186,506	145,882	108,886	65,234	26,652	5,992
South Central division	14,030,794	3,955,832	3,283,538	2,549,972	1,588,119	1,200,377	793,571	430,508	177,993	50,889
Eastern South Central	7,523,255	2,073,530	1,757,186	1,369,435	852,195	637,430	444,236	249,601	108,178	31,464
Kentucky	2,140,400	557,489	480,420	385,187	267,391	194,199	134,086	77,267	35,343	9,018
Tennessee	2,012,844	539,668	470,353	366,303	231,618	168,904	129,542	69,150	29,657	7,649
Alabama	1,821,980	523,994	433,507	332,306	189,709	154,944	100,582	55,156	23,936	7,846
Mississippi	1,548,031	452,379	372,906	285,639	163,477	119,383	80,026	48,028	19,242	6,951
Western South Central	6,507,539	1,882,302	1,526,352	1,180,537	735,924	562,947	349,335	180,902	69,815	19,425
Louisiana	1,378,419	391,261	315,119	256,367	159,758	116,007	74,630	41,589	17,648	6,040
Arkansas	1,306,390	377,232	313,394	236,477	140,239	113,665	72,423	35,948	13,536	3,481
Indian Territory	389,352	117,736	93,049	70,542	44,479	33,451	18,967	8,014	2,506	608
Oklahoma	396,794	111,276	87,566	67,802	52,505	36,725	24,438	12,022	3,691	769
Texas	3,036,584	884,797	717,224	549,349	338,943	263,099	158,877	83,334	32,434	8,527
Western division	4,064,071	855,926	737,702	745,807	689,037	486,720	292,772	173,685	68,033	14,389
Rocky Mountain	1,225,300	282,441	217,228	233,193	217,336	143,372	78,218	38,272	12,393	2,847
Montana	242,084	51,733	36,757	50,954	50,789	29,222	13,694	6,572	1,929	434
Idaho	161,182	41,935	31,647	27,761	25,362	16,681	10,170	5,421	1,825	380
Wyoming	92,304	20,469	15,616	20,898	17,335	10,285	5,029	2,005	543	124
Colorado	535,150	114,276	93,885	100,935	96,974	67,414	37,449	17,411	5,720	1,086
New Mexico	194,580	54,028	39,323	32,645	26,876	19,770	11,876	6,863	2,376	823
Basin and Plateau	439,444	116,140	91,960	76,451	60,511	42,905	26,358	16,036	7,169	1,914
Arizona	121,642	28,784	22,083	23,480	19,747	13,763	7,877	4,019	1,427	462
Utah	275,917	79,980	63,010	45,078	34,235	23,807	14,459	9,346	4,779	1,223
Nevada	41,885	7,376	6,867	7,893	6,529	5,335	4,022	2,671	963	229
Pacific	2,399,327	457,345	428,514	436,163	411,190	300,443	188,196	119,377	48,471	9,628
Washington	511,844	109,666	92,337	92,496	93,486	63,890	34,881	17,602	6,268	1,218
Oregon	412,604	84,737	81,204	72,849	65,479	50,400	31,281	17,681	7,410	1,563
California	1,474,879	262,942	254,973	270,818	252,225	186,153	122,034	84,094	34,793	6,847

TABLE XXXVII.—PER CENT THAT POPULATION IN EACH SPECIFIED AGE GROUP FORMS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Under 10 years.	10 to 19 years.	20 to 29 years.	30 to 39 years.	40 to 49 years.	50 to 59 years.	60 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 years and over.
Continental United States	23.8	20.6	18.3	13.9	10.2	6.8	4.1	1.8	0.5
North Atlantic division	20.7	18.1	19.1	15.7	11.2	7.6	4.7	2.3	0.6
New England	19.1	17.0	19.2	15.8	11.6	8.3	5.5	2.7	0.8
Maine	18.6	17.7	16.9	13.9	11.8	9.3	6.9	3.7	1.2
New Hampshire	18.0	16.5	18.0	14.7	12.1	9.2	6.6	3.7	1.2
Vermont	18.9	17.7	16.7	14.0	11.6	9.3	6.7	3.8	1.3
Massachusetts	19.2	16.7	20.1	16.5	11.6	7.9	5.0	2.3	0.7
Rhode Island	19.6	17.8	19.8	15.9	11.6	7.9	4.7	2.1	0.6
Connecticut	19.6	16.9	19.4	16.0	11.5	8.0	5.2	2.6	0.8
Southern North Atlantic	21.3	18.5	19.0	15.7	11.1	7.3	4.5	2.1	0.5
New York	20.2	17.7	19.3	16.2	11.5	7.6	4.7	2.2	0.6
New Jersey	21.5	18.1	18.9	16.1	11.2	7.4	4.4	1.9	0.5
Pennsylvania	22.5	19.5	18.7	15.0	10.7	7.0	4.2	1.9	0.5
South Atlantic division	27.1	22.9	18.0	11.5	8.8	6.1	3.6	1.6	0.4
Northern South Atlantic	24.7	21.8	18.2	12.6	9.7	6.7	4.0	1.8	0.5
Delaware	21.3	19.9	18.0	14.3	11.3	7.8	4.7	2.1	0.6
Maryland	22.6	20.8	18.3	13.8	10.5	7.2	4.4	1.9	0.5
District of Columbia	16.8	17.1	22.0	16.8	11.7	8.5	4.7	1.9	0.5
Virginia	26.5	22.9	17.4	11.4	9.2	6.4	3.9	1.8	0.5
West Virginia	26.9	22.5	18.5	12.3	8.6	5.9	3.3	1.6	0.4
Southern South Atlantic	29.0	23.7	17.8	10.6	8.1	5.7	3.3	1.4	0.4
North Carolina	29.0	23.8	17.0	10.2	8.3	6.2	3.4	1.6	0.5
South Carolina	29.7	24.8	17.6	10.1	7.6	5.3	3.2	1.3	0.4
Georgia	28.9	23.5	18.2	10.8	8.0	5.7	3.2	1.3	0.4
Florida	27.2	21.9	19.6	12.5	8.9	5.6	2.9	1.1	0.3
North Central division	23.0	20.7	17.9	14.2	10.4	7.0	4.3	2.0	0.5
Eastern North Central	22.2	20.2	17.9	14.6	10.7	7.2	4.5	2.1	0.6
Ohio	20.9	19.8	18.2	14.5	11.1	7.7	4.8	2.4	0.6
Indiana	21.8	20.8	17.6	14.1	10.8	7.6	4.7	2.1	0.5
Illinois	22.7	19.9	18.5	15.6	10.5	6.6	4.0	1.8	0.4
Michigan	21.7	19.9	17.4	14.2	11.2	7.8	4.9	2.3	0.6
Wisconsin	24.6	21.3	16.6	13.5	10.1	6.5	4.3	2.4	0.7
Western North Central	24.3	21.4	17.9	13.7	9.9	6.6	4.0	1.8	0.4
Minnesota	25.5	20.7	17.7	14.5	9.9	5.9	3.6	1.8	0.4
Iowa	23.3	21.0	17.8	13.7	10.1	6.8	4.5	2.2	0.6
Missouri	23.7	21.7	18.3	13.8	9.9	6.7	3.9	1.6	0.4
North Dakota	28.3	20.3	18.4	14.6	9.9	4.9	2.4	1.0	0.2
South Dakota	26.8	21.9	16.7	13.0	10.2	6.3	3.4	1.4	0.3
Nebraska	25.0	21.8	17.9	13.5	9.9	6.6	3.6	1.4	0.3
Kansas	23.5	22.2	17.6	12.7	9.9	7.4	4.5	1.8	0.4
South Central division	28.2	23.4	18.2	11.3	8.5	5.6	3.1	1.3	0.4
Eastern South Central	27.6	23.4	18.2	11.3	8.5	5.9	3.3	1.4	0.4
Kentucky	26.0	22.4	18.0	12.5	9.1	6.3	3.6	1.7	0.4
Tennessee	26.8	23.4	18.2	11.5	8.4	6.4	3.4	1.5	0.4
Alabama	28.8	23.8	18.3	10.4	8.5	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.4
Mississippi	29.2	24.1	18.5	10.6	7.7	5.2	3.1	1.2	0.4
Western South Central	28.9	23.5	18.1	11.3	8.6	5.4	2.8	1.1	0.3
Louisiana	28.4	22.9	18.6	11.6	8.4	5.4	3.0	1.3	0.4
Arkansas	28.9	24.0	18.1	10.7	8.7	5.5	2.8	1.0	0.3
Indian Territory	30.2	23.9	18.1	11.4	8.6	4.9	2.1	0.6	0.2
Oklahoma	28.0	22.1	17.1	13.2	9.3	6.2	3.0	0.9	0.2
Texas	29.1	23.6	18.1	11.2	8.7	5.2	2.7	1.1	0.3
Western division	21.1	18.1	18.3	17.0	12.0	7.2	4.3	1.7	0.3
Rocky Mountain	23.1	17.7	19.0	17.8	11.7	6.4	3.1	1.0	0.2
Montana	21.4	15.2	21.0	21.0	12.1	5.6	2.7	0.8	0.2
Idaho	26.0	19.6	17.2	15.7	10.4	6.3	3.4	1.1	0.3
Wyoming	22.2	16.9	22.6	18.8	11.1	5.5	2.2	0.6	0.1
Colorado	21.4	17.5	18.9	18.1	12.6	7.0	3.2	1.1	0.2
New Mexico	27.8	20.2	16.8	13.8	10.2	6.1	3.5	1.2	0.4
Basin and Plateau	26.4	20.9	17.4	13.8	9.8	6.0	3.7	1.6	0.4
Arizona	23.7	18.1	19.3	16.2	11.3	6.5	3.3	1.2	0.4
Utah	29.0	22.8	16.3	12.4	8.6	5.3	3.4	1.7	0.5
Nevada	17.6	16.4	18.8	15.6	12.7	9.6	6.4	2.3	0.6
Pacific	19.1	17.9	18.2	17.1	12.5	7.8	5.0	2.0	0.4
Washington	21.4	18.1	18.1	18.3	12.5	6.8	3.4	1.2	0.2
Oregon	20.5	19.7	17.6	15.9	12.2	7.6	4.8	1.8	0.4
California	17.8	17.3	18.4	17.1	12.6	8.3	5.7	2.3	0.5

Among the main geographic divisions the South Central division has relatively the largest population under 10 years of age, and between 10 and 20 years of age. The North Atlantic division has relatively the largest population between 20 and 30 years of age, and in each of the groups 50 years and over. The Western division has relatively the largest population between 30 and 40 and between 40 and 50 years of age. The relative minima for the various age groups are as follows: Under 10, and 10 to 19, the North Atlantic division; 20 to 29, the North Central division; and each of the higher age groups, the Western division. The age constitution of the North Central division is most nearly representative of that of continental United States as a whole.

The age constitutions of the North Atlantic and the Western divisions are alike, with respect to the small proportion of the population in the first 20 years of life, but for the other age groups there are marked differences between the two divisions. These differences are clearly apparent in Table XXXVIII. It shows that over two-fifths of the population of both the North Atlantic and the Western divisions is more than 30 years old—a larger proportion than in any of the other divisions. But the population 30 years of age and over is distributed very differently for the two divisions. In the North Atlantic division a smaller per cent of this part of the population is less than 60 years of age than in any other division. In the Western division a larger per cent of the population is between 30 and 60 years of age than in any other division; that is, the North Atlantic division contains an unusually large number of persons of advanced age, while the Western division contains an unusually large number of persons in middle life.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Per cent that population 30 years of age and over forms of the total population of known ages, and per cent that the population between 30 and 60 years of age and 60 years of age and over forms of the population 30 years of age and over, for main geographic divisions: 1900.*

	North Atlantic division.	South Atlantic division.	North Central division.	South Central division.	Western division.
Per cent that population 30 years of age and over forms of total population of known ages	42.1	32.0	38.4	30.2	42.4
Per cent that population between 30 and 60 years of age forms of the population over 30 years	82.0	82.6	82.4	84.5	85.3
Per cent that population 60 years of age and over forms of the population over 30 years	18.0	17.4	17.6	15.5	14.7

It now remains to consider the distribution of the population by 10-year groups for the states and territories. Anything like an adequate discussion of these results would require so much space that it seems best to substitute for such an analysis Table XXXIX, which shows the states and territories in the order of the proportions of their population in the various age groups.

TABLE XXXIX.—RANK OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES IN THE PER CENT OF THEIR POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS: 1900.

RANK.	UNDER 10 YEARS.		10 TO 19 YEARS.		20 TO 29 YEARS.		30 TO 39 YEARS.		40 TO 49 YEARS.		RANK.
	State or territory.	Per cent.	State or territory.	Per cent.	State or territory.	Per cent.	State or territory.	Per cent.	State or territory.	Per cent.	
1	Indian Territory	30.239	South Carolina	24.787	Wyoming	22.641	Montana	20.980	Nevada	12.737	1
2	South Carolina	29.728	Mississippi	24.089	Dist. of Columbia	22.004	Wyoming	18.780	California	12.622	2
3	Mississippi	29.223	Arkansas	23.989	Montana	21.048	Washington	18.264	Colorado	12.597	3
4	Texas	29.138	Indian Territory	23.898	Massachusetts	20.094	Colorado	18.121	Washington	12.482	4
5	Utah	28.987	Alabama	23.793	Rhode Island	19.766	California	17.101	Oregon	12.215	5
6	North Carolina	28.962	North Carolina	23.782	Florida	19.574	Dist. of Columbia	16.755	New Hampshire	12.084	6
7	Georgia	28.914	Texas	23.620	Connecticut	19.358	Massachusetts	16.494	Montana	12.071	7
8	Arkansas	28.876	Georgia	23.500	Arizona	19.302	Arizona	16.234	Maine	11.782	8
9	Alabama	28.760	Tennessee	23.368	New York	19.259	New York	16.231	Dist. of Columbia	11.694	9
10	Louisiana	28.385	Virginia	22.934	New Jersey	18.865	New Jersey	16.117	Rhode Island	11.663	10
11	North Dakota	28.261	Louisiana	22.861	Colorado	18.861	Connecticut	15.996	Vermont	11.601	11
12	Oklahoma	28.044	Utah	22.837	Nevada	18.844	Rhode Island	15.885	Massachusetts	11.576	12
13	New Mexico	27.767	West Virginia	22.484	Pennsylvania	18.744	Oregon	15.870	Connecticut	11.476	13
14	Florida	27.205	Kentucky	22.445	Louisiana	18.599	Idaho	15.735	New York	11.443	14
15	West Virginia	26.927	Kansas	22.206	Illinois	18.533	Nevada	15.588	Delaware	11.326	15
16	Tennessee	26.811	Oklahoma	22.068	West Virginia	18.489	Illinois	15.577	Arizona	11.314	16
17	South Dakota	26.761	Florida	21.914	Mississippi	18.452	Pennsylvania	14.961	New Jersey	11.171	17
18	Virginia	26.465	South Dakota	21.869	North Dakota	18.406	New Hampshire	14.699	Michigan	11.108	18
19	Kentucky	26.046	Nebraska	21.793	California	18.362	North Dakota	14.565	Wyoming	11.143	19
20	Idaho	26.017	Missouri	21.678	Maryland	18.289	Ohio	14.532	Ohio	11.127	20
21	Minnesota	25.510	Wisconsin	21.345	Missouri	18.288	Minnesota	14.436	Indiana	10.737	21
22	Nebraska	25.036	Iowa	20.988	Alabama	18.239	Delaware	14.342	Pennsylvania	10.663	22
23	Wisconsin	24.580	Indiana	20.797	Tennessee	18.198	Michigan	14.208	Maryland	10.538	23
24	Missouri	23.717	Maryland	20.793	Georgia	18.191	Indiana	14.137	Illinois	10.488	24
25	Arizona	23.663	Minnesota	20.731	Ohio	18.146	Vermont	13.967	Idaho	10.349	25
26	Kansas	23.474	North Dakota	20.331	Indian Territory	18.118	Maine	13.889	South Dakota	10.246	26
27	Iowa	23.357	New Mexico	20.209	Arkansas	18.102	Missouri	13.835	New Mexico	10.160	27
28	Illinois	22.739	Michigan	19.887	Texas	18.091	Maryland	13.834	Wisconsin	10.122	28
29	Maryland	22.580	Delaware	19.877	Washington	18.071	New Mexico	13.812	Iowa	10.066	29
30	Pennsylvania	22.523	Illinois	19.855	New Hampshire	18.027	Iowa	13.702	Kansas	9.941	30
31	Wyoming	22.176	Ohio	19.820	Delaware	17.998	Wisconsin	13.550	Nebraska	9.908	31
32	Indiana	21.832	Oregon	19.681	Kentucky	17.996	Nebraska	13.473	Minnesota	9.883	32
33	Michigan	21.705	Idaho	19.634	Nebraska	17.885	Oklahoma	13.232	North Dakota	9.880	33
34	New Jersey	21.446	Pennsylvania	19.448	Iowa	17.843	South Dakota	13.046	Missouri	9.866	34
35	Washington	21.426	Arizona	18.154	Minnesota	17.701	Kansas	12.710	Oklahoma	9.255	35
36	Montana	21.370	New Jersey	18.144	Oregon	17.656	Kentucky	12.493	Virginia	9.194	36
37	Colorado	21.354	Washington	18.040	South Carolina	17.584	Florida	12.471	Kentucky	9.073	37
38	Delaware	21.297	Rhode Island	17.779	Kansas	17.580	Utah	12.408	Florida	8.884	38
39	Ohio	20.904	Maine	17.722	Indiana	17.567	West Virginia	12.257	Arkansas	8.701	39
40	Oregon	20.537	New York	17.698	Virginia	17.422	Louisiana	11.590	Texas	8.664	40
41	New York	20.215	Vermont	17.692	Michigan	17.398	Tennessee	11.507	West Virginia	8.641	41
42	Connecticut	19.616	Colorado	17.544	Idaho	17.224	Indian Territory	11.424	Utah	8.628	42
43	Rhode Island	19.580	California	17.288	Oklahoma	17.088	Virginia	11.365	Indian Territory	8.592	43
44	Massachusetts	19.254	Dist. of Columbia	17.078	North Carolina	17.018	Texas	11.162	Alabama	8.504	44
45	Vermont	18.875	Connecticut	16.940	Maine	16.895	Georgia	10.837	Louisiana	8.416	45
46	Maine	18.623	Wyoming	16.918	New Mexico	16.777	Arkansas	10.735	Tennessee	8.391	46
47	New Hampshire	17.954	Massachusetts	16.710	Vermont	16.678	Mississippi	10.560	North Carolina	8.353	47
48	California	17.828	New Hampshire	16.473	South Dakota	16.651	Alabama	10.412	Georgia	7.956	48
49	Nevada	17.610	Nevada	16.395	Wisconsin	16.555	North Carolina	10.230	Mississippi	7.712	49
50	Dist. of Columbia	16.838	Montana	15.183	Utah	16.338	South Carolina	10.084	South Carolina	7.635	50

TABLE XXXIX.—RANK OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES IN THE PER CENT OF THEIR POPULATION OF KNOWN AGES IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS: 1900—Continued.

RANK.	50 TO 59 YEARS.		60 TO 69 YEARS.		70 TO 79 YEARS.		80 YEARS AND OVER.		RANK.
	State or territory.	Per cent.	State or territory.	Per cent.	State or territory.	Per cent.	State or territory.	Per cent.	
1	Nevada	9.603	Maine	6.950	Vermont	3.848	Vermont	1.310	1
2	Vermont	9.343	Vermont	6.686	New Hampshire	3.687	New Hampshire	1.207	2
3	Maine	9.273	New Hampshire	6.646	Maine	3.679	Maine	1.187	3
4	New Hampshire	9.223	Nevada	6.377	Connecticut	2.604	Connecticut	0.777	4
5	Dist. of Columbia	8.471	California	5.702	Wisconsin	2.394	Massachusetts	0.694	5
6	California	8.274	Connecticut	5.217	California	2.359	Wisconsin	0.653	6
7	Connecticut	8.016	Massachusetts	4.957	Ohio	2.339	Ohio	0.622	7
8	Rhode Island	7.898	Michigan	4.882	Massachusetts	2.338	Michigan	0.613	8
9	Massachusetts	7.883	Ohio	4.827	Nevada	2.299	Rhode Island	0.605	9
10	Michigan	7.855	Dist. of Columbia	4.754	Michigan	2.284	New York	0.596	10
11	Delaware	7.819	Rhode Island	4.716	New York	2.231	Iowa	0.562	11
12	Ohio	7.683	Delaware	4.711	Iowa	2.211	Delaware	0.555	12
13	New York	7.625	New York	4.702	Indiana	2.133	Nevada	0.547	13
14	Indiana	7.611	Indiana	4.661	Rhode Island	2.108	Indiana	0.525	14
15	Oregon	7.581	Iowa	4.460	Delaware	2.075	Virginia	0.523	15
16	Kansas	7.420	Kansas	4.445	New Jersey	1.941	Dist. of Columbia	0.508	16
17	New Jersey	7.403	New Jersey	4.425	Maryland	1.940	Maryland	0.488	17
18	Maryland	7.168	Maryland	4.370	Pennsylvania	1.917	New Jersey	0.488	18
19	Pennsylvania	7.048	Wisconsin	4.298	Dist. of Columbia	1.898	North Carolina	0.486	19
20	Colorado	6.998	Oregon	4.285	Kansas	1.816	Pennsylvania	0.479	20
21	Washington	6.815	Pennsylvania	4.217	Illinois	1.811	California	0.464	21
22	Iowa	6.811	Illinois	3.991	Virginia	1.801	Mississippi	0.449	22
23	Missouri	6.702	Virginia	3.915	Oregon	1.796	Utah	0.443	23
24	Illinois	6.569	Missouri	3.907	Minnesota	1.776	Louisiana	0.438	24
25	Nebraska	6.562	Minnesota	3.628	Utah	1.732	Illinois	0.437	25
26	Wisconsin	6.503	Kentucky	3.610	Kentucky	1.651	Alabama	0.431	26
27	Arizona	6.476	Nebraska	3.566	Missouri	1.625	Minnesota	0.429	27
28	Tennessee	6.436	New Mexico	3.527	North Carolina	1.586	New Mexico	0.423	28
29	Virginia	6.381	Washington	3.439	West Virginia	1.559	Kentucky	0.421	29
30	Idaho	6.310	Tennessee	3.436	Tennessee	1.473	Georgia	0.419	30
31	Kentucky	6.265	South Dakota	3.425	Nebraska	1.446	West Virginia	0.412	31
32	South Dakota	6.248	North Carolina	3.392	South Dakota	1.423	Kansas	0.408	32
33	North Carolina	6.191	Utah	3.387	Georgia	1.320	South Carolina	0.406	33
34	Oklahoma	6.159	Idaho	3.363	Alabama	1.314	Missouri	0.382	34
35	New Mexico	6.104	West Virginia	3.325	South Carolina	1.299	Arizona	0.380	35
36	Minnesota	5.906	Arizona	3.304	Louisiana	1.280	Tennessee	0.380	36
37	West Virginia	5.906	Colorado	3.253	Mississippi	1.243	Oregon	0.379	37
38	Georgia	5.659	South Carolina	3.236	Washington	1.225	Florida	0.354	38
39	Montana	5.657	Georgia	3.204	New Mexico	1.221	Nebraska	0.331	39
40	Florida	5.562	Mississippi	3.102	Arizona	1.173	South Dakota	0.331	40
41	Arkansas	5.544	Oklahoma	3.030	Florida	1.133	Texas	0.281	41
42	Alabama	5.520	Alabama	3.027	Idaho	1.132	Arkansas	0.266	42
43	Wyoming	5.448	Louisiana	3.017	Colorado	1.069	Washington	0.238	43
44	Louisiana	5.414	Florida	2.903	Texas	1.068	Idaho	0.236	44
45	South Carolina	5.241	Arkansas	2.751	North Dakota	1.051	North Dakota	0.231	45
46	Utah	5.240	Texas	2.744	Arkansas	1.036	Colorado	0.203	46
47	Texas	5.232	Montana	2.715	Oklahoma	0.930	Oklahoma	0.194	47
48	Mississippi	5.170	North Dakota	2.417	Montana	0.797	Montana	0.179	48
49	Indian Territory	4.871	Wyoming	2.172	Indian Territory	0.644	Indian Territory	0.156	49
50	North Dakota	4.858	Indian Territory	2.058	Wyoming	0.588	Wyoming	0.134	50

The number and proportion of children in the population.—Perhaps the most important and interesting results of the age inquiry are the statistics of the number and proportion of children in the population. These statistics make it possible to come to some knowledge of the rate of the "natural increase" of the population of the different classes and in the same geographic areas. The proportion of children in the population is, of course, primarily a function of the birth rate, but it is also affected by the rate of infant mortality, which varies widely among different classes of the population. The migration of children in the first few years of life is so small as to be, for most purposes, negligible.

Table XL shows the number and proportion of children under 1 year and under 5 years of age, for the censuses of 1900, 1890, and 1880.

TABLE XL.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

SEX, RACE, NATIVITY, OR NATIVITY OF PARENTS.	1900				1890				1880			
	Number.		Per cent.		Number.		Per cent.		Number.		Per cent.	
	Under 1.	Under 5.	Under 1.	Under 5.	Under 1.	Under 5.	Under 1.	Under 5.	Under 1.	Under 5.	Under 1.	Under 5.
Aggregate:												
Both sexes	1,916,892	9,170,628	2.5	12.1	1,566,734	7,634,693	2.6	12.2	1,447,983	6,914,516	2.9	13.8
Males	969,257	4,633,612	2.5	11.9	799,373	3,884,869	2.5	12.1	734,024	3,507,709	2.9	13.8
Females	947,635	4,537,016	2.6	12.2	767,361	3,749,824	2.5	12.3	713,959	3,406,807	2.9	13.8
Total white:												
Both sexes	1,665,007	7,919,952	2.5	11.9	1,359,120	6,579,648	2.5	12.0	1,218,787	5,800,151	2.8	13.4
Males	844,238	4,011,455	2.5	11.8	694,766	3,351,104	2.5	11.9	620,296	2,949,449	2.8	13.3
Females	820,769	3,908,497	2.5	12.0	664,354	3,228,544	2.5	12.1	598,491	2,850,702	2.8	13.4
Native white:												
Both sexes	1,661,005	7,867,583	2.9	13.9	1,354,914	6,493,019	3.0	14.2	1,212,737	5,737,780	3.3	15.6
Males	842,221	3,984,888	2.9	13.9	692,626	3,307,064	3.0	14.3	617,307	2,918,193	3.3	15.7
Females	818,784	3,882,695	2.9	13.9	662,288	3,185,955	2.9	14.1	595,430	2,819,587	3.3	15.5
Native white—native parents:												
Both sexes	1,157,534	5,464,881	2.8	13.4	941,657	4,550,682	2.7	13.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males	587,815	2,773,201	2.8	13.4	482,794	2,323,933	2.8	13.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	569,719	2,691,680	2.8	13.4	458,863	2,226,749	2.7	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native white—foreign parents:												
Both sexes	503,471	2,402,702	3.2	15.4	413,257	1,942,337	3.6	16.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males	254,406	1,211,687	3.2	15.4	209,832	983,131	3.6	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	249,065	1,191,015	3.2	15.2	203,425	959,206	3.6	16.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign white:												
Both sexes	4,002	52,369	(1)	0.5	4,206	86,629	(1)	1.0	6,050	62,371	(1)	0.9
Males	2,017	26,567	(1)	0.5	2,140	44,040	(1)	0.9	2,989	31,256	(1)	0.9
Females	1,985	25,802	(1)	0.5	2,066	42,589	(1)	1.0	3,061	31,115	0.1	1.0
Colored:												
Both sexes	251,885	1,250,676	2.8	13.7	207,614	1,055,045	2.7	13.9	229,196	1,114,365	3.4	16.5
Males	125,019	622,157	2.7	13.6	104,607	533,765	2.7	13.9	113,728	558,260	3.4	16.5
Females	126,866	628,519	2.8	13.8	103,007	521,280	2.7	13.9	115,468	556,105	3.4	16.5
Negro:												
Both sexes	244,510	1,215,655	2.8	13.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Males	121,329	604,487	2.8	13.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	123,181	611,168	2.8	13.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Considering first the results for 1900, it appears that the smallest proportion of children in each of the two groups shown in the table is found in the foreign white population, and the largest proportion in the native white population of foreign parents. These figures indicate simply that the proportion of children among our immigrants is small, and that the foreign white population is contributing relatively more to the natural increase of the population than is any other class. This latter fact does not mean necessarily a relatively higher fecundity for the foreign born population, for birth rates are not of much significance unless differences in the sex and age constitution of the various classes of the population are taken into account. The age constitution of the foreign born population is especially favorable to a high birth rate, for, as has been seen, a relatively large proportion of that class of the population is of adult age.

It will be noticed that the per cent of the negro population under 1 year of age is the same as the corresponding per cent for the native white population of native parents. This does not indicate necessarily

that the birth rates of the two classes are approximately equal, for the errors in the reports of children's ages must be taken into account, and these have been shown to be more important for the negro than for any other class of the population. Moreover, infantile death rates are usually large in the same classes of the population in which birth rates are large, a fact which tends to equalize the proportion of children in different classes of the population. In 1900, for the registration area, the ratio of the deaths of children under 1 year of age to 1,000 births was 142.8 for native white children, and 297.0 for colored children.

The proportion of the total population in each of the two age periods under consideration decreased between 1880 and 1900, the decrease being more noticeable for the colored than for the native white population. Comparisons of the figures for 1890 and 1900 would be misleading, because of the abnormal amount of overstatement of children's ages in 1890, and because those tabulated as less than 5 years old in that year included only those children who were reported as less than 4½ years old.

Table XLI shows the number and per cent of the population in these age groups for the most important countries of Europe.

TABLE XLI.—*Number and per cent of the population under 1 year and under 5 years of age, for European countries.*[1]

COUNTRY.	Date of census.	NUMBER.			PER CENT.	
		All known ages.	Under 1.	Under 5.	Under 1.	Under 5.
Austria	1890	23,895,413	702,186	3,071,725	2.9	12.8
Belgium	1890	6,069,321	155,362	703,179	2.5	11.5
Denmark	1890	2,170,752	56,853	277,606	2.6	12.8
England and Wales	1891	29,002,525	754,533	3,553,490	2.6	12.2
France	1890	38,112,731	672,300	3,321,926	1.7	8.7
Germany	1890	49,428,470	1,428,687	6,428,836	2.9	13.0
Holland	1890	4,511,169	133,010	592,903	2.9	13.1
Hungary	1890	17,339,226	551,214	2,450,167	3.2	14.1
Ireland	1891	4,702,964	90,789	470,373	1.9	10.0
Italy	1880	28,455,948	791,699	3,439,603	2.7	12.1
Norway	1890	1,986,955	58,307	261,426	2.9	13.1
Portugal	1890	5,049,729	115,957	589,398	2.3	11.7
Scotland	1891	4,025,647	107,652	502,391	2.6	12.5
Spain	1890	17,252,472	454,880	2,098,372	2.6	12.1
Sweden	1890	4,784,981	121,835	582,605	2.5	12.2
Switzerland	1890	2,933,334	65,969	323,997	2.2	11.0

[1] Compiled from Bertillon, Statistique Internationale.

Only in France, Ireland, Portugal, and Switzerland, of the 16 countries shown in the table, is the proportion of children under 1 year of age less than in the United States. This seems to indicate that "natural increase" is not so important a factor in the growth of the population of the United States as in the majority of European countries. It is probable, however, that in most of these countries the ages of children are reported more accurately than in the United States. It should be remembered, also, that migration of adults has operated to increase the proportion of children in most European countries and to decrease the corresponding proportion in the United States.

Table XLII shows the number and per cent of children under 1 year and under 5 years of age in urban and rural districts.

TABLE XLII.—*Number and per cent of the total population under 1 year and under 5 years of age, classified by sex and as living in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, in cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, and in smaller cities or country districts, for continental United States: 1900.*

SEX OR AGE PERIOD.	IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS.		IN CITIES HAVING BETWEEN 25,000 AND 100,000 INHABITANTS.		IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 1 year:						
Both sexes	317,350	2.2	116,230	2.1	1,483,312	2.7
Males	160,351	2.3	58,437	2.1	750,469	2.6
Females	156,999	2.2	57,793	2.1	732,843	2.7
Under 5 years:						
Both sexes	1,505,471	10.6	549,319	10.0	7,115,838	12.7
Males	757,408	10.8	276,428	10.1	3,599,776	12.4
Females	748,063	10.5	272,891	9.9	3,516,062	12.9

The proportion of children under 1 year of age is smaller in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants and in cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants than the corresponding proportion in smaller cities or country districts. The same is true for children under 5 years of age. In each case the difference is more marked for females than for males, but, that false inferences may not be drawn from this fact, it should be noted that in cities having over 25,000 inhabitants 49.8 per cent of the population are males and 50.2 per cent, females. The per cent which the number of children of each sex forms of the total number of children is substantially the same for cities and for rural districts.

Table XLIII shows the number and per cent of the population of each state or territory that is under 1 year and under 5 years of age.

TABLE XLIII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER.		PER CENT.	
	Under 1.	Under 5.	Under 1.	Under 5.
Continental United States	1,916,922	9,170,628	2.5	12.0
North Atlantic division	476,810	2,244,321	2.3	10.7
New England	117,940	554,254	2.1	9.9
Maine	13,503	65,690	1.9	9.5
New Hampshire	8,048	38,231	2.0	9.3
Vermont	6,755	32,852	2.0	9.6
Massachusetts	60,492	282,237	2.2	10.1
Rhode Island	9,368	43,452	2.2	10.2
Connecticut	19,774	91,792	2.2	10.1
Southern North Atlantic	358,870	1,690,067	2.3	11.0
New York	159,521	753,490	2.2	10.4
New Jersey	43,571	206,446	2.3	11.0
Pennsylvania	155,778	730,131	2.5	11.6
South Atlantic division	204,465	1,447,579	2.9	13.9
Northern South Atlantic	119,817	562,050	2.7	12.6
Delaware	4,167	19,796	2.3	10.7
Maryland	28,398	134,584	2.4	11.4
District of Columbia	4,758	23,150	1.7	8.3
Virginia	52,388	249,055	2.8	13.5
West Virginia	30,106	135,465	3.2	14.2
Southern South Atlantic	184,648	885,529	3.1	14.9
North Carolina	60,255	283,712	3.2	15.0
South Carolina	43,002	203,651	3.2	15.2
Georgia	66,327	325,473	3.0	14.7
Florida	15,064	72,693	2.9	13.8
North Central division	631,551	3,038,653	2.4	11.6
Eastern North Central	368,427	1,774,036	2.3	11.1
Ohio	89,359	431,810	2.2	10.4
Indiana	57,983	274,799	2.3	10.9
Illinois	114,392	550,035	2.4	11.4
Michigan	54,161	260,658	2.2	10.8
Wisconsin	52,522	256,734	2.5	12.4
Continental United States—Cont'd.				
North Central division—Cont'd.				
Western North Central	263,124	1,264,617	2.5	12.3
Minnesota	47,066	228,290	2.7	13.1
Iowa	54,768	263,422	2.5	11.8
Missouri	75,587	364,036	2.4	11.8
North Dakota	10,198	47,783	3.2	15.0
South Dakota	11,893	55,217	3.0	13.8
Nebraska	27,788	133,747	2.6	12.6
Kansas	35,829	172,122	2.4	11.7
South Central division	416,533	2,016,078	3.0	14.4
Eastern South Central	219,169	1,055,904	2.9	14.0
Kentucky	61,790	284,230	2.9	13.3
Tennessee	57,671	274,923	2.9	13.7
Alabama	54,401	267,300	3.0	14.7
Mississippi	45,307	229,451	2.9	14.8
Western South Central	197,364	960,174	3.0	14.8
Louisiana	39,084	199,406	2.8	14.5
Arkansas	39,281	189,811	3.0	14.5
Indian Territory	12,783	59,985	3.3	15.4
Oklahoma	12,412	58,530	3.1	14.8
Texas	93,804	452,442	3.1	14.9
Western division	87,563	423,997	2.2	10.4
Rocky Mountain	33,496	143,285	2.5	11.7
Montana	5,629	26,979	2.3	11.1
Idaho	4,653	21,560	2.9	13.4
Wyoming	2,105	10,520	2.3	11.4
Colorado	11,959	56,999	2.2	10.7
New Mexico	6,159	27,227	3.2	14.0
Basin and Plateau	13,106	60,391	3.0	13.7
Arizona	3,153	14,785	2.6	12.2
Utah	9,176	41,852	3.3	15.2
Nevada	777	3,754	1.8	9.0
Pacific	43,967	220,321	1.8	9.2
Washington	10,761	53,243	2.1	10.4
Oregon	8,069	41,141	2.0	10.0
California	25,137	125,937	1.7	8.6

While for continental United States as a whole the proportion of children under 1 is 2.5 per cent (or 1 in every 40 of the population), this proportion varies in the individual states from 3.3 per cent (or 1 in every 30) in Utah and Indian Territory to 1.7 per cent (or 1 in every 60) in California and the District of Columbia. The proportion in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Iowa is the same as that for continental United States. The states in which the proportion of children under 1 is greater than it is for continental United States, as a whole, form two well-defined groups. One of these areas includes all of the states east of the Mississippi river and south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, together with Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho. The other group is composed of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska. The relatively high proportion of children in the states of the South Atlantic and South Central divisions is to be traced to two main causes—the large negro population and the relatively small urban population of this section of the country. Those states of the North Central division in which the proportion of children is relatively large are states that combine a large foreign born population with a relatively small urban population. New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Idaho, with their high proportion of children, present a contrast to the other states of the Western division.

All of the states in which less than 2.2 per cent of the population are under 1 year of age, with the exception of Ohio, Nevada, and the District of Columbia, are in New England or on the Pacific coast.

The per cent of children under 5 varies from 15.4 in Indian Territory to 8.3 in the District of Columbia. In Wisconsin, Arizona, and Iowa the per cent of children under 5 is approximately the same as in continental United States as a whole (12.0 per cent). In general the rank of the states with reference to the proportion of children under 5 is about the same as their rank with reference to the proportion of children under 1. The greatest variations are found in New Mexico, which ranks sixth among the states in the percentage of children under 1 and only fourteenth in the percentage under 5; in Mississippi, ranking fourteenth and seventh, respectively; and in West Virginia, seventh and thirteenth, respectively. The significance of these proportions as indicative of the fecundity of the population of different classes and areas should not be overestimated. Other things being equal, the number of children in the population will vary, not

only with the infantile death rate, but also with the proportion of females in the population, the proportion of those who are married, and the proportion of married women who are of child-bearing age. Accordingly, a more significant proportion is that of the number of children in the population to the number of married women of child-bearing age. The presentation of such ratios, however, lies outside the scope of the present study.

Other age groups.—Adequate discussions of the population of military age, voting age, and school age will be found in Twelfth Census, Volume II.

The proportions of the sexes in different age groups.—The tables hitherto considered have shown the per cent of the total population of each sex who are in specified age groups. Table XLIV shows the percentage that the number of each sex forms of the total population in specified groups.

TABLE XLIV.—*Per cent of each sex in specified age, race, and nativity groups, for continental United States: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	AGGREGATE.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		NEGRO.	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
All known ages.	51.0	49.0	50.7	49.3	54.0	46.0	49.6	50.4
Under 5 years	50.5	49.5	50.6	49.4	50.7	49.3	49.7	50.3
Under 1 year	50.6	49.4	50.7	49.3	50.4	49.6	49.6	50.4
1 to 4 years	50.5	49.5	50.6	49.4	50.8	49.2	49.8	50.2
5 to 9 years	50.5	49.5	50.6	49.4	50.1	49.9	49.9	50.1
10 to 14 years	50.5	49.5	50.6	49.4	50.6	49.4	50.2	49.8
15 to 19 years	49.6	50.4	49.9	50.1	48.3	51.7	48.2	51.8
20 to 24 years	49.4	50.6	49.7	50.3	49.6	50.4	47.4	52.6
25 to 29 years	50.9	49.1	50.4	49.6	53.7	46.3	48.9	51.1
30 to 34 years	52.2	47.8	51.1	48.9	56.3	43.7	50.0	50.0
35 to 39 years	52.7	47.3	51.4	48.6	57.1	42.9	49.2	50.8
40 to 44 years	53.1	46.9	51.9	48.1	57.7	42.3	48.8	51.2
45 to 49 years	53.2	46.8	52.2	47.8	55.8	44.2	51.6	48.4
50 to 54 years	53.2	46.8	52.2	47.8	54.8	45.2	53.3	46.7
55 to 59 years	51.8	48.2	50.4	49.6	53.7	46.3	54.3	45.7
60 to 64 years	51.2	48.8	50.2	49.8	52.4	47.6	53.2	46.8
65 to 69 years	51.2	48.8	50.4	49.6	52.0	48.0	54.6	45.4
70 to 74 years	50.9	49.1	50.1	49.9	52.4	47.6	50.1	49.9
75 to 79 years	50.3	49.7	49.4	50.6	52.2	47.8	50.7	49.3
80 to 84 years	48.6	51.4	48.0	52.0	51.2	48.8	45.7	54.3
85 to 89 years	46.0	54.0	44.8	55.2	48.7	51.3	46.7	53.3
90 to 94 years	41.1	58.9	40.5	59.5	44.0	56.0	39.4	60.6
95 to 99 years	38.6	61.4	34.7	65.3	43.1	56.9	39.4	60.6
100 years and over	36.3	63.7	34.1	65.9	45.5	54.5	34.7	65.3

The interpretation of the results shown in Table XLIV is closely dependent upon the facts with reference to the proportion of the sexes at birth. The census obtains the total number of births by adding to the number of children reported as less than a year old at the date of the census the number of deaths of children who, if they had survived, would have been less than a year old at the census date. For the registration area the deaths of children under 1 year are abstracted from the state or city registration returns; for the rest of the United States they are obtained by the census enumerators. The reports show that of all births in the United States during the twelve months preceding the taking of the census of 1900, 51.2 per cent were of males. For the registration area the per cent is 51.1. There is reason to believe that this per cent is somewhat too low. In the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island the registration of births is fairly complete, and what omissions there are may be supposed to be divided proportionately between the sexes. The proportions that registered male births made of the total number of births in these states for the twelve months preceding the census were as follows: Massachusetts, 51.2; Connecticut, 51.7; Rhode Island, 51.7. The corresponding per cents as returned by the census were: Massachusetts, 50.7; Connecticut, 51.0; Rhode Island, 51.0. It is probable that the true per cent for the United States is nearer 52 than 51. Table XLIV shows that in the native white and foreign white populations this excess of males over females continues for the first three quinquennial age groups, although the excess of males in each of these groups, as well as among children less than a year old, is smaller than the excess of males in the total number of births. In the negro population, on the other hand, there is fof children under 1 and in each of the first two quinquennial age groups an excess of females over males. The explanation of these facts is found in the different infantile death rates of the sexes and of the different classes of the population. Of the total number of deaths of children less than a year old among the white population of the registration area 56.3 per cent were of males and 43.7 per cent were of females. The corresponding per cents for the colored population are 53.8 and 46.2. The death rate per 1,000 for white children under 1 in the registration area was 143.4, while the corresponding rate for colored children was 297. It is probable that on account of the overstatement of the ages of children under 1 these death rates are too high, the exaggeration being greater for colored children than for white. However, the fact that there are more females than males less than a year old in the colored population must be attributed to its excessive infantile death rate.

Table XLV shows the death rates of the sexes in different age groups for the registration area. These rates can not be supposed to be accurate, but for the present purpose it is sufficient if they show the relative death rates of the two sexes with approximate accuracy.

TABLE XLV.—*Deaths at specified ages per 1,000 population of same ages, for the registration area: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	AGGREGATE.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	183.7	146.8	175.9	139.8	161.2	136.9	403.9	339.7
Under 5 years	56.7	47.5	54.5	45.4	36.2	33.2	127.2	110.2
5 to 14 years	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	9.2	10.2
15 to 24 years	6.7	6.1	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.1	17.2	14.4
25 to 34 years	9.5	8.5	9.3	8.2	8.4	7.9	18.2	15.6
35 to 44 years	12.4	10.5	11.7	9.7	12.3	10.8	21.5	20.4
45 to 64 years	24.1	20.1	20.1	16.8	28.0	23.4	38.6	34.6
65 years and over	91.1	82.6	88.1	78.0	93.1	87.6	119.8	100.3

It is evident that the facts as to death rates shown in Table XLV can not explain the facts shown in Table XLIV. According to Table XLV the death rate of the aggregate population in every age group is higher for males than for females. This seeming inconsistency is due to the fact that the registration area is not fairly representative of continental United States as a whole, since it contains a disproportionately large urban population. In the registration area 59 per cent of the population are in cities of over 8,000 population, and 49 per cent are in cities of over 100,000 population. The corresponding per cents for continental United States are 31 and 19. Table XLVI shows the death rates of the two sexes, classified by age periods, for the population of the rural parts of registration states (including all towns and cities of less than 8,000 population).

TABLE XLVI.—*Deaths at specified ages per 1,000 population of same ages for the rural parts of registration states: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	AGGREGATE.		NATIVE WHITE.		FOREIGN WHITE.		COLORED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	131.0	103.6	129.5	102.3	106.8	121.9	246.9	191.4
Under 5 years	37.6	31.2	37.3	30.8	26.9	27.3	70.6	63.6
5 to 14 years	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.3	5.6	6.4
15 to 24 years	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	6.0	9.5
25 to 34 years	6.4	7.3	6.6	7.4	5.4	6.9	8.4	10.0
35 to 44 years	7.8	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.6	13.5
45 to 64 years	16.0	15.4	15.1	14.8	18.3	17.0	20.6	22.5
65 years and over	80.0	73.6	80.1	72.5	79.7	77.4	79.8	68.9

Table XLVI shows that in the rural districts, throughout the period of middle life, the mortality of males is less than that of females.

This throws light on the results shown in Table XLIV. In the native white population there are more males than females in each group below 15 years, but owing to the higher death rate of males in the period of childhood and youth the groups of 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years show an excess of females. During the period of middle life the higher death rate of females in the rural districts seems to overbalance the higher urban death rate of males, for each of the age groups between 25 and 75 years contains more males than females. In the period of old age the mortality of males is greater than that of females in both cities and rural districts, so that the age groups composed of the years of life above 75 show a marked excess of females, this excess increasing as age advances.

In the colored population the higher death rate of females begins at an earlier age than in the native white population, so that the group 10 to 14 years in the negro population (which constitutes 96.2 per cent of the colored population of continental United States) contains more males than females. With the exception of the group 30 to 34 years, in which the numbers of the two sexes are approximately equal, each group between 15 and 45 years contains more females than males. In view of the fact that the negro population is preeminently a rural population (only 12.9 per cent of the negro population of continental United States living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants, as against 27.7 per cent for the white population), it seems difficult to explain this excess of females in early middle life. All the registration states, with the exception of the District of Columbia, are in the North Atlantic or North Central divisions, and it is quite possible that the small colored population in these states is not fairly representative of the large negro population of the South. However, examination of the returns for the nonregistration area does not clear up the difficulty, for in each quinquennial age group between 10 and 50 years more deaths of females than of males are reported for the colored population.[1] These returns are admittedly incomplete, but there is no a priori reason to suspect that the error is a biased one. It may be thought that the death rates of 1900 are not fairly representative of those of past years, which have been the factors in shaping the present age and sex constitution of the negro population. An examination of the returns for the censuses of 1890 and 1880, however, shows that there has been no marked change in the age and sex distribution of the mortality of the colored population.[2] The population and mortality returns seem in this particular to be irreconcilable. It is possible that during the period of middle life the deaths of females are reported more accurately than those of males.

The proportion of the sexes in the foreign white population in different age groups depends on the relative numbers of the two sexes among the immigrants of various ages, as well as upon their relative death rates. In view of this fact it is remarkable that the results presented for the foreign white population shown in Table XLIV show so small a deviation from those for the native white population. The excess of males in the total foreign white population is greater than in the total native white population, but this greater excess is confined to that part of the foreign white population which is in the age periods comprising the years of life above 25. The majority of the foreign white population, as of the native white population, in the groups 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years are females.

The sex distribution of the population in different age groups for cities and rural districts is shown in Table XLVII.

[1] Twelfth Census, Vol. IV, pages 62 and 63.
[2] Eleventh Census, Vital Statistics, Part I, pages 15–20; Tenth Census, Vital Statistics, Part I, page xxxii.

TABLE XLVII.—*Per cent distribution, by sex, of population of specified age in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, in cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, and in smaller cities or country districts, for continental United States: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 100,000 INHABITANTS.		IN CITIES HAVING BETWEEN 25,000 AND 100,000 INHABITANTS.		IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
All known ages	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3	51.5	48.5
Under 5 years	50.3	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.6	49.4
Under 1 year	50.5	49.5	50.3	49.7	50.6	49.4
1 to 4 years	50.3	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.6	49.4
5 to 9 years	50.1	49.9	50.0	50.0	50.6	49.4
10 to 14 years	49.6	50.4	49.2	50.8	50.8	49.2
15 to 19 years	47.3	52.7	47.3	52.7	50.4	49.6
20 to 24 years	46.5	53.5	47.0	53.0	50.5	49.5
25 to 29 years	49.1	50.9	49.6	50.4	51.7	48.3
30 to 34 years	51.6	48.4	51.6	48.4	52.5	47.5
35 to 44 years	52.6	47.4	52.3	47.7	53.1	46.9
45 to 54 years	51.1	48.9	51.3	48.7	53.9	46.1
55 to 64 years	48.9	51.1	48.7	51.3	52.4	47.6
65 years and over	44.9	55.1	45.2	54.8	52.0	48.0

In every group of the age classification used in Table XLVII there are, in "smaller cities or country districts," more males than females. If the period of 65 years and over, however, could be subdivided into smaller groups, it is quite certain that more females than males would be found in the groups comprising the more advanced ages. In cities there are more females than males in each of the groups of age between 10 and 30 years and in each of the groups for 55 years and over. This difference between the constitution of the population of cities and rural districts is due partly to differences in the numbers and ages of male and female migrants from the rural districts to the cities, and partly to differences in rural and urban death rates. Table XLVIII shows the death rates of the population in specified age groups for the registration cities not in registration states. These cities are selected because they are more characteristically urban than the cities in registration states. All places of more than 8,000 inhabitants in which sufficiently accurate records of deaths are kept are "registration cities," but 70 per cent of the population of such of these cities as are not in registration states are in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

TABLE XLVIII.—*Deaths at specified ages per 1,000 of the aggregate population of same ages, classified by sex, for registration cities not in registration states: 1900.*

SEX.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 to 14 years.	15 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
Males	194.0	60.4	5.2	8.1	10.8	14.4	28.9	103.8
Females	156.0	50.8	4.9	6.9	9.1	11.4	21.6	88.7

Upon a comparison of the rates shown in Table XLVIII with those shown in Table XLVI for the aggregate population of the rural parts of registration states, it appears that for each age group the death rate is higher in cities than in rural districts. Moreover, in cities the mortality of males is greater than that of females for every age group, while in the rural districts the death rate of females, as already mentioned, is higher than that of males for the years of life between 15 and 45. The higher death rate of males accounts, in part at least, for the fact that in the urban population between the ages of 10 and 20 there are more females than males. However, the differences between the death rates of the two sexes for the age groups comprising the years of life between 5 and 35 are so slight that this excess of females suggests that women between 15 and 25 years old migrate to the cities in greater numbers than do men of corresponding ages. Our statistics do not afford any absolute proof of this theory. In Europe, however, it is indisputably a fact.[1]

Notwithstanding the fact that the differences between the mortality of males and females in cities are greater for the period 35 to 64 years than for the period 5 to 34 years, males are more numerous than females in the groups 30 to 34, 35 to 44, and 45 to 54 years. This fact can be explained only on the supposition that more males than females among persons of adult age migrate from the country to the city.

[1] Bücher, "Ueber die Verteilung der beiden Geschlechter auf der Erde," Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv, Vol. II, page 369 ff.

APPENDIX A.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE RETURNS.

For most of the purposes to which census age returns are put, groups of five, ten, or more years are sufficiently detailed, and the discussion of the subject of errors has shown that such groups, when formed with due attention to the nature of the errors in the returns, may be supposed to represent the actual age constitution of the population with reasonable accuracy. It may happen, however, that for some purposes—such as the construction of a life table—it becomes necessary to know the number of persons in a given year of life. In such cases the errors in the returns stand in the way of satisfactory results. For this reason attempts have been made in various countries to modify the census returns in such a way as to eliminate as many of these errors as possible.

In some ways the problem is similar to that with which actuaries have to deal in the construction of life tables based on the experience of life insurance companies. On the other hand, however, there is a distinct difference between the two problems. The errors in the unadjusted life tables are accidental errors arising from paucity of observations; that is, they would be eliminated if the number of observations were indefinitely large. The errors in the census age tables are systematic errors and take certain definite forms. The formulas employed in the adjustment of life tables are usually based on the theory of errors, and consequently can not be applied to the census returns, for until known errors are eliminated the law of error is not applicable. This point is mentioned, because in several instances formulas based on the theory of errors have been used in the adjustment of census age returns.[1]

The thing to be desired in an adjustment of the age returns is a smooth series that will adhere as closely as possible to the facts. The aim should be to eliminate irregularities caused by misstatement of age, while retaining those corresponding to actual irregularities in the age constitution of the population. An accurate selection of this kind is, of course, impossible, but it should be noted that (in a graphic representation of the age returns) real irregularities would usually take the form of flexures covering a period of several terms of the series, while the irregularities caused by errors are more likely to appear as angular deflections, corresponding to abnormal values of single terms. It has already been shown that groups of terms are more liable to be accurate than are single terms, and especially is this the case when the groups are so constituted that the probability of the equality of positive and negative errors is a maximum. To obtain the closest agreement with the facts such groups should contain as few terms as considerations of accuracy will permit. The discussion of age groups has shown that the quinquennial groups in which the lowest year is a multiple of 5 fit these conditions as closely as any others. Hence, in the present adjustment, it has been thought best to retain the different quinquennial groups intact, and simply to redistribute the numbers at the various ages within each group. The fact that the groups containing multiples of 10 are somewhat larger, relatively, than groups containing odd multiples of 5 leads to some irregularities in the adjusted series, but it has been thought that these are more than counterbalanced by the advantages of the agreement of corresponding groups of terms of the adjusted and unadjusted series. The method of adjustment used has been adapted from that used in the English census. Intermediate values were interpolated by the method of differences in the series log Q_5, log Q_{10}, log Q_{15}, log Q_{20}, etc., in which Q_x represents the number reported at and above the age x. After the adjusted numbers at and above each age had been found in this manner, the number at each age was obtained by subtraction. A separate interpolation was made for each sex of the native white population of native parents, the native white population of foreign parents, the foreign white population, and the colored population. The results for both sexes, for the native white population, and for the aggregate population, were then obtained by the proper additions. For the groups 5 to 9, 90 to 94, and 95 to 99 Newton's coefficients were used, while Bessel's coefficients were used for all the other groups. In both formulas five orders of differences were used. The ages under 5 were not included in this adjustment, because the mortality in the first few years of life is so high that an adjustment of these years based on the progression of the Q_x series taken at quinquennial intervals would distort the facts.

[1] For a list of such adjustments, as well as a general treatment of the subject under discussion, see an article by the present writer on "The adjustment of census age returns," in the Western Reserve University Bulletin, November, 1902.

Adjusted ages of the population classified by sex, race,

	AGE PERIOD.	AGGREGATE.			NATIVE WHITE.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	All ages	75,994,575	38,816,448	37,178,127	56,595,379	28,686,450	27,908,929
2	Under 1 year[1]	1,916,892	969,257	947,635	1,661,005	842,221	818,784
3	1 to 4 years	7,253,736	3,664,355	3,589,381	6,206,578	3,142,667	3,063,911
4	1 year[1]	1,768,078	893,263	874,815	1,521,536	770,755	750,781
5	2 years[1]	1,830,332	925,260	905,072	1,563,745	791,936	771,809
6	3 years[1]	1,824,312	920,335	903,977	1,559,898	789,395	770,503
7	4 years[1]	1,831,014	925,497	905,517	1,561,399	790,581	770,818
8	5 to 9 years	8,874,123	4,479,396	4,394,727	7,491,134	3,788,622	3,702,512
9	5 years	1,801,004	900,536	900,468	1,562,759	785,654	777,105
10	6 years	1,804,145	907,644	896,501	1,533,296	774,078	759,218
11	7 years	1,787,019	904,428	882,591	1,500,896	760,355	740,541
12	8 years	1,758,605	891,745	866,860	1,464,882	743,012	721,870
13	9 years	1,723,350	875,043	848,307	1,429,301	725,523	703,778
14	10 to 14 years	8,080,234	4,083,041	3,997,193	6,647,673	3,361,671	3,286,002
15	10 years	1,675,884	849,484	826,400	1,394,324	706,763	687,561
16	11 years	1,643,425	832,569	810,856	1,360,026	689,006	671,020
17	12 years	1,616,163	816,514	799,649	1,329,469	672,196	657,273
18	13 years	1,588,650	800,542	788,108	1,298,853	655,497	643,356
19	14 years	1,556,112	783,932	772,180	1,265,001	638,209	626,792
20	15 to 19 years	7,556,089	3,750,451	3,805,638	5,981,443	2,986,709	2,994,734
21	15 years	1,549,056	767,207	781,849	1,257,352	623,788	633,564
22	16 years	1,504,562	756,343	748,219	1,203,864	609,758	594,106
23	17 years	1,513,199	750,706	762,493	1,197,184	597,578	599,606
24	18 years	1,517,980	744,287	773,693	1,187,923	585,083	602,840
25	19 years	1,471,292	731,908	739,384	1,135,120	570,502	564,618
26	20 to 24 years	7,335,016	3,624,580	3,710,436	5,415,562	2,689,295	2,726,267
27	20 years	1,501,839	738,742	763,097	1,132,818	561,816	571,002
28	21 years	1,491,644	733,535	758,109	1,111,113	550,172	560,941
29	22 years	1,468,846	725,881	742,965	1,083,884	538,268	545,616
30	23 years	1,444,638	717,318	727,320	1,056,072	525,937	530,135
31	24 years	1,428,049	709,104	718,945	1,031,675	513,102	518,573
32	25 to 29 years	6,529,441	3,323,543	3,205,898	4,665,751	2,353,361	2,312,390
33	25 years	1,387,321	698,628	688,693	1,003,748	504,134	499,614
34	26 years	1,343,325	682,798	665,527	969,453	487,971	481,482
35	27 years	1,305,117	664,643	640,474	932,411	470,384	462,027
36	28 years	1,262,931	646,676	616,255	896,290	453,177	443,113
37	29 years	1,225,747	630,798	594,949	863,849	437,695	426,154
38	30 to 34 years	5,556,039	2,901,321	2,654,718	3,830,761	1,958,744	1,872,017
39	30 years	1,173,097	608,377	564,720	823,881	419,790	404,091
40	31 years	1,138,972	592,734	546,238	792,289	404,609	387,680
41	32 years	1,111,668	580,734	530,934	765,886	391,685	374,201
42	33 years	1,083,540	568,074	515,466	739,496	378,711	360,785
43	34 years	1,048,762	551,402	497,360	709,209	363,949	345,260
44	35 to 39 years	4,964,781	2,616,865	2,347,916	3,283,009	1,687,544	1,595,465
45	35 years	1,041,370	547,278	494,092	689,564	353,503	336,061
46	36 years	1,018,521	536,066	482,455	671,343	344,529	326,814
47	37 years	994,692	524,390	470,302	658,101	338,345	319,756
48	38 years	969,033	511,637	457,396	643,021	331,132	311,889
49	39 years	941,165	497,494	443,671	620,980	320,035	300,945
50	40 to 44 years	4,247,166	2,255,916	1,991,250	2,886,031	1,497,876	1,388,155
51	40 years	915,642	485,420	430,222	620,813	321,155	299,658
52	41 years	883,678	469,071	414,607	601,661	311,820	289,841
53	42 years	851,008	452,939	398,069	579,073	301,492	277,581
54	43 years	813,558	431,731	381,827	551,522	285,978	265,544
55	44 years	783,280	416,755	366,525	532,962	277,431	255,531
56	45 to 49 years	3,454,612	1,837,836	1,616,776	2,265,458	1,183,506	1,081,952
57	45 years	739,734	392,966	346,768	495,692	258,174	237,518
58	46 years	712,045	378,509	333,536	472,324	246,414	225,910
59	47 years	690,538	367,159	323,379	451,790	235,791	215,999
60	48 years	670,526	357,471	313,055	433,855	227,432	206,423
61	49 years	641,769	341,731	300,038	411,797	215,695	196,102
62	50 to 54 years	2,942,829	1,564,622	1,378,207	1,830,589	955,956	874,633
63	50 years	642,418	343,466	298,952	402,988	212,083	190,905
64	51 years	618,416	330,080	288,336	385,101	202,200	182,901
65	52 years	588,278	312,669	275,609	365,735	190,877	174,858
66	53 years	558,816	295,774	263,042	346,846	179,964	166,882
67	54 years	534,901	282,633	252,268	329,919	170,832	159,087
68	55 to 59 years	2,211,172	1,145,257	1,065,915	1,378,214	694,994	683,220
69	55 years	486,976	254,523	232,453	305,646	155,708	149,938
70	56 years	461,194	239,725	221,469	289,128	146,281	142,847
71	57 years	442,372	228,936	213,436	275,527	138,808	136,729
72	58 years	422,941	218,002	204,939	261,856	131,406	130,450
73	59 years	397,689	204,071	193,618	246,047	122,791	123,256

[1] Not adjusted.

and nativity, for continental United States: 1900.

NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.			NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.			FOREIGN WHITE.			COLORED.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
40,949,362	20,849,847	20,099,515	15,645,017	7,836,603	7,809,414	10,213,817	5,515,285	4,698,532	9,185,379	4,614,713	4,570,666	1
1,157,534	587,815	569,719	503,471	254,406	249,065	4,002	2,017	1,985	251,885	125,019	126,866	2
4,307,347	2,185,386	2,121,961	1,899,231	957,281	941,950	48,367	24,550	23,817	998,791	497,138	501,653	3
1,067,983	541,787	526,196	453,553	228,968	224,585	7,645	3,945	3,700	238,897	118,563	120,334	4
1,087,237	551,514	535,723	476,508	240,422	236,086	10,637	5,413	5,224	255,950	127,911	128,039	5
1,074,499	544,814	529,685	485,399	244,581	240,818	13,562	6,777	6,785	250,852	124,163	126,689	6
1,077,628	547,271	530,357	483,771	243,310	240,461	16,523	8,415	8,108	253,092	126,501	126,591	7
5,174,220	2,623,791	2,550,429	2,316,914	1,164,831	1,152,083	147,192	73,727	73,465	1,235,797	617,047	618,750	8
1,077,152	541,404	535,748	485,607	244,250	241,357	9,568	3,194	6,374	228,677	111,688	116,989	9
1,056,756	534,691	522,065	476,540	239,387	237,153	22,313	10,683	11,630	248,536	122,883	125,653	10
1,035,242	526,054	509,188	465,654	234,301	231,353	31,741	16,194	15,547	254,382	127,879	126,503	11
1,013,373	516,150	497,223	451,509	226,862	224,647	38,893	20,267	18,626	254,830	128,466	126,364	12
991,697	505,492	486,205	437,604	220,031	217,573	44,677	23,389	21,288	249,372	126,131	123,241	13
4,660,390	2,364,797	2,295,593	1,987,283	996,874	990,409	311,565	157,632	153,933	1,120,996	563,738	557,258	14
971,278	493,991	477,287	423,046	212,772	210,274	46,771	24,131	22,640	234,789	118,590	116,199	15
950,654	483,276	467,378	409,372	205,730	203,642	53,885	27,654	26,231	229,514	115,909	113,605	16
932,233	472,967	459,266	397,236	199,229	198,007	62,471	31,595	30,876	224,223	112,723	111,500	17
913,582	462,637	450,945	385,271	192,860	192,411	70,888	35,465	35,423	218,909	109,580	109,329	18
892,643	451,926	440,717	372,358	186,283	186,075	77,550	38,787	38,763	213,561	106,936	106,625	19
4,234,953	2,122,635	2,112,318	1,746,490	864,074	882,416	561,746	271,381	290,365	1,012,900	492,361	520,539	20
893,330	442,401	450,929	364,022	181,387	182,635	86,754	42,288	44,466	204,950	101,131	103,819	21
848,229	433,163	415,066	355,635	176,595	179,040	98,255	47,517	50,738	202,443	99,088	103,375	22
847,488	424,657	422,831	349,696	172,921	176,775	112,863	54,487	58,376	203,152	98,641	104,511	23
844,680	415,991	428,689	343,243	169,092	174,151	126,914	61,226	65,688	203,143	97,978	105,165	24
801,226	406,423	394,803	333,894	164,079	169,815	136,960	65,863	71,097	199,212	95,543	103,669	25
3,805,609	1,903,864	1,901,745	1,609,953	785,431	824,522	919,482	456,186	463,296	999,972	479,099	520,873	26
802,231	400,061	402,170	330,587	161,755	168,832	159,684	77,107	82,577	209,337	99,819	109,518	27
783,431	390,946	392,485	327,682	159,226	168,456	173,524	84,640	88,884	207,007	98,723	108,284	28
760,983	380,765	380,218	322,901	157,503	165,398	184,786	91,699	93,087	200,176	95,914	104,262	29
788,816	370,631	368,185	317,256	155,306	161,950	195,197	98,297	96,900	193,369	93,084	100,285	30
720,148	361,461	358,687	311,527	151,641	159,886	206,291	104,443	101,848	190,083	91,559	98,524	31
3,208,642	1,634,867	1,573,775	1,457,109	718,494	738,615	1,097,229	589,521	507,708	766,461	380,661	385,800	32
690,693	349,425	341,268	313,055	154,709	158,346	209,240	109,174	100,066	174,333	85,320	89,013	33
665,909	388,223	327,686	303,544	149,748	153,796	215,147	114,046	101,101	163,725	80,781	82,944	34
640,885	326,680	314,205	291,526	143,704	147,822	220,208	118,434	101,774	152,498	75,825	76,673	35
616,747	315,455	301,292	279,543	137,722	141,821	224,508	122,290	102,218	142,133	71,209	70,924	36
594,408	305,084	289,324	269,441	132,611	136,830	228,126	125,577	102,549	133,772	67,526	66,246	37
2,659,360	1,372,529	1,286,831	1,171,401	586,215	585,186	1,173,683	660,702	512,981	551,595	281,875	269,720	38
570,388	293,394	276,994	253,493	126,396	127,097	229,014	127,490	101,524	120,202	61,097	59,105	39
549,505	283,260	266,245	242,784	121,349	121,435	233,181	130,170	103,011	113,502	57,955	55,547	40
531,373	274,305	257,068	234,513	117,380	117,133	235,603	132,733	102,870	110,179	56,316	53,863	41
513,653	265,512	248,141	225,843	113,199	112,644	237,183	134,685	102,498	106,861	54,678	52,183	42
494,441	256,058	238,383	214,768	107,891	106,877	238,702	135,624	103,078	100,851	51,829	49,022	43
2,299,571	1,192,071	1,107,500	983,438	495,473	487,965	1,177,566	672,804	504,762	504,206	256,517	247,689	44
479,978	248,401	231,572	209,591	105,102	104,489	244,738	139,089	105,649	107,068	54,686	52,382	45
468,197	242,492	225,705	203,146	102,037	101,109	242,395	138,127	104,268	104,783	53,410	51,373	46
460,438	238,724	221,714	197,663	99,621	98,042	235,728	134,756	100,972	100,803	51,289	49,574	47
451,968	234,544	217,424	191,053	96,588	94,465	229,015	131,284	97,731	96,997	49,221	47,776	48
438,995	227,910	211,085	181,985	92,125	89,860	225,690	129,548	96,142	94,495	47,911	46,584	49
2,104,551	1,096,825	1,007,726	781,480	401,051	380,429	966,112	557,300	408,812	395,023	200,740	194,283	50
441,543	229,554	211,989	179,270	91,601	87,669	209,161	121,112	88,049	85,668	43,153	42,515	51
432,701	225,224	207,477	168,960	86,596	82,364	200,344	116,034	84,310	81,673	41,217	40,456	52
421,441	219,709	201,732	157,632	81,783	75,849	192,979	111,298	81,681	78,956	40,149	38,807	53
409,734	213,887	195,847	141,788	72,091	69,697	185,809	106,715	79,094	76,227	39,038	37,189	54
399,132	208,451	190,681	133,830	68,980	64,850	177,819	102,141	75,678	72,499	37,183	35,316	55
1,787,607	937,254	850,353	477,851	246,252	231,599	840,220	468,466	371,754	348,934	185,864	163,070	56
378,463	197,848	180,615	117,229	60,326	56,903	172,499	97,348	75,151	71,543	37,444	34,099	57
366,901	192,124	174,777	105,423	54,290	51,133	169,203	94,806	74,397	70,518	37,289	33,229	58
357,381	187,126	170,255	94,409	48,665	45,744	168,592	93,950	74,642	70,156	37,418	32,738	59
349,255	183,785	165,470	84,600	43,647	40,953	167,281	92,742	74,539	69,390	37,297	32,093	60
335,607	176,371	159,236	76,190	39,324	36,866	162,645	89,620	73,025	67,327	36,416	30,911	61
1,551,811	811,724	740,087	278,778	144,232	134,546	803,392	440,079	363,313	308,848	168,587	140,261	62
335,182	177,009	158,173	67,806	35,074	32,732	169,269	93,322	75,947	70,161	38,061	32,100	63
324,138	170,653	153,485	60,963	31,547	29,416	166,410	91,451	74,959	66,965	36,429	30,476	64
310,554	162,323	148,231	55,181	28,554	26,627	161,058	88,199	72,859	61,485	33,593	27,892	65
296,922	154,140	142,782	49,924	25,824	24,100	155,446	84,833	70,613	56,524	30,977	25,547	66
285,015	147,599	137,416	44,904	23,233	21,671	151,209	82,274	68,935	53,773	29,527	24,246	67
1,204,610	605,625	598,985	173,604	89,369	84,235	643,003	345,241	297,762	189,955	105,022	84,933	68
264,339	134,342	129,997	41,307	21,366	19,941	138,689	75,172	63,517	42,641	23,643	18,998	69
251,446	126,834	124,612	37,682	19,447	18,235	132,864	71,685	61,179	39,202	21,759	17,443	70
241,045	121,065	119,980	34,492	17,743	16,749	128,876	69,143	59,733	37,959	20,985	16,974	71
230,341	115,242	115,099	31,515	16,164	15,351	124,473	66,437	58,036	36,612	20,159	16,453	72
217,439	108,142	109,297	28,608	14,649	13,959	118,101	62,804	55,297	33,541	18,476	15,065	73

Adjusted ages of the population classified by sex, race, and

	AGE PERIOD.	AGGREGATE.			NATIVE WHITE.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
74	60 to 64 years	1,791,363	917,167	874,196	1,075,627	539,430	536,197
75	60 years	394,987	202,574	192,413	238,772	119,605	119,167
76	61 years	377,581	193,201	184,380	226,970	113,711	113,259
77	62 years	359,074	183,863	175,211	215,425	108,073	107,352
78	63 years	339,772	173,977	165,795	203,528	102,206	101,322
79	64 years	319,949	163,552	156,397	190,932	95,835	95,097
80	65 to 69 years	1,302,926	667,669	635,257	784,555	395,274	389,281
81	65 years	297,371	152,476	144,895	179,678	90,469	89,209
82	66 years	278,317	142,719	135,598	168,051	84,681	83,370
83	67 years	260,859	133,707	127,152	156,943	79,109	77,834
84	68 years	242,935	124,424	118,511	145,741	73,451	72,290
85	69 years	223,444	114,343	109,101	134,142	67,564	66,578
86	70 to 74 years	883,841	449,609	434,232	525,772	263,590	262,182
87	70 years	208,972	106,573	102,399	123,818	62,297	61,521
88	71 years	192,464	98,040	94,424	114,053	57,296	56,757
89	72 years	176,855	89,995	86,860	105,232	52,764	52,468
90	73 years	161,032	81,794	79,238	96,219	48,118	48,101
91	74 years	144,518	73,207	71,311	86,450	43,115	43,335
92	75 to 79 years	519,857	261,579	258,278	318,804	157,351	161,453
93	75 years	130,161	65,906	64,255	79,214	39,324	39,890
94	76 years	116,409	58,824	57,585	71,269	35,312	35,957
95	77 years	103,504	52,050	51,454	63,548	31,338	32,210
96	78 years	91,123	45,634	45,489	56,148	27,613	28,535
97	79 years	78,660	39,165	39,495	48,625	23,764	24,861
98	80 to 84 years	251,512	122,273	129,239	155,642	74,697	80,945
99	80 years	68,649	33,846	34,803	42,095	20,522	21,573
100	81 years	58,650	28,700	29,950	36,118	17,472	18,646
101	82 years	49,431	23,987	25,444	30,742	14,722	16,020
102	83 years	41,080	19,741	21,339	25,702	12,168	13,534
103	84 years	33,702	15,999	17,703	20,985	9,813	11,172
104	85 to 89 years	88,600	40,742	47,858	55,860	25,036	30,824
105	85 years	27,184	12,805	14,379	17,271	7,922	9,349
106	86 years	21,544	10,007	11,537	13,699	6,193	7,506
107	87 years	16,811	7,671	9,140	10,623	4,731	5,892
108	88 years	13,022	5,833	7,189	8,119	3,554	4,565
109	89 years	10,039	4,426	5,613	6,148	2,636	3,512
110	90 to 94 years	23,992	9,858	14,134	12,998	5,268	7,730
111	90 years	7,537	3,267	4,270	4,551	1,902	2,649
112	91 years	5,722	2,415	3,307	3,299	1,348	1,951
113	92 years	4,408	1,795	2,613	2,352	940	1,412
114	93 years	3,478	1,347	2,131	1,651	643	1,008
115	94 years	2,847	1,034	1,813	1,145	435	710
116	95 to 99 years	6,266	2,417	3,849	2,295	796	1,499
117	95 years	2,029	763	1,266	833	300	533
118	96 years	1,558	587	971	582	204	378
119	97 years	1,183	451	732	404	137	267
120	98 years	878	348	530	281	92	189
121	99 years	618	268	350	195	63	132
122	100 years and over	3,504	1,271	2,233	446	152	294
123	Age unknown	200,584	127,423	73,161	120,172	81,690	38,482

nativity, for continental United States: 1900—Continued.

NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.			NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.			FOREIGN WHITE.			COLORED.			
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
965,900	483,454	482,446	109,727	55,976	53,751	545,031	285,783	259,248	170,705	91,954	78,751	74
212,323	106,130	106,193	26,449	13,475	12,974	118,260	62,454	55,806	37,955	20,515	17,440	75
202,912	101,460	101,452	24,058	12,251	11,807	114,009	59,924	54,085	36,602	19,566	17,036	76
193,653	96,961	96,692	21,772	11,112	10,660	109,476	57,360	52,116	34,173	18,430	15,743	77
183,861	92,151	91,710	19,667	10,055	9,612	104,452	54,576	49,876	31,792	17,195	14,597	78
173,151	86,752	86,399	17,781	9,083	8,698	98,834	51,469	47,365	30,183	16,248	13,935	79
720,110	361,980	358,130	64,445	33,294	31,151	410,740	213,441	197,299	107,631	58,954	48,677	80
163,763	82,268	81,495	15,915	8,201	7,714	92,552	48,031	44,521	25,141	13,976	11,165	81
153,800	77,319	76,481	14,251	7,362	6,889	87,271	45,278	41,993	22,995	12,760	10,235	82
144,199	72,520	71,679	12,744	6,589	6,155	82,466	42,868	39,598	21,450	11,730	9,720	83
134,358	67,564	66,794	11,383	5,887	5,496	77,255	40,222	37,033	19,939	10,751	9,188	84
123,990	62,309	61,681	10,152	5,255	4,897	71,196	37,042	34,154	18,106	9,737	8,369	85
488,649	244,574	244,075	37,123	19,016	18,107	282,325	148,068	134,257	75,744	37,951	37,793	86
114,841	57,656	57,185	8,977	4,641	4,336	66,941	35,052	31,889	18,213	9,224	8,989	87
105,963	53,130	52,833	8,090	4,166	3,924	61,713	32,365	29,348	16,698	8,379	8,319	88
97,841	48,983	48,858	7,391	3,781	3,610	56,583	29,701	26,882	15,040	7,530	7,510	89
89,494	44,707	44,787	6,725	3,411	3,314	51,295	26,927	24,368	13,518	6,749	6,769	90
80,510	40,098	40,412	5,940	3,017	2,923	45,793	24,023	21,770	12,275	6,069	6,206	91
296,201	146,108	150,093	22,603	11,243	11,360	158,916	82,933	75,983	42,137	21,295	20,842	92
73,636	36,540	37,096	5,578	2,784	2,794	40,886	21,394	19,492	10,061	5,188	4,873	93
66,239	32,810	33,429	5,030	2,502	2,528	36,072	18,854	17,218	9,068	4,658	4,410	94
59,036	29,093	29,943	4,512	2,245	2,267	31,548	16,473	15,075	8,408	4,239	4,169	95
52,149	25,625	26,524	3,999	1,988	2,011	27,241	14,192	13,049	7,734	3,829	3,905	96
45,141	22,040	23,101	3,484	1,724	1,760	23,169	12,020	11,149	6,866	3,381	3,485	97
144,314	69,087	75,227	11,328	5,610	5,718	69,075	35,390	33,685	26,795	12,186	14,609	98
39,086	19,026	20,060	3,009	1,496	1,513	19,559	10,102	9,457	6,995	3,222	3,773	99
33,513	16,177	17,336	2,605	1,295	1,310	16,338	8,413	7,925	6,194	2,815	3,379	100
28,496	13,609	14,887	2,246	1,113	1,133	13,443	6,882	6,561	5,246	2,383	2,863	101
23,803	11,231	12,572	1,899	937	962	10,932	5,556	5,376	4,446	2,017	2,429	102
19,416	9,044	10,372	1,569	769	800	8,803	4,437	4,366	3,914	1,749	2,165	103
51,542	22,992	28,550	4,318	2,044	2,274	22,167	10,802	11,365	10,573	4,904	5,669	104
15,950	7,275	8,675	1,321	647	674	7,059	3,534	3,525	2,854	1,349	1,505	105
12,643	5,686	6,957	1,056	507	549	5,461	2,689	2,772	2,384	1,125	1,259	106
9,802	4,348	5,454	821	383	438	4,130	1,990	2,140	2,058	950	1,108	107
7,486	3,266	4,220	633	288	345	3,122	1,474	1,648	1,781	805	976	108
5,661	2,417	3,244	487	219	268	2,395	1,115	1,280	1,496	675	821	109
11,940	4,815	7,125	1,058	453	605	5,321	2,339	2,982	5,673	2,251	3,422	110
4,184	1,740	2,444	367	162	205	1,796	819	977	1,190	546	644	111
3,032	1,233	1,799	267	115	152	1,327	590	737	1,096	477	619	112
2,159	858	1,301	193	82	111	975	423	552	1,081	432	649	113
1,515	587	928	136	56	80	707	299	408	1,120	405	715	114
1,050	397	653	95	38	57	516	208	308	1,186	391	795	115
2,077	695	1,382	218	101	117	1,412	609	803	2,559	1,012	1,547	116
756	268	488	77	32	45	430	181	249	766	282	484	117
527	179	348	55	25	30	336	143	193	640	240	400	118
365	118	247	39	19	20	266	115	151	513	199	314	119
254	78	176	27	14	13	212	94	118	385	162	223	120
175	52	123	20	11	9	168	76	92	255	129	126	121
393	129	264	53	23	30	391	178	213	2,667	941	1,726	122
112,031	76,830	35,201	8,141	4,860	3,281	24,880	16,136	8,744	55,532	29,597	25,935	123

APPENDIX B.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

In addition to representative modern discussions of age statistics, a few older studies of primarily historical importance have been included in the following list of references. Valuable discussions will also be found in Census Reports, especially those of Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Italy, India, and New South Wales.

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RACE.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

In continental United States each of the four main races of the world is largely represented as follows: 66,809,196 or 87.9 per cent white, or Caucasian; 8,833,994 or 11.6 per cent black, negro, or African; 237,196 or 0.3 per cent red, or Indian; and 114,189 or 0.2 per cent yellow, or Mongolian.

In continental United States the numerical predominance of the white race increased slightly at the expense of each other race, and thus the population became slightly more homogeneous racially between 1890 and 1900.

In each outlying district there is a numerous non-Caucasian population, but in Alaska it is mainly Indian, in Hawaii mainly Mongolian, in the Philippine Islands substantially all Malay, and in Porto Rico substantially all negro. Among these districts the Philippine Islands are least Caucasian and Porto Rico most so in the race composition of the population.

While in continental United States the great majority of the population is white, in every outlying district except Porto Rico the whites are in the minority and in Porto Rico only a little over three-fifths of the population are whites.

The proportion of whites in the total population is greatest in the New England, Eastern North Central, and Southern North Atlantic divisions in the order named. The proportion decreased between 1890 and 1900 in these three and in the Eastern South Central division; it increased in the other seven minor geographic divisions.

Outside the South, where the great mass of the negroes is found, the per cent negro in the total population is greatest in the Western North Central, Southern North Atlantic, and Eastern North Central divisions. Between 1890 and 1900 the per cent negro increased only in New England, the Southern North Atlantic, and the Eastern North Central divisions.

The per cent Indian in the total population is much greater in the Basin and Plateau than in any other minor geographic division. The per cent decreased between 1890 and 1900 in substantially all parts of the country.

The per cent Mongolian in the total population is greatest in the Pacific division and appreciable only in the other two parts of the Western division, namely, the Basin and Plateau and the Rocky Mountain divisions. In all three the proportion of Mongolians decreased between 1890 and 1900, while it increased in every division on the Atlantic coast, especially in New England and the Southern North Atlantic division.

In continental United States Indians are about twice as numerous as Mongolians. The number of each is greatest in the Western division. Indians are more numerous in the Central than in the Atlantic divisions.

Indians, unlike Mongolians, are much less numerous in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants than in smaller cities or country districts.

Of the Mongolians in continental United States practically one-half (49.0 per cent) are in California and more than two-thirds (68.3 per cent) are in this and the adjoining states of Oregon and Washington.

The Mongolians are substantially confined to the Western division, every state in that division having a larger proportion of Mongolians in its population than any state of the Atlantic or Central divisions, except the District of Columbia.

However, they have been dispersing over the country in the last ten years. In 1890 nine-tenths, but in 1900 only eight-tenths, of the Mongolians were residents of the Western division, while, on the other hand, the proportion increased in each of the remaining divisions, especially the North Atlantic, the division with the largest urban population.

In continental United States the Chinese are decreasing in numbers, while the Japanese are rapidly increasing. The proportion of Japanese among all Mongolians rose from only about one-fiftieth in 1890 to over one-fifth in 1900.

In 1890 nine-tenths of the Chinese in this country were in the Western states, but in 1900 only three-fourths were there, the others having moved mainly to the North Atlantic states. On the other hand, while only three-fourths of the Japanese were in the Western division in 1890, over nineteen-twentieths were there in 1900, and this not because of any decrease in the number in the rest of the country but because of the

great increase in the Western division. The Japanese population in California, notwithstanding its recent arrival, is disseminated over the state more evenly than the Chinese or the entire population.

DISCUSSION OF RACE.

Nature of returns.—The primary object of the American census has always been to furnish the numerical basis for the apportionment of Representatives. This appears clearly in the provision of the Constitution:

> Representatives . . . shall be apportioned among the several states . . . according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, . . . excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

These words furnish the basis for the race distinctions which have been included in the census from the beginning. "All other persons" besides the free were the slaves; and, as the Indians as a class were never enslaved, the slaves were of negro blood, pure or mixed. To ascertain the three-fifths required it was necessary to enumerate them. As the Indians not taxed were not to be considered for purposes of apportionment, it was not necessary to include them in the population. From 1790 to 1860 the distinction of race between white and negro was very closely interlaced with the distinction of status between free persons and slaves. But, as all whites and some negroes were free, the negro race was divided into two parts according to the status, a large majority being slaves and the remainder free. It is noteworthy that words indicating race classification in the earlier census returns are subsidiary to words indicating status. This appears from the following summary of the classifications employed:

1790. Free whites, all other free persons, and slaves.
1800 and 1810. Free whites, all other free persons except Indians not taxed, and slaves.
1820. Same as 1810, with the addition of a class of free colored persons.
1830 and 1840. Omitted from the four classes of 1820 the class of all other free persons except Indians not taxed.
1850. Added to the three classes of 1830 and 1840 the further division of the colored into blacks and mulattoes, this classification of the population not being published until the appearance of the following census.
1860. Added to the four classes of 1850 a new class "civilized [that is, taxed] Indians." The Asiatics in California were returned with the whites, but distinguished in a footnote.
1870. The class of slaves disappeared. To the other four classes of 1860 was added "Chinese." The few Japanese were classed with the Chinese, but distinguished in footnotes.
1880. The five classes of 1870 were changed by omitting the class of mulattoes and adding the class of Japanese.
1890. The five classes of 1880 were changed by dividing the negroes into blacks, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons.
1900. The five classes of 1880 were employed, figures being presented for whites, negroes, Indians (taxed and not taxed), Chinese, and Japanese.

The census practice of the United States on the subject of race differs from that of all the countries of Europe, in none of which, I believe, is such a distinction made.

Definition of terms.—The word "race" is used in popular speech with much looseness. It is often extended to include all mankind, as in the phrase "the human race;" and it is often confined to a small division of the human race, the unity of which consists largely, if not mainly, in identity of language, as "the Anglo-Saxon race," or "the German race." In the third volume of the Twelfth Census "race" is thus used to include "nationality as indicated by the country of birth."[1] For purposes of this report its meaning lies between these two extremes. It may be defined as an "ethnical stock or a great division of mankind having in common certain distinguishing physical peculiarities." These physical peculiarities must be so marked as to render it easy for the enumerator, at least in the majority of cases, to determine by simple observation to what race the person to whom he is addressing his questions belongs. The oldest and most familiar physical test by which races are distinguished is that of skin color. Whether or not it is the most important to the ethnologist, it is certainly the one which the enumerator finds easiest to apply. This test in a country like the United States, which contains many members of the white race, the black race, the red race, and the yellow race, with obvious race characteristics not effaced or completely obscured by race intermixtures, gives fairly accurate results even in the hands of more than 50,000 untrained enumerators. But there seems to be little scientific ground for attempting to discriminate between the Chinese and Japanese as of different races. They regard themselves and are regarded by ethnologists as closely related branches of the great Mongolian, or yellow, race. There are, then, within the boundaries of continental United States numerous representatives of each of the four main races into which the population of the earth is ordinarily divided, namely: The white, or Caucasian; the black, negro, or African; the red, or Indian; and the yellow, or Mongolian; and these four races have been discriminated by the enumerators of the present census. Most ethnologists who believe that there are five rather than four main races in the world add to the foregoing list the brown, or Malay race. Of this race 6,930,299, or about one-sixth of the probable number in the world, are now living in the Philippine Islands under the American flag.

In the censuses from 1820 to 1880, inclusive, the word "colored" was applied to the population of African blood, pure or mixed, and the word "negro" was little

[1] Twelfth Census, Vol. III, page lxix, column 1.

used. This meaning of colored corresponds approximately to the legal definition in the statutes of some Southern states—"a person who has one-eighth or more of negro blood." In the Eleventh Census the word "colored" was mainly but not exclusively used as a generic term for all races other than white recognized by the census. In the usage of the English West India Islands the term "colored" means persons of mixed white and black blood.[1] The ambiguity of the word and the fact that it can be avoided without difficulty have led the writer to discard it for the present report. On the other hand, the word "negro," formerly avoided, has now been accepted by some of the ablest representatives of the African race, and will be made the usual designation of the black race.

As the "Instructions to Enumerators" issued at the Twelfth Census did not give any definitions of race terms, the enumerators, in determining the race of persons within their enumeration districts, were left to their own interpretation. Their answers reflect local opinion, and that opinion probably is based more upon social position and manner of life than upon the relative amounts of blood.[2] In the application of race terms local usage and judgment vary, and accordingly there is no definition applicable throughout the United States of the words employed by the enumerators. Perhaps "negro" may be interpreted in the light of the statutes against miscegenation in many Southern states whereby intermarriage is prohibited between white persons and persons having one-eighth or more of negro blood. At least this seems the only available means of interpreting the word precisely. It might be wise in future census work to attempt a rough guidance of the enumerators by some such definitions as the following:

White: A person at least seven-eighths of white or Caucasian blood and regarded in the community as belonging to the white race.

Negro: A person at least one-eighth of negro, or African, blood, more negro than Indian or Mongolian, and regarded in the community as a negro.

Indian: A person at least one-eighth of Indian blood, more Indian than negro or Mongolian, and regarded in the community as an Indian.

Mongolian: A person at least one-eighth of Chinese or Japanese blood, more Mongolian than Indian or negro, and regarded in the community as Chinese or Japanese.

By the Twelfth Census, for the first time in sixty years, no effort was made to enumerate separately any classes of half-breeds and no statement was made in the "Instructions to Enumerators" regarding the treatment to be accorded such persons. This question is of importance, mainly with reference to the two leading races in the United States, the white and the negro, and in that case the enumerators probably follow local opinion in classing as negroes all persons predominantly white, but with a perceptible trace of negro blood. Many persons living along the Mexican boundary, speaking the Spanish language and wearing European clothes, but largely, perhaps predominantly, of Indian blood, have probably been returned by the enumerators as whites, the word Indian being reserved by local usage for descendants of the wild hunting and nomadic Indians.

United States.—The race composition of the population of the wild tribes of the Philippine Islands and of the population of Guam and Samoa is not known with any approach to accuracy, but for the rest of the United States, comprising the area of enumeration, the Philippine Islands exclusive of the wild tribes, and Porto Rico, and including 99.2 per cent of the population of the country, the statistics of race have been ascertained. This area includes 84,244,316 persons, of whom 67,594,485 or 80.3 per cent are whites; 9,205,550 or 10.9 per cent are negroes; 6,930,299 or 8.2 per cent are Malays; 266,760 or 0.3 per cent are Indians; and 247,222 or 0.3 per cent are Mongolians. A city having a population of 10,000, the race composition of which agreed with the average for the United States, would contain 8,023 whites, 1,093 negroes, 823 Malays, 32 Indians, and 29 Mongolians.

Outlying districts.—The outlying districts for which the race composition of the population is known—Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico—differ widely in this respect from one another. Each has a numerous non-Caucasian population, but in Alaska it is mainly Indian, in Hawaii mainly Mongolian, in the Philippine Islands substantially all Malay, and in Porto Rico substantially all negro. This appears clearly from the following table.

[1] While this meaning has not received general lexicographic indorsement in the United States, it is employed in the official publications of several of those islands and it is regarded by R. T. Hill as its correct signification. See his "Cuba and Puerto Rico," page 103.

[2] For example, the Croatans, about 4,000 of whom live in Robeson county, N. C., and the adjacent counties, were reported in 1900 as Indians. (Twelfth Census, Vol. I, pages cxxiv and 551.) They are said, however, to be "generally white, showing the Indian mostly in action and habits," and to be characterized by "such admixture as to confuse every inquirer who has undertaken to solve their relations and the numbers of those rightfully claiming any defined racial distinctions." (Eleventh Census, Report on Indians, pages 499 and 500.) In 1890 they were reported as whites.

TABLE I.—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RACE, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE, FOR OUTLYING DISTRICTS ABOUT 1900.

DISTRICT.	Date of census.	POPULATION.										
		Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Mongolian.	Malay.	Per cent white.	Per cent negro.	Per cent Indian.	Per cent Mongolian.	Per cent Malay.
Alaska	1900	63,592	30,493	168	[1] 29,536	3,395	.....	48.0	0.3	46.4	5.3	.....
Hawaii	1900	154,001	66,890	233	.....	86,878	.....	43.4	0.2	.....	56.4	.....
Philippine Islands [2]	1903	6,987,686	14,271	1,019	.....	42,097	[3] 6,930,299	0.2	(4)	.....	0.6	99.2
Porto Rico [5]	1899	953,243	589,426	363,742	.....	75	.....	61.8	38.2	.....	(4)	.....

[1] Includes 2,499 persons of mixed parentage—that is, of native Indian and Russian, or other parentage.
[2] Census of the Philippine Islands, 1903, Vol. II, page 14.
[3] Includes 15,419 persons reported as being of mixed parentage.
[4] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[5] War Department Census of Porto Rico, 1899, page 56.

In Alaska the whites, although now the most numerous race, are fewer than Indians and Mongolians together; in Hawaii the whites, including the Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, are little more than three-fourths of the Mongolians; in Porto Rico the whites are over three-fifths and the negroes less than two-fifths of the population; in the Philippine Islands comparatively few persons belong to other than the Malay race, which includes 99.2 per cent of the population.

The Philippine Islands are least Caucasian and Porto Rico most so in the race composition of the population.

Continental United States.—After the outlying districts are excluded the race composition of the population of continental United States is as follows:

RACE.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	75,994,575	100.0
White	66,809,196	87.9
Negro	8,833,994	11.6
Indian	237,196	0.3
Mongolian	114,189	0.2

This exclusion of the outlying districts increases the predominance of the white race in the figures. In a city of 10,000 inhabitants, the race composition of which agreed with the average for continental United States, there would be 8,791 whites, 1,163 negroes, 31 Indians, 15 Mongolians, and no Malays. Comparison of these figures with those for a city agreeing with the average for the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, shows that the predominance of the white race on the mainland is in marked contrast to its numerical inferiority in the outlying districts. The per cents for 1890 and 1900 in Table II show that during that decade the relative predominance of the white race in the United States increased at the expense of each other race. In an average 10,000 people in 1900 there were 27 fewer negroes, 8 fewer Indians, 2 fewer Mongolians, and 37 more whites than in 1890. The racial homogeneity of the population of continental United States has slightly increased during the only ten years for which it can be exactly measured.

Geographic divisions.—A table will be found in the Abstract of the Twelfth Census, pages 40 and 41, giving the number of members of each of the four races residing in each state, territory, or main geographic division of continental United States in 1900 and 1890. For the purpose of the present discussion that table is almost adequate. It has, however, been supplemented by figures for the minor geographic divisions in 1890 and 1900, and also by a computation of the per cent of the entire population belonging to each of the four races at each census. These per cents, owing to their small amount in the case of the Indian and the Mongolian races, have been computed, contrary to the usual practice of the Bureau of the Census, to the second decimal place.

Table II shows that at each census the proportion of white to total population was greatest in New England, followed by the Eastern North Central and the Southern North Atlantic divisions, in the order named. The proportion was lowest in the Southern South Atlantic division and next in the Eastern South Central both in 1890 and 1900. The per cent of whites in the total population increased from 87.54 in 1890 to 87.91 in 1900, increases appearing in all of the 11 minor geographic divisions except 4, the New England, Southern North Atlantic, Eastern North Central, and Eastern South Central divisions.

Outside the South, where the great bulk of the negroes are found, the per cent negro in the total population was greatest at each census in the Western North Central, Southern North Atlantic, and Eastern North Central divisions, in descending order. The proportion of negroes was lowest in the Basin and Plateau and next lowest in the Pacific, Rocky Mountain, and New England divisions. Between 1890 and 1900 the per cent of negroes in the total population increased only in the New England, Southern North Atlantic, Eastern North Central, and Eastern South Central divisions.

TABLE II.—POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RACE, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE, FOR MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900 AND 1890.

DIVISION AND CENSUS.	POPULATION.								
	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Mongolian.	Per cent white.	Per cent negro.	Per cent Indian.	Per cent Mongolian.
1900									
Continental United States	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,994	237,196	114,189	87.91	11.63	0.31	0.15
New England	5,592,017	5,527,026	59,099	1,600	4,292	98.84	1.06	0.03	0.07
Southern North Atlantic	15,454,678	15,110,862	325,921	6,959	10,936	97.78	2.11	0.04	0.07
Northern South Atlantic	4,464,481	3,406,021	1,056,684	400	1,376	76.29	23.67	0.01	0.03
Southern South Atlantic	5,978,999	3,300,037	2,672,333	6,185	444	55.19	44.70	0.10	0.01
Eastern North Central	15,985,581	15,710,053	257,842	15,027	2,659	98.28	1.61	0.09	0.02
Western North Central	10,347,423	10,065,817	237,909	42,339	1,358	97.28	2.30	0.41	0.01
Eastern South Central	7,547,757	5,044,847	2,499,886	2,590	434	66.84	33.12	0.03	0.01
Western South Central	6,532,290	4,771,065	1,694,066	65,574	1,585	73.04	25.93	1.00	0.03
Rocky Mountain	1,232,642	1,179,082	12,936	31,836	8,788	95.66	1.05	2.58	0.71
Basin and Plateau	442,015	400,773	2,654	34,319	4,269	90.67	0.60	7.76	0.97
Pacific	2,416,692	2,293,613	14,664	30,367	78,048	94.91	0.61	1.25	3.23
1890[1]									
Continental United States	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	248,253	109,527	87.54	11.90	0.39	0.17
New England	4,700,749	4,653,191	44,580	1,445	1,533	98.99	0.95	0.03	0.03
Southern North Atlantic	12,706,220	12,468,794	225,326	7,209	4,891	98.13	1.77	0.06	0.04
Northern South Atlantic	3,860,049	2,871,453	987,743	431	422	74.39	25.59	0.01	0.01
Southern South Atlantic	4,997,873	2,720,696	2,274,947	1,928	302	54.44	45.52	0.04	([2])
Eastern North Central	13,478,305	13,253,725	207,023	16,202	1,355	98.33	1.54	0.12	0.01
Western North Central	8,932,112	8,660,088	224,089	46,822	1,113	96.96	2.51	0.52	0.01
Eastern South Central	6,429,154	4,305,668	2,119,797	3,396	293	66.97	32.97	0.05	0.01
Western South Central	4,740,983	3,295,636	1,378,090	66,042	1,215	69.51	29.07	1.39	0.03
Rocky Mountain	867,558	816,583	10,784	33,409	6,782	94.13	1.24	3.85	0.78
Basin and Plateau	346,377	300,780	2,187	38,593	4,817	86.84	0.63	11.14	1.39
Pacific	1,888,334	1,754,644	14,110	32,776	86,804	92.92	0.75	1.73	4.60

[1] Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

[2] Less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent.

The per cent of Indians in the total population was much greater at each census in the Basin and Plateau group than in any other minor geographic division, the divisions next in order being the Rocky Mountain, Pacific, and Western South Central. The per cent of Indians in the total population of continental United States decreased from 0.39 in 1890 to 0.31 in 1900, decreases appearing in substantially all parts of the country.

At both censuses the per cent of Mongolians in the total population was greatest in the Pacific division and appreciably great only in the Basin and Plateau and the Rocky Mountain divisions besides. Between 1890 and 1900, however, the proportion of Mongolian to total population decreased in all three of these divisions, while on the other hand it increased in every division on the Atlantic coast, especially in the New England and Southern North Atlantic divisions.

Whites.—On the two maps which follow the per cent of whites in the total population of the several states and territories is indicated for 1890 and 1900.

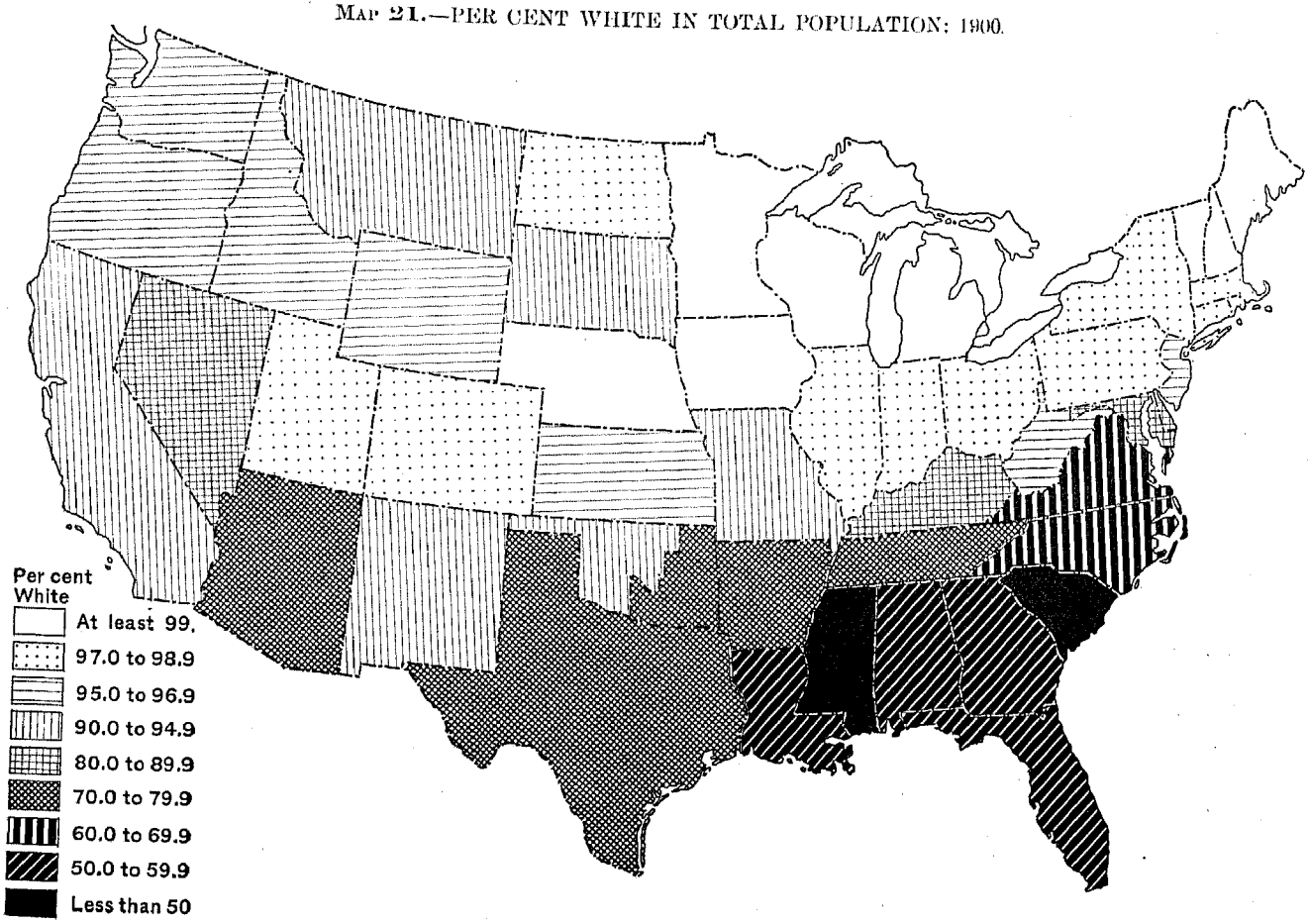
Marking first the map for 1900 it appears that the states with least other than white blood lie along the northern boundary from Maine to Minnesota, New York being the most conspicuous exception to the rule that all such states have a population more than 99 per cent of whom are white. Iowa and Nebraska are in the same class. The states with 97 to 99 per cent of their population white include all others north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river except New Jersey, and also three west of the Mississippi river, namely, North Dakota, Colorado, and Utah. The states with 95 to 97 per cent of their population white include, east of the Mississippi river, only New Jersey and West Virginia, but five states west of that river—Kansas and four in the far Northwest.

The abruptness of the change in the East between states with a high proportion and those with a low proportion of whites is indicated in the fact that no state east of the Mississippi river has between 90 and 95 per cent of whites in its population. West of that river there are six.

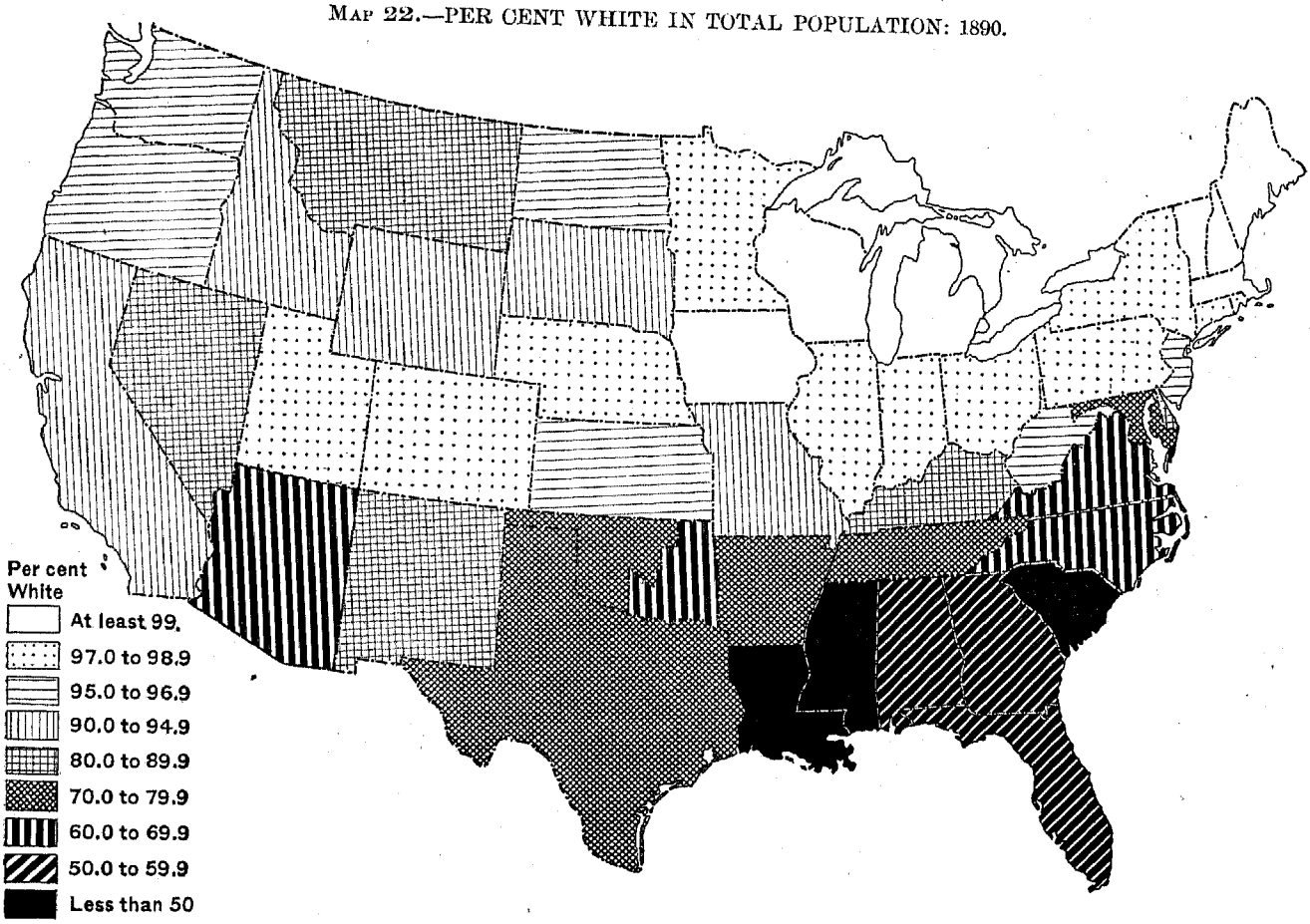
The next group of states, those with 80 to 90 per cent of the population white, includes Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Nevada; the group with 70 to 80 per cent white includes Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, and Arizona.

A comparison of the maps for 1890 and 1900 shows that in a number of cases the proportion of white population has increased. Thus the number of states with a minority of whites has decreased from three to two; Indian Territory and Arizona have passed from the 60 to 70 per cent group to the 70 to 80 per cent group. To show more exactly than these maps do the area in which the proportion of whites has increased, Map 23 has been prepared showing the states and territories with a larger proportion of white blood in 1900 than in 1890.

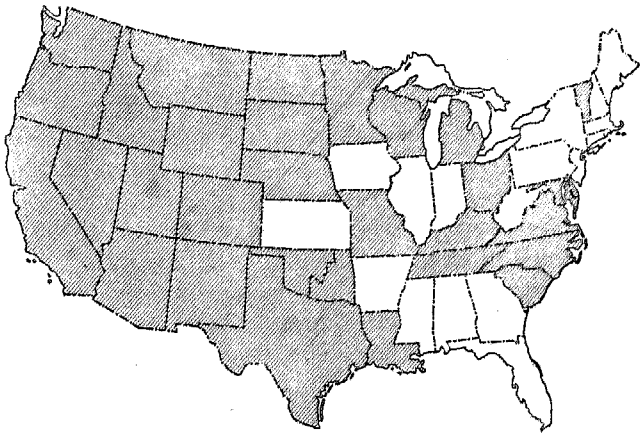
MAP 21.—PER CENT WHITE IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.



MAP 22.—PER CENT WHITE IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1890.



MAP 23.—*States with a larger white population in 1900 than in 1890.*



The map shows that in every Western state the proportion of whites increased, 1890 to 1900, and in every North Atlantic state but Vermont the proportion of whites decreased. The South Atlantic division showed an increase of the proportion of whites in each state except West Virginia and Florida. In each of the two central divisions there were three states—Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa in the North, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas in the South—in which the proportion of non-Caucasians increased, 1890 to 1900.

Indians.—The Indians in continental United States are about twice as numerous as the Mongolians, the number of Indians being 237,196 and of Mongolians, 114,189. Their distribution through the main and minor geographic divisions is as follows:

TABLE III.—*Number and per cent distribution of Indian population of continental United States, by division of residence: 1900 and 1890.*

DIVISION.	INDIAN POPULATION.		PER CENT OF INDIAN POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES LIVING IN SPECIFIED DIVISION.	
	1900	1890[1]	1900	1890[1]
Continental United States	237,196	248,253	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic division	8,559	8,654	3.6	3.5
New England	1,600	1,445	0.7	0.6
Southern North Atlantic	6,959	7,209	2.9	2.9
South Atlantic division	6,585	2,359	2.8	0.9
Northern South Atlantic	400	431	0.2	0.1
Southern South Atlantic	6,185	1,928	2.6	0.8
North Central division	57,366	63,024	24.2	25.4
Eastern North Central	15,027	16,202	6.3	6.5
Western North Central	42,339	46,822	17.9	18.9
South Central division	68,164	69,438	28.7	28.0
Eastern South Central	2,590	3,396	1.1	1.4
Western South Central	65,574	66,042	27.6	26.6
Western division	96,522	104,778	40.7	42.2
Rocky Mountain	31,836	33,409	13.4	13.5
Basin and Plateau	34,319	38,593	14.5	15.5
Pacific	30,367	32,776	12.8	13.2

[1] Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

MAP 24.—PER CENT INDIAN IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.

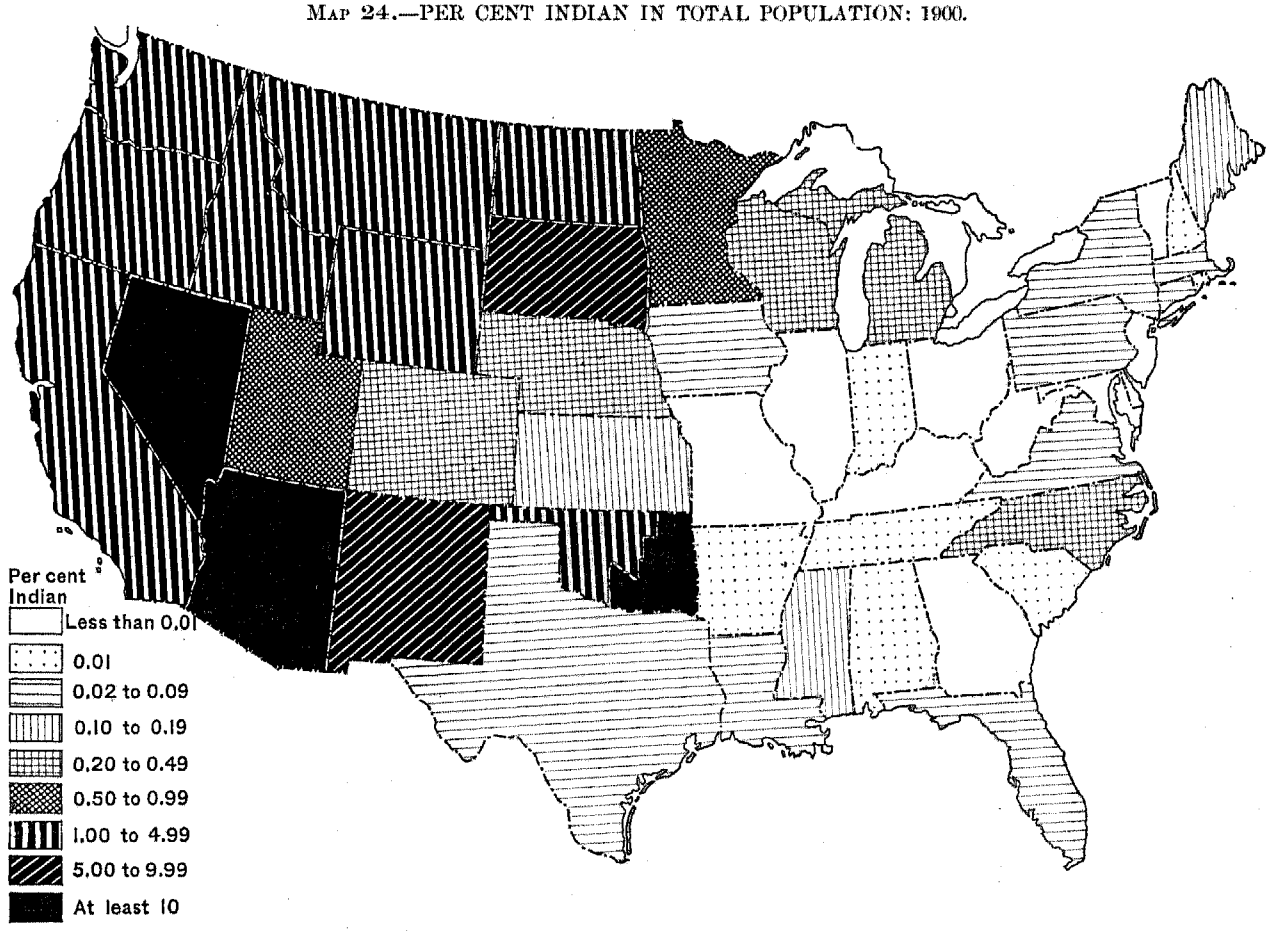


Table III shows that at each census the number of Indians, like that of Mongolians, was greatest in the Western division. The Indians, however, are far more numerous in the Central than in the Atlantic divisions.

Map 24 shows that the per cent Indian in total population is appreciably great mainly in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river and that Arizona, Indian Territory, and Nevada are the only divisions with at least 10 per cent of Indians in their population.

The Indians reported by the census of 1890 as living in continental United States were 248,253, those reported in 1900 were 237,196, a decrease of 4.5 per cent, while the total population increased 20.7 per cent. If North Carolina be omitted,[1] the decrease of Indians elsewhere is 6.2 per cent. It is probable that the intermixture of the Indian with the white and negro races is increasing and that the proportion of persons of mixed Indian blood, whose Indian features or characteristics are not so marked as to render their race affinities obvious to the average enumerator, is also increasing. If so, the decrease of enumerated Indians may be due either to the fact that the amount of Indian blood in the country is decreasing, or to the fact that it is becoming more attenuated and less recognizable, or to both combined.

The Indians, unlike the Mongolians, are much less numerous in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants than in smaller cities or country districts. This appears clearly from the following table:

TABLE IV.—*Total population, Indian population, and proportion of Indians, in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for main geographic divisions: 1900.*

DIVISION.	1900					
	Total population.		Indian population.		Indians in 100,000 population.	
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.
Continental United States	19,718,312	56,276,263	845	236,351	4	420
North Atlantic	10,098,696	10,947,999	447	8,112	4	74
South Atlantic	1,302,528	9,140,952	40	6,545	3	72
North Central	6,097,884	20,235,120	204	57,162	3	282
South Central	1,186,025	12,894,022	17	68,147	1	529
Western	1,033,179	3,058,170	137	96,385	13	3,152

Mongolians.—Of the 114,189 Mongolians in continental United States practically one-half (49.0 per cent) are in California. The other two Pacific coast states, Oregon and Washington, rank second and third in the order of number of Mongolians, the three states together having more than two-thirds (68.3 per cent) of the Mongolian population of continental United States. But when attention is given not to the absolute numbers, but to the per cent that the Mongolian population makes of the entire number, it appears that Nevada has a larger proportion than either Oregon or Washington and as large a proportion as California. This is due in great measure to the fact that San Francisco, the port through which most of the Chinese have entered the United States and dispersed over the country, is nearer to the settled part of Nevada than it is to the settled part of Oregon or Washington. The same circumstance may account for the fact that the per cent Mongolian in Oregon is nearly double that in Washington.

The map showing the distribution of Mongolians by states and territories, when taken in connection with the table, indicates that this class of the population is substantially confined to the Western division, every state in that division having a larger proportion of Mongolians in its population than any state of the Atlantic or Central divisions, except the District of Columbia. Arranging the divisions of the United States in which the Mongolians constitute at least 1 per cent of the total population in order, they are as follows:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent Mongolian.
Hawaii	56.4
Alaska	5.3
California	3.8
Nevada	3.8
Oregon	3.1
Washington	1.8
Idaho	1.7
Montana	1.7
Arizona	1.4

The preceding figures show that Mongolians constitute an important element of the population only in those parts of the country which lie in, front upon, or open toward the Pacific ocean.

The Mongolian population of Alaska increased between 1890 and 1900 from 2,288 to 3,395, that of Hawaii from 29,362 to 86,878. The Mongolian population of continental United States was 109,527 in 1890, and 114,189 in 1900, an increase of 4.3 per cent, or at a rate much less than that of the whole population. In consequence the Mongolian population of continental United States was 0.17 per cent of the population in 1890 and 0.15 per cent in 1900.

[1] Because of the fact already mentioned that the Croatans of that state were classed as white in 1890 and as Indian in 1900.

MAP 25.—PER CENT MONGOLIAN IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.

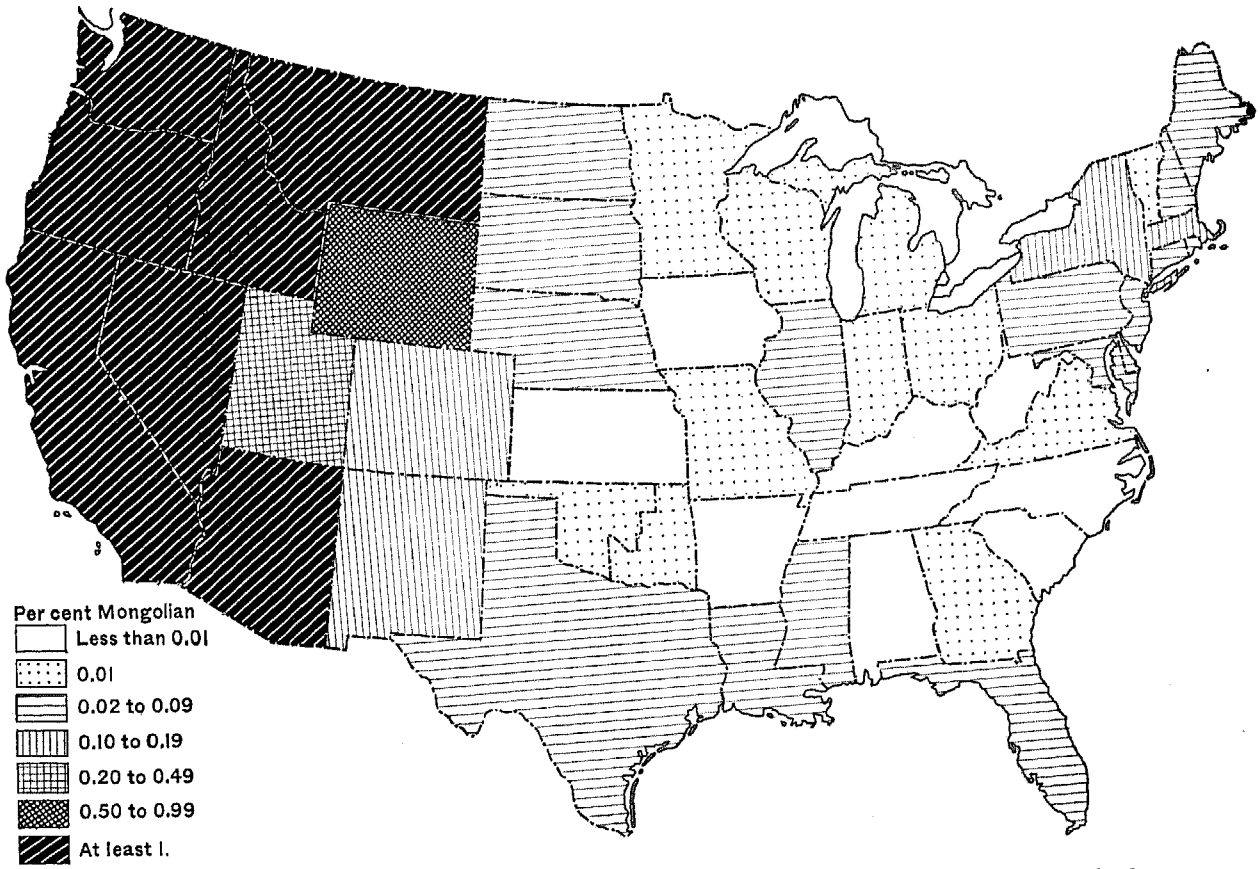


TABLE V.—*Number and per cent distribution of Mongolian population of continental United States, by division of residence: 1900 and 1890.*

DIVISION.	MONGOLIAN POPULATION.		PER CENT OF MONGOLIAN POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES LIVING IN SPECIFIED DIVISION.	
	1900	1890[1]	1900	1890[1]
Continental United States	114,189	109,527	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic division	15,228	6,424	13.3	5.9
New England	4,292	1,533	3.7	1.4
Southern North Atlantic	10,936	4,891	9.6	4.5
South Atlantic division	1,820	724	1.6	0.7
Northern South Atlantic	1,376	422	1.2	0.4
Southern South Atlantic	444	302	0.4	0.3
North Central division	4,017	2,468	3.5	2.2
Eastern North Central	2,659	1,355	2.3	1.2
Western North Central	1,358	1,113	1.2	1.0
South Central division	2,019	1,508	1.8	1.4
Eastern South Central	434	293	0.4	0.3
Western South Central	1,585	1,215	1.4	1.1
Western division	91,105	98,403	79.8	89.8
Rocky Mountain	8,788	6,782	7.7	6.2
Basin and Plateau	4,269	4,817	3.7	4.4
Pacific	78,048	86,804	68.4	79.2

[1] Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The per cents in the preceding table show that the Mongolian population of continental United States has been dispersing over the country in the last ten years. In 1890 nine-tenths were residents of the Western division, and in 1900 only eight-tenths resided there, while the proportion in the North Atlantic division had sharply increased and that in each of the other divisions had increased somewhat. Yet three-fourths of the relative loss in the Western division was offset by gains in the North Atlantic division. As the latter is the division with the largest urban population, and as the Mongolians are believed to prefer city life and occupations, the two facts may be related. To test it, the proportion of Mongolians to total population in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts has been ascertained for 1900 and the results are shown in Table VI.

The figures in the table show that in every main geographic division the proportion of Mongolians in the total population is much greater in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants than in smaller cities or country districts. In the Western division, which contains nearly four-fifths of the total Mongolian population of continental United States, they are about twice as numerous in the city as in the country population. The contrast is more marked in the other divisions. In the North Atlantic division, the next in importance, the proportion of Mongolians is more than four and one-half times as great in the city as in the country population.

TABLE VI.—*Total population, Mongolian population, and proportion of Mongolians, in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for main geographic divisions: 1900.*

DIVISION.	1900					
	Total population.		Mongolian population.		Mongolians in 100,000 population.	
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.
Continental United States	19,718,312	56,276,263	51,850	62,339	263	111
North Atlantic	10,098,696	10,947,999	12,271	2,957	122	27
South Atlantic	1,302,528	9,140,952	1,289	531	99	6
North Central	6,097,884	20,235,120	2,367	1,650	39	8
South Central	1,186,025	12,894,022	796	1,223	67	9
Western	1,033,179	3,058,170	35,127	55,978	3,400	1,830

Chinese and Japanese.—The Mongolian population of continental United States consists of two elements, the Chinese and the Japanese, the former decreasing and the latter increasing in numbers, as appears from the following figures:

TABLE VII.—*Number and per cent of Chinese and Japanese in Mongolian population, for continental United States: 1900 and 1890.*

	NUMBER.		PER CENT.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Mongolians	114,189	109,527	100.0	100.0
Chinese	89,863	107,488	78.7	98.1
Japanese	24,326	2,039	21.3	1.9

In 1890 only about one-fiftieth, in 1900 over one-fifth, of the Mongolian population consisted of Japanese. The decrease of Chinese in continental United States is due to restrictive immigration laws. The distribution of these two elements over the five main geographic divisions presents a striking contrast, as is shown in Table VIII.

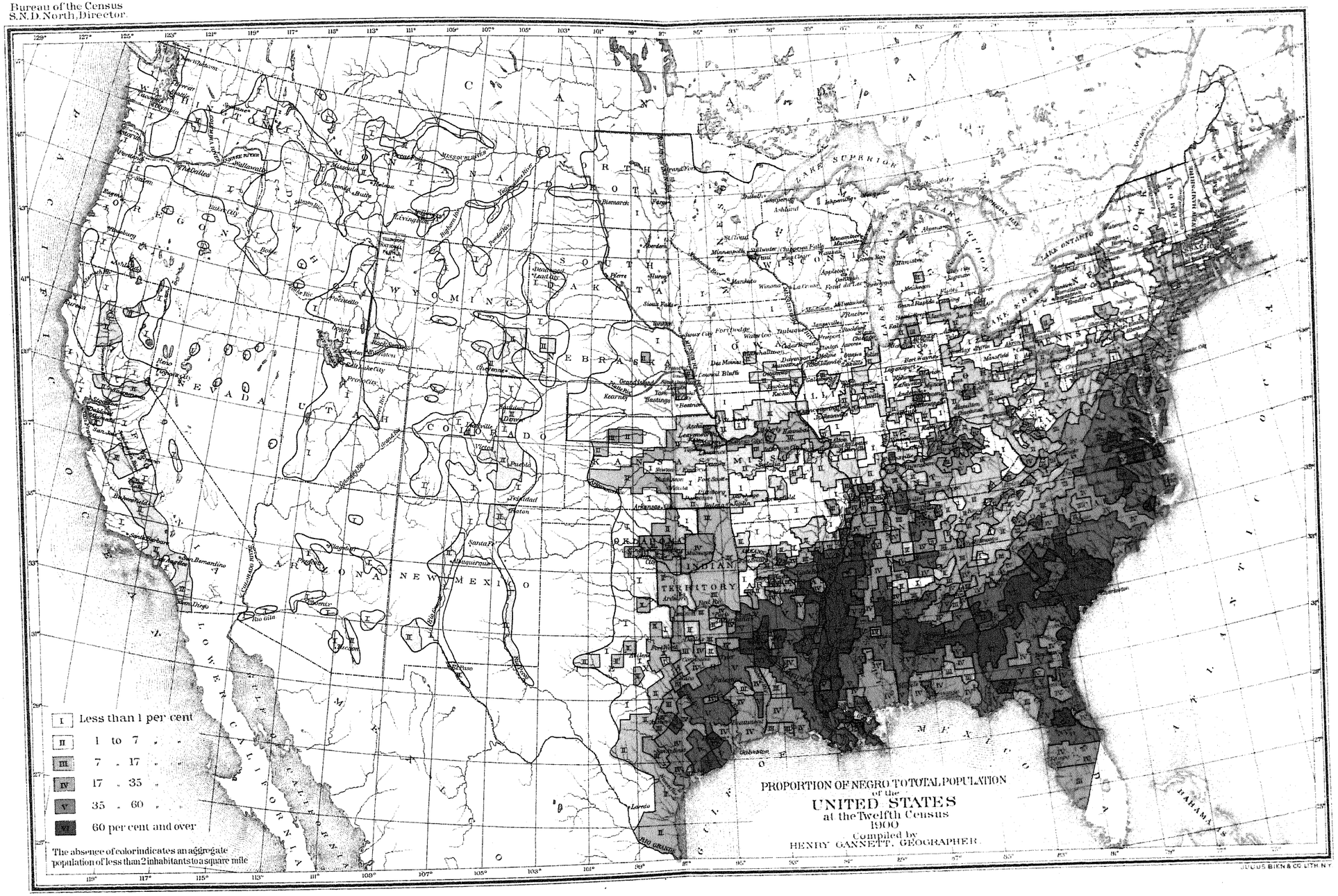
In 1890 nine-tenths of the Chinese in this country were in the Western states; in 1900 only three-fourths were there, the others having gone mainly to the North Atlantic states. The movement of the Japanese is in the opposite direction. In 1890 only about three-fourths of them were in the Western states; in 1900 over nineteen-twentieths were there, and this not because of a decrease in the total number in the rest of the country, but because of the great increase in the Western division. The Japanese in the Atlantic and Central divisions taken together increased from 480 in 1890 to 950 in 1900; those in the Western division increased from 1,559 to 23,376.

TABLE VIII.—*Number and per cent distribution of Chinese and Japanese population of continental United States, by division of residence: 1900 and 1890.*

DIVISION.	CHINESE POPULATION.		JAPANESE POPULATION.		PER CENT OF POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES LIVING IN SPECIFIED DIVISION.			
					Chinese.		Japanese.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	89,863	107,488	24,326	2,039	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Atlantic	14,693	6,177	535	247	16.3	5.8	2.2	12.1
South Atlantic	1,791	669	29	55	2.0	0.6	0.1	2.7
North Central	3,668	2,351	349	117	4.1	2.2	1.4	5.7
South Central	1,982	1,447	37	61	2.2	1.3	0.2	3.0
Western	67,729	96,844	23,376	1,559	75.4	90.1	96.1	76.5

Of the entire population of California, 36.5 per cent live in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. Of the Chinese population 39.5 per cent live in such cities and of the Japanese population only 24.2 per cent. This indicates that the Japanese population, in California at least, notwithstanding its recent arrival, is distributed over the state not only more evenly than the Chinese, but more evenly than the entire population.

Bureau of the Census
S.N.D. North, Director.



NEGROES.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The census of the negroes in 1900 was probably less accurate than that of the whites, the unavoidable omissions being somewhat more numerous than the undetected duplications, but it is believed to be not more than 2 per cent below the truth and at least as accurate as any previous census of the negroes.

The censuses of mulattoes, as distinguished from full-blooded negroes, taken in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1890, though subject to a far greater and wholly indeterminate probable error, have shown a general agreement of results.

They indicate that between 11 and 16 per cent of the negro population have, or are believed by the enumerators to have, some degree of white blood.

The proportion of mulattoes to all negroes is lowest as a rule where the proportion of whites in the total population is lowest, and highest, as a rule, where the proportion of whites in the total population is highest.

The proportion of mulattoes to all negroes is usually higher in cities of the great cotton growing states than it is in the districts outside of the cities.

The number of negroes in the United States, including the entire area covered by the Twelfth Census (continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii) and Porto Rico, is nine and one-fifth million (9,204,531), perhaps a larger number than is found in any other country outside of Africa.

Nearly nine-tenths (89.7 per cent) of the negroes living in continental United States are found in the Southern (South Atlantic and South Central) states, and three-tenths (31.4 per cent) in Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama.

The largest numbers of negroes living in compact masses are found in certain urban counties, several of which lie outside the great cotton growing states. The four each having over 75,000 negroes are: District of Columbia, coextensive with Washington; Shelby county, Tenn., containing Memphis; Baltimore city, Md.; and Orleans parish, La., coextensive with New Orleans.

The "black belt," that is, the counties in which the negroes are at least half the total population, lies mainly south and east of the northern and western boundaries of the Austroriparian zone of plant and animal life as defined by the Department of Agriculture, and this was more nearly true in 1900 than in 1860.

The district in which the proportion of negroes is greatest lies in the Mississippi alluvial region along both banks of the lower Mississippi, where five-eighths of the population is negro, the maximum being in Issaquena county, Miss., with more than 15 negroes to each white person.

There are 55 counties and only 1 city in continental United States in which at least 75 per cent of the population is negro.

Where the proportion of negroes in the population is very high it is usually higher in the country districts than in the cities; where that proportion is very low it is usually lower in the country districts.

The center of the negro population is in Dekalb county, northeastern Alabama, about 4 miles from the western boundary of Georgia, and 33 miles south of the southern boundary of Tennessee.

The center of the negro population has moved since 1790 from a point in Dinwiddie county, Va. (27 miles southwest of Petersburg), 476 miles southwest to the above-mentioned point.

The center of the negro population of the Southern states is farther south and west than the center of the entire negro population, and it is also much farther south than and a little east of the center of white population of the Southern states.

There is some evidence of a slight tendency to a local separation between the two races in the South since 1890, the center of population for southern negroes being 79 miles from that for southern whites in 1890 and 94 miles in 1900.

More than three-fourths (77.3 per cent) of the negroes live in the country—that is, outside of cities[1] having at least 2,500 inhabitants—this per cent being far greater than that of the whites (57.3 per cent).

But when the figures are confined to the South there is no important difference traceable between the two races.

Outside of the South—that is, in the North and West—

[1] Including all incorporated places, and in New England all towns not containing an incorporated place.

seven-tenths (70.2 per cent) of the negroes and only five-tenths (50.6 per cent) of the whites live in cities as above defined.

Negroes constitute about one-fifteenth (6.6 per cent) of the city population and about one-seventh (15 per cent) of the country population of continental United States.

In the South negroes are about one-third of the population, both in cities (30.9 per cent) and in country districts (32.6 per cent).

In the North and West they are about one-fortieth (2.4 per cent) of the city population and one-ninetieth (1.1 per cent) of the country population.

Owing to the admitted errors of the census of 1870, especially among the negroes, the best method of measuring increase is probably by twenty-year periods, 1800 to 1820, 1820 to 1840, 1840 to 1860, 1860 to 1880, and 1880 to 1900.

The rate of increase of negroes as thus measured declined steadily through the nineteenth century; that of whites was highest between 1840 and 1860.

In the Southern states the increase of the negroes in each decade between 1800 and 1840 was more rapid than that of the whites; since 1840 it has been less rapid.

Between 1860 and 1900 southern negroes increased 93.4 per cent and southern whites 134.9 per cent.

In the country districts of the South, excluding the population of the 242 cities which had at least 2,500 inhabitants both in 1890 and in 1900, the negroes increased, 1890 to 1900, 16.4 per cent; in the 242 southern cities as a whole they increased 21.7 per cent. Their increase in the country districts was about two-thirds as rapid as that of the whites in the same area; their increase in southern cities was nearly five-sixths as fast as that of the whites in the same cities.

In the largest southern cities, that is, the 5 having at least 100,000 inhabitants in 1900, the negro population increased 25.8 per cent, 1890 to 1900; the white population of the same cities increased only 20.8 per cent. This is the only group of southern cities in which the rate of increase of negro population exceeded that of the whites. In the 38 cities of this class in continental United States the per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900, was 38 for negroes and 32.7 for whites.

The negroes, unlike the Indians and the native whites, have a slight excess of females.

In the country districts as a whole, negro males outnumber negro females slightly (10 per thousand); in the cities, females outnumber males decidedly (66 per thousand).

A difference of the same sort but greater in amount exists between the urban and the rural negro population of the Southern states, where in the country districts the males outnumber the females 8 per thousand, and in the cities the females outnumber the males 88 per thousand.

This dissociation of the sexes between city and country is far more marked among negroes than among whites, and has increased since 1890.

The age of negroes is reported with much inaccuracy, the proportion of errors increasing with age.

These inaccuracies are greater in the South than in the North, and were less marked in all parts of the country in 1900 than in 1890.

The median age of negroes is 19.4 years, that is, half the negroes in the United States are below that age.

The median age is 4 years below that of the whites (23.4 years), a difference closely connected with the high birth rate and high death rate of the negroes.

The median age of negroes, Indians, and Mongolians, or non-Caucasians, in 1880 was 18 years; in 1900 it was 19.7 years, the increase of 1.7 years since 1880 being probably connected with a decline both in the birth rate and in the death rate.

Among negroes at least 10 years of age 44.5 per cent are illiterate, that is, unable to write, the great majority of them being also unable to read. The per cent illiterate has decreased rapidly since 1890 when it was 57.1 per cent.

Illiteracy among negroes is about seven times as common as among whites, and this ratio between the races has not altered materially in the last ten years.

Illiteracy among southern negroes is more than four times that among southern whites.

If the per cent of illiterates should fall in each succeeding ten years by as great an amount as it did between 1890 and 1900, an improbable assumption, it would become zero about 1940.

Illiteracy is much more prevalent in country districts than in cities. Thus in the Southern states nearly one-half (49.8 per cent) of the negroes at least 10 years of age living outside cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants, are returned as illiterate. But in the cities less than one-third (31.5 per cent) of the negroes are so returned.

With negroes, as with whites, the female is the more illiterate sex.

The per cent of illiteracy is highest for the age period 65 years and over, and lower for each earlier age period, the minimum being at 10 to 14 years; these differences indicating and roughly measuring the spread of school facilities in recent years. The lower per cent of illiteracy among negroes born since the Civil War is clearly evident from the figures for illiteracy by age periods.

About six-tenths (60.5 per cent) of the negroes of all ages are single, between three-tenths and one-third (32.5 per cent) are married, and nearly one-fifteenth (6.8 per cent) are widowed or divorced.

About one-third (34.5 per cent) of the adult negroes (above 15 years of age) are single, more than one-half (53.9 per cent) are married, and about one-ninth (11.2 per cent) are widowed or divorced.

The proportion of single and of married in the adult negro population has slightly declined, that of widowed and divorced slightly increased since 1890; these changes differing in one particular—the decline in the proportion of married—from those which occurred during the same period among white adults, both in the entire country and in the Southern states.

There was a decided increase between 1890 and 1900 in the proportion of married among young negroes. This included male negroes 15 to 24 years of age and female negroes 15 to 19. The proportion married at later ages declined for both sexes. This increase of early marriages was yet more marked among southern whites of both sexes and was probably due to the great prosperity of the country just before 1900.

There are nearly four million (3,992,337) negroes in continental United States engaged in gainful occupations.

These persons, who may be called breadwinners, constitute 45.2 per cent of the total negro population, while for the total white population the per cent is 37.3, and for southern whites 34.2.

Negro breadwinners constitute 62.2 per cent of all negroes at least 10 years of age. For whites the corresponding per cent is 48.6, and for southern whites 46.9.

The relatively high per cent for negroes is closely connected with the marked prevalence of female labor in that race. Among females at least 10 years of age, 40.7 per cent of the negroes and only 16 per cent of the whites and 11.8 per cent of the southern whites report money getting occupations, a difference which accounts for about three-fourths of the difference in the proportion of breadwinners in the two races.

That part of the difference between negroes and whites in the proportion of breadwinners to population at least 10 years of age, which is not accounted for by the much greater prevalence of gainful occupations among negro women, finds its explanation in the fact that negro boys and young men, and also negro men over 55 years of age, are more generally engaged in breadwinning than white boys and men of corresponding ages.

These differences might be due to the greater prevalence of agricultural pursuits among negroes, that class of occupations furnishing an unusually good field for employing boys and old men. But indirect evidence indicates that among negroes engaged in agriculture, young men, old men, and women help in breadwinning much more generally than they do among whites engaged in the same class of work.

More than one-fourth (26 per cent) of the negro wives and two-thirds (67 per cent) of negro widows report a gainful occupation and the proportions have increased since 1890 from 22.7 per cent for wives and 62.6 per cent for widows.

There are 27 occupations in which at least 10,000 negroes were reported as engaged in 1900. These occupations gave employment to 3,807,008 negroes or more than 95 per cent of the total number of negro breadwinners.

The ill-defined and fluctuating character of the division lines between farmers, planters, and overseers, agricultural laborers, and laborers (not specified), makes it difficult to interpret the figures regarding persons engaged in agriculture. The three classes together include two-thirds of all negro breadwinners.

In the following 13 of these 27 leading occupations the proportion of negroes among all breadwinners in the occupation in continental United States was greater in 1900 than in 1890: Servants and waiters, draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., miners and quarrymen, saw and planing mill employees, porters and helpers (in stores, etc.), teachers, nurses and midwives, clergymen, hostlers, masons (brick and stone), dressmakers, iron and steel workers, and engineers and firemen (not locomotive).

In the following 10 of these 27 leading occupations the proportion of negroes among all breadwinners in the occupation in continental United States was less in 1900 than in 1890: Launderers and laundresses, steam railroad employees, carpenters and joiners, barbers and hairdressers, tobacco and cigar factory operatives, seamstresses, janitors and sextons, housekeepers and stewards, fishermen and oystermen, and blacksmiths.

When the figures are confined to the South, there are found to be 7 leading occupations, namely, servants and waiters, miners and quarrymen, saw and planing mill employees, teachers, nurses and midwives, clergymen, and iron and steel workers, in which the per cent of negroes among all persons in the occupation was larger in 1900 than in 1890; and 9 leading occupations, namely, launderers and laundresses, draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., steam railroad employees, carpenters and joiners, barbers and hairdressers, tobacco and cigar factory operatives, housekeepers and stewards, fishermen and oystermen, and engineers and firemen (not locomotive), in which the per cent of negroes among all persons in the occupation was smaller in 1900 than in 1890. In 8 occupations, namely, porters and helpers (in stores, etc.), turpentine farmers and laborers, hostlers, masons (brick and stone), dressmakers, seamstresses, janitors and sextons, and blacksmiths, no figures for the Southern states were separately reported in 1890.

The Bureau of the Census has no information regarding births or marriages.

It has no trustworthy information regarding deaths in the entire country, but finds and accepts as trustworthy the records of death in a registration area containing 13.4 per cent of the negroes and 41.2 per cent of the whites of continental United States.

The death rate of negroes in the registration area in 1900 was 30.2; that of whites in the same area was 17.3.

The death rate of negroes alone in the registration area in 1890 is unknown; that of negroes, Indians, and Mongolians or non-Caucasians in the registration area

in 1890 was 29.9, that of the same class in the slightly different registration area in 1900 was 29.6, indicating a slight decrease in the death rate of negroes during the decade, 1890 to 1900.

The death rate in 1900 in the registration area was 31.4 for negro males and 27.8 for negro females.

The negro, Indian, and Mongolian population of the registration area has a larger proportion of persons between 5 and 64 years of age, approximately the age periods when the death rate is below the average for all ages, and a larger proportion of females than the negro population of the entire country, both differences tending to lower the death rate of negroes in the registration area below what it would otherwise be.

If these known and measurable differences between the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians of the registration area and the negroes of the entire country be allowed for, and if in other respects the ascertained conditions of the former group be assumed to hold good for the latter, then the death rate of negroes in continental United States in 1900 appears to be 34.2.

Of the negro population of the registration area 93.2 per cent are living in cities, and a city death rate is usually higher than a country death rate. On the other hand, the evidence gathered by the Bureau of the Census indicates that not quite all deaths in the registration area are recorded. This influence would make the true death rate of negroes in the registration area higher than the observed death rate. Of these two influences acting in opposite directions the former is believed to be the stronger, but not enough to deprive the preceding estimate of value.

The number of negro, Indian, and Mongolian children under 5 years of age to each 1,000 women 15 to 44 years of age was 759 in 1880 and 585 in 1900, showing a decrease of 174 in twenty years. The number in 1880 was 173 greater, and in 1900, 77 greater than the corresponding number for the whites.

The Bureau of the Census has no information regarding negro paupers, insane, or prisoners more recent than that gathered in 1890. As census inquiries on these topics are now in progress, no information regarding them has been incorporated in this section.

NATURE AND ACCURACY OF RETURNS.

Definition.—For census purposes a negro is a person who is so classed in the community in which he resides. The enumerator is supposed to know this fact or to ascertain it by observation or inquiry. No instructions regarding the basis of classification have been thought necessary, and no effort is made to apply what is probably the only alternative definition of negro open to consideration, that employed in many state statutes prohibiting miscegenation, "a person with one-eighth or more of negro blood." Local opinion probably classes as a negro any one known or believed to have any trace of negro blood, even if it be less than one-eighth, and the definition of the census, if accurately followed, would probably class more persons as negroes than the prevalent definition of the statutes.

In censuses prior to 1890 the word colored was generally used as synonymous with negro as above defined; in the census of 1890, and to some extent in that of 1900, the word colored was given a wider significance, including all persons not belonging to the Caucasian or white race, and embracing, therefore, not only the negroes, but also the Indians, the Chinese, and the Japanese. In the usage of the West India Islands the word colored means persons of mixed white and black blood. That the dislike and avoidance of the word negro among members of the African race is disappearing seems to be implied by current usage as indicated in the title of such books as Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois's "The Philadelphia Negro," and Mr. Booker T. Washington's "The Future of the American Negro." As this opposition was the only known objection to the accurate term, the change of usage on the part of the census seems to be justified.

At the censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1890 efforts were made to secure returns of mulattoes, and at all these censuses, except that of 1880, the results were published. The instructions to the enumerators on this point were as follows:[1]

1850. For filling the schedule for free inhabitants:

> In all cases where the person is white, leave the space blank; in all cases where the person is black, insert the letter B; if mulatto, insert M. It is very desirable that these particulars be carefully regarded.

For filling the schedule for slave inhabitants:

> Insert in all cases, when the slave is black, the letter B; when he or she is a mulatto, insert M. The color of all slaves should be noted.

1860. No instructions known to have been issued.

1870:

> Be particularly careful in reporting the class *Mulatto*. The word is here generic, and includes quadroons, octoroons, and all persons having any perceptible trace of African blood. Important scientific results depend upon the correct determination of this class.

1880. Same instructions as 1870.

1890:

> Write *white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese,* or *Indian,* according to the color or race of the person enumerated. Be particularly careful to distinguish between blacks, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons. The word "black" should be used to describe those persons who have three-fourths or more black blood; "mulatto," those persons who have three-eighths to five-eighths black blood; "quadroon," those persons who have one-fourth black blood; and "octoroon," those persons who have one-eighth or any trace of black blood.

The accuracy of the census figures on mulattoes in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1890 will be considered later.

The census recognizes in the population of continental United States four races which in the order of numer-

[1] History and Growth of the United States Census, C. D. Wright and W. C. Hunt; pages 152, 153, 157, 171, and 187.

ical importance are white, negro, Indian, and Mongolian. The last two combined constitute less than one two-hundredth of the population of continental United States, and in the Southern states where the negroes are most numerous the Indians and Mongolians are less than 1 per cent of the entire non-Caucasian population. To secure simplicity the following analysis will compare the results for whites and negroes, disregarding the other races. In some cases where the figures for negroes alone are not obtainable the figures for the three non-Caucasian races combined will be used. But this comparison will be made only when the slight error thus introduced is thought so small as not to affect the inferences drawn.

Accuracy of returns.—A census taken with reasonable care is admitted to be a more accurate determination of the population than any other source of information. For this reason it is almost impossible to ascertain how closely its results approximate the truth. My opinion is that in 1880, 1890, and 1900, the figures for total population were within half of 1 per cent of the truth.[1] With reference to the negro population, however, two considerations suggest that the probable error of the returns can not be deemed so small. Persons living outside of homes, so that the enumerators can not readily find them or gain information about them, constitute a larger proportion of the negro population than of the total population, and among such a class the probable error would be decidedly greater than the limit above named. Furthermore, the enumerator in classifying the families as negro or white must make some errors. When he classifies by observation alone (and it must be borne in mind that he usually sees personally only a small proportion, perhaps not more than one-fifth, of the persons about whom he reports), he must judge some families to be negro that are really white and some to be white that are really negro. It seems likely that errors of the latter sort would be more common than those of the former. If conscious and deliberate efforts to pad the returns, either for political purposes or in order to increase the pay of enumerators, were an important factor in the census, this might work in the opposite direction, but there is no reason to believe that this cause of error has exerted an appreciable influence on the figures. Thus the only important causes of error affecting the figures for negroes seem to tend in the direction of an understatement of the true population.

These reasons for believing that omissions in the enumeration of negroes are relatively more frequent than in the enumeration of whites derive some confirmation from the following facts: In 2 counties of Maryland and 11 of the 19 enumeration districts in a third county, a careful reenumeration was had soon after the original count, in the effort to gather evidence upon which indictments of the enumerators for false and fraudulent returns might be based. The work was done under the direct and personal superintendence of officials trained in the Office, and there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of their conclusions. The reenumeration applied to a reported population of 62,940, and showed that among these, 1,554 or 2.5 per cent had been omitted by the enumerators. It included 28,139 negroes, and of these, 1,049 or 3.7 per cent had been omitted. It included 34,801 whites, and of these, 505 or 1.5 per cent had been omitted. The Office sees no reason for extending these per cents of omission to the country as a whole, but the fact that the per cent of negroes omitted was two and one-half times that of the whites may fairly be taken as some indication of the probable ratio of omissions between the two races in other parts of the country. It is my personal belief that the enumeration of negroes in 1900 was within 2 per cent of the truth; that omissions were more frequent than duplicate entries, so that the published total is a slight understatement of the truth; and that the margin of error at earlier censuses was somewhat larger.

Mulattoes.—While the probable error in the returns of the total negro population of the United States is not very great, the same can not be said of the returns of mulattoes and full-blooded negroes in 1850, 1860, and 1870, or of the returns of negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons in 1890. The last inquiry was made under strict instructions from Congress, the census law providing "That the population schedule shall include an inquiry as to the number of negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons." Regarding the results of this last inquiry, the Eleventh Census said: "These figures are of little value. Indeed, as an indication of the extent to which the races have mingled, they are misleading."[2] While no competent authority will claim that a census can obtain trustworthy information regarding the intermixture of the two races in the detail in which it was called for by the law of 1889, yet it is not certain that the answers to the simple question about each negro whether he is of pure or of mixed blood would be erroneous in so many cases as to deprive the resulting tables of all value. The only available test of the trustworthiness of the results reached in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1890[3] would be the degree to which they corroborated and confirmed one another. In order to ascertain this fact the following percentages have been computed, showing the per cent of mulattoes among all negroes in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1890 for every state and territory which had in the year

[1] Page 16.

[2] Eleventh Census, Population, Part I, page xciii.

[3] The returns made in 1880 were never tabulated and published. Those made in 1850 were not published in the census of 1850, but may be found in that of 1870. The returns for 1860 were republished with slight corrections in the census of 1870. The figures for 1850, 1860, and 1870 are found in Ninth Census, Population and Social Statistics, Table XXII, pages 607-615. The figures for 1890 are found in Eleventh Census, Population, Part I, Table 10, page 397.

specified at least 1,000 negroes. The figures from which these percentages have been computed will be found in Table LXXXIX of this section.

TABLE I.—*Per cent mulatto in total negro population: 1890, 1870, 1860, and 1850.*

STATE OR TERRITORY HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 NEGROES IN SPECIFIED YEAR.	PER CENT MULATTO IN TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION.			
	1890	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States	15.2	12.0	13.2	11.2
North Atlantic division	23.2	17.3	24.0	22.0
New England	32.7	28.6	28.5	24.8
Maine	57.4	36.9	47.8	34.0
Massachusetts	36.3	30.6	32.0	25.8
Rhode Island	27.0	23.3	25.2	19.9
Connecticut	25.0	27.7	22.0	23.4
Southern North Atlantic	21.4	14.9	23.1	21.4
New York	21.7	10.7	15.9	16.6
New Jersey	15.1	11.6	13.7	15.4
Pennsylvania	23.9	19.7	33.6	28.6
South Atlantic division	13.4	10.4	11.9	10.0
Northern South Atlantic	19.2	14.3	16.8	14.7
Delaware	12.5	9.8	13.8	8.5
Maryland	15.9	13.6	14.6	13.0
District of Columbia	26.2	18.5	38.0	29.7
Virginia	19.3	14.1	17.0	15.1
West Virginia	28.6	24.1		
Southern South Atlantic	11.0	8.3	9.1	6.9
North Carolina	13.8	9.6	12.4	10.8
South Carolina	9.7	6.7	6.9	4.3
Georgia	9.9	7.9	8.4	6.3
Florida	11.9	12.4	9.4	9.8
North Central division	31.0	22.3	29.6	27.9
Eastern North Central	37.2	29.2	46.9	52.0
Ohio	42.5	28.2	45.5	56.4
Indiana	30.2	28.6	47.7	47.2
Illinois	29.3	25.5	47.1	46.1
Michigan	53.8	45.7	49.6	43.3
Wisconsin	58.8	24.4	62.9	.....
Western North Central	25.3	16.0	20.4	15.9
Minnesota	46.2	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	29.8	19.0	53.1	.....
Missouri	23.6	15.0	19.9	15.7
Nebraska	31.7	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	26.5	22.3	.....	.....
South Central division	14.0	11.8	12.3	10.0
Eastern South Central	13.6	11.1	11.7	8.9
Kentucky	19.4	20.1	20.1	14.6
Tennessee	17.3	9.4	14.8	9.8
Alabama	11.4	8.8	8.3	6.8
Mississippi	11.5	10.2	8.5	6.6
Western South Central	14.5	13.1	13.5	13.2
Louisiana	16.3	15.5	13.6	12.9
Arkansas	12.8	10.1	12.7	14.2
Oklahoma	27.5	.....	.....	.....
Texas	13.5	11.0	13.8	13.6
Western division	39.2	35.6	37.8	23.4
Rocky Mountain	36.2	35.4	.....	.....
Montana	27.1	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	34.7	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	50.4	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau	33.7	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	31.3	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	42.3	37.3	37.8	21.3
Washington	34.8	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	53.0	.....	.....	.....
California	42.2	36.5	37.7	.....

The figures warrant the belief that between one-ninth and one-sixth of the negro population of continental United States have been regarded by four groups of enumerators as bearing evidence of an admixture of white blood. The figures also indicate that this admixture was found by the enumerators to be most prevalent in sections where the proportion of negroes to whites is smallest, and least prevalent where the proportion of negroes to whites is largest. In order to facilitate the comparison of these results the 27 states and territories having at least 1,000 negroes in 1850 have been numbered in the order of increasing proportion of mulattoes to total negroes at each of the four censuses, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1890. Thus the number 1 standing against the state of South Carolina in each of the four columns means that at each census the per cent of mulattoes to all negroes in South Carolina was less than in any other of the 27 states.

TABLE II.—*Rank of states and territories in order of increasing per cent mulatto in total negro population: 1890, 1870, 1860, and 1850.*

STATE OR TERRITORY HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 NEGROES IN 1850.	RANK IN ORDER OF INCREASING PER CENT MULATTO IN TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION.				Per cent negro in total population: 1890.
	1890	1870	1860	1850	
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	59.9
Georgia	2	2	3	2	46.7
Alabama	3	3	2	4	44.8
Mississippi	4	8	4	3	57.6
Florida	5	12	5	6	42.4
Delaware	6	6	11	5	16.9
Arkansas	7	7	7	12	27.4
Texas	8	10	10	11	21.8
North Carolina	9	5	6	8	34.7
New Jersey	10	11	9	15	3.3
Maryland	11	13	12	10	20.7
Louisiana	12	16	8	9	50.0
Tennessee	13	4	13	7	24.4
Virginia	14	14	15	14	38.4
Kentucky	15	19	17	13	14.4
New York	16	9	14	17	1.2
Missouri	17	15	16	16	5.6
Pennsylvania	18	18	21	21	2.1
Connecticut	19	22	18	19	1.6
District of Columbia	20	17	22	22	32.8
Rhode Island	21	20	19	18	2.1
Illinois	22	21	24	25	1.5
Indiana	23	24	25	26	2.1
Massachusetts	24	25	20	20	1.0
Ohio	25	23	23	27	2.4
Michigan	26	27	27	24	0.7
Maine	27	26	26	23	0.2

The table seems to show that as a rule the states with the largest proportion of negroes to total population have the smallest reported proportion of mulattoes to total negroes. To this general rule Louisiana is a noticeable exception, that being third in order of proportion of negroes to population, but ranging from eighth to sixteenth in the order of proportion of mulattoes to negroes. As one passes from the great cotton growing states between South Carolina and Texas toward the north, the proportion of mulattoes among the negroes as a rule increases. Doubtless the enumerators in the Northern states are less familiar with the racial characteristics of the negro and less able to judge of the question of intermixture of blood, but this hardly explains the difference. In order to eliminate the irregularities of the several states, the 9 minor geographic divisions

having at least 1,000 negroes in 1850 have been numbered in the order of increasing per cent of mulattoes to total negroes at each census.

TABLE III.—*Rank of minor divisions in order of increasing per cent mulatto in total negro population: 1890, 1870, 1860, and 1850.*

MINOR DIVISION HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 NEGROES IN 1850.	RANK IN ORDER OF INCREASING PER CENT MULATTO IN TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION.				Per cent negro in total population: 1890.
	1890	1870	1860	1850	
Southern South Atlantic	1	1	1	1	45.5
Eastern South Central	2	2	2	2	33.0
Western South Central	3	3	3	3	29.1
Northern South Atlantic	4	4	4	4	25.6
Southern North Atlantic	5	5	6	7	1.8
Western North Central	6	6	5	5	2.5
New England	7	7	7	8	0.9
Eastern North Central	8	8	9	9	1.6
Pacific	9	9	8	6	0.8

The general conclusion seems warranted that the proportion of mulattoes to total negroes was found by the enumerators to be high or low, according as the proportion of whites to negroes is high or low.

For two censuses, those of 1860 and 1850, the number of mulattoes is reported either by counties or separately for certain large cities. In order to ascertain whether the per cent of mulattoes to total negroes is greater in cities than elsewhere a computation has been made for certain cities or counties containing large cities in those years. The results are given in the following table:

TABLE IV.—*Per cent mulatto in total negro population: 1860 and 1850.*

AREA.	PER CENT MULATTO IN TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION.		AREA.	PER CENT MULATTO IN TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION.	
	1860	1850		1860	1850
Massachusetts:			Ohio:		
Suffolk Co. (Boston)	38.3	.....	Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati)	54.9	.....
Rest of state	29.9	.....	Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland)	59.3	.....
New York:			Rest of state	43.7	.....
New York city	3.3	.....	Illinois:		
Kings Co. (Brooklyn)	19.5	.....	Cook Co. (Chicago)	49.3	.....
Rest of state	20.3	.....	Rest of state	46.8	.....
Pennsylvania:			Kentucky:		
Philadelphia city	32.6	.....	Jefferson Co. (Louisville)	21.8	.....
Rest of state	34.3	.....	Rest of state	20.0	.....
Missouri:			Tennessee:		
St. Louis Co. (St. Louis)	32.7	.....	Shelby Co. (Memphis)	17.2	.....
Rest of state	19.2	.....	Rest of state	14.6	.....
Delaware:			Alabama:		
Newcastle Co. (Wilmington)	13.3	.....	Mobile city	26.6	25.0
Rest of state	14.1	.....	Rest of state	8.0	6.3
Maryland:			Louisiana:		
Baltimore Co. (Baltimore)	23.1	.....	New Orleans city	48.9	46.1
Rest of state	12.3	.....	Rest of state	11.0	9.3
Virginia:			California:		
Richmond city	21.4	20.5	San Francisco city	57.2	.....
Rest of state[1]	16.9	15.0	Rest of state	29.8	.....
South Carolina:					
Charleston city	25.2	16.8			
Rest of state	5.5	3.5			
Georgia:					
Savannah city	18.1	23.0			
Rest of state	8.2	6.0			

[1] Includes West Virginia.

From the preceding table the following inferences may be drawn:

1. In cities lying within the great cotton growing belt the proportion of mulattoes in 1860 and 1850 was far greater than in the rest of the state. Such cities are New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston.

2. In cities lying outside the cotton growing area and within the border states the proportion of mulattoes was usually somewhat greater than in the rest of the state, but the difference was by no means so marked as it was in the cotton growing area. Illustrations of such cities are Richmond, Memphis, Louisville, Baltimore, and St. Louis.

The foregoing figures may be connected with the fact that before the Civil War the field hands in the cotton growing regions of the South associated with the whites much less intimately than the house servants, and that the latter class much more frequently than the former included a perceptible strain of white blood. Away from the cotton growing area the difference was less, but in the border states no small proportion of the slaves in the cities, many of them belonging to the class of household slaves, were infused with white blood.

As a general result of the analysis of the census figures on mulattoes, it appears that the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870 agree fairly among themselves, and furnish an index of some value regarding the intermixture of whites and blacks toward the close of the period of slavery. It can not be denied that the per cents of mulattoes to all negroes in some states differ so widely from census to census as to cast grave doubts upon the results. No one familiar with the facts would explain the apparent increase of mulattoes in Tennessee between 1850 and 1860 and the decrease between 1860 and 1870 as both real. I do not believe that the reported number of mulattoes can be deemed to be within 10 per cent of the true number, and see no means of judging with confidence whether the reported number exceeded or fell short of the truth. Yet even so, it is a step away from ignorance to have the observation of many thousand enumerators at four independent inquiries as evidence that in the United States between one-ninth and one-sixth of the negroes were of mixed blood, while in Cuba one-half and in Porto Rico five-sixths have been so classed by the census.[1]

DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTION OF NEGROES.

Continental United States.—The total number of negroes reported by the Twelfth Census was 8,840,789.[2] To this number may be added the 363,742 persons of pure or mixed negro blood in Porto Rico,[3] and the 1,019 negroes in the Philippine Islands,[4] making a total of 9,205,550 negroes under American jurisdiction. Further attention will be confined to the 8,833,994 negroes of continental United States, thus excluding those of Porto Rico and the few in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and the military and naval service.

[1] War Department, Census of Porto Rico, 1899, page 57.
[2] Twelfth Census, Abstract, Table 39.
[3] War Department, Census of Porto Rico, 1899, page 56.
[4] Census of the Philippine Islands, Vol. II, page 14.

While figures for continental United States will be presented, attention will be centered in many cases upon the South Atlantic and South Central states, in each of which, except West Virginia, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, the negroes constitute at least 10 per cent of the population. This is true of no other state or territory in continental United States. The negroes were distributed through the main and minor divisions in 1900 as follows:

TABLE V.—*Number and per cent distribution of negro population of continental United States, by division of residence: 1900.*

DIVISION.	Negro population: 1900.	Per cent of negro population of continental United States living in specified division: 1900.
Continental United States	8,833,994	100.0
North Atlantic division	385,020	4.4
New England	59,099	0.7
Southern North Atlantic	325,921	3.7
South Atlantic division	3,729,017	42.2
Northern South Atlantic	1,056,684	12.0
Southern South Atlantic	2,672,333	30.2
North Central division	495,751	5.6
Eastern North Central	257,842	2.9
Western North Central	237,909	2.7
South Central division	4,193,952	47.5
Eastern South Central	2,499,886	28.3
Western South Central	1,694,066	19.2
Western division	30,254	0.3
Rocky Mountain	12,936	0.1
Basin and Plateau	2,654	(1)
Pacific	14,664	0.2

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The preceding table shows that three-tenths of the negroes are found in the Southern South Atlantic states, nearly three-tenths more in the Eastern South Central, and nearly two-tenths in the Western South Central, these three regions having over three-fourths (77.7 per cent) of the entire negro population of continental United States. The Western states and the New England states have the smallest number, only 1.0 per cent of the negroes being found in these regions, which contain 12.8 per cent of the total population.

States and territories.—In Table VI the states and territories are arranged in the order of decreasing number of negroes living therein in 1900: It shows that more than three-tenths of the entire negro population of the country are living in the 3 adjoining states of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. These, together with the adjacent Atlantic coast states of Virginia and North and South Carolina, and the 2 Gulf states of Louisiana and Texas are the only states each having over half a million negroes in 1900. Taken together these 8 states contain nearly seven-tenths of all the negroes in the country. The states with the smallest number of negroes are as a rule those at the greatest distance from these states. Thus there are 19 of the 50 states and territories which have less than 10,000 negroes each and contain together less than one two-hundredth of the negro population of continental United States, although having more than one-eighth of the total population. These 19 states include all in the Western division except California, the 3 northern New England states, and Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska.

TABLE VI.—*Number and per cent distribution of negro population of continental United States, by state or territory of residence: 1900.*

STATE OR TERRITORY IN ORDER OF DECREASING NUMBER OF NEGROES.	Negro population: 1900.	Per cent of negro population of continental United States living in specified state or territory: 1900.	Total of per cents in column 2, to and including specified state.
Continental United States	8,833,994	100.0	.....
Georgia	1,034,813	11.7	11.7
Mississippi	907,630	10.3	22.0
Alabama	827,307	9.4	31.4
South Carolina	782,321	8.9	40.3
Virginia	660,722	7.5	47.8
Louisiana	650,804	7.4	55.2
North Carolina	624,469	7.1	62.3
Texas	620,722	7.0	69.3
Tennessee	480,243	5.4	74.7
Arkansas	366,856	4.2	78.9
Kentucky	284,706	3.2	82.1
Maryland	235,064	2.7	84.8
Florida	230,730	2.6	87.4
Missouri	161,234	1.8	89.2
Pennsylvania	156,845	1.8	91.0
New York	99,232	1.1	92.1
Ohio	96,901	1.1	93.2
District of Columbia	86,702	1.0	94.2
Illinois	85,078	1.0	95.2
New Jersey	69,844	0.8	96.0
Indiana	57,505	0.6	96.6
Kansas	52,003	0.6	97.2
West Virginia	43,499	0.5	97.7
Indian Territory	36,853	0.4	98.1
Massachusetts	31,974	0.4	98.5
Delaware	30,697	0.3	98.8
Oklahoma	18,831	0.2	99.0
Michigan	15,816	0.2	99.2
Connecticut	15,226	0.2	99.4
Iowa	12,693	0.1	99.5
California	11,045	0.1	99.6
Rhode Island	9,092	0.1	99.7
Colorado	8,570	0.1	99.8
Nebraska	6,269	0.1	99.9
Minnesota	4,959	0.1	100.0
Wisconsin	2,542	(1)	100.0
Washington	2,514	(1)	100.0
Arizona	1,848	(1)	100.0
New Mexico	1,610	(1)	100.0
Montana	1,523	(1)	100.0
Maine	1,319	(1)	100.0
Oregon	1,105	(1)	100.0
Wyoming	940	(1)	100.0
Vermont	826	(1)	100.0
Utah	672	(1)	100.0
New Hampshire	662	(1)	100.0
South Dakota	465	(1)	100.0
Idaho	293	(1)	100.0
North Dakota	286	(1)	100.0
Nevada	134	(1)	100.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The number of negroes in each of the 31 states and territories having at least 10,000 negroes in 1900 is indicated to the eye by the following diagram more clearly than by Table VI.

DIAGRAM 4.

NEGRO POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY HAVING AT LEAST 10,000 NEGROES: 1900.

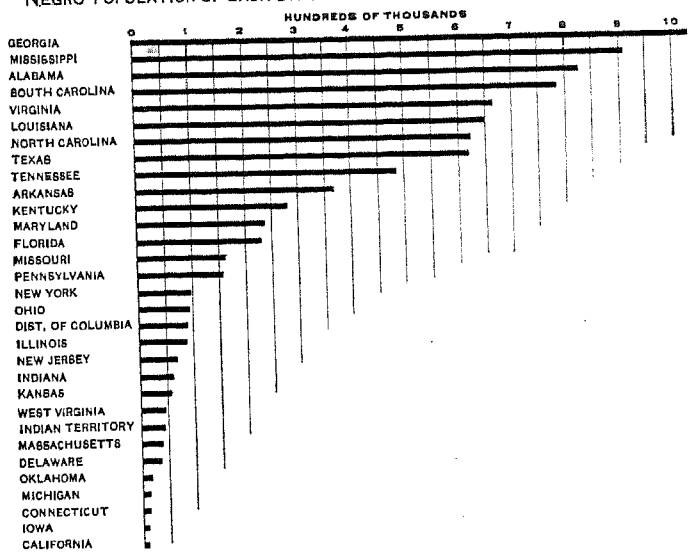


TABLE VII.—*Negro population, and per cent negro in total population: 1900.*

STATE OR TERRITORY IN ORDER OF DECREASING PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.	Negro population: 1900.	Per cent negro in total population: 1900.
Mississippi	907,630	58.5
South Carolina	782,321	58.4
Louisiana	650,804	47.1
Georgia	1,034,813	46.7
Alabama	827,307	45.2
Florida	230,730	43.7
Virginia	660,722	35.6
North Carolina	624,469	33.0
District of Columbia	86,702	31.1
Arkansas	366,856	28.0
Tennessee	480,243	23.8
Texas	620,722	20.4
Maryland	235,064	19.8
Delaware	30,697	16.6
Kentucky	284,706	13.3
Indian Territory	36,853	9.4
Missouri	161,234	5.2
Oklahoma	18,831	4.7
West Virginia	43,499	4.5
New Jersey	69,844	3.7
Kansas	52,003	3.5
Pennsylvania	156,845	2.5
Indiana	57,505	2.3
Ohio	96,901	2.3
Rhode Island	9,092	2.1
Illinois	85,078	1.8
Connecticut	15,226	1.7
Colorado	8,570	1.6
Arizona	1,848	1.5
New York	99,232	1.4
Massachusetts	31,974	1.1
Wyoming	940	1.0
New Mexico	1,610	0.8
California	11,045	0.7
Michigan	15,816	0.7
Iowa	12,693	0.6
Montana	1,523	0.6
Nebraska	6,269	0.6
Washington	2,514	0.5
Minnesota	4,959	0.3
Nevada	131	0.3
Oregon	1,105	0.3
Idaho	293	0.2
Maine	1,319	0.2
New Hampshire	662	0.2
Utah	672	0.2
Vermont	826	0.2
North Dakota	286	0.1
South Dakota	465	0.1
Wisconsin	2,542	0.1

In Table VII the states and territories are arranged in the order of decreasing per cent negro in total population.

Counties.—While the negro population centers in the coast states from Virginia to Texas, the counties with the largest negro population do not all lie in these states. On the contrary, the 3 counties with the largest number of negroes lie outside of this belt of states, and of the 28 counties each having more than 30,000 negroes in 1900, 9 lie outside the 8 states containing more than two-thirds of the negro population. This difference is due to the fact that there are in these 8 states few large cities, and, therefore, few counties with a very large population. The District of Columbia in area and characteristics is more like a county than a state or territory. Treating it as such it has more negroes than any other county or city in the country. It is closely followed by Shelby county, Tenn., containing Memphis, and by Baltimore city, Md., both outside the 8 states already mentioned. The 28 counties having the largest negro population in 1900 are given in Table VIII.

It is to be noted that the 28 counties include a number of the largest cities of the country: Manhattan and Bronx boroughs of New York city, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Louisville, and Memphis. The total negro population of these 28 counties was 1,303,085, or 14.8 per cent of the negro population of continental United States, and 268,272 more than that of Georgia, the state with the largest negro population. The 28 counties constitute an area not much more than one-fourth (28.5 per cent) as large as that of Georgia, the difference being due largely to the fact that several of these counties are urban counties and thus have a very high density of negro population.

TABLE VIII.—*Negro population, for the 28 counties having at least 30,000 negroes: 1900.*

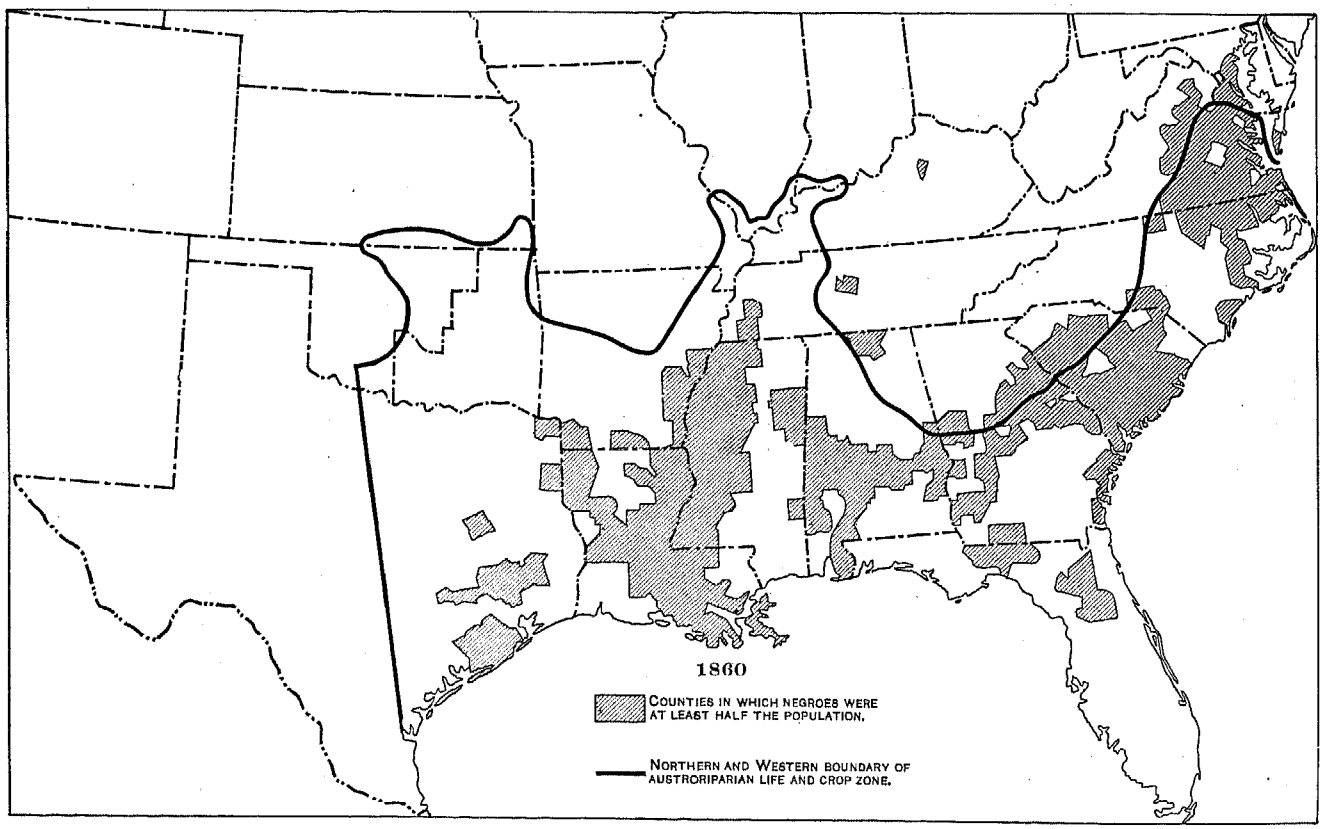
COUNTY IN ORDER OF DECREASING NUMBER OF NEGROES.	Negro population: 1900.	COUNTY IN ORDER OF DECREASING NUMBER OF NEGROES.	Negro population: 1900.
28 counties	1,303,085	Orangeburg, S. C	41,442
		Chatham, Ga	41,257
District of Columbia	86,702	Hinds, Miss	39,531
Shelby, Tenn	84,773	New York, N. Y	38,616
Baltimore city, Md	79,258	Sumter, S. C	38,353
Orleans, La	77,714	St. Louis city, Mo	35,516
Philadelphia, Pa	62,613	Yazoo, Miss	33,902
Charleston, S. C	60,312	Richmond city, Va	32,230
Jefferson, Ala	56,917	Beaufort, S. C	32,137
Montgomery, Ala	52,207	Cook, Ill	31,838
Fulton, Ga	45,532	Norfolk, Va	31,600
Dallas, Ala	45,372	Bolivar, Miss	31,197
Washington, Miss	44,143	Lowndes, Ala	30,889
Jefferson, Ky	43,916	Caddo, La	30,662
Davidson, Tenn	43,902	Warren, Miss	30,554

Figures for the absolute number of negroes in a county need to be supplemented by the proportion which the members of this race constitute of the entire population. The salient facts regarding this are best indicated by Plate 56 of the Statistical Atlas, which is reproduced as Map 26.

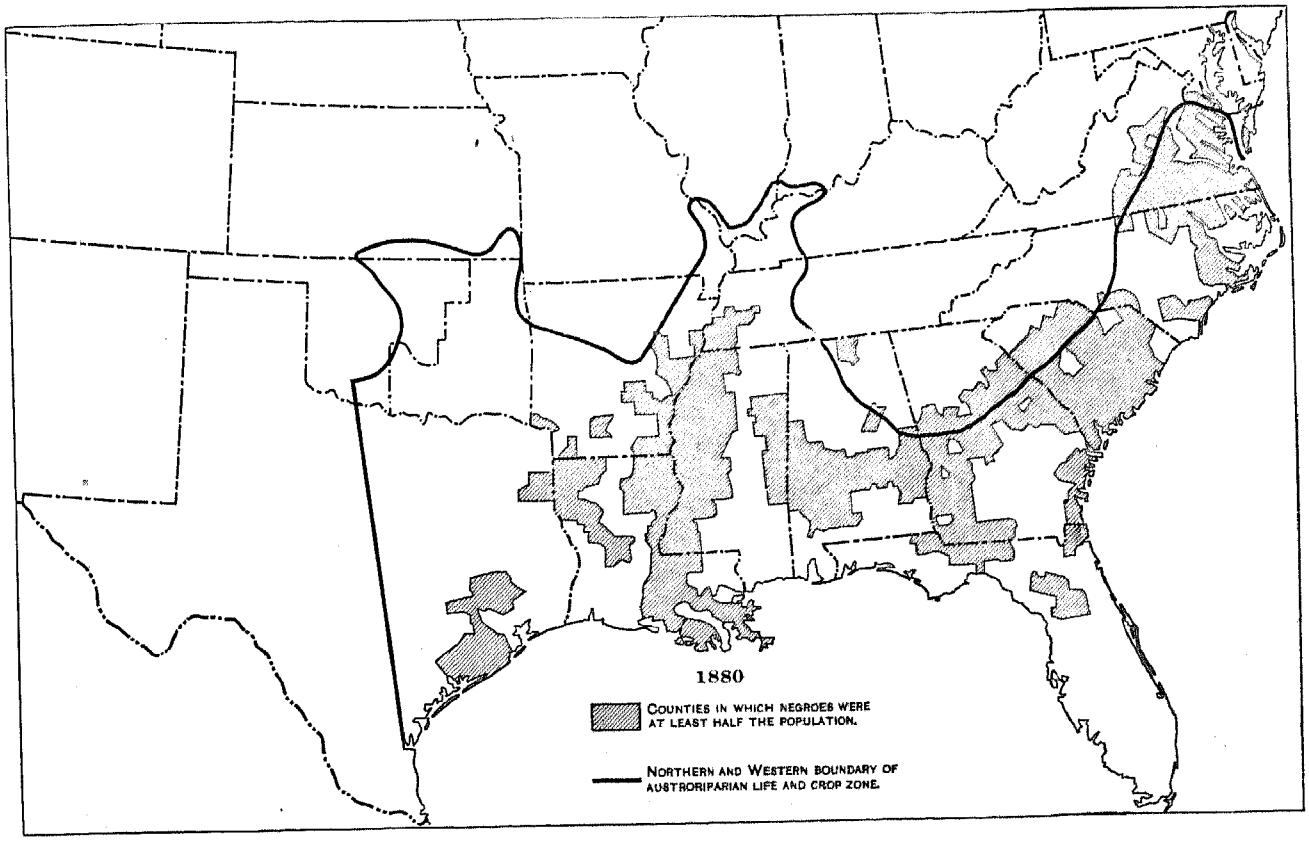
It will be noticed that the settled area of continental United States is colored in six shades of brown, the darkest representing areas having at least 60 per cent of the population negro, the lightest area having less than 1 per cent negro. The plate shows the low proportion of negroes along the northern boundary and in various islands or enclaves elsewhere. The most conspicuous inclosed areas with less than 1 per cent negro are in northern Arkansas, southern Missouri, eastern Kentucky, and central West Virginia. Smaller areas, notable because lying near the region where the negroes are most numerous, are found in northern Georgia (Gilmer county) and in northern Alabama (Cullman and Winston counties). The area with more than three-fifths of the population negro includes an isolated group of counties in southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina, most of South Carolina, and a band of counties stretching across central Georgia and south-central Alabama into Mississippi, where it nearly meets the broad band of counties extending along the lower Mississippi, mostly on the eastern side. There is also a small part of this area in northwestern Louisiana reaching into northeastern Texas (Harrison and Marion counties). Other smaller areas may be noted on the map.

The scale adopted in Map 26 does not distinguish those counties in which the negroes constitute one-half or more of the total population. In order to show these counties at successive censuses, sketch maps for 1860, 1880, and 1900 have been prepared, on which the counties having at least 50 per cent negro at the date specified have been shaded by parallel lines.

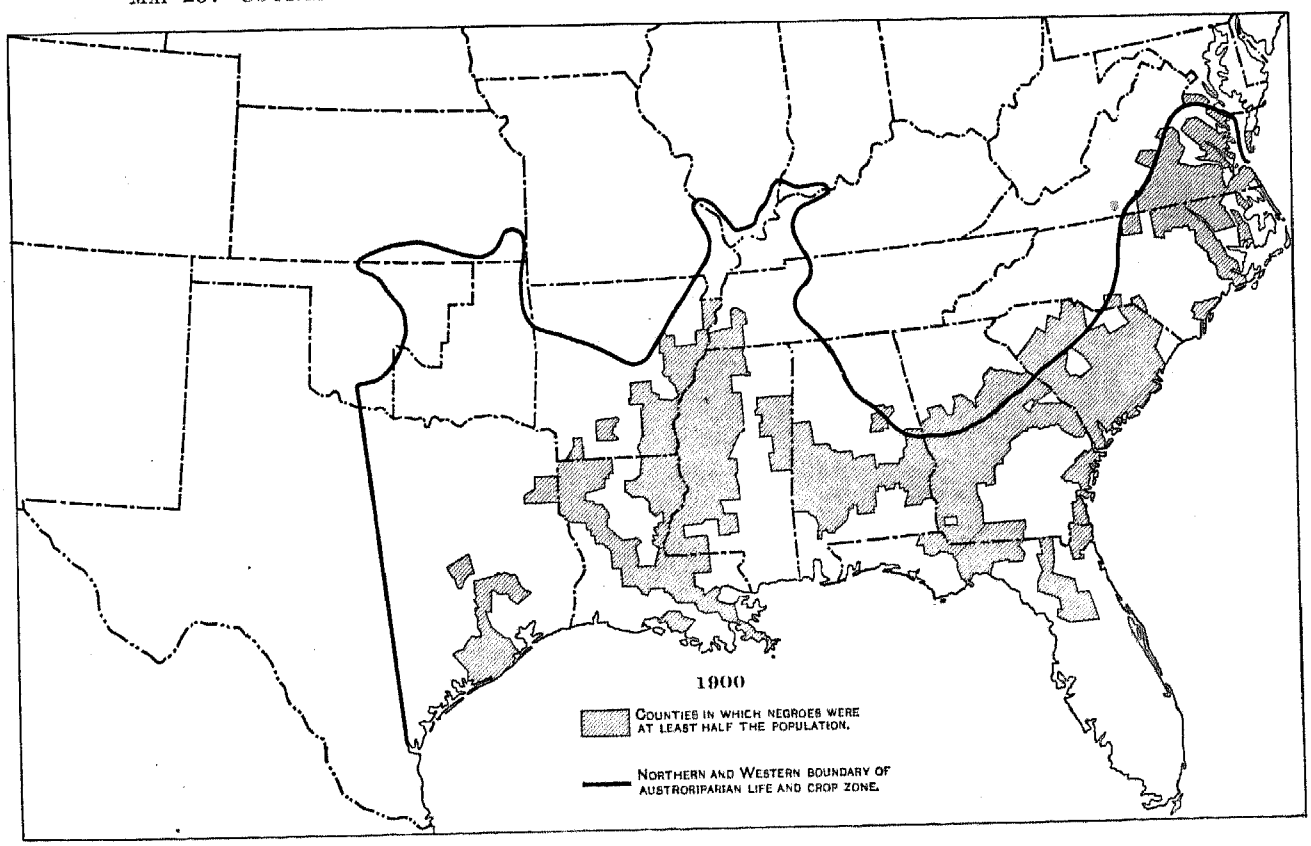
MAP 27.—COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1860.



MAP 28.—COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1880.



MAP 29.—COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.



The Department of Agriculture has been engaged for fifteen years in defining the boundaries of the various life zones in the United States. It divides North America "into seven transcontinental belts and a number of minor areas, each of which is adapted to particular associations of animal and vegetable life." These seven belts are Arctic, Hudsonian, Canadian, Transition, Upper Austral, Lower Austral, and Tropical. Most of the area of the United States is included in the Transition and the two Austral zones. Each of these three zones is divided by an approximately north and south line at about longitude 100° into an eastern or humid and a western or arid section. The eastern section of the Lower Austral zone is called the Austroriparian. On the foregoing maps the northern and western boundaries of the Austroriparian life zone have been introduced from the latest published map of the Department of Agriculture.[1] "This is the zone of the cotton plant, sugar cane, rice, pecan, and peanut."

Inspection of these maps shows that the northern and western boundaries of what may be called "the black belt," that is, the area wherein negroes constitute at least half the population, lie, in the main, in the Austroriparian life zone and show some tendency to coincide with and run parallel to its northern and western boundaries. The maps also indicate that this rough coincidence was somewhat closer after thirty-seven years of emancipation than it was on the eve of the Civil War. The one black belt county in Kentucky, the one in central Tennessee, and the two in northern Alabama, all lying outside the Austroriparian zone, disappeared from the map by 1900. The boundaries of the two belts in eastern Maryland and Virginia more nearly coincided in 1900 than in 1860. The region in which the negroes are in greatest relative number may then be best defined in terms of these life zones. In the humid portion of the Lower Austral zone they constitute a larger proportion of the population than elsewhere in continental United States.

The states partly or entirely within or south of the Austroriparian life zone had a population in 1900 of 33,828,402 and a negro population of 7,882,827. Of the negro population in these states 5,929,979, or 75.2 per cent, resided south of the line; of the other population, substantially all white, only 32.6 per cent lived below the line; or, the ratio may be indicated in this way: Below the line 41.2 per cent of the population is negro; above it in the states cut by the line only 10.1 per cent of the population is negro.

[1] Department of Agriculture, Division of Biological Survey, Bulletin 10. Life Zones and Crop Zones, frontispiece, by C. Hart Merriam.

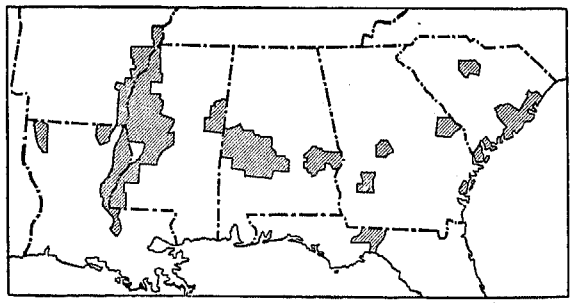
There are 55 counties in the United States in each of which at least three-fourths of the population are negroes. Arranged in order of decreasing proportion of negroes, they are as follows:

TABLE IX.—*Per cent negro in total population, for the 55 counties having at least 75 per cent negro in total population: 1900.*

COUNTY IN ORDER OF DECREASING PER CENT NEGRO.	Per cent negro in total population: 1900.	COUNTY IN ORDER OF DECREASING PER CENT NEGRO.	Per cent negro in total population: 1900.
Issaquena, Miss	94.0	Leon, Fla	80.4
Tensas, La	93.5	Wilcox, Ala	80.4
Madison, La	92.7	Madison, Miss	79.8
East Carroll, La	91.6	Wilkinson, Miss	79.6
Beaufort, S. C	90.5	Berkeley, S. C	78.7
Tunica, Miss	90.5	Adams, Miss	78.6
Washington, Miss	89.7	Phillips, Ark	78.6
Coahoma, Miss	88.2	Perry, Ala	78.5
Leflore, Miss	88.2	Bossier, La	78.2
Bolivar, Miss	88.1	Russell, Ala	78.1
Sharkey, Miss	88.1	Claiborne, Miss	78.0
Concordia, La	87.4	Holmes, Miss	77.9
Chicot, Ark	87.1	Jefferson, Fla	77.9
Lowndes, Ala	86.6	Lee, Ark	77.8
Greene, Ala	86.3	McIntosh, Ga	77.7
West Feliciana, La	86.2	West Baton Rouge, La	77.1
Lee, Ga	85.4	Yazoo, Miss	77.1
Noxubee, Miss	84.8	Marengo, Ala	76.9
Crittenden, Ark	84.6	Quitman, Miss	76.9
Dallas, Ala	83.0	Georgetown, S. C	76.6
Sumter, Ala	82.7	Morehouse, La	76.5
Dougherty, Ga	82.1	Warwick, Va	76.3
Bullock, Ala	81.7	Fairfield, S. C	76.0
Burke, Ga	81.7	Lowndes, Miss	75.5
Desha, Ark	81.7	Hinds, Miss	75.2
Hale, Ala	81.7	Houston, Ga	75.1
Macon, Ala	81.6	Sunflower, Miss	75.0
Jefferson, Miss	81.1		

These 55 counties lie, 19 in Mississippi, 11 in Alabama, 8 in Louisiana, 5 in Arkansas, 5 in Georgia, 4 in South Carolina, 2 in Florida, and 1 in Virginia. The location of all of them except the one in Virginia is indicated on the following cut which shows clearly that the great region of predominant negro population lies along the lower Mississippi where 29 of these 55 counties are situated:

MAP 30.—*Counties having at least 75 per cent negro in total population: 1900.*



Physiographic divisions.—For certain purposes of analysis continental United States has been divided by the Geographer of the Twelfth Census, Mr. Henry Gannett, into 19 physiographic divisions, the boundaries of which coincide with boundaries of counties. A

map of these divisions and a description of their characteristics will be found in the section on Area, pages 11 to 14. The following table gives the total population and the negro population of each of these divisions; also the per cent that the negroes make of the total population, and the per cent that the negroes in each division make of the total in continental United States:

TABLE X.—*Total population, negro population, per cent negro, and per cent distribution, for physiographic divisions: 1900.*

DIVISION.	1900			
	Total population.	Negro population.	Per cent negro in total population.	Per cent of the negro population of continental United States living in specified division.
Continental United States	75,994,575	8,833,994	11.6	100.0
New England hills	10,260,153	137,553	1.4	1.6
Coast lowlands	1,865,952	795,155	42.6	9.0
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river)	6,427,635	2,972,269	46.3	33.6
Piedmont region	6,809,103	1,818,732	26.7	20.6
Appalachian valley	4,493,072	236,782	5.3	2.7
Allegheny plateau	6,070,246	189,267	3.1	2.1
Lake region	9,571,215	70,640	0.8	0.8
Interior timbered region	8,129,760	628,371	7.7	7.1
Mississippi alluvial region	1,227,094	771,486	62.9	8.7
Prairie region	13,300,970	466,416	3.5	5.3
Ozark hills	1,203,880	57,478	4.8	0.7
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river)	1,974,677	654,567	33.2	7.4
Great plains	1,052,719	13,402	1.3	0.2
Rocky mountains	592,972	4,016	0.7	(1)
Columbian mesas	356,758	1,471	0.4	(1)
Great basin	375,345	881	0.2	(1)
Plateau region	201,669	2,428	1.2	(1)
Pacific valley	995,363	5,409	0.6	0.1
Coast ranges	1,079,992	7,671	0.7	0.1

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The table shows that the negroes are found mainly in the part of the Coastal plain east of the Mississippi and in the Piedmont region, more than half of the negro population living in these two divisions. There is no other division which has half as many as either of these. Next in order of importance comes the Coast lowlands, where 795,155 negroes live, and the Mississippi alluvial region, where the number is a little less. These four physiographic divisions include more than seven-tenths of the negroes of the country. But if these divisions are considered with reference to the proportion that the negroes make of the total population of each, the order is different. There is only one, namely, the Mississippi alluvial region, in which the negroes outnumber the whites. In that division about five-eighths of the population are negro. In the Coastal plain east of the Mississippi and in the Coast lowlands over two-fifths of the population are negro, in the Coastal plain west of the Mississippi one-third, and in the Piedmont region over one-fourth. There is no other physiographic division in which the negroes constitute as much as one-tenth of the entire population.

Center and median points of negro population.—The center of negro population may be defined as follows: If the surface of the United States be conceived as a rigid plane without weight, over which the negro population is distributed as reported by the census, and if each negro be assumed to have the same weight, then the point on which such a plane balances—in other words, the center of gravity of such a system—is the center of negro population.

The median point of the negro population is the point fixed by the intersection of an east and west line and a north and south line, each of which divides the negro population of the country into two equal parts. The lines running east, south, west, and north from the median point thus divide the negro population into four groups, which are equal in number. The median point differs from the center in that it is not influenced by the distance that a particular group of negroes is from it.

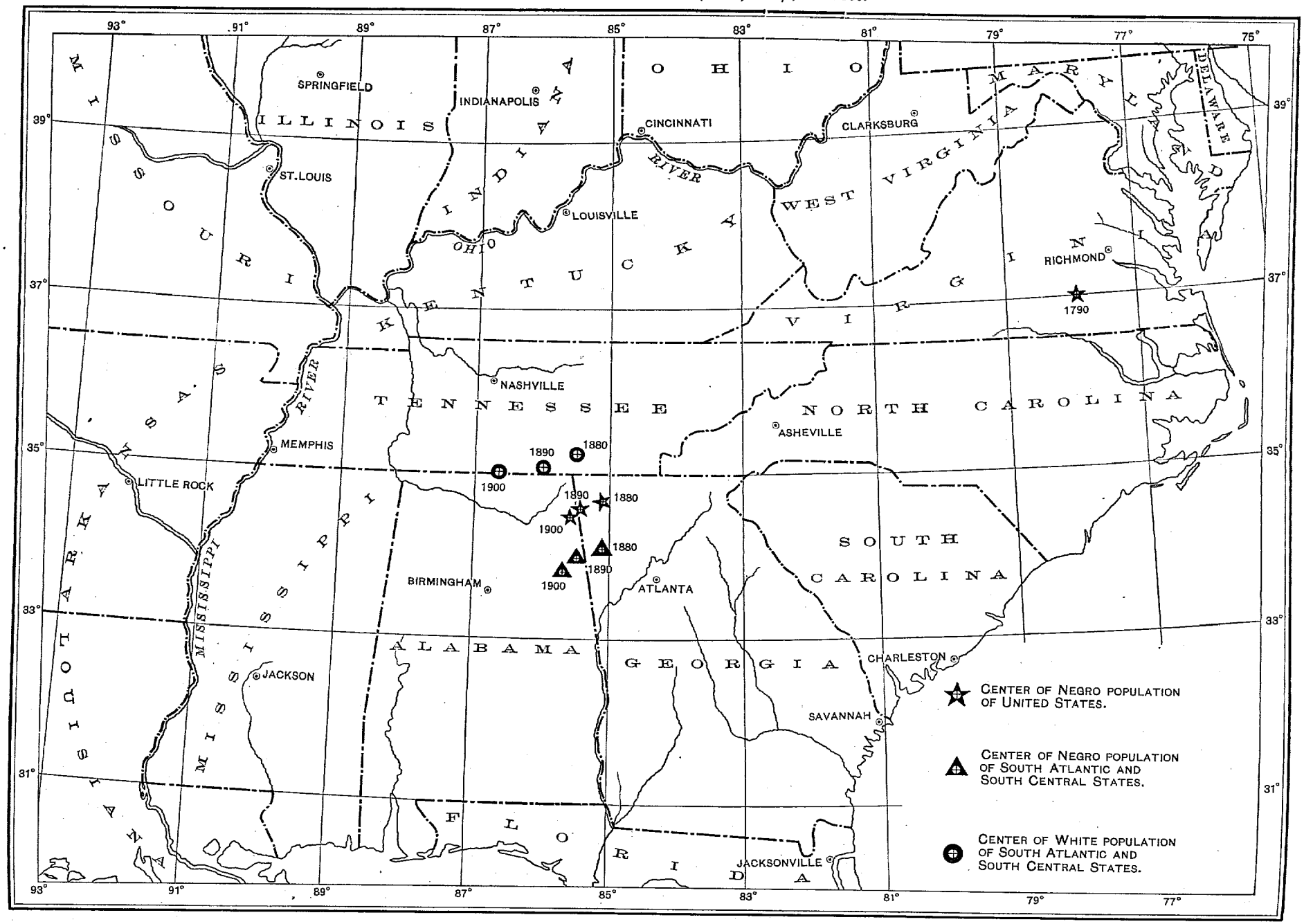
The center of the negro population of continental United States in 1790, 1880, 1890, and 1900 and the centers of the negro and the white population of the South Atlantic and South Central states in 1880, 1890, and 1900 are shown on Map 31.

The center of negro population in 1880 was in northwestern Georgia, in the eastern part of Walker county. Between 1880 and 1890 it moved southwestward about 22 miles to a point in the same county about 4 miles east of the Alabama line. Between 1890 and 1900 it moved about 11 miles farther southwestward into Dekalb county, northeastern Alabama, about 4 miles west of the Georgia line.

The median point of the negro population in 1880 was also in northwestern Georgia, near the center of Bartow county, and about 34 miles southeast of the center of negro population at the same date. Between 1880 and 1890 the median point moved about 18 miles southwest into Floyd county, or slightly less than the movement of the center during the same decade. Between 1890 and 1900 it moved about 17 miles southwest into Polk county, Ga., about 4 miles east of the Alabama border. The total movement of the median point in the twenty years was about 35 miles southwestward, while that of the center was about 31 miles, the difference being due probably to the fact that a comparatively small number of negroes migrating for some distance north and northeast to northern cities have exerted more influence in retarding the southwest movement of the center than of the median point.

The center of negro population in 1790 lay in Dinwiddie county, Va., 27 miles southwest of Petersburg. Between 1790 and 1900 the center moved southwest across North Carolina and Georgia, 476 miles to the point just described, its movement from 1790 to 1880 being 443 miles, or about 49 miles in each decade. The average decennial movement before 1880 was thus more than twice that between 1880 and 1890 (22 miles), as the movement, 1880 to 1890, was twice that, 1890 to 1900 (11 miles), showing a marked slackening in the rate of movement.

MAP 31.—CENTER OF NEGRO POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1790; AND CENTER OF NEGRO AND OF WHITE POPULATION OF THE SOUTH, 1900, 1890, AND 1880.



The center of the white population of the Southern states has been for twenty years, and probably longer, in southern Tennessee. The center of the negro population of the Southern states has been southeast of that of the whites, in northern Georgia and Alabama. Map 31 shows to the eye a slight tendency to greater separation between these centers. The centers of population for southern whites and southern negroes were 80 miles apart in 1880, 79 miles in 1890, and 94 miles in 1900. This increasing separation of the centers for the two races is the resultant of an acceleration of the southerly movement and a retardation of the westerly movement of the center for the negroes, and at the same time an acceleration of the westerly movement and a retardation of the southerly movement of the center for the whites.

City and country.—The word city in this analysis, unless otherwise defined, means an incorporated place having at least 2,500 inhabitants, or a New England town of like size and not containing an incorporated place.[1] There are 32 cities in the United States, each of which had more than 10,000 negroes in 1900. Arranged in order of their negro population, they are as follows:

TABLE XI.—*Negro population, for cities having at least 10,000 negroes: 1900.*

CITY.	Negro population: 1900.	CITY.	Negro population: 1900.
32 cities	946,956	Augusta, Ga	18,487
		Kansas City, Mo	17,567
		Montgomery, Ala	17,229
Washington, D. C	86,702	Mobile, Ala	17,045
Baltimore, Md	79,258	Pittsburg, Pa	17,040
New Orleans, La	77,714	Birmingham, Ala	16,575
Philadelphia, Pa	62,613	Jacksonville, Fla	16,236
New York, N. Y	60,666	Indianapolis, Ind	15,931
Memphis, Tenn	49,910	Little Rock, Ark	14,694
Louisville, Ky	39,139	Houston, Tex	14,608
Atlanta, Ga	35,727	Cincinnati, Ohio	14,482
St. Louis, Mo	35,516	Chattanooga, Tenn	13,122
Richmond, Va	32,230	Boston, Mass	11,591
Charleston, S. C	31,522	Macon, Ga	11,550
Chicago, Ill	30,150	Petersburg, Va	10,751
Nashville, Tenn	30,044	Wilmington, N. C	10,407
Savannah, Ga	28,090	Lexington, Ky	10,130
Norfolk, Va	20,230		

These 32 cities have a total negro population of 946,956, or 10.7 per cent of the entire negro population of continental United States and 47.3 per cent of the negro population in all cities. Perhaps the most noteworthy indication of the table is the large number of states (20) containing at least one such city. Every Southern state, except Delaware, West Virginia, Mississippi, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, has at least one, and there are in addition 7 Northern states, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, of which the same is true.

The negro population of cities may be considered with reference not to the number, but to the proportion of negroes the city contains. The per cent of negroes in the population of every city having at least 25,000 inhabitants is given in Table LXXXVII; the number for every city of at least 2,500 inhabitants is given in Twelfth Census, Volume I, Table 23. From a study of these tables it will be seen that there are 72 cities in which negroes constitute at least half the population, and only 1 (Beaufort town, S. C., 78.3 per cent) in which they constitute three-fourths. On comparing the number of these cities with the number of counties in which at least three-fourths of the population is negro,[2] it appears that no cities in the United States are so predominantly negro as are many counties.

This is true even of cities along the lower Mississippi. In the following table the per cent negro in the total population of each of the 13 cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in the Mississippi alluvial region is compared with that of the remainder of the county in which the city is situated:

CITY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.	
	The city.	Rest of county.
Greenville, Washington county, Miss	65.3	94.2
Greenwood, Leflore county, Miss	62.3	92.0
Vicksburg, Warren county, Miss	54.9	85.9
Helena, Phillips county, Ark	61.3	83.2
Pine Bluff, Jefferson county, Ark	50.2	81.6
Yazoo City, Yazoo county, Miss	58.4	79.5
Shreveport, Caddo parish, La	53.3	77.7
Monroe, Ouachita parish, La	50.4	66.8
Plaquemine, Iberville parish, La	52.1	65.3
Alexandria, Rapides parish, La	55.6	53.3
Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La	54.0	50.2
Lafayette, Lafayette parish, La	46.5	40.9
Jonesboro, Craighead county, Ark	19.1	2.3

The foregoing table includes every county of the Mississippi alluvial region which contained in 1900 a city having at least 2,500 inhabitants. In 9 of the 13 counties the per cent of negroes in the population is much less for the city than for the rest of the county. To this rule there is only one noteworthy exception—Craighead county, Ark. Negroes are relatively most numerous in Washington county, Miss., but even here the per cent for the city (65.3) is only about seven-tenths that for the rest of the county (94.2).

The difference is undoubtedly due to the fact that a city is more highly organized industrially than an agricultural district, in it a greater number of occupations is represented, and higher degrees of knowledge, skill, and organizing power are required in the population. The negroes have not yet secured a standing on a level with the whites in these higher vocations, and thus no city, large or small, is manned with negroes so exclusively as many a country district. The difference is akin to that between the relatively simple agriculture in the South, especially where the negroes abound, and the more complex and diversified farming of the North.

[1] Page 20.

[2] Tables IX and LXXXVIII of this section.

Among cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants there are four with at least half of the population negro in 1900. They are Jacksonville, Fla. (57.1 per cent negro); Montgomery, Ala. (56.8 per cent negro); Charleston, S. C. (56.5 per cent negro); and Savannah, Ga. (51.8 per cent negro).

Passing now from consideration of individual cities to classes of cities and country districts, the negro population of continental United States has been distributed according to size of city of residence. For purposes of comparison the distribution of whites, Indians, and Mongolians between city and country, and among the 5 classes of cities, has been added.

TABLE XII.—POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION: 1900.

CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	Number of cities: 1900.	POPULATION: 1900.				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE: 1900.			
		White.	Negro.	Indian.	Mongolian.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Mongolian.
Continental United States	.....	66,809,196	8,833,994	237,196	114,189	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	1,861	28,506,146	2,004,121	4,372	68,772	42.7	22.7	1.8	60.2
Cities having a population of—									
100,000 and over	38	13,507,327	668,254	466	32,300	20.2	7.6	0.2	28.3
25,000 to 100,000	122	5,021,827	468,209	379	19,550	7.5	5.3	0.2	17.1
8,000 to 25,000	385	4,866,928	399,295	554	7,110	7.3	4.5	0.2	6.2
4,000 to 8,000	612	3,098,048	274,492	1,983	5,670	4.7	3.1	0.8	5.0
2,500 to 4,000	704	2,012,016	193,871	990	4,142	3.0	2.2	0.4	3.6
Country districts	.....	38,303,050	6,829,873	232,824	45,417	57.3	77.3	98.2	39.8

Table XII shows that the per cent of negroes living in cities is smaller than that of whites or of Mongolians, but very much larger than that of Indians. Comparing the two races of greatest importance, the negro and the white, it appears that more than three-fourths of the negroes live outside of cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants, while of the whites less than three-fifths live in country districts. The difference between the two is marked in each of the 5 classes of cities, but the greatest difference is in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants. Among 1,000 negroes in continental United States 76 live in such cities, while for whites the corresponding number is 202.

This difference between whites and negroes is mainly due to the fact that nine-tenths of the negroes (89.7 per cent) and only one-fourth of the whites (24.7 per cent) live in the South Atlantic and South Central states, and that only one-seventh (14.5 per cent) of the city population of the United States is found in that section. Whether this is a complete explanation of the difference will appear when the comparison is limited to southern whites and southern negroes as in the following table:

TABLE XIII.—*Negro population and white population, by class of place of residence, and per cent distribution, for the South: 1900.*

CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	Number of cities: 1900.	POPULATION: 1900.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE: 1900.	
		Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	.....	7,922,969	16,521,970	100.0	100.0
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	357	1,364,796	3,051,916	17.2	18.5
Cities having a population of—					
100,000 and over	5	332,723	1,047,666	4.2	6.4
25,000 to 100,000	24	366,154	739,868	4.6	4.5
8,000 to 25,000	63	296,671	548,948	3.8	3.3
4,000 to 8,000	115	208,937	401,411	2.6	2.4
2,500 to 4,000	150	160,311	314,023	2.0	1.9
Country districts	.....	6,558,173	13,470,054	82.8	81.5

Table XIII shows that there is little difference between the two races in the Southern states. In each race nearly five-sixths of the population live outside the cities and towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion of rural population is slightly larger among negroes, but the entire difference is due to the fact that the proportion of southern negroes living in the five cities of Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, Memphis, and New Orleans is slightly less than the proportion of southern whites.

In the following table similar figures are given for the negro and white population of the North and West:

TABLE XIV.—*Negro population and white population, by class of place of residence, and per cent distribution, for the North and West: 1900.*

CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	Number of cities: 1900.	POPULATION: 1900.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE: 1900.	
		Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions	.....	911,025	50,287,226	100.0	100.0
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	1,504	639,325	25,454,230	70.2	50.6
Cities having a population of—					
100,000 and over	33	335,531	12,459,661	36.8	24.8
25,000 to 100,000	98	102,055	4,281,959	11.2	8.5
8,000 to 25,000	322	102,624	4,317,980	11.3	8.6
4,000 to 8,000	497	65,555	2,696,637	7.2	5.3
2,500 to 4,000	554	33,560	1,697,993	3.7	3.4
Country districts	.....	271,700	24,832,996	29.8	49.4

The preceding table shows that in the North and West the negro is almost as preeminently a denizen of cities as in the South he is a denizen of country districts. In the North and West seven-tenths of the negroes and only half the whites live in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants. The difference is most marked in the case of cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, such cities including not quite one-fourth of the whites, but more than one-third of the negroes, the difference in this

class of cities amounting to three-fifths of that for all cities.

The distribution of the negro population between city and country may also be analyzed by considering the per cent negro in the total population, in cities and in country districts.

TABLE XV.—*Total population, negro population, and per cent negro, by class of place of residence: 1900.*

CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	1900		Per cent negro in total population: 1900.
	Total population.	Negro population.	
Continental United States	75,994,575	8,833,994	11.6
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	30,583,411	2,004,121	6.6
Cities having a population of—			
100,000 and over	14,208,347	668,254	4.7
25,000 to 100,000	5,509,965	468,209	8.5
8,000 to 25,000	5,273,887	399,295	7.6
4,000 to 8,000	3,380,193	274,492	8.1
2,500 to 4,000	2,211,019	193,871	8.8
Country districts	45,411,164	6,829,873	15.0

The negroes, constituting about one-ninth of the total population, constitute only about one-fifteenth of the urban population and more than one-seventh of the rural population. They are relatively least numerous in the large cities, and with a single exception, in the case of cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, the proportion of negroes increases as the transition is made from populous centers to country districts. These differences may be due entirely, as they certainly are in large part, to the fact that the cities, and especially the large cities, lie in most instances at a distance from the main residence section of the negro. In the following table, therefore, the facts are given separately for the South and the North and West:

TABLE XVI.—*Total population, negro population, and per cent negro, by class of place of residence, for the South and the North and West: 1900.*

CLASS OF PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	1900		Per cent negro in total population: 1900.
	Total population.	Negro population.	
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	24,523,527	7,922,969	32.3
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	4,420,885	1,364,796	30.9
Cities having a population of—			
100,000 and over	1,381,830	332,723	24.1
25,000 to 100,000	1,106,723	366,154	33.1
8,000 to 25,000	846,404	296,671	35.1
4,000 to 8,000	611,218	208,937	34.2
2,500 to 4,000	474,710	160,311	36.8
Country districts	20,102,642	6,558,173	32.6
North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions	51,471,048	911,025	1.8
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	26,162,526	639,325	2.4
Cities having a population of—			
100,000 and over	12,826,517	335,531	2.6
25,000 to 100,000	4,403,242	102,055	2.3
8,000 to 25,000	4,427,483	102,624	2.3
4,000 to 8,000	2,768,975	65,555	2.4
2,500 to 4,000	1,736,309	33,560	1.9
Country districts	25,308,522	271,700	1.1

In the Southern states the per cent negro in the several classes of cities and in country districts, as in the region as a whole, is very close to one-third, the only exception being in the case of the five cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, for which group the proportion falls to one-fourth. In the North and West the negroes constitute a proportion more than twice as high in cities as in country districts, and in general the smaller the cities the less the per cent of negroes in the population.

In the following table the per cent negro in the population of each class of cities and in country districts is given for each Southern state and territory:

TABLE XVII.—*Per cent negro in total population of each class of cities and of country districts: 1900.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.							
	Per cent negro in the population of the state or territory: 1900.	Of cities having—						Of country districts.
		At least 2,500 inhabitants.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
South Atlantic division	35.7	31.2	21.1	37.5	36.3	36.3	35.9	36.9
Northern South Atlantic	23.7	22.9	21.1	25.6	27.9	18.6	23.4	24.0
Delaware	16.6	13.5	.....	12.7	.....	.....	19.6	19.4
Maryland	19.8	15.9	15.6	.....	14.2	20.9	24.3	23.7
District of Columbia	31.1	31.1	31.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	35.7	36.7	.....	39.8	36.9	29.7	30.8	35.4
West Virginia	4.5	7.0	.....	2.7	10.9	7.8	6.9	4.2
Southern South Atlantic	44.7	45.7	.....	48.6	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.5
North Carolina	33.0	40.8	.....	.....	44.6	36.9	36.5	32.1
South Carolina	58.4	49.3	.....	56.5	44.0	47.5	44.1	59.7
Georgia	46.7	46.5	.....	44.8	48.5	48.2	48.6	46.7
Florida	43.6	45.9	.....	57.1	36.5	47.0	53.5	43.1
South Central division	29.8	30.5	28.1	29.2	33.4	32.5	32.4	29.6
Eastern South Central	33.1	34.2	29.0	32.8	41.3	36.4	37.9	32.9
Kentucky	13.3	21.4	19.1	13.4	31.0	25.5	31.0	11.0
Tennessee	23.8	40.1	48.8	35.2	46.8	29.2	36.4	20.6
Alabama	45.2	45.3	.....	47.4	44.6	43.6	41.6	45.2
Mississippi	58.5	47.3	.....	.....	51.2	46.7	43.9	59.4
Western South Central	25.9	26.7	27.1	24.0	27.9	28.7	26.1	25.8
Louisiana	47.1	31.9	27.1	.....	55.5	46.5	46.3	52.6
Arkansas	28.0	33.3	.....	38.4	34.1	35.2	21.0	27.5
Indian Territory	9.4	14.9	.....	.....	.....	22.9	8.5	9.1
Oklahoma	4.7	14.9	.....	.....	21.2	.....	7.0	3.7
Texas	20.4	22.9	.....	21.3	22.0	22.8	29.9	19.8

Among the 5 southern cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, the largest per cent of negroes is found in Memphis (48.8), then Washington (31.1), New Orleans (27.1), Louisville (19.1), and Baltimore (15.6). In the group of southern cities having 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, there are 4 with a higher per cent of negroes than any of these, namely, Jacksonville (57.1), Montgomery (56.8), Charleston (56.5), and Savannah (51.8). In the group of cities having 8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, the largest per cent of negroes is found in Louisiana, where in both Baton Rouge (58.5) and Shreveport (53.3) more

than half the population is negro. The 12 cities in Georgia having between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants, have 48.2 per cent of their combined population negro. The 6 cities in Florida, having between 2,500 and 4,000 inhabitants, have 53.5 per cent of their combined population negro. In South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana more than half of the population of the country districts is negro.

It is sometimes alleged that the migration to cities, which has characterized nearly all countries and all classes of population during the last half century, has affected southern whites more than southern negroes, and that the latter race is thus being segregated in the rural districts. That such a movement may have gone on or may be now in progress in parts of the South can neither be affirmed nor denied on the basis of the present figures, but it may be said with some confidence that, as a general statement applied to the whole South, it is not correct. To be sure the negroes constitute 32.6 per cent of the population of the country districts in the entire South and only 30.9 per cent of the city population, but an examination of the figures in the preceding table for the several divisions and states will show that what is in some degree true of the South as a whole is not true of most of its parts. On the contrary, the distribution varies according to local conditions. In Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana the negroes are most numerous in the country, but in the other Southern states the reverse is true, and in a number the difference either way is so slight as to be insignificant.

INCREASE OF NEGROES.

Continental United States.—Table XVIII shows the negro population at each of the twelve censuses, the numerical increase, and the per cent of increase in each decade. It will be noticed that the series of increases is quite irregular, especially since the Civil War. An investigation made at the time of the Tenth Census established beyond question the fact that serious omissions, especially in the Southern states and among the negro population, vitiated the census of 1870, taken under a most unsatisfactory system and at a time when the disorganization following the Civil War was a serious obstacle. To avoid the use of the inaccurate figures for that census, another column has been introduced showing the per cent of increase of the negro population for each twenty-year period during the nineteenth century. For purposes of comparison the corresponding per cents of increase of the white population in each decade and each twenty-year period have been added.

TABLE XVIII.—*Negro population and number and per cent of increase by ten and twenty year periods: 1790 to 1900.*

CENSUS.	Negro population.	INCREASE OF NEGRO POPULATION DURING—				PER CENT OF INCREASE OF WHITE POPULATION DURING—	
		Preceding ten years.		Preceding twenty years.			
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.
Continental U.S.:							
1900	8,833,994	1,345,318	18.0	2,253,201	34.2	21.2	53.9
1890[1]	7,488,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890[2]	7,470,040	889,247	13.5	.....	.....	26.7	.....
1880	6,580,793	1,700,784	34.9	2,138,963	48.2	29.2	61.2
1870	4,880,009	438,179	9.9	.....	.....	24.8	.....
1860	4,441,830	803,022	22.1	1,568,182	54.6	37.7	89.7
1850	3,638,808	765,160	26.6	.....	.....	37.7	.....
1840	2,873,648	545,006	23.4	1,101,992	62.2	34.7	80.5
1830	2,328,642	556,986	31.4	.....	.....	33.9	.....
1820	1,771,656	393,848	28.6	769,619	76.8	34.2	82.7
1810	1,377,808	375,771	37.5	.....	.....	36.1	.....
1800	1,002,037	244,829	32.3	.....	.....	35.8	.....
1790	757,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.
[2] Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The highest rate of increase for the negro population was during the decade from 1800 to 1810, a decade including the last eight years of the period during which the importation of slaves was authorized by law. This maximum rate of increase may be compared with those of the whites between 1840 and 1850, and 1850 and 1860, when the large immigration from Europe was probably a more potent influence upon the increase of white population than at any earlier or later period. It is noteworthy that in every decade, except that between 1800 and 1810, probably affected by the slave trade, and that between 1870 and 1880, certainly affected by the errors in the earlier census, the decennial rate of increase of the white population has been greater than that of the negroes. Confining attention to the per cents of increase for twenty-year periods, it appears also that those for the negroes steadily declined throughout the nineteenth century, while those for the whites were highest during the period from 1840 to 1860, but have declined since that time. The decrease of 14 in the per cent of increase of the negroes during the twenty years, 1880 to 1900, when compared with that during the twenty years, 1860 to 1880, is also much greater than the corresponding decrease (7.3) in the rate of growth among the whites.

The objection to such comparisons, that the white population is concentrated in the North and West and the negro population in the South, that until the last ten years the rate of growth of the North and West has been uniformly more rapid than that of the South, and that the less rapid rate of growth on the part

of the negro race may be due to the differences between the sections, rather than to any differences between the races themselves, deserves attention. To determine its validity, the comparison has been limited in Table XIX to the Southern states.

TABLE XIX.—*Negro population and number and per cent of increase by ten and twenty year periods, for the South: 1790 to 1900.*

CENSUS.	Negro population.	Increase of negro population during— Preceding ten years. Number.	Preceding ten years. Per cent.	Preceding twenty years. Number.	Preceding twenty years. Per cent.	Per cent of increase of white population during— Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:							
1900	7,922,969	1,162,392	17.2	1,969,066	33.1	25.2	56.5
1890[1]	6,760,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890[2]	6,741,941	788,038	13.2	.....	.....	23.9	.....
1880	5,953,903	1,533,092	34.7	1,856,792	45.3	34.2	50.1
1870	4,420,811	323,700	7.9	.....	.....	11.8	.....
1860	4,097,111	744,913	22.2	1,455,134	55.1	24.9	63.2
1850	3,352,198	710,221	26.9	.....	.....	30.7	.....
1840	2,641,977	480,092	22.2	999,305	60.8	21.5	55.2
1830	2,161,885	519,213	31.6	.....	.....	27.7	.....
1820	1,642,672	374,173	29.5	724,336	78.9	26.7	63.0
1810	1,268,499	350,163	38.1	.....	.....	28.6	.....
1800	918,336	228,552	33.1	.....	.....	34.0	.....
1790	689,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.
[2] Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

If attention be confined to the twenty-year periods one notices that the rate of increase for the negro population of the Southern states declined steadily throughout the nineteenth century, its per cent of increase, 1880 to 1900, being less than half what it was 1800 to 1820. The rate of increase of the southern whites has been very different. From 1800 to 1840 it was less than that of the negroes, both for each twenty-year period and for each decade. From 1840 to 1900, with the apparent but probably not real exception of 1870 to 1880, the per cent of increase of southern whites in each decade has been greater than that of negroes. Neither is any clear tendency to a declining rate of growth traceable for the whites. On the contrary the increase, 1880 to 1900, was greater not merely than 1860 to 1880, including the Civil War, but also greater than 1820 to 1840. During the last twenty years the per cent of increase of southern whites has been fully seven-tenths greater than that of southern negroes. If the per cents during sixty years of slavery, 1800 to 1860, and forty years, mainly of freedom, 1860 to 1900, be compared, it appears that from 1800 to 1860 the southern whites increased 312.9 per cent and the southern negroes 346.1 per cent; but 1860 to 1900 the southern whites increased 134.9 per cent and the southern negroes 93.4 per cent.

A similar comparison has been made excluding the Southern states west of the Mississippi river. Table XX shows the increase of negroes and whites for this area by ten and twenty year periods through the last century:

TABLE XX.—*Negro population and number and per cent of increase by ten and twenty year periods, for the Southeast of the Mississippi: 1790 to 1900.*

CENSUS.	Negro population.	Increase of negro population during— Preceding ten years. Number.	Preceding ten years. Per cent.	Preceding twenty years. Number.	Preceding twenty years. Per cent.	Per cent of increase of white population during— Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.
South Atlantic and Eastern South Central divisions:							
1900	6,228,903	846,416	15.7	1,362,705	28.0	18.7	41.4
1890	5,382,487	516,289	10.6	.....	.....	19.1	.....
1880	4,866,198	1,185,241	32.2	1,413,640	40.9	26.4	40.1
1870	3,680,957	228,399	6.6	.....	.....	10.8	.....
1860	3,452,558	468,897	15.7	1,024,935	42.2	17.3	45.6
1850	2,983,661	556,038	22.9	.....	.....	24.2	.....
1840	2,427,623	396,753	19.5	866,167	55.5	18.7	51.4
1830	2,030,870	469,414	30.1	.....	.....	27.5	.....
1820	1,561,456	335,202	27.3	643,120	70.0	24.7	57.9
1810	1,226,254	307,918	33.5	.....	.....	26.6	.....
1800	918,336	228,552	33.1	.....	.....	34.0	.....
1790	689,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The same results appear for this area as for the entire South. At each decade between 1800 and 1840 the per cent of increase of negroes was greater than that of whites; at each later decade with the doubtful exception of 1870 to 1880 the per cent of increase of whites was greater than that of negroes. It is difficult to understand the apparent fact that the per cent of increase of the negroes, 1890 to 1900, was greater by 5.1 than 1880 to 1890, while the per cent of increase of the whites in the same region was 0.4 less in the later decade than in the earlier. If one suppose that the census of 1890 failed to include a decidedly larger proportion of negroes at the South than that of 1880 or 1900, it would be the simplest and most obvious explanation of the facts. While firmly convinced by a careful independent examination of the evidence that the Eleventh Census was substantially accurate for the country as a whole, I believe that the possibility of serious omissions in the count of negroes in 1890 is not to be left out of account. Judgment on this point must be reserved till more evidence comes to light.

Main geographic divisions.—For reasons already assigned it seems best to study the increase of negro population by twenty-year periods. The figures for each ten-year period will be found in Table LXXVI of this section. Those for each twenty-year period are given in the following table, and for purposes of comparison

the corresponding rates for the whites have been introduced:

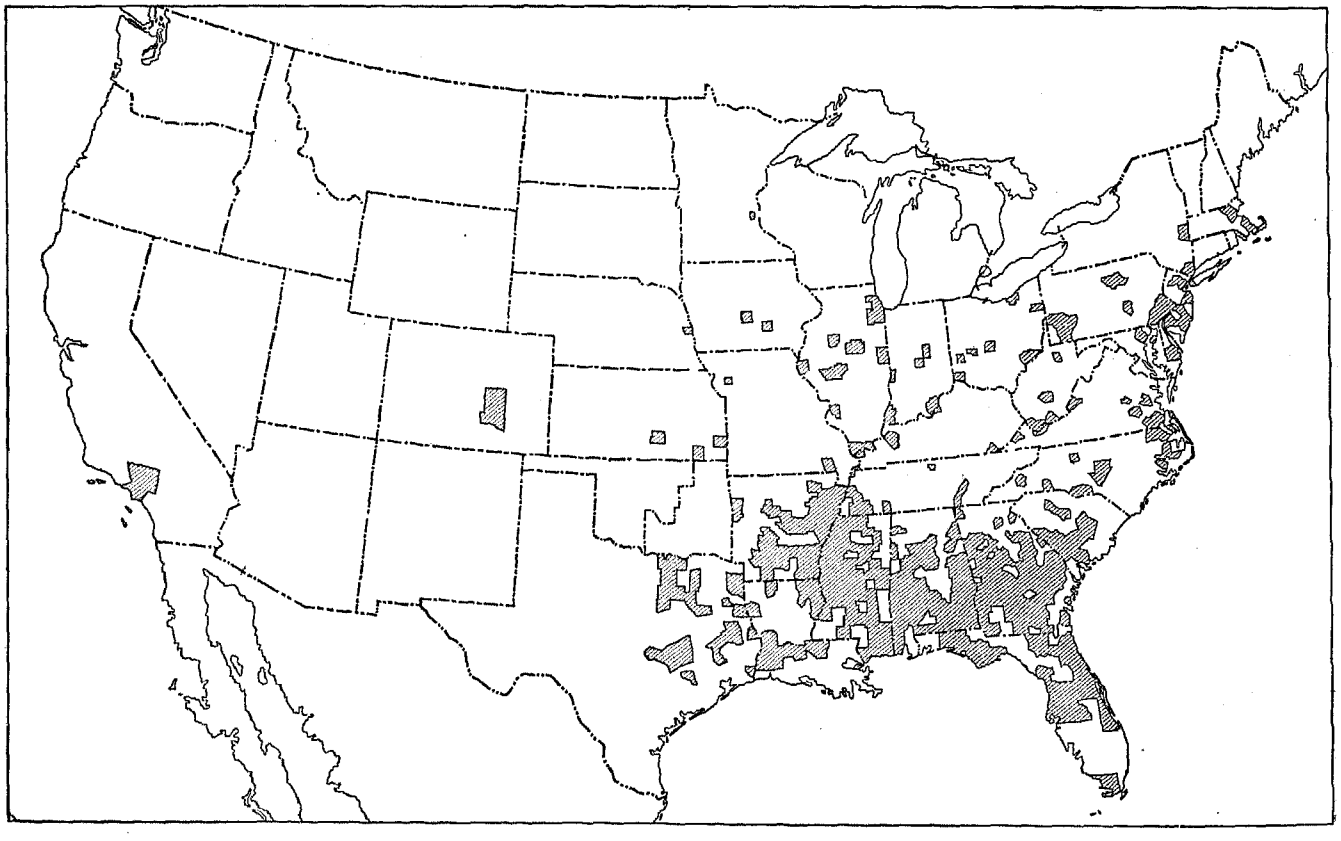
TABLE XXI.—*Per cent of increase by twenty-year periods, for the negro and the white population, by main geographic divisions: 1800 to 1900.*

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.				
	1880 to 1900	1860 to 1880	1840 to 1860	1820 to 1840	1800 to 1820
North Atlantic:					
Negro population	67.8	47.1	9.6	28.5	33.3
White population	44.6	36.7	57.7	55.8	66.5
South Atlantic:					
Negro population	26.8	42.9	28.9	25.4	48.1
White population	44.1	40.8	42.0	30.2	25.3
North Central:					
Negro population	28.6	109.3	106.2	389.3	2,775.6
White population	52.0	90.6	172.8	287.9	1,569.7
South Central:					
Negro population	39.2	47.8	95.2	182.9	529.7
White population	66.3	58.3	88.3	100.3	257.3
Western:					
Negro population	155.3	164.6	.....	.....	.....
White population	140.2	192.8	.....	.....	.....

In the North Atlantic states the twenty-year increase of negroes was at a decreasing rate from 1800 to the date of the Civil War, but since that time the rate has increased, and for the last ten years was more than twice that of the whites. But even now the negroes constitute less than 2 per cent of the population. They are most numerous relative to total population in New Jersey, but Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania are the only states in which their per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900, was twice that of the whole population. In the South Atlantic states the maximum rate of increase was from 1800 to 1820, due to the rapid importation of slaves just before the slave trade was declared illegal in 1808. A second maximum was reached in 1860 to 1880. In the other twenty-year periods the rate of increase has been about the same. In the North Central division the highest rates of increase of the negroes were in the periods 1800 to 1820 and 1820 to 1840, and the rate from 1860 to 1880 was greater than that in the twenty years immediately preceding the Civil War. The decrease in rate of growth in that division during the last twenty years has been very marked, the per cent of increase from 1880 to 1900 being little more than one-fourth of that during the preceding twenty years. This is due in part to the rapid checking of the rate of growth in the whole population, but only in part, for while from 1860 to 1880 the rate of increase of the negroes in that section was greater than that of the whites, from 1880 to 1900 it was little more than half as great. In the South Central division the per cent of increase of the negroes was at its maximum during the first twenty years of the nineteenth century, and at its minimum during the last twenty years. In the white population of this section the rate of increase declined from 1800 to 1880, but for the last twenty years the increase of whites was greater than from 1860 to 1880.

The concentration of increase of negroes relative to that of whites in the southern belt of states and in scattered urban counties of the North is well indicated by Map 32, on which the shaded area is that of counties having a larger proportion of negroes in 1900 than in 1880 and having at least 1,000 negroes in 1900.

MAP 32.—COUNTIES HAVING A HIGHER PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION IN 1900 THAN IN 1880 AND HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 NEGROES IN 1900.



City and country.—The city population of the United States increases, not merely by the increase of population within the limits of incorporation, but also by annexation of territory as the areas of dense population extend, and by the appearance of new cities. It is impracticable under present conditions to make allowance for changes of municipal boundaries, usually by annexation of territory, but the increase of city population may be analyzed in two ways, one disregarding and the other regarding the rise of new city centers. By the former method city population is taken to include all those living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants at the specified date; and the increase of city population, 1890 to 1900, would be the difference between the total population of the 1,490 such cities in 1890 and the 1,861 such cities in 1900. By the latter method the classification of a place is determined by its population in 1900 and the increase of city population would be the increase, 1890 to 1900, in the population of the 1,861 cities which in 1900 had at least 2,500 inhabitants.

Both methods have been applied to the study of the increase of the negro population in city and country, but with slight modifications. In 1880 the negro population was not separately reported for cities having less than 4,000 inhabitants, and for this reason when a study of increase for the last two decades is to be made the limit must be drawn at a population of 4,000 in 1880. In 1890 and 1900 the negro population was not separately reported for places of less than 2,500 inhabitants. The second method of analyzing increase for that decade, accordingly, can be applied only to those places which had more than 2,500 inhabitants at each date, excluding all which crossed that limit in either direction between 1890 and 1900.

The negro and white population of cities and of country districts in 1890 and 1900 and the decennial increase are given in Table XXII:

TABLE XXII.—NEGRO POPULATION AND WHITE POPULATION, AND NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, FOR CITY AND COUNTRY: 1900 AND 1890.

	Number of cities.		Population.				Increase of population: 1890 to 1900.			
			Negro.		White.		Number.		Per cent.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
Continental United States			8,833,994	7,488,676	66,809,196	55,101,258	1,345,318	11,707,938	18.0	21.2
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	1,861	1,490	2,004,121	1,482,651	28,506,146	21,011,367	521,470	7,494,779	35.2	35.7
Country districts			6,829,873	6,006,025	38,303,050	34,089,891	823,848	4,213,159	13.7	12.4

The preceding table shows that the negro population of cities is increasing more than two and one-half times as fast as the country districts and that its rates of increase correspond very closely with those for the whites, being in the country districts a little greater and in the cities a little less. But the conditions affecting increase in the North and South are so diverse that the figures for the South alone must be added. They are given in Table XXIII:

TABLE XXIII.—NEGRO POPULATION AND WHITE POPULATION, AND NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE, FOR CITY AND COUNTRY IN THE SOUTH: 1900 AND 1890.

	Number of cities.		Population.				Increase of population: 1890 to 1900.			
			Negro.		White.		Number.		Per cent.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions			7,922,969	6,760,577	16,521,970	13,193,453	1,162,392	3,328,517	17.2	25.2
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	357	255	1,364,796	1,035,494	3,051,916	2,232,428	329,302	819,488	31.8	36.7
Country districts			6,558,173	5,725,083	13,470,054	10,961,025	833,090	2,509,029	14.6	22.9

The negro population of southern cities increased 31.8 and that of whites 36.7 per cent, a large part of this increase being due to the increase of 102 in the number of cities. Meantime the increase of negroes in the country districts was 14.6, and of whites 22.9 per cent. The difference between city and country in the case of the negroes was much greater than it was in the case of the whites. In the country districts of the South the negroes increased about two-thirds as fast as the whites; in the cities they increased nearly seven-eighths as fast.

Under the method of studying increase thus far employed it is impossible to determine how much or what sort of influence was exerted upon the figures by the

102 southern cities which passed the 2,500 limit between 1890 and 1900. The second method of analysis, wherein the number of cities is the same at both censuses, is, therefore, of greater importance for present purposes. Under this method the study must be limited, as already explained, to the cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in both 1900 and 1890. There are 242 such cities in the South.

The figures for these cities and the country districts in the South are as follows:

	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.			
	Negro.		White.		Number.		Per cent.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	7,922,969	6,760,577	16,521,970	13,193,453	1,162,392	3,328,517	17.2	25.2
242 cities	1,245,990	1,023,583	2,790,228	2,206,431	222,407	583,797	21.7	26.5
Country districts	6,676,979	5,736,994	13,731,742	10,987,022	939,985	2,744,720	16.4	25.0

The foregoing figures show that negroes in the 242 southern cities increased 1890 to 1900 nearly one-third faster than negroes in the country districts. But in country districts of the South negroes increased only two-thirds as fast as whites. The table brings out the striking fact that the white population of the South is increasing in the country almost as rapidly as in the cities, and that what difference there is between city and country increase in the South is due almost entirely to the more rapid increase of negroes in the cities.

In the following table, the figures are shown for the 242 cities classified by size in 1900:

	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.			
		Negro.		White.		Number.		Per cent.	
		1900	1890	1900	1890	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions		7,922,969	6,760,577	16,521,970	13,193,453	1,162,392	3,328,517	17.2	25.2
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 and 1890	242	1,245,990	1,023,583	2,790,228	2,206,431	222,407	583,797	21.7	26.5
Having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	5	332,723	264,524	1,047,666	867,437	68,199	180,229	25.8	20.8
25,000 to 100,000	24	366,154	304,853	739,868	593,073	61,301	146,795	20.1	24.8
8,000 to 25,000	63	296,671	249,663	548,948	402,649	47,008	146,299	18.8	36.3
4,000 to 8,000	96	183,285	142,363	340,340	243,246	40,922	97,094	28.7	39.9
2,500 to 4,000	54	67,157	62,180	113,406	100,026	4,977	13,380	8.0	13.4
Country districts		6,676,979	5,736,994	13,731,742	10,987,022	939,985	2,744,720	16.4	25.0

These figures show that the negro population is increasing most rapidly in the large cities and in those of 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. The cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants are the only class of southern cities in which the increase of negroes is more rapid than that of whites. There are in the South 5 such cities—Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, Memphis, and New Orleans—and the rates of increase of negroes and whites in each were:

CITY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1890 TO 1900.	
	Negro population.	White population.
Baltimore	18.1	16.9
Washington	14.7	23.8
Louisville	36.6	25.0
Memphis	73.9	46.5
New Orleans	20.5	17.8

These figures indicate that the negroes have increased faster than the whites in every large southern city except Washington. The following table shows for continental United States the increase of negroes and of whites in the 38 cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants in 1900 and in the rest of the country:

	POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.	
	1900	1890	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States:				
38 cities—				
Negro	668,254	484,346	183,908	38.0
White	13,507,327	10,181,905	3,325,422	32.7
Rest of country—				
Negro	8,165,740	7,004,330	1,161,410	16.6
White	53,301,869	44,919,353	8,382,516	18.7

These figures show that in the large cities of the country as a whole negroes are increasing at a somewhat higher rate than whites. This is the more noteworthy both because in the country as a whole and in the country outside these cities the increase of negroes is somewhat slower than that of whites and also because 33 of these 38 large cities lie outside of the Southern states, in which nearly nine-tenths of the negroes live, so that the rapid increase of their negro population must involve in many cases long-distance migration.

SEX.

Continental United States.—Table 16 shows that in continental United States there were a few more females than males among the negro population. Computing the proportions, it will appear that in every 1,000 negroes there were on the average 497 males and 503 females, or an excess of 6 females in each 1,000. The difference is slight, but it is noteworthy that the negro race is the only one in continental United States of which this is true. Among the whites there are 512 males and 488 females in each 1,000 of population, or an excess of 24 males. Among the Mongolians—that is, the Chinese and Japanese—there are 952 males and only 48 females, or an excess of 904 males in each 1,000. It might be said that for each of these classes the difference is due to immigration, and that the negroes have a slight excess of females because the negro immigration since 1808 has been insignificant. No such explanation, however, would apply to the Indian population, and yet among them there are 504 males and 496 females to each 1,000, or an excess of 8 males. Neither would it apply to the native white, and yet among 1,000 of these there are 507 males and only 493 females, or an excess of 14 males. The evidence, therefore, seems to indicate that the negroes, unlike the Indians and the native whites, have a slight preponderance of females. The examination of the figures in Table 16 in detail shows that this slight excess of females is found in both Atlantic divisions and in the South Central division, while in the North Central and Western divisions there is an excess of males. In every state west of the Mississippi except Louisiana and Texas the male negroes outnumber the female. The same is true of every state north of the Ohio. In addition to these one finds there was a greater number of males in Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, and Florida. It is clear that the preponderance of males is due largely to the fact that they are the more migratory sex and therefore are found in greater numbers in regions where the negro population is maintained mainly by immigration rather than by the rearing of children. To certain regions, especially those containing a large city population, negro women have migrated apparently in somewhat larger numbers than the men.

City and country.—The negro population of continental United States has been reported with distinction of sex for all cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants. The contrast between city and country is shown in the following table:

TABLE XXIV.—*Negro population, classified by sex and per cent distribution by sex, for city and country: 1900.*

	NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental United States	8,833,994	4,386,547	4,447,447	49.7	50.3
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	2,004,121	936,731	1,067,390	46.7	53.3
Country districts	6,829,873	3,449,816	3,380,057	50.5	49.5

The preceding figures show that in the cities of continental United States, taken collectively, female negroes outnumber the male by 66 per thousand of total negro population, and in the country districts, on the contrary, male negroes outnumber female by 10 per thousand, or a difference between city and country of 38 per thousand. The same difference holds for the white race, but in a far less degree, Table xxv showing a difference between city and country of only 25 per thousand.

TABLE XXV.—*White population, classified by sex and per cent distribution by sex, for city and country: 1900.*

	WHITE POPULATION: 1900.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental United States	66,809,196	34,201,735	32,607,461	51.2	48.8
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	28,506,146	14,187,311	14,318,835	49.8	50.2
Country districts	38,303,050	20,014,424	18,288,626	52.3	47.7

In the following table the per cents for 1890 are brought into comparison with those for 1900. But in order to make the comparison exact, the figures for all non-Caucasians—that is, the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians—have been used for both dates, those for negroes alone not having been separately tabulated in 1890.

TABLE XXVI.—*Per cent distribution of the negro, Indian, and Mongolian population by sex, for city and country: 1900 and 1890.*

	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.			
	1900		1890	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
Continental United States	50.2	49.8	50.6	49.4
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	48.3	51.7	48.9	51.1
Country districts	50.8	49.2	51.0	49.0

The foregoing figures show that in 1900, counting the negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese together, there are in the cities per thousand of population 34 more females than males, and that the difference in this respect has increased rapidly since 1890, when it was only 22 per thousand. Among the non-Caucasians in the country districts at each census there was an excess of males, but the excess was slightly less in 1900 than in 1890 (16 per thousand in 1900 as compared with 20 per thousand in 1890). The net result of these changes was to accentuate slightly the difference between city and country, which was 21 per thousand in 1890 and 25 per thousand in 1900.

The figures of Table XXVI are complicated by the massing of the city population in the North and West and of the negro population in the South. To avoid error from that source the comparison has been limited to the South in the following table:

TABLE XXVII.—*Negro population, classified by sex and per cent distribution by sex, for city and country in the South: 1900.*

	NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	7,922,969	3,925,404	3,997,565	49.5	50.5
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	1,364,796	622,509	742,287	45.6	54.4
Country districts	6,558,173	3,302,895	3,255,278	50.4	49.6

The foregoing figures show that when attention is confined to negroes in the South, the difference between city and country is more marked. In the negro population of southern cities there are 119,778 more females than males; in the country districts there are 47,617 more males than females. Among each 1,000 negroes in southern cities there are 88 more females than males; among each 1,000 negroes outside the cities there are 8 more males than females. The corresponding excess of female whites in southern cities is 12 per thousand; that of male whites in southern country districts is 28. The great difference between city and country for the negroes is probably due in large part, but not entirely, to the fact that employment in cities is more easily found by negro women than by negro men.

In order to get light upon the changes during the decade 1890 to 1900, the per cents for negroes, Indians, and Mongolians, the only figures available for 1890, have been obtained.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Per cent distribution of the negro, Indian, and Mongolian population by sex, for city and country in the South: 1900 and 1890.*

	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.			
	1900		1890	
	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent male.	Per cent female.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	49.6	50.4	49.8	50.2
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants	45.7	54.3	46.0	54.0
Country districts	50.4	49.6	50.5	49.5

The figures show that the excess of females among the city non-Caucasians of the South has slightly increased, from 80 per thousand in 1890 to 86 per thousand in 1900. In the country districts there was at each census an excess of males which was, however, slightly less in 1900 (8 per thousand) than in 1890 (10 per thousand). The net result of these changes was to increase a little the dissociation of the sexes among the non-Caucasians, the difference between city and country in 1890 being 45 per thousand and in 1900, 47 per thousand.

AGE.

Differences in figures for 1890.—The general enumeration in 1890 did not include the population of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations. The population of those areas (white, 117,368; negro, 18,636; Indian, 189,447; Chinese, 13) was enumerated by the special Indian census, and the classifications by sex and race were made, but information regarding age, birthplace, illiteracy, conjugal condition, and occupations was not returned. In the preceding topics, therefore, the figures for 1890 exclude the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations. This explains certain differences between the following tables and those that precede. Thus, in Table XLIII of this section the negro population in 1890 is stated as 7,470,040, while in Table XXII of this section the negro population considered for 1890 is 7,488,676. The difference of 18,636 is due to that number of negroes returned for Indian Territory by the special Indian census and classified by sex but not by marital condition.

Nature of inquiry.—At the Twelfth Census the age at last birthday of every person in the United States was asked by the enumerators. The instructions given on this topic were as follows:[1]

Column 8, Age at last birthday.—The object of this question is to get the age of each person in completed years, or in the case of a child under 1 year the age in completed months.

[1] Instructions to Enumerators, 1900, sections 131 and 132.

For each person 1 year of age or over, enter the age at *last* birthday in whole years, omitting months and days. For children who, on the first day of June, 1900, were less than 1 year of age, enter the age in months, or twelfths of a year, thus: $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{2}{12}$, $\frac{3}{12}$. For a child less than one month old, enter the age as follows: $\frac{0}{12}$.

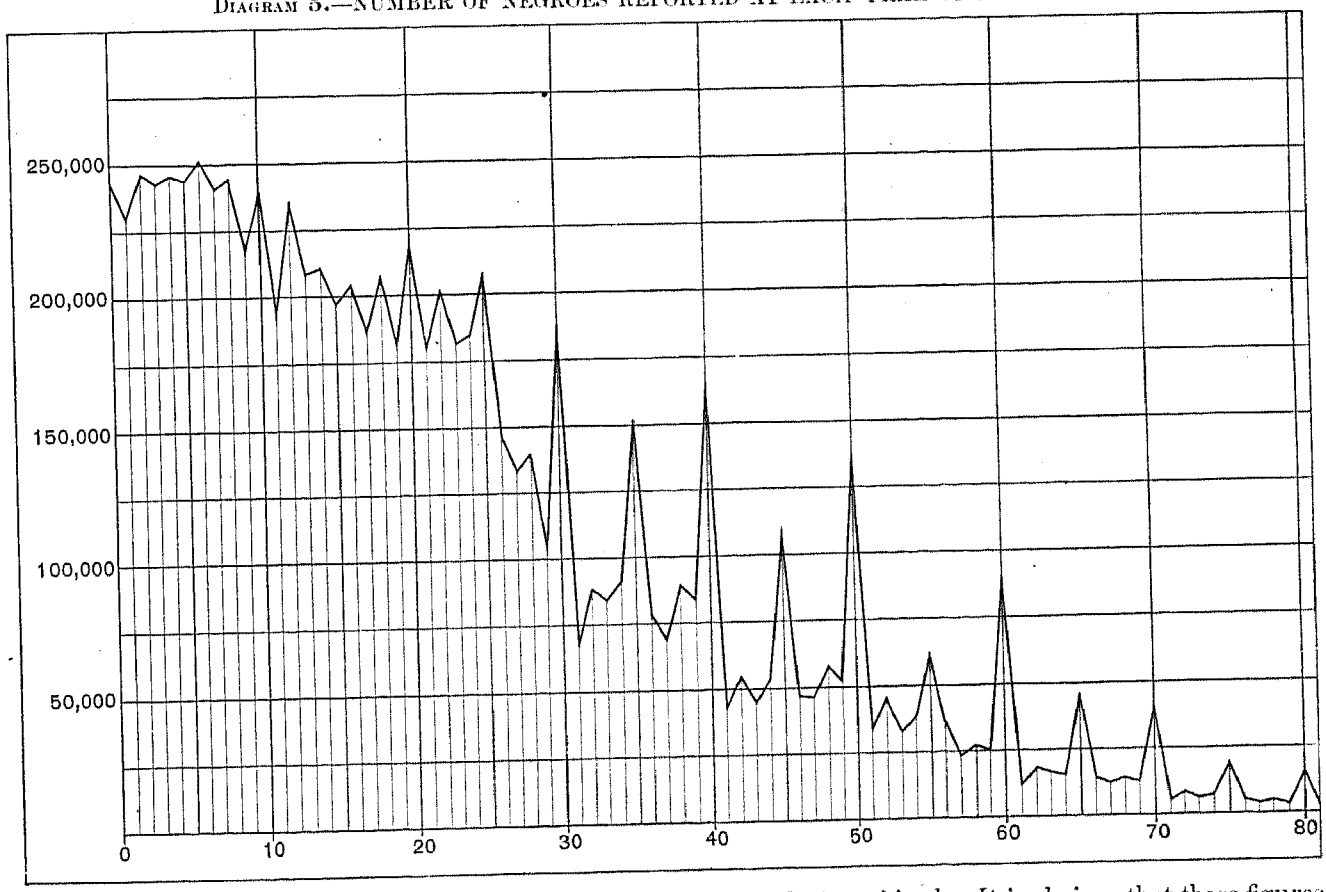
Accuracy of returns.—The summary results of tabulating the answers to these questions for the negro population of continental United States are found in Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX.—*Negro population, classified by age periods: 1900.*

QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.	Negro population: 1900.	QUINQUENNIAL AGE PERIOD.	Negro population: 1900.
Continental United States: All ages	8,833,994	50 to 54 years	230,987
		55 to 59 years	179,176
		60 to 64 years	161,687
Under 5 years	1,215,655	65 to 69 years	102,671
5 to 9 years	1,202,758	70 to 74 years	72,382
10 to 14 years	1,091,990	75 to 79 years	40,420
15 to 19 years	982,022	80 to 84 years	25,527
20 to 24 years	969,172	85 to 89 years	10,083
25 to 29 years	737,479	90 to 94 years	5,293
30 to 34 years	524,607	95 to 99 years	2,434
35 to 39 years	474,687	100 years and over	2,553
40 to 44 years	367,216	Age unknown	48,811
45 to 49 years	326,384		

Examination of the preceding table shows that in each five-year period, from birth to the end of life, the number of negroes living was less than in any preceding period. This is a uniform characteristic of population groups which are maintained almost entirely by excess of births over deaths, or as it is called, by natural increase. It does not hold true for a population maintained largely or entirely by immigration, like the foreign born population of the United States. Wherever in the United States it does not hold true for the negroes, one may infer with confidence that there the race is maintained largely by immigration from other states and territories. For example, the fact that there were reported in Pennsylvania 12,037 negroes between 10 and 14, 14,441 between 15 and 19, and 21,178 between 20 and 24 years, is evidence that the negro population of that state was drawn largely from other states.

DIAGRAM 5.—NUMBER OF NEGROES REPORTED AT EACH YEAR OF AGE: 1900.



While the negro population of the United States when distributed as in Table XXIX shows the regular decline already mentioned, the same is not true of the population by individual years. For example, the negroes reported as 59 years of age were 26,660, those reported as 61 were 13,696, while those reported as 60 were 92,756.[1] In other words, there were more than twice as many reported at 60 years of age as were reported at 59 and 61 combined. It is obvious that these figures are so contrary to all the probabilities that they must be deemed inaccurate. More careful inspection of the figures will show a uniform tendency up to about the age of 25 to report the age in multiples of 2, and a much more marked tendency from the age of 20 on to report the age in multiples of 5. The two tendencies apparently coexist through adult years, but the tendency to count age in multiples of 5 is so much more influential that it frequently obscures the other. These irregu-

[1] Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Table XVI.

larities in the reported distribution of negroes through the successive years of life are clearly indicated in Diagram 5, page 209, in which each unit of horizontal distance represents 1 year of age, and each unit of vertical distance represents 25,000 persons. By these scales the number of persons reported at each year of age is fixed at a point, the distance of which from the left-hand border indicates the year of age, and the distance from the base indicates the number of negroes at that age in continental United States. After the several points have been ascertained those for each two successive years have been connected by an irregular line.

It is uniformly found that the irregularity of the curve of reported ages is greatest in classes of the population in which illiteracy is prevalent and in which the results of census inquiries are exposed to a wide margin of error. It will be found of interest to compare the accuracy of the age reports from the negroes in different states and territories, and thereby to get some indication not merely of the trustworthiness of the answers in this field, but also of the accuracy with which other branches of the census work among the negroes was done.

A convenient measure of the inaccuracy of the answers to the age question may be found in the following way: It is fair to assume that the true number of negroes 30 years of age in a given state or territory was about one-fifth of the reported number at 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 years of age. The same method would enable one to get an estimated true number of the negroes 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, and 60 years of age. In other words, the true number of negroes at these multiples of 5 was probably about one-fifth of the total number reported between 28 and 62 years of age, inclusive. The reported number at these multiples of 5 minus the estimated true number represents the estimated number of adults between 28 and 62 years of age who erroneously reported their age at some multiple of 5. On dividing this number by the total number of negroes between 28 and 62 years, inclusive, one finds the estimated number of erroneous reports in each 100 of the negro population between these ages. The results of this process for 1890 and for 1900 are given in the following table, in which the figures are given for the negroes in 1900, and the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians or non-Caucasians in 1890, the tabulation of ages in 1890 not having been made for the negroes. This difference is of little importance outside the Western division, and accordingly the figures for that division have been omitted from the table. In 1890 the general enumeration did not include Indian Territory and the Indian reservations.

TABLE XXX.—*Measure of concentration on multiples of 5 in age returns of negro population, 1900, and of negro, Indian, and Mongolian population, 1890.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF POPULATION, AGE 28 TO 62 YEARS, ESTIMATED TO HAVE REPORTED AGE ERRONEOUSLY AT MULTIPLES OF 5.	
	Negro population: 1900.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population: 1890.
Continental United States	16.2	19.5
North Atlantic division	9.0	13.2
New England	8.2	11.8
Maine	6.3	10.5
New Hampshire	4.0	12.4
Vermont	8.3	10.8
Massachusetts	7.7	11.5
Rhode Island	10.3	12.1
Connecticut	8.4	12.3
Southern North Atlantic	9.1	13.5
New York	8.9	13.3
New Jersey	9.5	15.3
Pennsylvania	9.1	13.0
South Atlantic division	18.6	21.1
Northern South Atlantic	17.7	20.3
Delaware	12.8	14.8
Maryland	15.3	18.7
District of Columbia	15.2	14.4
Virginia	19.9	22.3
West Virginia	11.3	17.0
Southern South Atlantic	19.1	21.5
North Carolina	15.6	19.1
South Carolina	21.4	21.1
Georgia	20.3	23.7
Florida	16.0	19.5
North Central division	8.0	11.9
Eastern North Central	7.1	10.9
Ohio	6.4	10.0
Indiana	6.5	10.3
Illinois	8.5	12.5
Michigan	4.8	11.1
Wisconsin	6.3	12.2
Western North Central	9.1	12.9
Minnesota	6.5	13.0
Iowa	6.9	11.3
Missouri	10.1	14.3
North Dakota	5.5	14.2
South Dakota	16.0	10.7
Nebraska	6.9	7.6
Kansas	6.9	10.7
South Central division	16.6	19.9
Eastern South Central	17.4	20.5
Kentucky	14.2	18.2
Tennessee	15.3	18.6
Alabama	18.2	21.6
Mississippi	19.0	21.6
Western South Central	15.4	18.9
Louisiana	17.3	20.5
Arkansas	14.1	16.7
Indian Territory	12.9	.....
Oklahoma	9.3	11.5
Texas	14.5	18.6

Inspection of the preceding figures shows that there has been an improvement during the ten years in the accuracy with which the ages of the negroes were reported, and that this improvement extends to every main and minor division and to every state and territory except District of Columbia, South Carolina, and South Dakota. The table shows also that in 1900 the greatest inaccuracies were found in the South Atlantic division, closely followed by the South Central, while the errors on the part of the negroes in the Northern states were only about half as numerous. In 1890 the states in which at least one-fifth of the negro population between 28 and 62 years, inclusive, reported their age erroneously were Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In 1900 there were only 2 such states, South Carolina and Georgia.

In the absence of conflicting evidence one is warranted in inferring from these facts that in other respects, as well as in the matter of age, the census statistics of the negroes in 1900 were probably more accurate than those in 1890, and at both dates the answers of negroes residing in the North were more accurate on the average than those in the South.

Median age.—A simple and convenient abbreviation for the age of a large number of people, like the negroes of the United States or any state or territory, is what is called the median age—that is, the age such that half the members of the population group under consideration are younger and half are older. The median age of the negro population in continental United States in 1900 is found to be 19.4 years. That of the whites in 1900 was 23.4 years. The median age of the negroes was lowest in South Carolina where half the negroes were below 17 years of age. It was highest in Nevada where half of them were over 35 years of age, but as the total number of negroes in that state was only 134 this fact has little significance. In the following table the states having at least 1,000 negroes in the year specified are arranged in the order of increasing median age:

TABLE XXXI.—MEDIAN AGE OF NEGRO POPULATION, 1900, AND OF NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION, 1890 AND 1880.

STATE OR TERRITORY HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 NEGROES IN 1900.	Median age of negro population: 1900.	STATE OR TERRITORY HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 NEGROES IN 1890.[1]	Median age of negro, Indian, and Mongolian population: 1890.	STATE OR TERRITORY HAVING AT LEAST 1,000 NEGROES IN 1880.[2]	Median age of negro, Indian, and Mongolian population: 1880.
Continental United States	19.4	Continental United States	18.3	Continental United States	18.0
South Carolina	17.0	South Carolina	16.1	Texas	15.8
North Carolina	17.8	Texas	16.6	Mississippi	16.1
Texas	18.0	Mississippi	16.8	South Carolina	16.2
Georgia	18.1	North Carolina	16.8	Georgia	16.4
Mississippi	18.1	Georgia	17.1	North Carolina	16.4
Alabama	18.5	Alabama	17.4	Alabama	16.7
Indian Territory	18.5	Arkansas	17.4	Arkansas	16.7
Arkansas	18.8	Virginia	17.7	Tennessee	16.9
Louisiana	18.9	Louisiana	17.9	Virginia	17.2
Virginia	18.9	Tennessee	18.1	Florida	17.3
Tennessee	19.8	Florida	18.4	Louisiana	18.4
Oklahoma	20.2	Kentucky	19.5	Kentucky	18.5
Florida	20.3	Kansas	19.8	Kansas	19.1
Maryland	21.7	West Virginia	20.3	Missouri	19.2
Kentucky	21.8	Maryland	20.5	West Virginia	19.3
Delaware	22.3	Missouri	20.7	Maryland	20.0
West Virginia	22.3	Wisconsin	20.8	Delaware	20.1
Kansas	22.8	Delaware	21.3	Wisconsin	20.4
Missouri	23.5	Indiana	22.4	Minnesota	21.0
Indiana	24.8	Iowa	22.9	Indiana	21.1
District of Columbia	25.3	District of Columbia	23.2	Vermont	21.3
New Jersey	25.3	New Mexico	23.3	Michigan	21.5
Pennsylvania	25.5	Ohio	23.4	Ohio	21.6
Ohio	25.6	Nebraska	23.5	Illinois	22.0
Iowa	25.7	Oklahoma	23.5	Iowa	22.0
Arizona	25.9	Illinois	23.8	New Mexico	22.2
Connecticut	26.1	Michigan	24.0	Nebraska	22.6
Illinois	26.3	Minnesota	24.4	District of Columbia	23.3
Nebraska	26.3	Pennsylvania	24.5	New Jersey	23.9
New York	26.4	New Jersey	24.6	Pennsylvania	24.0
Michigan	26.8	Connecticut	26.2	Maine	25.2
New Mexico	26.8	New York	26.8	Colorado	25.8
Massachusetts	26.9	Maine	26.9	Connecticut	25.8
Maine	27.1	Massachusetts	27.0	New York	25.9
Rhode Island	27.3	Colorado	28.1	Massachusetts	26.3
California	28.1	Arizona	28.3	Rhode Island	27.3
Wisconsin	28.2	Rhode Island	28.3	California	30.1
Colorado	29.1	Washington	28.4		
Minnesota	29.1	Montana	30.9		
Washington	30.1	California	32.8		
Montana	30.5	Oregon	32.9		
Oregon	30.7				

[1] Except Indian Territory, the population of which was not returned by age.
[2] Except Indian Territory, the population of which was not enumerated.

In the preceding table the states with a median age far above the average are those in which a large part of the negroes are adult immigrants. It is probably correct to say also that in the few states with a median age below the average for the whole country, the negro population is maintained by an excess of births over deaths, and that the balance of migration is away from the state, leaving an excess of children. The rise of 1.4 years in the median age of negroes in continental United States between 1880 and 1900, probably points to some improvement in health and longevity, although it might be explained as a result merely of the decreased birth rate. Such a change would result in a smaller proportion of children, and that would cause the median age to rise, even if there were no decline in the death rate. This decreasing proportion of children is undeniable, and attention is called to it later,[1] but the evidence to be considered seems to indicate, although not to prove, that there has also been a slight decrease in the death rate since 1890.[2]

BIRTHPLACE.

Distribution of negroes born in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions.—At each census since 1850 the state, territory, or country in which the person was born has been asked on the population schedule. In 1850 and 1860 this was asked only of the free inhabitants, and in 1870 the omissions among the southern negroes diminish the value of the figures. Attention will be confined here to the figures for 1900 and 1890.

These figures, like all those dealing with a current of migration, may be studied from either of two different standpoints—the source or the destination, immigration or emigration. One may trace the distribution of the negroes born in a given state or division over the other states or divisions, or one may analyze the negro population of a given state or division, and find how largely it is composed of individuals born in the state of residence and how largely of immigrants.

In this discussion the first method alone has been employed and the analysis confined to the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians, and the whites born in the Southern states. The figures for the negroes were tabulated separate from those for Indians and Mongolians only in 1900.

The negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white natives of the South Atlantic states were distributed over the country in 1900 and 1890 as follows:

[1] Pages 239–241. [2] Pages 237–239.

TABLE XXXII.—*Per 10,000 distribution of the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population born in the South Atlantic division, by division of residence: 1900 and 1890.*

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BORN IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION, BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.			
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		White.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
North Atlantic division	404	247	238	197
New England	52	36	20	17
Southern North Atlantic	352	211	218	180
South Atlantic division	8,913	8,887	8,687	8,518
Northern South Atlantic	2,522	2,693	4,229	4,201
Southern South Atlantic	6,391	6,194	4,458	4,317
North Central division	109	120	398	519
Eastern North Central	75	77	219	267
Western North Central	34	43	179	252
South Central division	560	732	597	685
Eastern South Central	326	410	316	388
Western South Central	234	322	281	297
Western division	14	14	80	81
Rocky Mountain	5	5	29	28
Basin and Plateau	2	2	6	6
Pacific	7	7	45	47

The preceding table shows that the non-Caucasian natives of the South Atlantic states were found living in that division a little more generally in 1900 than in 1890. That is, of 10,000 non-Caucasian natives of that section living in continental United States, there were 26 more in 1900 than in 1890 living in the South Atlantic states. The table shows also that the non-Caucasian natives of that section remain in it in a larger proportion than do the whites, a difference naturally connected with their inferior economic position. It may be noted, however, that the change in the two races has been in the same direction, but that the whites have changed much more rapidly, so that of 10,000 whites born in the South Atlantic division 169 more were living there in 1900 than in 1890. Or the same fact may be expressed as follows: In 1890 the number of non-Caucasians residing in the South Atlantic division among every 10,000 born in that division exceeded the number of whites residing in that division among every 10,000 born in it by 369. In 1900 the difference had fallen to 226, that is, about two-fifths of the difference had disappeared.

In each of the other main and minor divisions, except the North Atlantic, the proportion for each race declined or remained practically unchanged.

The migration of both races to the North Atlantic division increased, but the increase among the non-Caucasians was decidedly greater than among the whites, the increase being 41 in 10,000 among the whites and 157 among the non-Caucasians. The following table gives the same figures regarding the population of the South Central division:

TABLE XXXIII.—*Per 10,000 distribution of the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population born in the South Central division, by division of residence: 1900 and 1890.*

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BORN IN THE SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION, BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.			
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		White.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
North Atlantic division	14	9	32	25
New England	2	2	5	4
Southern North Atlantic	12	7	27	21
South Atlantic division	73	59	117	100
Northern South Atlantic	10	7	37	27
Southern South Atlantic	63	52	80	73
North Central division	287	289	535	660
Eastern North Central	174	155	238	264
Western North Central	113	134	297	396
South Central division	9,607	9,627	9,188	9,088
Eastern South Central	5,667	5,932	5,043	5,502
Western South Central	3,940	3,695	4,145	3,586
Western division	19	16	128	127
Rocky Mountain	9	8	48	43
Basin and Plateau	2	1	13	9
Pacific	8	7	67	75

The above table shows that a larger proportion of each class of natives of the South Central division has remained there than is true of the South Atlantic division, this being due in part to the larger area included in the South Central division and the weaker motives to migrate westward, and in part also to the lower average age of the natives of that rapidly growing region. One notices that here, too, the proportion of non-Caucasians, native of the section, who have remained there is decidedly greater than that of whites. The proportion for whites has increased by 100 in the 10,000 in ten years, while the proportion for non-Caucasians has decreased by 20, showing here also a tendency to greater agreement between the two classes, the difference in 1890 being 539, while in 1900 it was 419. The migration of non-Caucasians from the South Central to the Southern North Atlantic, the two South Atlantic, the Eastern North Central, and the three Western divisions has increased in ten years, and that of the whites has increased to all the Atlantic divisions and to the Rocky Mountain and Basin and Plateau divisions.

The migration of negroes born in the South to the North is roughly measured by the following figures:

CENSUS.	NON-CAUCASIAN NATIVES OF THE SOUTH RESIDING—		Per cent of non-Caucasian natives of the South in the North.
	In continental United States.	In North Atlantic and North Central divisions.	
1900	8,287,081	336,879	4.1
1890	6,915,715	230,931	3.3
Per cent of increase	19.8	45.9	.....

The negroes of southern birth living in the North increased more than twice as fast as the negro population of the country. In consequence, in 1890 about one-thirtieth of southern born negroes were living in the North; in 1900 nearly one twenty-fourth were in the North.

Whether this northward movement was peculiar to the negroes, or extended also to the southern born whites, appears from the following summary:

CENSUS.	WHITE NATIVES OF THE SOUTH RESIDING—		Per cent of white natives of the South in the North.
	In continental United States.	In North Atlantic and North Central divisions.	
1900	16,055,045	958,974	6.0
1890	12,921,995	904,689	7.0
Per cent of increase	24.2	6.0	.....

While there was a slight increase between 1890 and 1900 in the number of whites of southern birth and northern residence, it was less than one-fourth as rapid as the growth of the white population. The figures show that the northward migration of southern born negroes is going on faster than that of the southern born whites. The facts may be put in this way: In 1890 one-fifth (20.3 per cent) of the natives of the South living in the North were negroes; in 1900 the proportion had risen to more than one-fourth (26.0 per cent).

These figures seem to show that the migration of negroes from the South is increasing both absolutely and relatively, while that of the whites from the South is increasing absolutely, but decreasing relatively.

Table LXXXIII, of this section, shows the proportion of the negro residents of each state, territory, and division, who were born within and without the state or territory of residence, in 1900. The negroes of South Carolina have received relatively fewest reinforcements from the negroes of other states, less than one in fifty of the negro residents of that state having been born

beyond its bounds. The states in which less than one-tenth of the resident negro population was born outside of the state were as follows:

STATE.	Per cent.
South Carolina	1.8
North Carolina	4.2
Virginia	5.2
Georgia	7.2
Kentucky	8.4
Alabama	8.8

On the other hand, in every northern and western state, but Maine and Missouri, at least two-fifths of the resident negroes were born without the state. In the South this is true only of the negroes resident in the District of Columbia and West Virginia.

In Alaska nearly all the resident negroes were born elsewhere. The states and territories in which at least five-sixths of the resident negroes were immigrants were as follows:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent.
Alaska	96.3
Wyoming	89.1
Idaho	88.7
Arizona	84.9
Washington	84.9
Montana	84.0

All except Arizona lie in the extreme northwest, the region most remote from the negro habitat in the United States.

ILLITERACY.

Nature of inquiry.—In column 22 of the population schedule, headed "Can read," the enumerator was instructed to "write *Yes* for all persons 10 years of age and over who can *read* any language, and *No* for all other persons of that age who can not read in any language." In column 23, headed "Can write," the enumerator was instructed to "write *Yes* for all persons 10 years of age and over who can *write* any language, and *No* for all other persons of that age who can not write in any language." In this way the Bureau of the Census has sought to establish two grades of illiteracy. In the general usage of the Bureau, however, by an illiterate is meant one who can not write. In the following discussion the attempted subdivision of illiterates into those who can read and those who can not read will be ignored.

Accuracy of returns.—The enumerators accepted the statements made to them regarding literacy or illiteracy in the families they visited, and did not attempt to verify the answers by any test. Doubtless, on the part of many, there was unwillingness to admit their inability to read and write. In a certain number of cases this unwillingness must have gone so far as to induce false answers. The error from this source would be a biased error; that is, it would enroll a certain number of illiterates among those able to write, but would not enroll any able to write among the illiterates. Consequently, the figures regarding illiteracy must be accepted as a minimum limit of the true number, and may be several per cent in error. But no reason appears for believing that the proportion of errors would be much greater at one census than at another, and under the conditions the per cents of illiteracy at the successive censuses would not be materially wide of the truth for purposes of comparison.

Continental United States.—The prevalence of illiteracy in the two main races in 1900 and 1890 is indicated by the following table:

TABLE XXXIV.—*Population at least 10 years of age and number and per cent illiterate, for the negro and white races: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental U. S.:						
Negro population	6,415,581	5,328,972	2,853,194	3,042,668	44.5	57.1
White population	51,250,918	41,931,074	3,200,746	3,212,574	6.2	7.7

At the present time, as well as in 1890, the per cent of illiteracy among the negroes of the country is more than seven times that among the whites.

But the public school system has developed so much further and has been in force so much longer in the North than in the South that illiteracy is far more prevalent among the white population in the South than it is among the white population of the entire country. Accordingly, a comparison between the two races in the Southern states may have more significance. The figures are as follows:

TABLE XXXV.—*Population at least 10 years of age and number and per cent illiterate, for the negro and white races in the South: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:						
Negro population	5,664,975	4,751,768	2,717,606	2,883,216	48.0	60.7
White population	12,020,539	9,456,368	1,401,273	1,412,983	11.7	14.9

These figures show that illiteracy among southern negroes is more than four times that among southern whites.

With each race, illiteracy has decreased both in number and per cent and both for the country as a whole

and for the Southern states; and the decline has been at about the same rate, that is, with each race the number of illiterates to 1,000 persons at least 10 years of age in 1900 was rather less than four-fifths of what it was in 1890. If the per cent of illiterates in each race should be reduced by as great an amount in each future decade as it was in that from 1890 to 1900, an improbable contingency, it would fall to zero by 1940.

States and territories.—The following table shows for 1900 and 1890 the per cent of negroes at least 10 years of age unable to write, for each state and territory which contained at least 500 negroes of that age in 1900. The states are arranged in the order of decreasing per cent illiterate in 1900, and the decrease in the per cent of illiterates during the ten years is shown in the last column:

TABLE XXXVI.—*Per cent illiterate in negro population at least 10 years of age: 1900 and 1890.*

STATE OR TERRITORY HAVING AT LEAST 500 NEGROES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN 1900.	PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.		Decrease in per cent illiterate: 1890 to 1900.
	1900	1890	
Louisiana	61.1	72.1	11.0
Alabama	57.4	69.1	11.7
South Carolina	52.8	64.1	11.3
Georgia	52.4	67.3	14.9
Mississippi	49.1	60.8	11.7
North Carolina	47.6	60.1	12.5
Virginia	44.6	57.2	12.6
Arkansas	43.0	53.6	10.6
Indian Territory	42.8	.....	.....
Tennessee	41.6	54.2	12.6
Kentucky	40.1	55.9	15.8
Florida	38.4	50.5	12.1
Texas	38.2	52.5	14.3
Delaware	38.1	49.5	11.4
Maryland	35.1	50.1	15.0
West Virginia	32.3	44.5	12.2
Missouri	28.1	41.7	13.6
Oklahoma	26.0	39.0	13.0
District of Columbia	24.3	35.0	10.7
Indiana	22.6	32.3	9.7
Kansas	22.3	32.8	10.5
New Mexico	19.1	45.8	26.7
Iowa	18.5	26.1	7.6
Illinois	18.1	26.8	8.7
Ohio	17.8	25.4	7.6
New Jersey	17.2	28.1	10.9
Wyoming	17.2	17.8	0.6
Pennsylvania	15.1	23.2	8.1
Vermont	14.6	20.4	5.8
Maine	14.2	15.9	1.7
Rhode Island	14.1	18.1	4.0
California	13.4	26.5	13.1
Colorado	13.0	17.6	4.6
Arizona	12.7	19.2	6.5
New Hampshire	11.9	22.5	10.6
Nebraska	11.8	19.1	7.3
Washington	11.6	17.7	6.1
Connecticut	11.5	15.3	3.8
Montana	11.4	11.0	[1]0.4
Wisconsin	11.4	20.0	8.6
Michigan	10.9	18.9	8.0
New York	10.8	17.1	6.3
Massachusetts	10.7	14.3	3.6
Oregon	8.8	17.1	8.3
Minnesota	7.9	12.1	4.2
Utah	6.3	26.6	20.3

[1] Increase.

The above table shows that illiteracy among negroes has decreased since 1890 in every state and territory with the insignificant exception of Montana. Every Southern state shows a decrease of at least 10 in the per cent illiterate. In every Northern and Western state, with a few unimportant exceptions, the per cent in 1900 is less than three-fourths what it was in 1890. The figures of Table XXXVI are shown graphically on Diagram 6, page 216.

Counties.—On examination of Table LXXXVIII of this section it is found that there are 352 counties in which one-half the negro population at least 10 years of age was illiterate in 1900. With the exception of New Madrid county, Mo., all these counties are in the South, 182, or more than half, being in the three states of Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. There are 96 counties with at least three-fifths of the negro population illiterate, 33 being in Louisiana, 27 in Georgia, 20 in Alabama, 6 in South Carolina, 4 in Mississippi, and the remaining 6 in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Texas. The 30 counties in which over two-thirds of the negroes were illiterate in 1900 are shown in the following table:

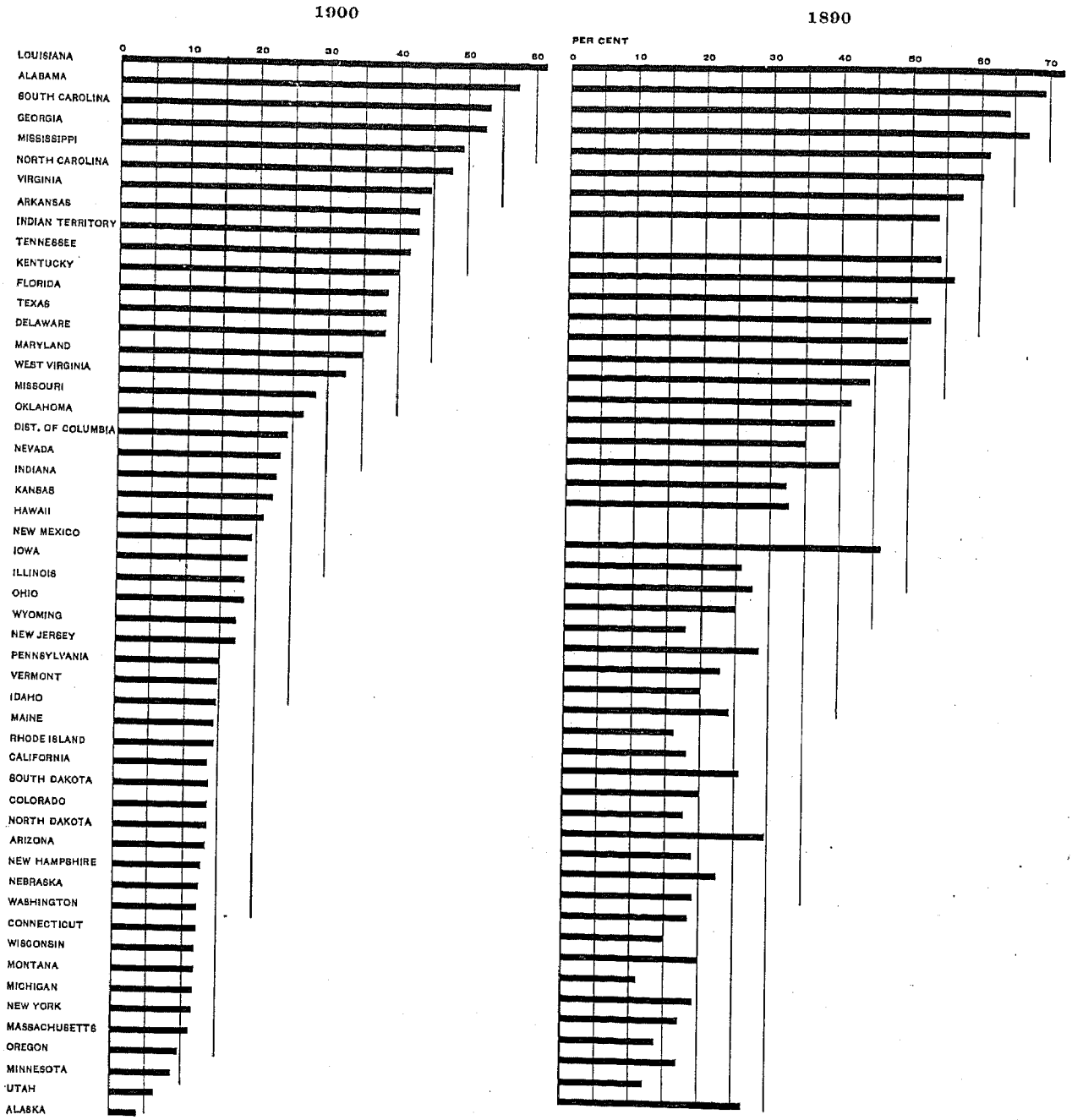
COUNTY IN ORDER OF DECREASING PER CENT ILLITERATE.	Per cent illiterate in negro population at least 10 years of age: 1900.	COUNTY IN ORDER OF DECREASING PER CENT ILLITERATE.	Per cent illiterate in negro population at least 10 years of age: 1900.
Lafayette, La	85.9	Natchitoches, La	70.7
Concordia, La	81.4	Ouachita, La	70.2
St. Landry, La	81.3	Marengo, Ala	69.8
St. Martin, La	81.2	De Soto, La	69.1
Red River, La	76.9	Tensas, La	69.1
Vermilion, La	73.9	West Feliciana, La	69.1
Morgan, Tenn	73.4	Iberville, La	67.8
East Feliciana, La	73.1	Bossier, La	67.7
Pointe Coupee, La	72.6	Lowndes, Ala	67.7
Acadia, La	72.2	Wilkes, Ga	67.7
St. Helena, La	71.6	Morehouse, La	67.5
Franklin, La	71.5	Knott, Ky	67.3
Grant, La	71.1	Pickens, Ala	67.0
Miller, Ga	71.0	Colleton, S. C	66.9
Lincoln, Ga	70.9	Madison, La	66.8

Of the 30 counties with at least two-thirds of the negroes illiterate, Louisiana has 21, Alabama and Georgia have 3 each, and Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee have 1 each.

City and country.—In studying illiteracy the population limit between city and country must be drawn at 25,000 instead of at 2,500, since the number of illiterates is reported only for cities of that size. The prevalence of illiteracy in the two main races in city and country, in 1900, is shown by the following table:

	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Negro.	White.	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
Continental U.S.	6,415,581	51,250,918	2,853,194	3,200,746	44.5	6.2
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants	945,710	14,677,484	230,698	651,147	24.4	4.4
Smaller cities or country districts	5,469,871	36,573,434	2,622,496	2,549,599	47.9	7.0

DIAGRAM 6.—PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900 AND 1890.



Illiteracy is almost twice as prevalent among negroes in country districts as it is in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants, and the difference between city and country among whites is almost equally great. But as nearly half (48 per cent) of the negroes in the North and West live in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more, a

comparison of conditions in the South alone may be more significant. The figures are as follows:

	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Negro.	White.	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	5,664,975	12,020,539	2,717,606	1,401,273	48.0	11.7
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants	572,924	1,429,546	180,357	47,482	31.5	3.3
Smaller cities or country districts	5,092,051	10,590,993	2,537,249	1,353,791	49.8	12.8

The per cent illiterate among southern negroes residing outside the large cities is much greater than the per cent in the cities, but the difference between city and country is less marked, relatively, for the negro than for the white population. For whites, the per cent illiterate in the country districts is nearly four times as great as that in the cities, while for negroes the per cent illiterate in the country is much less than double that in cities. This indicates that in the South negroes have been affected less than whites by the better school facilities of cities, or by the greater need in urban centers of an ability to read and write.

The Eleventh Census reported negro, Indian, and Mongolian illiterates together for cities, but the per cent illiterate for the non-Caucasian population in 1890 may safely be compared with that for the negro population alone in 1900. The figures for each year in the following comparisons necessarily relate only to cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants at the census specified. For the sake of clearness, only the per cents are shown in the table which follows:

	NUMBER OF CITIES.		PER CENT ILLITERATE IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
			Negro: 1900.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian: 1890.	Decrease in ten years.	White.		Decrease in ten years.
	1900	1890				1900	1890	
Continental U. S.	.....	.....	44.5	56.8	12.3	6.2	7.7	1.5
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants	160	124	24.4	34.6	10.2	4.4	4.9	0.5
Smaller cities or country districts	.....	.....	47.9	60.0	12.1	7.0	8.6	1.6

The per cent illiterate was less in 1900 than in 1890 by about one-fifth of the initial per cent for each race in country districts, while in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants the per cent illiterate diminished by nearly one-third for negroes, but by only one-tenth for whites. The figures for the South are shown in the following table:

	NUMBER OF CITIES.		PER CENT ILLITERATE IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
			Negro: 1900.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian: 1890.	Decrease in ten years.	White.		Decrease in ten years.
	1900	1890				1900	1890	
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	.....	.....	48.0	60.7	12.7	11.7	14.9	3.2
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants	29	23	31.5	42.3	10.8	3.3	4.4	1.1
Smaller cities or country districts	.....	.....	49.8	62.5	12.7	12.8	16.3	3.5

Both tables show that illiteracy among negroes either in the country as a whole or in the South is less prevalent in cities than in country districts. They show also that the decrease in the per cent illiterate has been greater in the country districts. In 1890 among 1,000 non-Caucasian residents of southern cities, at least 10 years of age, there were 202 more who were able to write than among an equal number living in the country. For negroes in 1900 the corresponding difference between city and country was 183.

The per cent illiterate among negroes in the several cities will be found in Table LXXXVII of this section. In 1900 the per cent was greatest for the following 11 cities: Montgomery (46), Mobile (44.1), Birmingham (40.3), Augusta (38.8), Norfolk (38.5), New Orleans (36.1), Atlanta (35.1), Memphis (35.1), Savannah (34.1), Lexington (34), and Covington (33.8). These are the only cities in the country with at least one-third of the negroes illiterate.

Sex.—The following figures show for continental United States the number and per cent of illiterates among negroes and whites with distinction of sex:

TABLE XXXVII.—*Population at least 10 years of age by sex, and number and per cent illiterate, for the negro and white races: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE AND SEX.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental U. S.:						
Negro—						
Male	3,181,650	2,646,171	1,371,432	1,438,923	43.1	54.4
Female	3,233,931	2,682,801	1,481,762	1,603,745	45.8	59.8
White—						
Male	26,327,931	21,578,245	1,567,153	1,517,722	6.0	7.0
Female	24,922,987	20,352,829	1,633,593	1,694,852	6.6	8.3

The preceding figures show that in each race the female is the more illiterate sex. They show also that in each race this difference between the sexes is decreasing. Among the negroes the difference in the per cent illiterate for the two sexes was 5.4 in 1890 and 2.7 in 1900; among the whites it was 1.3 in 1890 and 0.6 in 1900, indicating that the difference is likely to disappear with another decade of progress like the last.

The inferences already stated are borne out by the figures for the Southern states given in the following table:

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Population at least 10 years of age by sex, and number and per cent illiterate, for the negro and white races in the South: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE AND SEX.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:						
Negro—						
Male	2,799,434	2,349,113	1,306,309	1,362,219	46.7	58.0
Female	2,865,511	2,402,650	1,411,297	1,520,997	49.3	63.3
White—						
Male	6,146,438	4,802,579	695,080	660,027	11.3	13.7
Female	5,874,101	4,653,789	706,193	752,956	12.0	16.2

Age.—The following table gives the number and per cent of negro and of white illiterates at certain age periods for continental United States:

TABLE XXXIX.—*Population by age periods and number and per cent illiterate, for the negro and white races: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Negro.	White.	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
Continental U. S.: 10 years and over	6,415,581	51,250,918	2,853,194	3,200,746	44.5	6.2
10 to 14 years	1,091,990	6,959,238	328,992	240,580	30.1	3.5
15 to 17 years	590,694	3,976,066	185,196	148,594	31.4	3.7
18 to 20 years	613,745	3,868,317	207,978	167,332	33.9	4.3
21 to 24 years	746,755	5,033,850	259,436	232,249	34.7	4.6
25 to 34 years	1,262,086	10,767,424	496,180	583,293	39.3	5.4
35 to 44 years	841,903	8,312,718	437,503	569,819	52.0	6.9
45 to 54 years	617,371	5,739,659	420,438	501,571	68.1	8.7
55 to 64 years	340,863	3,641,875	267,312	362,297	78.4	9.9
65 years and over	261,363	2,806,719	223,124	378,071	85.4	13.5
Age unknown	48,811	145,052	27,035	16,940	55.4	11.7

The preceding table shows that for each race the higher the age limits of the group the larger the per cent illiterate. This must be due to the increase of facilities for education during recent years. If a person does not learn to write before reaching the age of 20, it is not likely that he will ever learn. The preceding series of figures then indicate with some clearness the facilities for education open to the negroes at successive periods. The most marked decrease of illiteracy occurs between the groups 25 to 34 (39.3 per cent), 35 to 44 (52 per cent), and 45 to 54 years (68.1 per cent). The oldest group must have been between 10 and 20 years of age at the close of the war and many of them were too old to profit by the reorganization of education in the South which began some years later and has developed until the present time. If the educational facilities in the country should remain up to their present standards, but not improve, and should impart the elements of education to as large a proportion of the rising generation as they have done to those between 10 and 14 years in 1900, then at the end of the generation, illiteracy among the negroes in the country will have sunk from 44.5 to 30.1 per cent, that is, nearly one-third of it will have disappeared. At the same time illiteracy among the whites in the country will have sunk, immigration aside, from 6.2 to 3.5 per cent, that is, about three-sevenths of the illiteracy among the whites will have disappeared.

In this, as in other topics, the statistics of the South differ so much from those of the North and West that a truer picture of the actual conditions is obtained when the two sections are treated separately.

TABLE XL.—*Population by age periods and number and per cent illiterate, for the negro and white races in the South: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Negro.	White.	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions: 10 years and over	5,664,975	12,020,539	2,717,606	1,401,273	48.0	11.7
10 to 14 years	1,012,214	1,963,810	325,782	193,402	32.2	9.8
15 to 20 years	1,093,822	2,124,100	386,129	189,979	35.3	8.9
21 to 24 years	656,032	1,262,208	251,812	116,046	38.4	9.2
25 to 34 years	1,078,093	2,353,607	475,231	232,749	44.1	9.9
35 to 44 years	713,990	1,706,640	410,914	224,759	57.6	13.2
45 to 54 years	537,826	1,291,988	391,417	205,067	72.8	15.9
55 to 64 years	299,315	752,260	247,255	121,149	82.6	16.1
65 years and over	232,217	531,449	205,101	111,277	88.3	20.9
Age unknown	41,466	34,477	24,015	6,845	57.9	19.9

TABLE XLI.—*Population by age periods and number and per cent illiterate, for the negro and white races in the North and West: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Negro.	White.	Number illiterate.		Per cent illiterate.	
			Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions: 10 years and over	750,606	39,230,379	135,588	1,799,473	18.1	4.6
10 to 14 years	79,776	4,995,428	3,260	47,178	4.1	0.9
15 to 20 years	110,617	5,720,283	7,045	125,947	6.4	2.2
21 to 24 years	90,723	3,771,642	7,624	116,203	8.4	3.1
25 to 34 years	183,993	8,413,817	20,949	350,544	11.4	4.2
35 to 44 years	127,913	6,606,078	26,589	345,060	20.8	5.2
45 to 54 years	79,545	4,447,671	29,021	296,504	36.5	6.7
55 to 64 years	41,548	2,889,615	20,057	241,148	48.3	8.3
65 years and over	29,146	2,275,270	18,023	266,794	61.8	11.7
Age unknown	7,345	110,575	3,020	10,095	41.1	9.1

The first of the preceding tables shows that in the Southern states at the present time, among the children between 10 and 14 years of age, about one-tenth of the whites and one-third of the negroes are unable to write, and among persons at least 65 years of age one-fifth of the whites and nearly nine-tenths of the negroes are unable to write. The most marked transition appears with both races at about the age of 35. Persons below that age, or, in other words, persons of both races born in the South since 1865, are far more generally able to write than persons born prior to that date. At the present time nearly one-half of the negroes in the Southern states are unable to write. But if educational facilities for that race should remain about as they are at present for another generation, and be availed of to the same extent, the proportion would sink to one-third. A comparison between the two tables shows that illiteracy is far less prevalent among the northern and western negroes than it is among those at the South. This is especially true of the earlier age periods. At the North and West the proportion of negroes between 10 and 14 years of age who were unable to write is about one-eighth the proportion among southern negroes of the same age. When illiteracy at all ages is considered the proportion among negroes at the North and West is somewhat more than one-third of that at the South. At the same time the relative difference between negroes and whites in the two sections is approximately the same—that is, in each section of the country the illiteracy of the negroes at the present time is about four times that of the whites; in the North a little less, in the South a little more. Illiteracy among the youngest negroes at the South is about eight times that at the North and West, and is more than three times that of the whites at the South.

The following table gives the per cent of illiterates among the negroes by age periods for 1900 and 1890:

TABLE XLII.—*Per cent illiterate in negro population by age periods: 1900 and 1890.*

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION.		
	1900	1890	Decrease in ten years.
Continental United States: 10 years and over	44.5	57.1	12.6
10 to 14 years	30.1	39.8	9.7
15 to 24 years	33.4	45.7	12.3
25 to 34 years	39.3	56.8	17.5
35 to 44 years	52.0	70.5	18.5
45 to 54 years	68.1	80.8	12.7
55 to 64 years	78.4	86.3	7.9
65 years and over	85.4	90.2	4.8

The preceding table shows that the proportion of illiterates has declined most rapidly for the age periods 25 to 34 and 35 to 44. By comparing the per cents for 1890 with the per cents for the population group 10 years older in 1900, one gets some clue to changes within a given group during the decade. For example, the group of negroes 25 to 34 years of age in 1900 should be substantially the survivors of the group 15 to 24 years of age in 1890, the additions from immigration and losses from emigration being insignificant. The death rate among the illiterates may have been somewhat higher than that among the literates, but it is doubtful whether this difference would seriously affect the per cent of illiteracy in the group as a whole. If it be disregarded, then the difference between the 45.7 per cent of illiterates in that group in 1890, and the 39.3 per cent of the group 10 years older in 1900, a difference of 6.4, indicates either the number of that age group who had learned to write in the ten-year period, or the number who were erroneously reported at one or the other census. The figures suggest that the process of acquiring the elements of education is not at an end by the time the age of 15 years is reached, but that, on the contrary, of the illiterate negroes between 15 and 24 years of age, about 1 in 7 learns to write in the course of the next ten years; that of those between 25 and 34 years of age, about 1 in 12 learns to write in the next ten years; that of those between 35 and 44 years of age, about 1 in 29 learns to write in the next ten years; and that of those between 45 and 54 years of age, about 1 in 34 learns to write in the next ten years. With the higher ages these estimates would probably be materially changed by the difference in the death rate of the literate and illiterate classes, and little confidence, at best, is to be attached to these estimates, owing to the probable error in the figures on which they are based. Still, the evidence they afford that the elements of education are frequently acquired as late in life as 25 years of age, and that the same happens occasionally but with less and less frequency at later years may probably be accepted.

MARITAL CONDITION.

Nature of inquiry.—Every negro in the United States should have been returned by the enumerator with one or another of the following entries written against his name in column 9 of the population schedule: S, indicating that the person was single or unmarried; M, indicating that the person was married; Wd, indicating that the person was widowed; or D, indicating that the person was divorced. Some enumerators, however, failed to make any entry, so that in the tabulation a fifth class of unknown became necessary. But as not more than 2 negroes in each 1,000 were so reported that class may be neglected. A similar tabulation was made for the census of 1890, but for no earlier census. In considering the statistics of marital condition it should be borne in mind that the Census Bureau has no means of checking or verifying the returns

of the enumerators. Unquestionably many negroes, who have never been united by a marriage ceremony, and many who, after a legal marriage, have separated and formed other and illegal unions, regarded and reported themselves as married to those with whom they were cohabiting at the date of the census. The following statements, while by no means typical of conditions all over the South, are undoubtedly true of a large proportion of negroes. "Legal marriage is not considered absolutely necessary. Of 40 couples who reported themselves as married . . . only 20 were legally married in the church or by the civil authorities. . . . Numerous cases are seen of two persons legally married and yet each living with a different person and reporting as being married to the second."[1]

Total population.—The results of the two enumerations of marital condition are briefly stated in Table XLIII.

TABLE XLIII.—NEGRO POPULATION AND WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION: 1900 AND 1890.

MARITAL CONDITION.	POPULATION.				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.			
	Negro.		White.		Negro.		White.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	8,833,994	7,470,040	66,809,196	54,983,890	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	5,346,262	4,669,513	38,434,039	32,351,452	60.5	62.5	57.5	58.8
Married	2,867,572	2,363,231	24,779,046	19,918,836	32.5	31.7	37.1	36.2
Widowed	565,396	411,888	3,312,355	2,553,749	6.4	5.5	5.0	4.7
Divorced	33,071	15,907	164,520	104,960	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unknown	21,693	9,501	119,236	54,893	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

The preceding figures show that about three-fifths of the negroes are reported as single, nearly one-third as married, about one-sixteenth as widowed, and one two hundred and fiftieth as divorced. In the course of ten years the class of single has lost ground relatively and each of the other classes has gained. The negroes differ from the whites in having a larger proportion of single, widowed, and divorced, and a smaller proportion of married. The statistics of marital condition among southern whites may be different from the average for all whites, and in that case a comparison between the two races in the South would be more significant than one for the two races in the entire country. Table XLIV has therefore been prepared.

TABLE XLIV.—NEGRO POPULATION AND WHITE POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR THE SOUTH: 1900 AND 1890.

MARITAL CONDITION.	POPULATION.				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.			
	Negro.		White.		Negro.		White.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	7,922,969	6,741,941	16,521,970	13,079,725	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	4,846,846	4,250,262	10,006,749	8,112,564	61.2	63.1	60.6	62.0
Married	2,538,397	2,110,870	5,717,117	4,357,601	32.0	31.3	34.6	33.3
Widowed	491,643	359,220	747,522	581,710	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.5
Divorced	28,137	13,259	26,699	15,469	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Unknown	17,946	8,330	23,883	12,381	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

The differences between southern negroes and southern whites in the statistics of marital condition are much less than those between all negroes and all whites. In the whole country 605 negroes per thousand and 575 whites per thousand are single, a difference between the races of 30. But in the South 612 negroes per thousand and 606 whites per thousand are single, a difference between the races of only 6. Similarly, in continental United States there are 46 more married whites than negroes per thousand, but for the Southern states the difference between the races is only 26.

Adult population.—The negro race has a much larger proportion of children than the white race, and a somewhat larger proportion than southern whites. Marriage is confined to adults, a period which is usually assumed in statistics of marriage to begin at the age of 15. To be sure, in continental United States 4,394 children under 15 years of age, over five-sixths of them girls, were reported as married, but this is an insignificant number in comparison with the 8,080,234 children

[1] Department of Labor, Bulletin 38, page 102 (January, 1902).

between 10 and 14 years of age. Accordingly it is necessary to exclude the children before one can be sure that marriage is less common among negroes than whites. This is done in the following table:

TABLE XLV.—NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE AND WHITE POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION: 1900 AND 1890.

MARITAL CONDITION.	POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.			
	Negro.		White.		Negro.		White.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	5,323,591	4,295,271	44,291,680	35,939,102	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	1,836,968	1,495,078	15,920,736	13,307,975	34.5	34.8	35.9	37.0
Married	2,866,703	2,362,947	24,775,625	19,917,695	53.9	55.0	55.9	55.4
Widowed	565,340	411,877	3,312,259	2,553,743	10.6	9.6	7.5	7.1
Divorced	33,059	15,900	164,498	104,954	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Unknown	21,521	9,469	118,562	54,735	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2

The preceding table shows that among 1,000 negroes at least 15 years of age, 345 are single and 539 are married, while among 1,000 whites of the same age, 14 more are single and 20 more are married, the total difference of 34 being almost balanced by the fact that among the negroes 31 more in each 1,000 are widowed than among the whites. The relatively short life of the negro population would lead one to expect a rather large number of this class, but the difference between the two races seems to be too great to be accounted for in that way. One is disposed to believe that no small number of the 565,340 negro widows or widowers were persons whose marital relations had been ended by separation rather than by death and whose marital condition, therefore, has been inaccurately described. It is noteworthy also that while there has been an increase on the part of each race in the reported number of divorced persons, that increase has been much greater among the negroes than among the whites. The number of divorced negroes in the decade has much more than doubled, while the number among the whites has increased about 60 per cent. While the proportion of married among the adults of the two races in 1890 was about the same, the proportion among the whites increased in ten years, while that among the negroes decreased, so that in 1900 among 1,000 whites at least 15 years of age, 20 more were married than among 1,000 negroes.

Here again fuller light upon the situation can be obtained when the comparison is limited to the negroes and whites of the South Atlantic and South Central states, as has been done in the following table:

TABLE XLVI.—NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE AND WHITE POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL CONDITION, AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, FOR THE SOUTH: 1900 AND 1890.

MARITAL CONDITION.	POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE.				PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.			
	Negro.		White.		Negro.		White.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	4,652,761	3,793,563	10,056,729	7,785,256	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	1,577,678	1,302,198	3,543,776	2,818,915	33.9	34.3	35.3	36.2
Married	2,537,576	2,110,600	5,715,122	4,356,822	54.5	55.6	56.8	56.0
Widowed	491,589	359,209	747,471	581,707	10.6	9.5	7.4	7.5
Divorced	28,126	13,252	26,692	15,464	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Unknown	17,792	8,304	23,668	12,348	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1

Among 1,000 southern negroes at least 15 years of age the number of widowed exceeds by 32 the number of this class among 1,000 southern white adults, this difference being offset by an excess of 14 single and 23 married per thousand among the whites. This difference in the proportion married was only 4 in 1890, the proportion among the whites having increased by 8 and that among the negroes having decreased by 11 during the ten years.

Sex.—The relations become a little clearer when the distinction between the sexes is drawn.

Table LXXVII of this section shows that the number of negro husbands in continental United States was 1,423,039; the number of negro wives was 1,444,533; showing 21,494 more negro wives than husbands. In a monogamous country and migration aside, one would expect the total number of husbands and wives to be equal. The slight divergence in this case of 1.5 per cent is probably due not to the immigration of somewhat more negro wives than husbands, and not to the fact that more negro women are married to white men than white women to negro men. The latter statement may be correct, but the number of such unions between members of the different races is probably so small as

not materially to affect the total. A more probable explanation, at least, is that the difference results from inaccurate statements. In every great population there are rather more women than men who believe or allege that they are married.

The figures of marital condition for negroes are given in Table LXXVIII of this section, and those for whites may be obtained from the extended volumes of the Twelfth and Eleventh censuses. In the following table, for purposes of simplicity and clearness, only the per cents are given:

TABLE XLVII.—*Per cent distribution of population at least 15 years of age by marital condition, for the negro and white races by sex: 1900 and 1890.*

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE BY MARITAL CONDITION.							
	Male.				Female.			
	Negro.		White.		Negro.		White.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	39.2	39.8	40.2	41.7	29.9	30.0	31.4	32.0
Married	54.0	55.5	54.6	53.9	53.7	54.6	57.3	57.0
Widowed	5.8	4.3	4.5	3.9	15.4	14.7	10.7	10.5
Divorced	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Unknown	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

The table shows that among negro men the number of single was less by 10 per thousand, and of married less by 6 per thousand than among the whites, the difference of 16 being counterbalanced mainly by an excess among negro widowers of 13 per thousand. Among negro women the number of single was less by 15 per thousand, and of married less by 36 than among white women, the difference of 51 being mainly counterbalanced by an excess of 47 per thousand in the class of negro widows. Whether one accepts these figures at their face value, or regards no small part of the difference as due to erroneous returns of marital condition among negroes, they reflect the brevity of married life among them, and the frequency with which the marital union comes to an end.

With both races and both sexes the proportion of single declined between 1890 and 1900, the decline being greatest (15 per thousand) among white men, and least (1 per thousand) among negro women. With both sexes of the negro race the proportion of married also declined in the ten years, the decline per thousand being, in the case of men 15 and in the case of women 9. Meantime, with both sexes of the white race, the proportion of married increased, the increase in the case of men being 7 per thousand and in the case of women 3 per thousand. As a result, the number of married negro men per thousand in 1900 was 6 less and of married negro women 36 less than the corresponding number of married white men and women.

As in previous instances the differences thus revealed between the negro and the white races for continental United States may be differences between the South and the North, rather than between the negro and the white. To ascertain whether or how far this is true, the per cents have been computed for the two races in the Southern states. The results are given in the following table, in which for the sake of brevity and clearness the per cents alone have been included:

TABLE XLVIII.—*Per cent distribution of population at least 15 years of age by marital condition, for the negro and white races by sex, for the South: 1900 and 1890.*

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE BY MARITAL CONDITION.							
	Male.				Female.			
	Negro.		White.		Negro.		White.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	38.4	39.1	39.6	40.7	29.5	29.8	30.7	31.5
Married	55.0	56.3	55.7	55.2	54.1	55.0	58.0	56.7
Widowed	5.7	4.2	4.2	3.7	15.3	14.5	10.8	11.4
Divorced	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
Unknown	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1

The preceding table shows that for each race and sex there was a decrease in the proportion of single, the decrease for negroes being less than for whites. With regard to the married there was a marked relative decrease among negroes of both sexes, a decrease which was the more noteworthy because within the same period the proportion of married among southern whites of both sexes showed an increase. The decrease in the proportion of single and of married negroes is offset mainly by the increase in the proportion of negro widows and widowers. Among 1,000 negro men at least 15 years of age in 1890 there were 42 widowers, and in 1900, 57. Among 1,000 negro women at least 15 years of age in 1890 there were 145 widows, and in 1900, 153. During the same period the number of widowers among the southern whites increased 5 per thousand, or one-third as fast as among the negroes, and the number of widows decreased 6 per thousand. The proportion of divorced men among the negroes doubled and that of divorced women increased very rapidly. It may be easier to grasp the meaning of these figures if the classes of widowed and divorced be combined, the figures for unknown disregarded, and only the 3 classes, premarital, married, and postmarital distinguished as in the following summary:

	MALE NEGROES.		MALE WHITES.		FEMALE NEGROES.		FEMALE WHITES.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Premarital	384	391	396	407	295	298	307	315
Married	550	563	557	552	541	550	580	567
Postmarital	61	44	44	39	161	150	111	117

The decrease in the proportion of married negroes of both sexes at the South during a decade in which the proportion of married whites of both sexes increased is a noteworthy fact which will be referred to later (page 240) in connection with the proportion of children in the two races. The decrease in the proportion of white widows, contrary to the general tendency for the whole country, may be connected with the death of many whose husbands died during the Civil War.

Sex and age.—In order to ascertain the present condition of the negro population with reference to marriage and the changes which have occurred within the decade 1890 to 1900, the only one for which the information exists, it is necessary to take account also of age. For this purpose persons under 15 years of age may be excluded as not of marriageable age. The others are divided by the census tables into eight age periods, as in Table XLIX below. For the purpose of simplifying what is at best a somewhat complex tabulation the small number of persons of unknown marital condition have been grouped in the following tables with the single, the small number of divorced with the widowed, and per cents only have been given.

TABLE XLIX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS: 1900 AND 1890.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT OF NEGRO MALE POPULATION—						PER CENT OF NEGRO FEMALE POPULATION—					
	Single and unknown.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.		Single and unknown.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States: 15 years and over	39.8	40.0	54.0	55.5	6.2	4.5	30.1	30.2	53.7	54.6	16.2	15.2
15 to 19 years	98.2	99.1	1.7	0.9	0.1	(1)	83.3	85.0	15.7	14.4	1.0	0.6
20 to 24 years	64.9	65.8	33.8	33.4	1.3	0.8	39.9	38.3	54.6	57.3	5.5	4.4
25 to 29 years	33.4	30.3	63.3	67.3	3.3	2.4	20.8	17.7	69.4	73.7	9.8	8.6
30 to 34 years	21.4	18.7	73.7	77.7	4.9	3.6	13.1	11.8	73.1	76.4	13.8	11.8
35 to 44 years	13.5	11.5	79.1	82.9	7.4	5.6	8.2	7.5	72.3	74.7	19.5	17.8
45 to 54 years	7.4	6.5	81.4	85.1	11.2	8.4	5.3	5.0	65.3	66.3	29.4	28.7
55 to 64 years	5.5	5.2	78.6	83.2	15.9	11.6	4.4	4.4	51.9	51.6	43.7	44.0
65 years and over	5.0	5.7	69.6	74.4	25.4	19.9	4.8	4.7	28.9	29.0	66.3	66.3
Age unknown	46.7	43.8	47.4	50.8	5.9	5.4	30.1	27.7	45.6	47.7	24.3	24.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The preceding table shows that with both male and female negroes the per cent of single and unknown and of married among adults declined in the ten years, while the per cent of widowed and divorced correspondingly increased. But this decline in the per cent of single for males is confined to the age periods between 15 and 24 and over 65, negro males between 25 and 64 being more generally single in 1900 than in 1890. The decrease in the per cent of single at the extremes of life has been great enough to produce a decline in the total, notwithstanding an increase in five of the eight age periods. With the females the slight decline in the per cent of single among total negroes over 15 years of age is due to a decided decline in the per cent single among girls 15 to 19 years of age. The per cent single among negro women at least 20 years of age was larger in 1900 than in 1890 for each age period, with an insignificant exception for 55 to 64 years. Among negro men at least 15 years of age there has been a decline in the per cent married, a decline which appeared at every age period except the first two, 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years; the same is true of women except that increases in the per cent married appear for the age periods 15 to 19 and 55 to 64 years. The increase in the proportion of widowed and divorced for each sex is not due to any change in the age composition of the population. For among males of all ages and among females at every age below 55 the proportion of widowed and divorced has increased in the ten years.

It appears from this detailed analysis that the slight decline in the proportion of married persons among all negroes at least 15 years of age is due to a decline in the per cent married for each sex at substantially every age above 20 years, largely offset in the case of women and partly so in the case of men by an increase in early marriages, that is, among negroes 15 to 19 years of age. The latter change, which appears also among the whites, is probably a result of the unusual prosperity in the country immediately preceding the census of 1900. The former represents probably a more permanent tendency.

The preceding table can be better understood when the figures for whites are also considered. As nine-tenths of the negroes live in the Southern states, and as the marital condition among southern whites differs not a little from that among northern whites, the table introduced for comparison is one for whites in the Southern states rather than for all whites.

TABLE L.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE WHITE POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, FOR THE SOUTH: 1900 AND 1890.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT OF WHITE MALE POPULATION—						PER CENT OF WHITE FEMALE POPULATION—					
	Single and unknown.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.		Single and unknown.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions: 15 years and over	39.9	40.9	55.7	55.2	4.4	3.9	30.9	31.6	58.0	56.7	11.1	11.7
15 to 19 years	98.2	99.0	1.7	1.0	0.1	(1)	84.0	86.3	15.6	13.5	0.4	0.2
20 to 24 years	72.7	75.9	26.7	23.7	0.6	0.4	44.3	45.1	53.9	53.4	1.8	1.5
25 to 29 years	38.7	39.0	59.7	59.7	1.6	1.3	22.9	22.0	73.7	74.7	3.4	3.3
30 to 34 years	21.9	21.6	75.6	76.2	2.5	2.2	14.3	14.4	80.6	80.5	5.1	5.1
35 to 44 years	12.8	12.0	83.1	84.4	4.1	3.6	10.3	10.6	80.5	79.8	9.2	9.6
45 to 54 years	7.8	7.8	85.1	86.0	7.1	6.2	8.5	8.7	73.4	70.1	18.1	21.2
55 to 64 years	6.3	6.1	81.8	83.5	11.9	10.4	8.3	7.3	57.1	54.0	34.6	38.7
65 years and over	5.4	5.6	69.3	71.6	25.3	22.8	8.0	7.4	30.1	30.7	61.9	61.9
Age unknown	62.9	69.7	33.1	26.3	4.0	4.0	42.9	44.3	43.3	39.2	13.8	16.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The table shows that among southern whites there has been a decline for both sexes in the per cent single and an increase in the per cent married, while the per cent widowed and divorced increased for the male and decreased for the female. The main difference between the two races, brought out by the two tables, is that among negroes there has been a slight decline, while among southern whites there has been a slight increase in the per cent married. In both races and for both sexes there has been an increase of early marriages. For males of both races an increase in the per cent married is shown for the early age periods 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years, but for the later period the increase for whites is the more marked; in the age period, 25 to 29 years, the proportion of white men married was the same at each census while there was a decline among negroes. Up to the age of 30 the proportion of negro men married is greater than that of southern white men. But from 30 to 64 years the proportion of married among southern white men is greater than among the negro men. Marriages on the part of girls, 15 to 19 years of age, which were much more common among negroes than among whites in 1890, have increased in both races, but the increase among whites has been so much more rapid than among negroes that by 1900 the difference between the races had practically disappeared. This increase of early marriages among female negroes is confined to the first age period, 15 to 19, while among female southern whites it extends through the age period, 20 to 24 years, the difference between the races in the per cent married at that age period being 3.9 in 1890 and only 0.7 in 1900. At later ages there has been a decline in the proportion married on the part of males. The two races agree, then, in showing an increase in early marriages and for males a decline in the per cent married in later adult years; they differ in that the negroes show a decrease and the southern whites an increase in the per cent married among women in later adult years. As resultants of these two opposite movements the change among all adult negroes was in the direction of a slight decrease and among all adult southern whites in the direction of a slight increase in the per cent married.

The proportion of widowed and divorced is also very much higher among negroes than among southern whites of like ages. Indeed, among men in each age period from 20 to 34 years of age and among women 15 to 44 years of age the per cent of widowed and divorced for negroes is about twice as high as for whites. This is due in part to the higher mortality of negroes, discussed in the section on vital statistics, but probably even more to the more temporary character of the unions, that is, the higher mortality of negro marriages.

Attention has been frequently called in this discussion to the differences between the statistics of negroes in the South, where the population is maintained almost exclusively by excess of births over deaths, and negroes in the North, where the population is maintained largely by immigration from the South. In order to determine whether this difference has effect upon the marital statistics of negroes in the two sections, tables have been prepared for the negroes of the Southern states and for the negroes of the Northern and Western states. The results are as follows:

TABLE LI.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, FOR THE SOUTH: 1900 AND 1890.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT OF NEGRO MALE POPULATION—						PER CENT OF NEGRO FEMALE POPULATION—					
	Single and unknown.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.		Single and unknown.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions: 15 years and over	38.9	39.3	55.0	56.3	6.1	4.4	29.8	30.0	54.1	55.0	16.1	15.0
15 to 19 years	98.1	99.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	(1)	82.8	84.6	16.1	14.8	1.1	0.6
20 to 24 years	62.9	63.8	35.7	35.4	1.4	0.8	38.2	36.8	56.0	58.6	5.8	4.6
25 to 29 years	30.3	27.2	66.2	70.3	3.5	2.5	19.4	16.6	70.5	74.6	10.1	8.8
30 to 34 years	18.5	16.2	76.4	80.1	5.1	3.7	12.3	11.2	73.8	77.0	13.9	11.8
35 to 44 years	11.4	9.9	81.2	84.6	7.4	5.5	7.5	7.2	73.0	75.2	19.5	17.6
45 to 54 years	6.3	5.7	82.8	86.2	10.9	8.1	5.0	4.7	66.2	67.0	28.8	28.3
55 to 64 years	4.8	4.7	79.7	84.1	15.5	11.2	4.1	4.2	52.7	52.4	43.2	43.4
65 years and over	4.4	5.2	70.7	75.5	24.9	19.3	4.6	4.5	29.5	29.6	65.9	65.9
Age unknown	44.8	42.4	49.5	52.3	5.7	5.3	29.5	28.2	46.8	48.1	23.7	23.7

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, FOR THE NORTH AND WEST: 1900 AND 1890.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT OF NEGRO MALE POPULATION—						PER CENT OF NEGRO FEMALE POPULATION—					
	Single and unknown.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.		Single and unknown.		Married.		Widowed and divorced.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions: 15 years and over	45.5	45.2	47.8	49.4	6.7	5.4	32.7	31.7	50.3	51.3	17.0	17.0
15 to 19 years	99.0	99.6	1.0	0.4	(1)	(1)	88.6	89.5	10.9	10.1	0.5	0.4
20 to 24 years	79.4	81.1	19.8	18.4	0.8	0.5	53.5	50.0	43.1	46.7	3.4	3.3
25 to 29 years	51.4	49.6	46.4	48.5	2.2	1.9	29.6	25.2	62.6	67.2	7.8	7.6
30 to 34 years	35.9	32.9	59.9	63.5	4.2	3.6	17.9	15.7	69.5	72.3	12.6	12.0
35 to 44 years	23.7	21.0	68.5	72.7	7.8	6.3	11.3	10.3	68.5	70.3	20.2	19.4
45 to 54 years	14.9	12.2	72.2	77.6	12.9	10.2	7.4	7.0	59.6	60.6	33.0	32.4
55 to 64 years	10.6	9.4	70.4	75.4	19.0	15.2	6.0	5.8	46.3	45.7	47.7	48.5
65 years and over	9.1	8.9	60.1	65.6	30.8	25.5	6.4	6.0	24.4	25.0	69.2	69.0
Age unknown	56.9	50.5	36.2	43.4	6.9	6.1	34.1	25.1	38.1	45.4	27.8	29.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The tables show that for both sexes southern negroes are much more generally married than northern negroes, the difference between the two sections in 1900 in the per cent married being in the case of males 7.2, and in the case of females 3.8. That the difference between the sections for male negroes is nearly double that for female negroes is due at least in part to the fact that in the South, among 1,000 adult negroes, there are 16 more females than males, while in the North and West, among 1,000 adult negroes, there are 24 more males than females. The excess of males at the North reinforces for that sex and counteracts for the females, the other influences tending to a smaller proportion of married persons in that section. In the proportion of widowed and divorced there is little difference between the two sections, the larger proportion of married at the South being offset by a smaller proportion of single. In both sections the per cent married decreased in the course of the ten years. The increase of early marriages, to which attention has already been called, appears clearly in both sections. The figures show that the increase of early marriages among males extended through the age period, 20 to 24 years, both at the South and at the North and West.

Comparison of these tables indicates that the migration of negroes from the Southern states to the North and West, the current of which has probably been greater in the last ten years than heretofore, is a partial but not a complete explanation of the decrease in the proportion of married among negroes of both sexes.

BREADWINNERS.

Nature of inquiry.—Columns 19 and 20 of the population schedule were headed jointly "Occupation, trade, or profession of each person ten years of age and over." Column 19 then called for the occupation and column 20 for the months during the census year, namely, from June 1, 1899 to May 31, 1900, inclusive, during which the person was not employed. The instructions issued to the enumerators for filling this schedule called for a return for every person 10 years of age and over who was engaged in gainful labor during any part of the census year, or who was ordinarily so engaged, even though he had been unable to secure work during that

time. A brief name for this class being almost essential, the word "breadwinner"[1] has been applied to it throughout the following discussion.

The difficulties inherent in any satisfactory report and classification of occupations are accentuated where many members of the class from which the reports come are ignorant and unable or unwilling to state accurately the exact kind of work they do. Accordingly, the occupation returns for the negro population are less trustworthy than the average. It is true also that occupations are less differentiated among this class so largely occupied with agricultural industry or the simple forms of unskilled labor.

Occupations were tabulated for the separate races only at the censuses of 1890 and 1900, and it is therefore only for these two censuses that the figures are available.

Total number.—The following figures give a summary comparison between the number and proportion of whites and of negroes engaged in gainful or money-getting occupations in 1900 and 1890:

TABLE LIII.—*Population and number and per cent engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro and white races: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE.	POPULATION.		POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		PER CENT OF POPULATION ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States:						
Negro	8,833,994	7,470,040	3,992,337	3,073,164	45.2	41.1
White	66,809,196	54,983,890	24,913,071	19,542,188	37.3	35.5

The foregoing figures show that among every 1,000 negroes in continental United States, 452 are engaged in gainful occupations. The number so reported has sharply increased since 1890, when only 411 in 1,000 were breadwinners. The proportion among the negroes was much greater than among the whites, and while the proportion for both races has increased since 1890 the increase has been more marked among the negroes, so that the difference between the races in this respect has increased from 56 per thousand in 1890 to 79 per thousand in 1900.

In the following table the comparison between the two races has been limited to the Southern states, where the industrial conditions are somewhat more uniform than in the entire country:

TABLE LIV.—*Population and number and per cent engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro and white races in the South: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE.	POPULATION.		POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		PER CENT OF POPULATION ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:						
Negro	7,922,969	6,741,941	3,544,749	2,746,084	44.7	40.7
White	16,521,970	13,079,725	5,642,865	4,003,426	34.2	30.6

The inferences already stated are not materially modified by limiting the comparison between the two races to the Southern states. The main difference is that for the South all the per cents are smaller than for the entire country. But this is preeminently true of the whites, so that in the South the difference between the races in 1890 was 101 in the thousand and in 1900, 105, the corresponding figures for the whole country being as already stated, 56 and 79. In the Southern states about 10 per cent more of the negroes than of the whites are reported as having some gainful occupation.

The proportion of children in the Southern states is much greater than in the country at large. In 1900 the per cent of the population of the South under 10 years of age was 27.7, while in the rest of the country it was 21.9, and in the whole country 23.7 (Twelfth Census, Abstract, Tables 50 and 51), showing in the South 6 more children to each 100 people than in the rest of the country. Now a child under 10 years of age is presumed by the census to be unoccupied, and in those very few cases in which an occupation was reported it was not tabulated. As 274 out of every 1,000 negroes and only 233 out of every 1,000 whites in the country are under 10 years of age (Twelfth Census, Abstract, Table 11), it is fairer to exclude this class in making the comparison between the races. This has been done in the following table:

TABLE LV.—*Population at least 10 years of age and number and per cent engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro and white races: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	Number engaged in gainful occupations.		Per cent engaged in gainful occupations.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States:						
Negro	6,415,581	5,328,972	3,992,337	3,073,164	62.2	57.7
White	51,250,918	41,931,074	24,913,071	19,542,188	48.6	46.6

[1] The term *breadwinner* must be understood in a sense somewhat different from its usual one. It includes "every person 10 years of age and over who is at work, that is, occupied in gainful labor." It does not include a person "who has retired from practice or business; or a wife or daughter living at home and assisting only in the household duties without pay," nor does it include a person who does domestic errands or family chores out of school hours, but regularly attends school. On the other hand, "if a boy or girl, above 10 years of age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry," he should be included. The foregoing extracts from various parts of the pamphlet of "Instructions to Enumerators," sections 153 to 223, will make clearer the meaning attached to the word by the Bureau of the Census.

When children are excluded the difference between the races is accentuated. Less than half the whites, but five-eighths of the negroes, were reported as breadwinners and while the number of white breadwinners per thousand of population increased but 20 in the ten years, that of the negroes increased 45. In the following table similar comparisons are made between the two races for the South:

TABLE LVI.—*Population at least 10 years of age and number and per cent engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro and white races in the South: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	Number engaged in gainful occupations.		Per cent engaged in gainful occupations.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:						
Negro	5,664,975	4,751,763	3,544,749	2,746,084	62.6	57.8
White	12,020,539	9,456,368	5,642,865	4,003,426	46.9	42.3

The per cents for the negroes in the South differ but little from those for all negroes, but among whites in the South the per cent engaged in gainful occupations is noticeably less than for all whites, and in consequence the difference between the two races is increased when the figures for the North and West are excluded. The above table shows that the increase in the number of breadwinners among southern negroes has been a little more rapid than among southern whites. Of 1,000 southern negroes at least 10 years of age the number reported as having a gainful occupation in 1900 exceeded that in 1890 by 48; of 1,000 southern whites the number so reported in 1900 exceeded that in 1890 by 46. The proportion of southern whites engaged in gainful occupations has risen rapidly in the decade toward the proportion for all whites. In 1890 it was below the proportion for all whites by 43 per thousand; in 1900 it was below that proportion by only 17.

Sex.—The figures already given do not enable one to decide whether the larger proportion of negro breadwinners holds for each sex. Every one knows that agricultural labor and domestic service are much more entered by negro women than by white. The large number of female negroes at work might be so great as to cause the entire difference noted or even to overbalance a small excess of breadwinners among male whites. The following table gives the figures by sex:

TABLE LVII.—*Population at least 10 years of age by sex, and number and per cent engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro and white races: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE AND SEX.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	Number engaged in gainful occupations.		Per cent engaged in gainful occupations.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States:						
Negro—						
Male	3,181,650	2,646,171	2,675,497	2,101,379	84.1	79.4
Female	3,233,931	2,682,801	1,316,840	971,785	40.7	36.2
White—						
Male	26,327,931	21,578,245	20,923,178	16,603,147	79.5	76.9
Female	24,922,987	20,352,829	3,989,893	2,939,041	16.0	14.4

The foregoing figures show that in 1900 among 1,000 negro females at least 10 years of age 407 were reported as breadwinners. The corresponding number among white females was only 160. About 2 negro women out of 5 and 1 white woman out of 6 are breadwinners. Among males the difference between the two races in the per cent of breadwinners is 4.6; for both sexes together it is 13.6 (Table LV); that is, about two-thirds of the difference between the races is due to the very much larger proportion of negro women at work.

To ascertain whether the differences shown in the preceding table are materially affected by the industrial differences between the South and the North, the following table gives similar figures for the Southern states:

TABLE LVIII.—*Population at least 10 years of age by sex, and number and per cent engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro and white races in the South: 1900 and 1890.*

RACE AND SEX.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	Number engaged in gainful occupations.		Per cent engaged in gainful occupations.	
			1900	1890	1900	1890
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:						
Negro—						
Male	2,799,434	2,349,113	2,360,972	1,861,635	84.3	79.2
Female	2,865,541	2,402,650	1,183,777	884,449	41.3	36.8
White—						
Male	6,146,438	4,802,579	4,950,097	3,539,500	80.5	73.7
Female	5,874,101	4,653,789	692,768	463,926	11.8	10.0

As in the former case, the per cent of negro breadwinners, male and female, is little affected by excluding the North and West. In both races and for both sexes

there has been an increase in the relative number of breadwinners in the last decade. This increase among female whites, like that among male and female negroes, has gone on in the South at about the same rate as in the country as a whole. Money earning on the part of white girls and women is still, however, much less common in the South than in the North and West. Among every 1,000 female whites at least 10 years of age in the South 118 were reported as having a gainful occupation; in the North and West the number was 173, or 55 more. But the most marked change was among male whites in the South. Among each 1,000 of this class at least 10 years of age the number of reported breadwinners in 1900 was greater by 68 than it was in 1890, an increase so great that in 1900 the proportion of male white breadwinners in the South was greater than that for the North and West. Among males in the Southern states the difference between the two races in the per cent of breadwinners is 3.8; for both sexes together it is 15.7 (Table LVI); that is, about three-fourths of the difference between the two races in the South is due to the very much larger proportion of negro women at work.

Age.—Children and very old persons must be supported by the labor of persons between the extremes of youth and old age. The time of life at which self-support begins differs with the precocity of the child, the class of work, and the ability and desire of the child's supporters to extend the period of training into the years of youth. As the census gets returns from all persons at least 10 years of age and classifies them by age periods it is possible to trace the rise and decline of gainful occupation from the age of 10 years to the end of life. The extended figures for the negroes will be found in Table 9 and those for whites in Tables 5, 6, and 7 of the Special Report on Occupations. For present purposes the per cents alone are important.

TABLE LIX.—*Per cent of population engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro and white races by sex and age periods: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT OF POPULATION ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1900.			
	Male.		Female.	
	Negro.	White.[1]	Negro.	White.[1]
Continental United States: 10 years and over	84.1	79.5	40.7	16.0
10 to 15 years	49.3	22.5	30.6	7.0
16 to 24 years	89.0	83.4	47.9	29.1
25 to 34 years	95.4	96.4	41.8	17.3
35 to 44 years	96.5	96.6	41.6	12.7
45 to 54 years	97.0	95.4	42.2	11.7
55 to 64 years	95.5	89.5	41.0	10.8
65 years and over	84.9	66.9	28.5	7.3
Age unknown	75.1	51.7	38.3	17.9

[1] Figures are for continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and military and naval.

The preceding table shows that in 1900 a larger relative number of breadwinners is found among negroes than among whites for each sex and each age period, except 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 when, among men, the proportion of whites reported as occupied is slightly greater than that of negroes. The larger proportion of breadwinners among all male negroes at least 10 years of age is shown by this table to be due to the fact that they begin to work at an earlier age and stop at a later age than the whites. Of white boys between 10 and 15 years of age less than one-fourth have a gainful occupation; of negro boys of the same age nearly one-half are at work. This difference continues into the next age period, nearly nine-tenths of the negroes and only five-sixths of the whites between 16 and 24 years of age having a gainful occupation. From 25 to 55 years of age at least nineteen-twentieths of the men of each race are at work, and the differences between the races are insignificant. But between 55 and 65 a certain number of whites cease to work, the proportion of breadwinners sinking to a little less than nine-tenths. Among men at least 65 years of age five-sixths of the negroes and only two-thirds of the whites are occupied.

Among females the differences are much more striking. Of negro girls between 10 and 15 nearly one-third are reported as at work; of white girls not quite one-fourteenth. At the next age period, 16 to 24, not far from one-half the female negroes are occupied, while the proportion among female whites is less than one-third. Among female whites the proportion of breadwinners is much less at the next age period, 25 to 34, and is still lower between 35 and 44, when only about 1 in 8 is engaged in gainful occupations. With negro women the proportion at later ages remains high. Between 25 and 65 years of age about 2 out of 5 are reported as breadwinners, and at the age of 65 years and over the proportion remains still above one-fourth. The figures show clearly that in the case of negro women marriage does not withdraw them from the field of gainful occupation to anything like the extent that it does white women. Gainful employment on the part of white women is evidently in many cases a preliminary to married life, a large proportion of the white women over 25 years of age who were at work being undoubtedly drawn from the ranks of the single and the widows. On the other hand a good part of the per cent of negro women between 25 and 64 years of age who were engaged in gainful occupations must have been married, as 68.3 per cent of all negro women between those ages were so reported.

It is not to be inferred at once and without examination that the great prevalence of child labor among negroes of both sexes is a racial rather than an economic characteristic. It may be due to the difference in the character of the occupations mainly followed by

the two races. Farming is an industry in which work of some sort is easily found for young boys and old men, and farming in the South also provides a large field for the work of women. It is well known that the negro population of continental United States is much more exclusively occupied in agriculture than is the white population. Of the male negro breadwinners in continental United States 58.4 per cent were returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits and 17.3 per cent were returned as laborers without further designation of the occupation. Probably most of these also were agricultural laborers. Of the male white breadwinners 37.2 per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits and 9.6 per cent were laborers not specified. Probably about 70 per cent of the male negro workers and not much more than 40 per cent of the male white workers are engaged in farming.

The most direct way to make a fair comparison between the races, were it possible, would be to limit it to the Southern states where agriculture is the predominant occupation of both. But the Special Report on Occupations does not afford material for such a comparison. In default of that the following method may throw a little light on the problem: The negroes living in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants are 22.7 per cent of the entire number in continental United States (Table XII). The state which comes nearest to the same proportion of urban population is Kansas, with 22.5 per cent of its population in cities (page 83). Kansas has 58.5 per cent of all its male breadwinners engaged in agricultural pursuits (Twelfth Census, Abstract, Table 66) which agrees closely with the per cent among all negro breadwinners (58.4). The proportion of negroes in Kansas (3.5 per cent) is negligible. The proportion of males and females at each age engaged in gainful occupations in Kansas may then be deemed typical of the proportions prevailing in a white population having about the same proportion engaged in agriculture that is found among all negroes. The results appear in the following table:

TABLE LX.—*Per cent engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro population of continental United States and the total population of Kansas by sex and age periods: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1900.			
	In male negro population of continental United States.	In male population of Kansas.	In female negro population of continental United States.	In female population of Kansas.
10 years and over	84.1	76.1	40.7	10.4
10 to 15 years	49.3	19.9	30.6	2.2
16 to 24 years	89.0	78.0	47.9	18.8
25 to 34 years	95.4	95.5	41.8	12.0
35 to 44 years	96.5	96.7	41.6	8.4
45 to 54 years	97.0	95.8	42.2	8.7
55 to 64 years	95.5	87.7	41.0	8.8
65 years and over	84.9	64.1	28.5	6.0
Age unknown	75.1	55.2	38.3	16.5

Inferences derived from Table LIX comparing all negroes with all whites are not materially modified by the present figures. Both show that the larger proportion of negro men at work is due to the fact that they begin earlier in life and that a larger proportion of them work through later years. In Kansas the proportion of the total male population from 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years of age at work was slightly larger than that for the male negro population of continental United States at corresponding ages. In the prevalence of female labor the difference between the total population in Kansas and the negro population of continental United States is more marked than that between the two races for the whole country. In Kansas only one-tenth of the total female population, and in the country as a whole about one-sixth of the female white population is gainfully employed; while the proportion of the total women of Kansas between 35 and 65 years of age who are breadwinners is only one-fifth that of the negro women of the country at corresponding ages.

Marital condition.—Some light is thrown upon the figures for occupations when the per cent engaged in gainful occupations is computed for each marital condition and for each race. It has been assumed that all the married, widowed, and divorced who were earning money were at least 15 years of age. On this assumption the per cent of each class and sex and race who were breadwinners was as follows:

TABLE LXI.—*Per cent of population at least 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, for the negro and white races by sex and marital condition: 1900 and 1890.*

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT OF POPULATION AT LEAST 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.							
	1900				1890			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	Negro.	White.[1]	Negro.	White.[1]	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.
Continental United States	92.1	89.0	43.2	17.8	91.7	88.3	39.9	16.3
Single and unknown	86.9	83.8	60.5	41.5	82.6	79.7	59.3	38.3
Married	96.1	94.1	26.0	3.2	98.3	95.7	22.7	2.5
Widowed	89.5	75.3	67.0	25.1	92.3	77.9	62.6	23.4
Divorced	93.7	88.9	82.2	49.0	96.8	90.1	79.8	43.6

[1] Figures are for continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and military and naval.

The figures in the preceding table indicate that the greatest difference between the races is found in the case of the married females, the proportion of negro wives who are breadwinners being about eight times that of white wives. The table also indicates that among females of each race in each of the 4 marital classes the proportion of breadwinners in 1900 was greater than it was in 1890. Among the males of each race, however, the proportion is higher only in the case of the single; the husbands, widowers, and divorced men

of each race apparently being a little less generally occupied in 1900 than in 1890, and the increase among the total occupied males being due, therefore, to the fact that the increase among the single men overbalanced the slight decline in each of the other three classes.

LEADING OCCUPATIONS.

Distribution by occupations.—In grouping occupations the Bureau of the Census recognizes five main classes, namely, agricultural pursuits, professional service, domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. But with a population group including so large a proportion of unskilled labor as the negroes and one with so wide a margin of error in its replies, the lines between these classes are faint and elusive. For example, the large number of persons whose occupation was returned as "laborer" with no further explanation of its nature is a serious stumbling block. Among the negro breadwinners in 1890, 11.4 per cent and in 1900, 13.7 per cent were returned simply as "laborers." Such persons might be farm laborers, railway laborers, factory laborers, or household laborers, and thus belong to any one of the five classes, except the one of least numerical importance, the professional class. Various difficulties, of which this is perhaps the most important, make it seem probable that in some cases, at least, the lines between specific occupations are more clearly defined and so more accurately followed by the enumerators than the lines between the five occupation groups. We pass, therefore, directly to the specific occupations.

The tables of the Twelfth and Eleventh censuses giving the race of persons engaged in specified occupations in the several states and territories, omit certain occupations followed in the state or territory by only a few persons. On this account it is impossible to state the exact number of southern negroes or whites engaged in a specified occupation, but only the sum of the numbers separately reported for the several Southern states and territories. Table LXXIX of this section gives the number of negroes at least 10 years of age engaged in each of 140 occupations in 1900, classified by sex, for the area of enumeration and for continental United States. In the general tables of the Special Report on Occupations corresponding figures for whites and other races are shown for the area of enumeration, but not for continental United States. For this section figures for whites in continental United States in 1900 have been computed by adding together the numbers separately reported for a specified occupation in each state and territory. Figures thus obtained necessarily include only the number of persons classified by sex and race in the table for states and territories, and are therefore slightly less than the correct totals, which are not available from the statistics of occupations for 1900.

The following table states the number of negroes in continental United States in each of the 27 occupations which gave employment to at least 10,000 negroes in 1900:

TABLE LXII.—*Negro population at least 10 years of age engaged in specified occupations, and per cent distribution: 1900.*

OCCUPATION.	NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1900.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution by occupation.	Total of per cents in column 2, to and including specified occupation.
Continental United States: All occupations	3,992,337	100.0	.....
Occupations giving employment to at least 10,000 negroes in 1900	3,807,008	95.4	.....
Agricultural laborers	1,344,125	33.7	33.7
Farmers, planters, and overseers	757,822	19.0	52.7
Laborers (not specified)	545,935	13.7	66.4
Servants and waiters	465,734	11.7	78.1
Launderers and laundresses	220,104	5.5	83.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	67,585	1.7	85.3
Steam railroad employees	55,327	1.4	86.7
Miners and quarrymen	36,561	0.9	87.6
Saw and planing mill employees	33,266	0.8	88.4
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	28,977	0.7	89.1
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	21,267	0.5	89.6
Carpenters and joiners	21,113	0.5	90.1
Turpentine farmers and laborers	20,744	0.5	90.6
Barbers and hairdressers	19,942	0.5	91.1
Nurses and midwives	19,431	0.5	91.6
Clergymen	15,528	0.4	92.0
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	15,349	0.4	92.4
Hostlers	14,496	0.4	92.8
Masons (brick and stone)	14,386	0.4	93.2
Dressmakers	12,569	0.3	93.5
Iron and steel workers	12,327	0.3	93.8
Seamstresses	11,537	0.3	94.1
Janitors and sextons	11,536	0.3	94.4
Housekeepers and stewards	10,596	0.3	94.7
Fishermen and oystermen	10,427	0.3	95.0
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	10,224	0.2	95.2
Blacksmiths	10,100	0.2	95.4
Other occupations	185,329	4.6	100.0

In the preceding table the second column gives the per cent that the negroes in the specified occupation constituted of all negroes in all forms of gainful occupations, and the third column gives the cumulative per cent, as it is called, that is, the per cent that the number in the occupation specified together with all those preceding, constituted of all negroes in gainful occupations. Thus, this column shows that negro agricultural laborers, farmers, planters, and overseers, laborers (not specified), servants and waiters, and launderers and laundresses, constituted 83.6 per cent or about five-sixths of the negroes in all gainful occupations in continental United States. The same column shows that these 27 occupations include 95.4 per cent, or over nineteen-twentieths of all negroes in gainful occupations.

Table LXIII gives for continental United States the number of negroes engaged in each of the 27 leading occupations in 1900 and 1890 and the number and per cent of increase. Table LXIV gives for the South the same information for the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians.

TABLE LXIII.—*Negro population at least 10 years of age engaged in specified occupations: 1900 and 1890.*

OCCUPATION.	NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.			
	1900	1890	Increase: 1890 to 1900.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States: All occupations	3,992,337	3,073,164	919,173	29.9
Occupations giving employment to at least 10,000 negroes in 1900	3,807,008	[1]2,917,169	[1]869,095	[1]29.8
Agricultural laborers	1,344,125	1,106,728	237,397	21.5
Farmers, planters, and overseers	757,822	590,666	167,156	28.3
Laborers (not specified)	545,935	349,002	196,933	56.4
Servants and waiters	465,734	401,215	64,519	16.1
Launderers and laundresses	220,104	153,684	66,420	43.2
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	67,585	43,963	23,622	53.7
Steam railroad employees	55,327	47,548	7,779	16.4
Miners and quarrymen	36,561	19,007	17,554	92.4
Saw and planing mill employees	33,266	17,276	15,990	92.6
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	28,977	11,694	17,283	147.8
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	21,267	15,100	6,167	40.8
Carpenters and joiners	21,113	22,581	[2]1,468	[2]6.5
Turpentine farmers and laborers	20,744	([3])	.....	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	19,942	17,480	2,462	14.1
Nurses and midwives	19,431	5,213	14,218	272.7
Clergymen	15,528	12,159	3,369	27.7
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	15,349	15,004	345	2.3
Hostlers	14,496	10,500	3,996	38.1
Masons (brick and stone)	14,386	9,760	4,626	47.4
Dressmakers	12,569	7,586	4,983	65.7
Iron and steel workers	12,327	6,579	5,748	87.4
Seamstresses	11,537	11,846	[2]309	[2]2.6
Janitors and sextons	11,536	5,945	5,591	94.0
Housekeepers and stewards	10,596	9,248	1,348	14.6
Fishermen and oystermen	10,427	10,071	356	3.5
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	10,224	6,326	3,898	61.6
Blacksmiths	10,100	10,988	[2]888	[2]8.1
Other occupations	185,329	[4]155,995	[4]50,078	[4]32.1

[1] Excludes turpentine farmers and laborers. [2] Decrease.
[3] Turpentine farmers and laborers were included in "other agricultural pursuits" in 1890. [4] Includes turpentine farmers and laborers.

TABLE LXIV.—*Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population at least 10 years of age engaged in specified occupations for the South:*[1] *1900 and 1890.*

OCCUPATION.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.			
	1900	1890	Increase: 1890 to 1900.	
			Number.	Per cent.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions: All occupations	3,567,421	2,750,444	816,977	29.7
27 occupations	3,427,208	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural laborers	1,320,876	1,079,796	241,080	22.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers	752,286	573,744	178,542	31.1
Laborers (not specified)	450,525	281,194	169,331	60.2
Servants and waiters	338,203	307,981	30,222	9.8
Launderers and laundresses	191,825	131,662	60,163	45.7
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	48,810	32,436	16,374	50.5
Steam railroad employees	51,619	44,397	7,222	16.3
Miners and quarrymen	27,557	12,587	14,970	118.9
Saw and planing mill employees	32,575	16,451	16,124	98.0
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	17,498	([2])	.....	.....
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	19,188	13,317	5,871	44.1
Carpenters and joiners	19,451	20,591	[3]1,140	[3]5.5
Turpentine farmers and laborers	20,550	([2])	.....	.....
Barbers and hairdressers	10,343	8,025	2,318	28.9
Nurses and midwives	17,286	4,221	13,065	309.5
Clergymen	12,841	10,159	2,682	26.4
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	14,296	14,013	283	2.0
Hostlers	8,637	([2])	.....	.....
Masons (brick and stone)	9,926	([2])	.....	.....
Dressmakers	8,296	([2])	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers	8,736	4,435	4,301	97.0
Seamstresses	9,766	([2])	.....	.....
Janitors and sextons	3,560	([2])	.....	.....
Housekeepers and stewards	5,901	6,346	[3]445	[3]7.0
Fishermen and oystermen	9,984	8,999	985	10.9
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	7,694	4,649	3,045	65.5
Blacksmiths	8,979	([2])	.....	.....
Other occupations	140,213	.....	.....	.....

[1] The tables of the Twelfth and Eleventh censuses in regard to the race of persons engaged in specified occupations in the several states and territories, omit certain occupations followed in the state or territory by only a few persons. On this account it is impossible to state the exact number of southern negroes or whites engaged in a specified occupation, but only the sum of the numbers separately reported for the several Southern states and territories.
[2] Not separately reported for states and territories. [3] Decrease.

For reasons already specified the boundary lines between agricultural laborers, farmers, planters and overseers, and laborers not specified, are so ill defined that it seems inadvisable to attempt an interpretation of the figures regarding these occupations. Accordingly, the following discussion begins with the occupation "servants and waiters," and pays special attention to those occupations, the boundary lines of which are believed to be most clearly defined.

Servants and waiters.—In continental United States in 1890 there were 401,215 negroes whose occupation was returned as that of servant or waiter; in 1900 the number was 465,734, an increase during the decade of 64,519, or 16.1 per cent. During the same period the reported number of white servants and waiters increased from 1,035,748 to 1,077,877, or 4.1 per cent. It will be noticed that in both cases the apparent increase of this class was less, in the case of the whites very much less, than the increase of the population. As a result of this there were reported in 1890, 232 servants and waiters to each 10,000 people, and in 1900 only 205. It is hardly possible to accept these figures as indicating anything more than an increasing differentiation of occupations and a shifting of the lines between this class of occupations and others. As will appear later, the more specialized classes of occupations which come closest to those of servants and waiters, such as housekeepers and stewards, launderers and laundresses, and nurses and midwives, have been increasing much more rapidly than the population. The class of servants and waiters may be regarded then, to some degree, as a residual class out of which these other occupations have been gradually differentiated. If such a process is in progress, it would affect first the higher grades of service. The low percentage of increase among white servants and waiters may perhaps be interpreted as indicating that this process of specialization has been in more rapid progress among them than among the negroes.

But the industrial conditions in the South are so different from those in the North and West that here again one is in danger of being misled unless attention is confined to the two races in that part of the country. In 1890 there were 408,941 servants and waiters in the Southern states; in 1900 the number had increased to 435,940, or 6.6 per cent. As the population increased much more rapidly than this, there were in 1890 in the South 206 servants and waiters to every 10,000 persons, and in 1900 only 178. The proportion of non-Caucasians in the total class of servants and waiters increased during the decade from 753 per thousand in 1890 to 776 in 1900.

The differentiation and specialization suggested as a cause of the decline in the number of servants and waiters relative to population probably progresses more rapidly in a city than in a country district. Whether the proportion of negroes in the servant and waiter class is higher and has increased more rapidly in the southern cities than in the whole South may be indicated by the figures for the District of Columbia,

containing more negroes than any other city in the country. The ratio of servants and waiters to population in the District of Columbia (72 per thousand) is four times the average for the whole South, but the proportion, like that for the whole country and the whole South, has decreased since 1890, when it was 75 per thousand. Among these servants and waiters in the District of Columbia (17,291 in 1890 and 20,129 in 1900) the proportion of non-Caucasians has increased from 839 per thousand in 1890 to 866 in 1900, the proportion of whites decreasing to correspond from 161 per thousand in 1890 to 134 in 1900. The per cent non-Caucasian in total population in the District of Columbia (31.3 per cent) is about the same as in the whole South (32.6 per cent), and yet the proportion of non-Caucasians among the servants and waiters in the District of Columbia is greater than that for the whole South (866 per thousand for the District of Columbia, 776 per thousand for the whole South), and is increasing somewhat more rapidly (27 in the per thousand in the District of Columbia, and 23 in the per thousand in the whole South, 1890 to 1900). These figures seem to support the explanation suggested.

Launderers and laundresses.—In 1900 there were 220,104 negro launderers and laundresses reported in continental United States. The number reported in 1890 was only 153,684, indicating an increase during the decade of 66,420, or 43.2 per cent. Meantime the white launderers and laundresses in the country increased from 74,563 in 1890 to 139,536 in 1900, or 87.1 per cent, about twice as fast as the negroes. In 1890 there were 619 negro launderers and laundresses in each 1,000 engaged in that industry, while in 1900 there were but 570, a loss of 49. There was a decline also in the proportion of Chinese, Japanese, and Indians in the industry, the proportion of whites rising from 300 per thousand in 1890 to 362 in 1900.

But these figures need to be supplemented by those for the Southern states alone. In so doing the figures for all non-Caucasians must be used.

Non-Caucasian launderers and laundresses increased in the South from 131,662 in 1890 to 191,825 in 1900, or 45.7 per cent, which is between two and three times as fast as the increase in the negro population of the country. Probably much of this increase is due to the differentiation of occupations, both in work and name, which was in progress during the decade. The occupation of laundering in the South is very largely monopolized by the negro race, 93.5 per cent of all launderers and laundresses in 1890 and 91.2 in 1900 being non-Caucasians. The figures suggest, however, that in 1900 the monopoly was a little less complete than in 1890. The following table gives the number of non-Caucasian launderers and laundresses reported for each Southern state in 1900 and 1890, and the per cent they make of the total persons in that occupation. The per cent that the non-Caucasians make of the total population is shown in the last column.

TABLE LXV.—*Number and per cent of negro, Indian, and Mongolian launderers and laundresses: 1900 and 1890.*

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN LAUNDERERS AND LAUNDRESSES.		PER CENT OF NEGROES, INDIANS, AND MONGOLIANS AMONG LAUNDERERS AND LAUNDRESSES.		Per cent negro, Indian, and Mongolian in total population: 1900.
	1900	1890	1900	1890	
The South	191,825	131,662	91.2	93.5	32.6
South Atlantic division	99,309	75,808	93.5	95.4	35.8
Northern South Atlantic	37,083	26,732	89.2	92.3	23.7
Delaware	477	292	77.7	84.6	16.6
Maryland	9,642	8,208	84.9	89.3	19.8
District of Columbia	7,321	5,403	95.5	95.9	31.3
Virginia	18,871	12,373	94.2	95.8	35.7
West Virginia	772	456	41.2	52.7	4.5
Southern South Atlantic	62,226	49,076	96.2	97.2	44.8
North Carolina	12,116	7,622	93.1	93.8	33.3
South Carolina	12,715	7,506	97.7	97.9	58.4
Georgia	30,218	29,472	97.3	98.4	46.7
Florida	7,177	4,476	94.5	94.6	43.7
South Central division	92,516	55,854	88.8	90.9	30.3
Eastern South Central	57,633	35,013	91.6	92.8	33.2
Kentucky	11,540	7,656	83.1	86.1	13.3
Tennessee	18,322	10,456	89.6	91.0	23.8
Alabama	17,106	10,259	96.8	97.1	45.3
Mississippi	10,665	6,642	97.8	97.9	58.7
Western South Central	34,883	20,841	84.6	87.9	27.0
Louisiana	13,282	8,711	92.8	90.0	47.2
Arkansas	5,208	2,948	85.6	91.9	28.0
Indian Territory	481	.....	59.5	.....	22.8
Oklahoma	373	68	58.0	(1)	7.7
Texas	15,539	9,114	80.2	85.0	20.4

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.—The number of negro draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., reported in 1900 in continental United States was 67,585. The number in 1890 was 43,963, an increase of 23,622, or 53.7 per cent, in the decade. Meantime the whites in this occupation increased from 324,311 to 470,169, or 45 per cent. These figures seem to indicate that the negroes are more than holding their own in this field of work. But close analysis shows that the high rate of increase among negroes is due in large degree to the fact that in the South the reported number of draymen, hackmen, and teamsters increased 62.8 per cent, while in the rest of the country it increased only 42.8 per cent.

When the figures are confined to the Southern states, it is found that the non-Caucasians in this occupation increased 50.5 per cent, and the whites increased 74.9 per cent. In 1890 there were in the South 1,079 more non-Caucasian than white draymen, hackmen, and teamsters; and in 1900 there were 6,044 more white than non-Caucasian. Or stating the relations proportionately of 1,000 draymen, hackmen, and teamsters in the South in 1890, 508 were non-Caucasians; in 1900 only 471 were non-Caucasians.

Steam railroad employees.—This occupation group includes many different sorts of work, with different degrees of skill and different rates of compensation. It will be passed over, therefore, with little attention. One may notice, however, that in the country as a whole negroes reported as so employed increased 16.4 per cent, and whites 26.1 per cent. In consequence, the proportion of negroes reported among persons in this group fell from 103 per thousand in 1890 to 95 per thousand in 1900; or if the figures be confined to the Southern states

it appears that the proportion of non-Caucasians among steam railroad employees fell from 395 per thousand in 1890 to 376 in 1900. The proportion in 1900, however, was greater than the proportion of non-Caucasians in the total population of the South.

Miners and quarrymen.—The number of negro miners and quarrymen in continental United States in 1900 was 36,561. In 1890 there were only 19,007, an increase during the ten years of 17,554, or 92.4 per cent. Although the number of negro miners and quarrymen is large and the increase rapid, this occupation in continental United States is confined mainly to the whites, only 6.5 per cent in 1900 and only 4.9 per cent in 1890 of the miners and quarrymen in the country being negroes. But the figures indicate that in the country as a whole the negroes have strengthened their hold upon this occupation. This is partly due to the fact that mining and quarrying as an occupation has increased more rapidly in the South than it has in the rest of the country, the number of miners and quarrymen in that section having increased 93.7 per cent between 1890 and 1900, while the number in the rest of continental United States increased only 39.1 per cent. These figures show that miners and quarrymen increased in the South between two and three times as fast as in the rest of the country. In the Southern states in 1890 there were 3,006 miners and quarrymen, whose race was not specified in the detailed tables for states and territories; in 1900 there were only 370. This makes it difficult to determine with accuracy the increase for the two races in the South. If those of unknown race at each census be distributed according to the proportions prevailing among the known, the following results for the South are reached:

	Total.	White.	Non-Caucasian.
1900	87,815	60,141	27,674
1890	45,334	31,854	13,480

The per cent of non-Caucasians among the miners and quarrymen of the Southern states in 1890 was 29.7, and in 1900 was 31.5, indicating that negro miners and quarrymen in the South have rather more than held their own in the decade.

Saw and planing mill employees.—This is hardly a well-defined occupation class, different sorts of labor requiring different sorts of strength, skill, and ability being included under this one head. The increase of negro employees during the ten years in continental United States was 15,990, and that of the white employees was only 6,359, the former increase being two and a half times as great. In 1890 seven-eighths of this class of employees were white and only one-eighth negro, while in 1900 only four-fifths were white and one-fifth negro. But here again it is misleading to consider alone the figures for continental United States. Saw mills and planing mills have been developing in the South with great rapidity. The increase in this class of employees, 1890 to 1900, for the country as a whole was 22,946, while for the South alone it was 31,441, indicating a net decrease in this class of employees for the North and West of 8,495, while the increase in the South was 79.3 per cent. Among the employees in the South 41.6 per cent in 1890 and 46.1 in 1900 were non-Caucasians, indicating an increase of 4.5 in the per cent of non-Caucasians among persons engaged in this industry in the South.

Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.).—Among the 24,356 persons reported with this occupation in continental United States in 1890, 11,694, or 48 per cent, were negro, a fraction of 1 per cent were Indian or Mongolian, and the remainder, 51.5 per cent, were white. In 1900 the negro porters and helpers had increased to 28,977, while the white had increased from 12,545 to 24,245, so that the per cent of negroes in this occupation increased from 48 to 53.5, while that of whites had correspondingly declined. Owing to the fact that in 1890 the classification by race for the several states and territories grouped porters and helpers with messengers and packers, the figures for the Southern states in 1890 are not available, but in 1900 more than nine-tenths of the porters and helpers (91.6 per cent) were non-Caucasians.

Teachers and professors in colleges.—The number of negro teachers in continental United States in 1890 was 15,100; in 1900 there were 21,267, an increase of 6,167, or 40.8 per cent, which was more than twice as rapid as the increase of negro population. The increase in the number of white teachers during the same period was from 332,187 to 424,269, or 27.7 per cent. Negro teachers constituted in 1890, 4.3 per cent and in 1900, 4.8 per cent of the total number of teachers, showing a slight increase in the proportion of negroes. In the South the number of non-Caucasian teachers increased during the decade from 13,317 to 19,188, or 44.1 per cent, the corresponding increase for the whites being from 59,544 to 80,970, or 36 per cent. In the South the non-Caucasian teachers constituted in 1890, 18.3 per cent and in 1900, 19.2 per cent of all teachers, showing an increase in the proportion of negro teachers slightly higher than that for continental United States.

Probably the number of negro teachers in the South is at least an approximate measure of the amount of teaching furnished negro youth. Assuming this to be true, the ratio of negro teachers to negroes 5 to 20 years of age has some significance.

The number of non-Caucasian teachers to 10,000 non-Caucasians 5 to 20 years of age in the South, together with the corresponding figures for whites, is stated below.

	1900	1890
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	59	46
White	129	115

The increase in the relative number of teachers 1890 to 1900 has been about the same for the two groups, and as a result the difference between the races has declined. In 1890, 10,000 southern white children had about 2.5 times as many teachers as 10,000 negro, Indian, and Mongolian children; the corresponding ratio for 1900 being about 2.2.

Carpenters and joiners.—The number of negroes engaged in this occupation decreased from 22,581 in 1890 to 21,113 in 1900. The decrease was not peculiar to the negro race, the number of white carpenters and joiners having also declined, but by a smaller per cent. In the Southern states the number of negro, Indian, and Mongolian carpenters and joiners decreased from 20,591 in 1890 to 19,451 in 1900, or 5.5 per cent, and the whites in this occupation increased from 94,861 in 1890 to 100,459 in 1900, or 5.9 per cent. These figures seem to indicate that the negroes are not holding their own in this occupation; in fact, among 1,000 carpenters and joiners in the South, 178 in 1890 and 162 in 1900 were non-Caucasians.

Turpentine farmers and laborers.—In 1890 this occupation was classified under "other agricultural pursuits," and thus no comparison can be made.

Barbers and hairdressers.—In 1890 there were 17,480 negro barbers and hairdressers in continental United States; in 1900 the number had risen to 19,942, an increase of 2,462, or 14.1 per cent, a ratio of increase somewhat less than that of the negro population. During the same period the number of white barbers and hairdressers increased 64.5 per cent, a little more than three times as rapidly as the white population. In 1890, 20.6 per cent and in 1900, 15.2 per cent of the barbers and hairdressers of the country were negro. That is, their proportion in this industry has declined from one-fifth in 1890 to less than one-sixth in 1900. In the South the number of non-Caucasian barbers and hairdressers increased from 8,025 in 1890 to 10,343 in 1900, an increase of 28.9 per cent. During the same period the number of white barbers and hairdressers doubled. In consequence of this more rapid increase the per cent of non-Caucasians among all barbers in the South fell from 60.4 in 1890 to 49.4 in 1900. The foregoing figures indicate that the increase of negro barbers and hairdressers in the South has been more rapid than the increase of negro population or of total population, but much less rapid than the increase of white barbers and hairdressers. The increase of non-Caucasian barbers and hairdressers in continental United States was 2,027, while the increase for the South alone, excluding the few hundred for whom the race was not reported in the table for states and territories, was 2,318. This shows that the increase in the South was greater by 291 than the total increase for the country and that outside of the Southern states, therefore, the number of negro barbers and hairdressers slightly decreased in the ten years, the per cent of non-Caucasians among the barbers and hairdressers of the Northern and Western states being 14.2 in 1890 and 9.1 in 1900.

Nurses and midwives.—In 1900 there were 19,431 negro nurses and midwives in continental United States; in 1890 the number reported was only 5,213, the increase during the decade being 14,218, or 272.7 per cent. Meantime the number of whites engaged in this occupation increased only about half as fast, from 42,345 in 1890 to 100,349 in 1900, or 137 per cent. In 1890 the negro nurses and midwives formed 11 per cent of all persons following this occupation, and in 1900, 16.1, a gain of 5.1. The whites show a corresponding decline.

The same gain in the number of negro nurses and midwives appears from the figures for the South. Here the number of non-Caucasian nurses and midwives increased from 4,221 in 1890 to 17,286 in 1900, the increase being 13,065, or 309.5 per cent. At the same time the white nurses and midwives increased from 3,876 in 1890 to 10,396 in 1900, or 168.2 per cent, a little over half as fast. In 1890 non-Caucasian nurses and midwives constituted 52.1 per cent of the total number in the South; in 1900 the per cent was 62.4.

Clergymen.—The number of negro clergymen in continental United States in 1900 was 15,528, as compared with 12,159 in 1890, the increase being 3,369, or 27.7 per cent. White clergymen increased somewhat less rapidly, from 75,972 in 1890 to 94,437 in 1900, or 24.3 per cent. With both races the number of clergymen increased more rapidly than the population.

In the South the number of non-Caucasian clergymen rose from 10,159 in 1890 to 12,841 in 1900, the increase being 2,682, or 26.4 per cent. The increase in white clergymen was from 17,688 in 1890 to 21,387 in 1900, or 20.9 per cent. Of the total clergymen in the South in 1890, 36.5 per cent were non-Caucasian, and in 1900, 37.5, a gain of 1. Clergymen of all races increased somewhat more rapidly in the North and West than in the South. In both continental United States and the South the increase is greater for negroes than for whites, but only in the South has the proportion changed appreciably.

The assumption already made in the case of teachers, that in the South the number engaged in the profession is a rough measure of the amount of service furnished the negro, may be made with greater confidence regarding clergymen and may be extended to the whole country. In continental United States the number of clergymen of each race to each 100,000 persons of the same race was as follows:

	1900	1890
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	171	160
White	141	138

The foregoing figures indicate that negro clergymen are more numerous than white clergymen per unit of population; that the increase in this occupation for both races has been more rapid than the increase of population, and that among negroes the increase has been more rapid than among whites. An interesting difference appears between the figures for continental United States and those for Cuba, where, in 1899, among 283 clergymen only 4 were negroes, and for Porto Rico, where among 124 clergymen only 2 were negroes.

In the South the number of clergymen of each race to each 100,000 persons of the same race was as follows:

	1900	1890
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	160	150
White	129	135

Corresponding figures for the North and West were:

	1900	1890
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	239	234
White	145	139

The foregoing figures indicate that negro clergymen in each division of the country, but especially in the North and West, are much more numerous per unit of population than white clergymen. They show also that the relative number in the North is much greater than in the South. Whether this is due to the larger proportion of city residents in the North or whether it indicates a better economic position of the northern negroes can not be determined from the figures.

Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.—The number of negro tobacco and cigar factory operatives in continental United States was 15,349 in 1900 and 15,004 in 1890, an increase during the decade of 345, or 2.3 per cent. The number of whites in this occupation was 114,042 in 1900 and 94,176 in 1890, an increase of 21.1 per cent. The per cent of negroes among tobacco and cigar factory operatives in the country fell from 13.4 in 1890 to 11.7 in 1900.

In the South the number of negro, Indian, and Mongolian tobacco and cigar factory operatives was 14,296 in 1900 and 14,013 in 1890, the increase being 283, or 2 per cent. The whites engaged in this occupation in the South were 17,773 in 1900 and 14,547 in 1890, an increase of 22.2 per cent. The per cent of non-Caucasians among tobacco and cigar factory operatives in the South was 49.1 in 1890, but only 44.6 in 1900. The proportion of negroes among tobacco and cigar factory operatives is declining in the country as a whole and especially in the South.

Hostlers.—The number of negro hostlers in continental United States in 1900 was 14,496 and in 1890, 10,500, the increase being 3,996, or 38.1 per cent. White hostlers numbered 49,840 in 1900 and 43,500 in 1890, an increase of 14.6 per cent, or only about two-fifths as fast. The per cent of negroes among hostlers thus increased from 19.4 in 1890 to 22.3 in 1900. As hostlers were grouped with livery stable keepers in the table for states and territories at the Eleventh Census, figures for the South in 1890 are not available. In 1900 the non-Caucasian hostlers in the South numbered 8,637, being 68.8 per cent of the total number.

Masons (brick and stone).—In 1900 the number of negroes occupied as brick and stone masons was 14,386 and in 1890, 9,760, the increase being 4,626, or 47.4 per cent. The number of whites reported as engaged in this occupation decreased from 151,029 in 1890 to 146,173 in 1900, or 3.2 per cent. The per cent of negroes among all persons in the occupation rose from 6.1 in 1890 to 8.9 in 1900. For the South there are no figures for 1890, when brick and stone masons were grouped with marble and stone cutters in the table showing occupations by race for states and territories, but in 1900, the 9,926 negroes, Indians, and Mongolians engaged as brick and stone masons in the South comprised 38.6 per cent of the total. In the South the proportion of negroes among all engaged in this occupation is somewhat greater than the proportion of negroes in the total population (32.3 per cent).

Dressmakers.—The number of negro dressmakers in 1900 was 12,569 and in 1890, 7,586, the increase during the decade being 4,983, or 65.7 per cent. White dressmakers increased from 285,813 in 1890 to 331,841 in 1900, or 16.1 per cent, only one-fourth as fast. The per cent of negroes among all dressmakers rose from 2.6 in 1890 to 3.6 in 1900, being still very small. Even for the South in 1900 the 8,296 non-Caucasian dressmakers constituted only 16.8 per cent of the total. No figures for the South in 1890 are available, dressmakers being reported with milliners, seamstresses, and others in the table for states and territories.

Iron and steel workers.—In 1900 the number of negro iron and steel workers reported in continental United States was 12,327 and in 1890, 6,579, the increase being 5,748, or 87.4 per cent. Iron and steel workers of the white race were 277,539 in 1900 and 213,822 in 1890, an increase of 29.8 per cent, or a little over one-third as fast. In 1900 the negroes formed 4.2 per cent and in 1890, 3 per cent of the total number engaged in this occupation.

For the South the number of negroes, Indians, and Mongolians reported as iron and steel workers was 8,736 in 1900 and 4,435 in 1890, the increase during the decade being 4,301, or 97 per cent. The number of whites in this occupation in the South was 19,464 in 1900 and 14,690 in 1890, an increase of 32.5 per cent, one-third as fast. Between 1890 and 1900 the non-Caucasian iron and steel workers in the South increased from 23.2 to 31 per cent of the total number, a gain of 7.8 per cent. The per cent of increase in iron and steel workers was greater for each race in the South than in

the whole country, and decidedly more marked for negroes than for whites. It is evident that the development of the iron and steel industry in the Southern states in recent years has opened new avenues of labor to a considerable number of negroes.

Seamstresses.—The occupation of seamstress stands with those of carpenter and joiner and of blacksmith as one of the three important occupations in which the number of negro breadwinners decreased between 1890 and 1900. There were 11,846 negro seamstresses in continental United States in 1890, but only 11,537 in 1900, the decrease being 309 or 2.6 per cent. The number of whites in this occupation likewise shows no increase. There were 138,072 white seamstresses in the United States in 1890 while in 1900 the total number was only 137,960, an apparent decrease of 112, or 0.1 per cent. The decline being greater among negroes than whites the per cent of negroes among seamstresses fell from 7.9 in 1890 to 7.6 in 1900.

For the Southern states in 1900 the number of negro, Indian, and Mongolian seamstresses was 9,766, constituting 24.6 per cent of the total classified by race. No figures by race are available for 1890, but as the total number of seamstresses in the South decreased 15.3 per cent for the decade it is probable that the decline in the number and proportion of negro seamstresses in the whole country was true also of this section. This decline for both races may be connected with the increase in the number of dressmakers already noted and with the increased production of women's clothing in factories, the employees in such factories having been reported as 39,149 in 1890 and 83,739 in 1900. Probably few such employees would return their occupation as that of seamstress.

Janitors and sextons.—The number of negro janitors and sextons in continental United States in 1900 was 11,536 and in 1890, 5,945, the increase during the decade being 5,591, or 94 per cent. Meantime the white janitors and sextons increased somewhat more rapidly—from 20,552 in 1890 to 43,956 in 1900, or 113.9 per cent. The per cent of negroes among all janitors and sextons consequently fell from 22.4 in 1890 to 20.4 in 1900. For the Southern states figures by race are available only for 1900. There were then 3,560 non-Caucasian janitors and sextons in the South, constituting 65 per cent of the total classified by race.

Housekeepers and stewards.—In 1900 there were 10,596 negro housekeepers and stewards in continental United States, and in 1890, 9,248, the increase being 1,348, or 14.6 per cent. White housekeepers and stewards numbered 142,805 in 1900 and 82,614 in 1890, an increase of 72.9 per cent. In 1890 the negroes constituted 10, and in 1900, 6.8 per cent of all housekeepers and stewards, a loss of 3.2 in the per cent.

For the Southern states the number of negro, Indian, and Mongolian housekeepers and stewards decreased between 1890 and 1900. The number in 1890 was 6,346, and in 1900, 5,901, a decrease of 445, or 7 per cent. White housekeepers and stewards, however, increased 47.5 per cent, the number being 13,258 in 1890 and 19,550 in 1900. As a result the per cent of non-Caucasians among housekeepers and stewards in the South fell from 32.4 in 1890 to 23.2 in 1900, a decline of 9.2 in the per cent. The rapid increase of white housekeepers and stewards, like that of launderers and laundresses, may be connected with the differentiation and specialization of occupations already suggested in explanation of the decline of servants and waiters relative to population, this movement being more marked among whites than among negroes.

Fishermen and oystermen.—The number of negro fishermen and oystermen in continental United States was 10,071 in 1890 and 10,427 in 1900, the increase being 356, or 3.5 per cent. The number of whites in this occupation increased more than four times as fast—from 48,920 in 1890 to 56,354 in 1900, an increase of 15.2 per cent. In 1890, 16.7, but in 1900 only 15.1 per cent of all fishermen and oystermen were negroes, other non-Caucasians constituting about 2 per cent of the total at each census.

For the Southern states alone the number of negro, Indian, and Mongolian fishermen and oystermen increased from 8,999 in 1890 to 9,984 in 1900, the increase being 985, or 10.9 per cent. Meantime the number of whites increased from 14,630 to 21,276, or 45.4 per cent, about four times as fast. Consequently the per cent of non-Caucasians in this occupation in the South fell from 38.1 per cent in 1890 to 31.9 in 1900, a decline of 6.2 in the per cent, this decline being greater than that for negroes in the whole country.

Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).—In 1900, 10,224 negroes were reported as engineers and firemen (not locomotive). The number in continental United States in 1890 was 6,326, the increase for the decade being 3,898, or 61.6 per cent. At the same time the number of whites increased from 133,398 in 1890 to 212,974 in 1900, or 59.7 per cent. The per cent of negroes in this occupation was 4.5 in 1890, and 4.6 in 1900, a small gain.

The number of negroes, Indians, and Mongolians reported in this occupation for the Southern states alone was 4,649 in 1890, and 7,694 in 1900, the increase being 3,045, or 65.5 per cent. The increase for whites in the South was from 17,573 in 1890 to 29,562 in 1900, or 68.2 per cent. The per cent of non-Caucasians in the occupation, therefore, fell from 20.9 in 1890 to 20.7 in 1900, a negligible loss. The increases for each race were more rapid in the South than in the whole country, which, probably, reflects the growing use of motive power in the Southern states.

Blacksmiths.—The occupation of blacksmith is one for which the number of negroes reported was less in 1900 than in 1890. The number in continental United States in 1890 was 10,988 and in 1900, 10,100, the de-

crease being 888, or 8.1 per cent. Meantime the number of white blacksmiths increased from 198,525 in 1890 to 216,027 in 1900, or 8.8 per cent, this increase being at about the same rate as the decrease for negroes. The per cent of negro blacksmiths in the total number fell from 5.2 in 1890 to 4.5 in 1900. The 8,979 negro, Indian, and Mongolian blacksmiths in the Southern states in 1900 constituted 18.2 per cent of the total classified by race, no figures by race being available for 1890. An estimate of the negro, Indian, and Mongolian blacksmiths in the South in 1890 may be made by assuming that they constitute the same per cent (87.5) of the number of negro, Indian, and Mongolian blacksmiths in the entire country in 1890 as in 1900. On this assumption there were about 9,674 non-Caucasian blacksmiths in the South in 1890 and 8,979 in 1900, a decrease of 7.2 per cent. During the same period the number of white blacksmiths in the South increased from about 31,691 to 40,288, or 27.1 per cent. These figures indicate that in the blacksmith industry the negroes have been losing ground absolutely and relatively.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Nature of inquiry.—The Twelfth Census contains no statistics of births or marriages. It has been found impracticable to gather information through census enumerators regarding either the births or the marriages that occurred during the census year with enough completeness to make the resulting figures worth their cost. The records of state or municipal registration offices upon births and marriages—the only alternative sources of information—are often lacking, and where they exist are incomplete in so many cases that no satisfactory statistics of births or marriages for the United States can be derived from them.

With reference to deaths, the third and most important of the main branches of vital statistics, the case is somewhat different. For half a century the census has gathered information regarding deaths during the census year from the families visited by the enumerators. To be sure, not more than two-thirds of all the deaths can be obtained in this way, but even such incomplete returns have their value. For most of the population of the United States this is the only source of information, but for a few Northern states and most of the larger cities the enumerators' returns are inferior to the local records of deaths. The latter are seldom complete and in the country districts of the Southern states, where most of the negroes live, they do not exist at all. Hence the census can supply little information regarding the death rate among the negroes, and what information it has is open to the serious objection that it is derived mainly from the registration records of cities, and that inferences from this class to the whole race are very likely to be erroneous or misleading.

Death rate.—The death rate means the number of deaths occurring in a year to each 1,000 persons living in the middle of that year. No means are available for determining the death rate of the negro race in the United States. But 13.4 per cent of the negroes of continental United States live in what is called the registration area; that is, the area where records of deaths are kept by local officers and are regarded by the Census Bureau as being complete enough to be accepted. Doubtless a number of deaths in the registration area are not recorded, and omissions of deaths are probably more frequent among negroes than among whites. Notwithstanding these qualifications, the following figures for the registration area in 1900 deserve consideration:

TABLE LXVI.—*Population, number of deaths, and death rate, for the negro and white races: 1900.*

RACE.	1900		
	Population.	Number of deaths.	Death rate.
The registration area:			
Negro	1,180,546	35,710	30.2
White	27,555,800	475,640	17.3

The registration area in 1890 was not coextensive with the registration area in 1900 and the figures for the negroes, to the exclusion of the Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, are not available. The published death rate of whites in the registration area in 1890 was 19.1, and that of negroes, Indians, and Mongolians, 29.9. The corresponding death rate for the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians in 1900 was 29.6. The main inferences derived from these figures, namely, that the non-Caucasian race has a very much higher death rate than the white and that its death rate has slightly decreased in the last decade, may probably be accepted as correct.

Death rate by sex.—It is impossible to state the number of deaths among the negroes in the registration area with distinction of sex, the data published being for the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians combined. But as the Indians and Mongolians constitute only 5.7 per cent of the entire non-Caucasian population of the registration area, their inclusion does not add materially to the margin of error from other sources.

TABLE LXVII.—*Population, number of deaths, and death rate, for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian population by sex: 1900.*

SEX.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION: 1900.		
	Population.	Number of deaths.	Death rate.
The registration area:			
Total	1,251,469	37,029	29.6
Male	615,209	19,328	31.4
Female	636,260	17,701	27.8

The foregoing figures indicate a death rate for male negroes decidedly higher than that for female. A similar relation exists for whites, the death rate of

male whites in the same area being 18.4 and that of female only 16.1. In each race the death rate of females is less than nine-tenths that of males. Table LXVII shows that there is a decided excess of females in the non-Caucasian population of the registration area. This is greater than the excess of females in the negro population of the country, there being in the former 508 and in the latter only 503 females to 1,000 persons. As the healthier sex is found in the registration area in greater excess than in the entire country this difference alone would tend to make the true death rate of negroes in the registration area lower than that in the entire country. Whether it is neutralized by other tendencies does not appear.

Death rate by age.—There is no influence upon mortality so powerful as that of age. The death rate during the earlier years, especially the first year of life, and the death rate in extreme age are far above the average for all ages. On the other hand, the death rates during the years from 5 to 55 are usually below and those at the ages from 10 to 15 far below the average. The large proportion of negro children has already been mentioned. This would tend to cause a high death rate for the race. On the other hand, the low proportion over 55 years of age would tend to cause a low death rate.

The population of the registration area has been classified by race with distinction of age, but no division of age groups at 55 was made. The best alternative is the division at 65. The negro, Indian, and Mongolian population and the white population of the registration area were distributed through the healthy and the unhealthy periods of life as follows:

TABLE LXVIII.—*Per cent distribution, by age periods, for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population: 1900.*

RACE.	PER CENT OF POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD: 1900.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Unknown.
The registration area:				
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	8.2	88.4	2.7	0.7
White	10.3	85.0	4.5	0.2

The figures show that in the registration area the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians had a smaller proportion of children and also a smaller proportion of aged persons than the whites. The proportion of children indicates how far the total non-Caucasian population of the registration area is from being typical of the negro population of continental United States. In the former 8.2 and in the latter 13.8 per cent[1] are children under 5 years of age. This difference is due in part to the fact that the registration area includes 56,913 Mongolians, most of them adults, but more to the fact that 93.2 per cent of the negro population in the registration area lives in registration cities, largely those of the North, and under conditions which do not favor the development of family life and the birth and rearing of children. This analysis shows that in the matter of age composition, as well as in the matter of sex composition, the non-Caucasian population of the registration area is far from being representative of the negro population of the United States, and that in both respects it is more favorable to a low death rate than is the negro population of the country as a whole.

The death rates for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population of the registration area, by age periods, are as follows:[2]

TABLE LXIX.—*Death rate by age periods for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population: 1900.*

AGE PERIOD.	DEATH RATE: 1900.	
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.
The registration area:		
All ages	29.6	17.3
Under 5 years	118.5	49.7
5 to 14 years	9.8	4.1
15 to 24 years	15.6	5.9
25 to 34 years	16.9	8.6
35 to 44 years	21.0	11.1
45 to 64 years	36.7	21.5
65 years and over	108.6	86.0

These figures indicate that below the age of 25 the death rate of the negroes is more than double that of the whites and from 25 to 44 it is nearly double. A careful consideration of the figures suggests that the favorable sex and age composition of the negro population of the registration area tends to obscure the true difference of mortality between the two races. To ascertain whether this is true, the white population of the registration area of each sex and each specified age period may be multiplied by the observed death rate of the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians for the same sex and age. The sum of the resulting series of products represents the deaths that would have occurred in the negro, Indian, and Mongolian population of the registration area had it been as large as, and with the same sex and age distribution as the white population. If this sum be divided by the total number of whites of known age in the registration area a death rate of 33.5 is obtained, which is the death rate that the non-Caucasian population of the registration area would have had, provided its sex and age composition had agreed with that of the whites, and the death rate of each sex and age had been that observed for the non-Caucasians. The difference between this 33.5 and the 29.6 in Tables LXVII and LXIX measures the effect of the advantageous sex and age composition of the non-

[1] Twelfth Census, Abstract, Table 11.

[2] Twelfth Census, Vol. III, page lxxxii.

Caucasian population in the registration area, in masking the true difference in death rate between the races. One is warranted, then, in saying that according to the best evidence obtainable the death rate of the negroes in the registration area is nearly double that of the whites in the same area.

As the only information that the Census Bureau possesses regarding the death rates of the two races is based upon the returns from the registration area, and as the sex and age composition of the negroes in that area has been shown to be favorable to a low death rate, it may be worth while to estimate what the death rate of the non-Caucasians and of the whites throughout the country in 1890 and in 1900 would have been, provided that the death rate of the whites of each sex and at each age period had been the same as that observed for the whites in the registration area, and that the death rate of the non-Caucasians of each sex and at each age period had been the same as that observed for the non-Caucasians (about nineteen-twentieths being negro) in the registration area. On these assumptions the computed death rate of the non-Caucasians in 1890 was 34.4 and in 1900, 34.2; of the whites in 1890, 19.5, and in 1900, 17.4. It seems not improbable that these figures may be trusted so far as they indicate that there has been a decline in the death rate of each race during the last ten years, that the decline among the negroes has been less rapid than that among the whites, and that the death rate of the negroes at the present time is about, but not quite, twice that of the white race.

With reference to the preceding death rates, it should be said that the death rate of the negroes in cities is probably higher than in country districts, and so far as this factor is concerned, the computed death rate for the entire negro population is too high. On the other hand, it has been found that the records of deaths in the registration area are incomplete, and it is probably true that such omissions have occurred more frequently among the negroes. This factor would tend to make the true death rate higher than that observed. Of these two influences upon the figures acting in contrary directions it is probable that the former is the more powerful, but it is impossible to affirm that with confidence, much less to obtain any measure of the departure of the figures from the truth.

Ratio of children to women.—In default of any trustworthy statistics on the birth rate of either race, it may be of interest to state the proportion of children under 5 years of age in the two races, as throwing some light upon the fecundity of the population. One may compare the number of children either with the total population or with the number of women of childbearing age. Neither of these methods has exclusive validity and each has its advantages. For the present purpose, however, the second method seems to be the more significant. As the negro population has an excess of females and the white population an excess of males, and as the white population has a decidedly larger proportion of elderly persons, the present comparison will show smaller differences between the two races than would a comparison of the children under 5 years of age with the total population. The age questions in 1880 and 1900 were identical and differed slightly from the form used in 1890. For this reason comparisons between the figures for 1880 and 1900 are safer than those between the figures for 1890 and any other census.

The figures include with the negroes, the Indians and Mongolians, but these do not constitute a large enough part of the total to affect the proportions seriously.

TABLE LXX.—*Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age, for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.
Continental United States:		
1900	585	508
1890	619	517
1880	759	586

The foregoing figures show for each 1,000 non-Caucasian women of childbearing age in 1900, 77 more children than for each 1,000 white women. They show also a steady decline in the proportion of children to women of childbearing age during the twenty years, a decline which has been shared by both races, but which is steadier and far more marked among the non-Caucasians than among the whites. In the former the decline has been 174—that is, in 1900 there were 174 less children under 5 years of age to each 1,000 non-Caucasian women 15 to 44 years of age than there were in 1880. Among the whites the decline in the same period has been 78, or less than half as great.[1]

Here, again, in order to eliminate the disturbing influence of the fact that nearly nine-tenths of the negroes and only one-fourth of the whites are living in the South Atlantic and South Central states, it is best to confine the attention to the whites and the non-Caucasians in that section. This has also the incidental advantage of excluding most of the Indian and Mongolian population and making the term non-Caucasian more nearly synonymous with negro, for in the Southern states as a whole, less than 1 per cent of the total non-Caucasian population is Indian or Mongolian.

[1] For tables giving detailed figures by states and territories see pages 423 and 424.

TABLE LXXI.—*Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age, for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population in the South: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:		
1900	621	633
1890	648	631
1880	793	711

The results for the Southern states agree with those for the country as a whole in showing for each race a decided decline in the proportion of children. For the non-Caucasians the decline has been 172 during the twenty years, while for the whites it has been only 78, or less than half as great. One noteworthy difference, however, appears. The number of children to 1,000 women of childbearing age in the South is now 12 greater for the whites than it is for the non-Caucasians, while in the country as a whole it is 77 less, this change having come about in the Southern states within the last decade, as the result of a continued decline in the proportion of children among the non-Caucasians and a slight increase in the proportion among the whites. This decrease in the proportion of negro children in the South, 1890 to 1900, while the proportion of white children in the same region increased, may be connected with that relative decrease of negro husbands and wives in the South while white husbands and wives were increasing, to which attention has already (page 223) been called.

With the foregoing figures giving the proportion of children for the two races in the Southern states, the following, giving the same proportion for the North and West, may be compared:

TABLE LXXII.—*Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age, for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population in the North and West: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.
North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions:		
1900	355	470
1890	400	484
1880	505	548

The figures show that the proportion of children among the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians of the North and West has uniformly been less than the proportion among the whites, and that the difference has been increasing, the decline among the non-Caucasians in the twenty years having been 150, while the decline among the whites was only 78.

In the following table the figures have been given for the two main divisions of the South:

TABLE LXXIII.—*Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age, for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population in the South: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.			
	South Atlantic division.		South Central division.	
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.
1900	630	595	612	659
1890	638	587	659	665
1880	787	666	799	749

It will be noticed that for each race in each of the two divisions there has been a decline in the proportion of children during the past twenty years, and that the same was true for each decade except for the whites in the South Atlantic division in the decade, 1890 to 1900. In that division the twenty-year decline among the non-Caucasians has been 157, and among the whites 71; while in the South Central division the decline among the non-Caucasians has been 187 and among the whites 90, showing for each section that the decline in the proportion of children among the negroes has been about twice that among the whites.

In the following table corresponding figures are given for the four minor divisions of the South:

TABLE LXXIV.—*Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age, for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population in the South: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

DIVISION AND CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.
Northern South Atlantic:		
1900	525	542
1890	544	536
1880	695	623
Southern South Atlantic:		
1900	674	653
1890	681	645
1880	833	713
Eastern South Central:		
1900	598	630
1890	639	631
1880	785	712
Western South Central:		
1900	633	692
1890	690	713
1880	824	813

The table shows that for the non-Caucasians in each of the four minor divisions the number of children to 1,000 women has declined in both decades, while for the whites the number increased between 1890 and 1900 for each of the divisions of the South Atlantic states, and was practically stationary for the Eastern South Central states. In both of the South Atlantic and in the Eastern South Central divisions the decline, 1880 to 1900, for the non-Caucasians has been more than twice as great as for the whites, but in the Western South Central the difference between the two races, while marked, has not been so great as elsewhere (a decline of 191 for the non-Caucasians and 121 for the whites). In each of these divisions except the Southern South Atlantic, the proportion of children among the non-Caucasians in 1900 is less than among the whites.

In the following table the corresponding figures are given for the various states and territories of the South:

TABLE LXXV.—*Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age, for the negro, Indian, and Mongolian and the white population: 1900, 1890, and 1880.*

STATE OR TERRITORY AND CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.		STATE OR TERRITORY AND CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.	
	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.		Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	White population.
Delaware:			Kentucky:		
1900	499	446	1900	454	601
1890	522	441	1890	549	603
1880	632	516	1880	664	681
Maryland:			Tennessee:		
1900	483	461	1900	544	615
1890	515	471	1890	609	624
1880	614	539	1880	770	721
District of Columbia:			Alabama:		
1900	254	302	1900	624	680
1890	299	320	1890	644	672
1880	428	420	1880	792	734
Virginia:			Mississippi:		
1900	594	591	1900	652	675
1890	594	569	1890	689	675
1880	762	657	1880	843	747
West Virginia:			Louisiana:		
1900	514	649	1900	620	652
1890	570	644	1890	680	631
1880	699	757	1880	773	680
North Carolina:			Arkansas:		
1900	674	677	1900	611	689
1890	661	659	1890	684	744
1880	838	703	1880	863	845
South Carolina:			Indian Territory:		
1900	712	630	1900	782	731
1890	720	627	1890	.....	.....
1880	867	714	1880	.....	.....
Georgia:			Oklahoma:		
1900	663	642	1900	631	716
1890	676	642	1890	533	701
1880	818	721	1880	.....	.....
Florida:			Texas:		
1900	599	639	1900	642	698
1890	621	630	1890	707	727
1880	752	718	1880	869	853

On examination of the foregoing table it will be seen that in each Southern state there has been a decline during the last twenty years in the number of children to 1,000 women for both non-Caucasians and whites. The changes in the last decade are perhaps less significant than for the twenty-year period, owing to the change in the form of the age question in 1890 previously mentioned. Among the non-Caucasians the twenty-year decline in the proportion of children was least in Maryland and Delaware, but this was partly due to the fact that in 1880 the proportions in those states were lower than anywhere else in the South, except the District of Columbia. The next smallest declines were in Florida and Louisiana, closely followed by Georgia and South Carolina. At the present time the proportion of white children to 1,000 white women 15 to 44 years of age is larger than the proportion of non-Caucasian children to 1,000 non-Caucasian women in the District of Columbia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, or 12 out of the 18 Southern states. In 1880 the proportion among the whites was higher in only two, West Virginia and Kentucky.

These figures indicate that in the last twenty years there has been a decline in the proportion of children for both races in all the Southern states; that the decline has gone on in general among the negro population about twice as rapidly as among the whites, and that as a consequence the proportion of children to 1,000 women among the negroes at the present time in two-thirds of the Southern states is smaller than the proportion among the whites.

TABLE LXXVI.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 TO 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	INCREASE FROM 1890 TO 1900.				INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	[1]11,707,938	21.2	[1]1,345,318	18.0	[1]11,698,288	27.0	[1]907,883	13.8
North Atlantic division	3,515,903	20.5	115,114	42.6	2,818,141	20.0	40,489	17.6
New England	873,835	18.8	14,519	32.6	684,402	17.2	4,655	11.7
Maine	32,963	5.0	129	10.8	12,411	1.9	[2]261	[2]18.0
New Hampshire	34,951	9.3	48	7.8	29,611	8.6	[2]71	[2]10.4
Vermont	11,353	3.4	[2]111	[2]11.8	200	0.1	[2]120	[2]11.4
Massachusetts	554,391	25.0	9,830	44.4	451,591	25.6	3,447	18.4
Rhode Island	81,191	24.0	1,699	23.0	67,920	25.2	905	13.9
Connecticut	158,986	21.7	2,924	23.8	122,669	20.1	755	6.5
Southern North Atlantic	2,642,068	21.2	100,595	44.6	2,163,739	21.0	35,834	18.9
New York	[1]1,232,926	20.8	29,140	41.6	[1]907,933	18.1	4,988	7.7
New Jersey	415,736	29.8	22,206	46.6	304,564	27.9	8,785	22.6
Pennsylvania	[1]993,406	19.3	49,249	45.8	[1]951,242	22.7	22,061	25.8
South Atlantic division	1,113,909	19.9	466,327	14.3	938,037	20.2	321,488	10.9
Northern South Atlantic	534,568	18.6	68,941	7.0	435,199	17.9	33,973	3.6
Delaware	13,911	9.9	2,311	8.1	19,906	16.6	1,944	7.4
Maryland	125,931	15.2	19,407	9.0	101,800	14.0	5,427	2.6
District of Columbia	36,837	23.8	11,130	14.7	36,689	31.1	15,976	26.8
Virginia	172,733	16.9	25,284	4.0	139,264	15.8	3,822	0.6
West Virginia	185,156	25.4	10,809	33.1	137,540	23.2	6,804	26.3
Southern South Atlantic	579,341	21.3	397,386	17.5	502,838	22.7	287,515	14.5
North Carolina	208,221	19.7	63,451	11.3	188,140	21.7	29,741	5.6
South Carolina	95,799	20.7	93,387	13.6	70,903	18.1	84,602	14.0
Georgia	202,937	20.7	175,998	20.5	161,451	19.8	133,682	18.4
Florida	72,384	32.2	64,550	38.8	82,344	57.7	39,490	31.2
North Central division	3,862,057	17.6	64,639	15.0	4,952,390	29.2	45,491	11.8
Eastern North Central	2,456,328	18.5	50,819	24.5	2,241,678	20.4	23,725	12.9
Ohio	475,399	13.3	9,788	11.2	466,885	15.0	7,213	9.0
Indiana	311,766	14.5	12,290	27.2	207,938	10.7	5,987	15.3
Illinois	966,401	25.6	28,050	49.2	737,321	24.3	10,660	23.0
Michigan	325,679	15.7	593	3.9	458,324	28.4	123	0.8
Wisconsin	[1]377,083	22.4	98	4.0	[1]371,210	28.3	[2]258	[2]9.5
Western North Central	1,405,729	16.2	13,820	6.2	2,710,712	45.6	21,766	10.8
Minnesota	[1]440,628	34.0	1,276	34.6	[1]519,524	66.9	2,119	135.5
Iowa	[1]317,577	16.7	2,008	18.8	[1]286,490	17.7	1,169	12.3
Missouri	416,385	16.5	11,050	7.4	505,632	25.0	4,834	3.3
North Dakota	[1]129,305	70.9	[2]87	[2]23.3	[3]377,270	[3]283.3	[3]513	[3]127.9
South Dakota	[1]52,704	16.1	[2]76	[2]14.0				
Nebraska	[1]9,430	0.9	[2]2,644	[2]29.7	[1]597,332	132.8	6,528	273.7
Kansas	[1]39,700	2.9	2,293	4.6	[1]424,464	44.6	6,603	15.3
South Central division	2,214,608	29.1	696,065	19.9	1,699,989	28.8	485,186	16.1
Eastern South Central	739,179	17.2	380,089	17.9	648,075	17.7	194,801	10.1
Kentucky	271,847	17.1	16,635	6.2	213,283	15.5	[2]3,380	[2]1.2
Tennessee	203,549	15.2	49,565	11.5	197,806	17.4	27,527	6.8
Alabama	167,434	20.1	148,818	21.9	171,533	25.9	78,386	13.1
Mississippi	96,349	17.7	165,071	22.2	65,453	13.7	92,268	14.2
Western South Central	1,475,429	44.8	315,976	22.9	1,051,914	46.9	290,385	26.7
Louisiana	171,217	30.7	91,611	16.4	103,441	22.7	75,538	15.6
Arkansas	125,828	15.4	57,739	18.7	227,221	28.4	98,451	46.7
Indian Territory	[1]192,426	174.5	[1]18,217	97.8	[1]110,254	.....	[1]18,636	.....
Oklahoma	[1]305,224	489.9	15,858	533.4	[1]62,300	.....	2,973	.....
Texas	680,734	39.0	132,551	27.2	548,698	45.8	94,787	24.1
Western division	1,001,461	34.9	3,173	11.7	1,259,731	78.1	15,229	128.5
Rocky Mountain	362,499	44.4	2,152	20.0	432,901	112.8	6,637	160.0
Montana	[1]98,593	77.2	33	2.2	[1]92,305	260.9	1,144	330.6
Idaho	[1]72,378	88.1	92	45.8	[1]53,104	183.0	148	279.2
Wyoming	[1]29,727	50.1	18	2.0	[1]39,887	205.2	624	209.4
Colorado	[1]124,512	30.8	2,355	37.9	[1]213,408	111.7	3,780	155.2
New Mexico	[1]37,289	26.1	[2]346	[2]17.7	[1]34,197	31.5	941	92.7
Basin and Plateau	99,993	33.2	467	21.4	69,641	30.1	1,312	149.9
Arizona	[1]37,169	66.7	491	36.2	[1]20,574	58.5	1,202	775.5
Utah	[1]66,540	32.3	84	14.3	[1]63,502	44.6	356	153.4
Nevada	[4]3,716	[2]9.5	[2]108	[2]44.6	[4]14,435	[2]27.0	[2]246	[2]50.4
Pacific	538,969	30.7	554	3.9	757,189	75.9	7,280	106.6
Washington	[1]155,475	45.6	912	56.9	[1]273,630	407.2	1,277	392.9
Oregon	[1]92,600	30.7	[2]81	[2]6.8	[1]138,907	85.2	699	143.5
California	[1]290,894	26.2	[2]277	[2]2.4	[1]344,652	44.9	5,304	88.1

[1] Includes persons specially enumerated in 1890.
[2] Decrease.
[3] Dakota territory; includes persons specially enumerated in 1890.
[4] Decrease; includes persons specially enumerated in 1890.

TABLE LXXVI.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 TO 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	INCREASE FROM 1870 TO 1880.				INCREASE FROM 1860 TO 1870.			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	9,813,593	29.2	1,700,784	34.9	6,666,840	24.8	438,179	9.9
North Atlantic division	2,156,575	17.8	49,679	27.6	1,679,241	16.1	23,737	15.2
New England	513,746	14.9	8,220	25.9	344,563	11.1	6,994	28.3
Maine	22,043	3.5	[1]155	[1]9.7	[1]2,138	[1]0.3	279	21.0
New Hampshire	28,532	9.0	105	18.1	[1]7,882	[1]2.4	86	17.4
Vermont	1,605	0.5	133	14.4	15,244	4.8	215	30.3
Massachusetts	320,626	22.2	4,750	34.1	221,724	18.2	4,345	45.3
Rhode Island	57,720	27.2	1,508	30.3	41,570	24.4	1,028	26.0
Connecticut	83,220	15.8	1,879	19.4	76,045	16.8	1,041	12.1
Southern North Atlantic	1,642,829	19.0	41,459	28.0	1,334,678	18.2	16,743	12.8
New York	685,812	15.8	13,023	25.0	498,620	13.0	3,076	6.3
New Jersey	216,610	24.7	8,195	26.7	228,708	35.4	5,322	21.0
Pennsylvania	740,407	21.4	20,241	31.0	607,350	21.3	8,345	14.7
South Atlantic division	1,018,874	28.0	724,497	32.7	330,131	10.0	1[illegible],507	7.7
Northern South Atlantic	504,136	26.1	181,360	23.5	217,549	12.7	16,429	2.2
Delaware	17,939	17.5	3,648	16.0	11,632	12.8	1,167	5.4
Maryland	119,196	19.7	34,839	19.9	89,579	17.4	4,260	2.5
District of Columbia	29,728	33.7	16,192	37.3	27,515	45.3	29,088	203.2
Virginia	168,769	23.7	118,775	23.2	[2]335,210	[2]32.0	[2]36,066	[2]6.6
West Virginia	168,504	39.7	7,906	44.0	424,033	.....	17,980	.....
Southern South Atlantic	514,738	30.2	543,137	37.6	112,582	7.1	142,078	10.9
North Carolina	188,772	27.8	139,627	35.7	48,528	7.7	30,128	8.3
South Carolina	101,438	35.0	188,518	45.3	[1]1,633	[1]0.6	3,494	0.8
Georgia	177,980	27.9	179,991	33.0	47,376	8.0	79,444	17.1
Florida	46,548	48.5	35,001	38.2	18,311	23.6	29,012	46.8
North Central division	4,262,920	33.6	112,541	41.2	3,798,534	42.7	88,841	48.2
Eastern North Central	2,024,535	22.5	52,801	40.5	2,131,868	31.1	66,798	104.9
Ohio	515,974	19.8	16,687	26.4	299,138	13.0	26,540	72.4
Indiana	282,961	17.1	14,668	59.7	317,127	23.7	13,132	114.9
Illinois	520,055	20.7	17,606	61.2	806,805	47.3	21,134	277.1
Michigan	447,278	38.3	3,251	27.4	431,140	58.6	5,050	74.3
Wisconsin	258,267	24.6	589	27.9	277,658	35.9	942	80.4
Western North Central	2,238,385	60.3	59,740	41.9	1,666,666	81.5	22,043	18.3
Minnesota	338,627	77.3	805	106.1	268,862	158.7	500	193.1
Iowa	426,393	35.9	3,754	65.2	514,428	76.3	4,693	439.0
Missouri	419,680	26.2	27,279	23.1	539,657	50.7	[1]432	[1]0.4
North Dakota	[3]120,260	[3]933.2	[3]307	[3]326.6	[3]10,311	[3]400.3	[3]94	.....
South Dakota								
Nebraska	327,647	268.3	1,596	202.3	93,421	325.6	707	862.2
Kansas	605,778	174.9	25,999	152.0	239,987	225.6	16,481	2,628.5
South Central division	1,673,344	39.6	808,595	36.7	499,105	13.4	165,193	8.1
Eastern South Central	718,502	24.4	460,744	31.5	312,715	11.9	69,892	5.0
Kentucky	278,487	25.3	49,241	22.2	179,208	19.5	[1]13,957	[1]5.9
Tennessee	202,712	21.7	80,820	25.1	109,397	13.2	39,312	13.9
Alabama	140,801	27.0	124,593	26.2	[1]4,887	[1]0.9	37,740	8.6
Mississippi	96,502	25.2	206,090	46.4	28,997	8.2	6,797	1.6
Western South Central	954,842	74.1	347,851	47.0	186,390	16.9	95,301	14.8
Louisiana	92,889	25.7	119,445	32.8	4,609	1.3	13,837	3.9
Arkansas	229,416	63.4	88,497	72.4	37,972	11.7	10,910	9.8
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	632,537	112.0	139,909	55.2	143,809	34.2	70,554	38.6
Western division	701,880	77.1	5,472	85.8	359,829	65.4	1,901	42.4
Rocky Mountain	216,418	129.4	3,093	293.5	50,109	42.8	923	704.6
Montana	17,079	93.3	163	89.1	18,306	.....	183	.....
Idaho	18,395	173.2	[1]7	[1]11.7	10,618	.....	60	.....
Wyoming	10,711	122.7	115	62.8	8,726	.....	183	.....
Colorado	151,905	387.3	1,979	434.0	4,990	14.6	410	891.3
New Mexico	18,328	20.3	843	490.1	7,469	9.0	87	102.4
Basin and Plateau	96,555	71.7	374	74.7	87,647	186.7	397	381.7
Arizona	25,579	267.0	129	496.2	9,581	.....	26	.....
Utah	56,379	65.5	114	96.6	45,919	114.4	59	100.0
Nevada	14,597	37.5	131	36.7	32,147	471.9	312	693.3
Pacific	388,907	63.9	2,005	41.6	222,073	57.5	581	13.7
Washington	45,004	202.8	118	57.0	11,057	99.3	177	590.0
Oregon	76,146	87.6	141	40.8	34,769	66.7	218	170.3
California	267,757	53.6	1,746	40.9	176,247	54.5	186	4.6

[1] Decrease.
[2] Decrease; due to loss of territory, West Virginia having been set off from Virginia, December 31, 1862.
[3] Dakota territory.

TABLE LXXVI.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 TO 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	INCREASE FROM 1850 TO 1860.				INCREASE FROM 1840 TO 1850.			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	7,369,469	37.7	803,022	22.1	5,363,363	37.8	765,160	26.6
North Atlantic division	1,960,939	23.1	6,239	4.2	1,858,331	28.1	7,438	5.2
New England	405,385	15.0	1,690	7.3	492,930	2.2	364	1.6
Maine	45,134	7.8	[1]129	[1]2.1	81,375	16.3	1	0.1
New Hampshire	8,123	2.6	[1]26	[1]5.0	33,420	11.8	[1]18	[1]3.3
Vermont	967	0.3	[1]9	[1]1.3	22,184	7.6	[1]12	[1]1.6
Massachusetts	235,982	23.9	538	5.9	256,420	35.2	395	4.6
Rhode Island	26,774	18.6	282	7.7	38,288	36.3	427	13.2
Connecticut	88,405	24.3	934	12.1	61,243	20.8	[1]429	[1]5.3
Southern North Atlantic	1,555,554	27.0	4,549	3.6	1,365,401	31.0	7,074	5.9
New York	783,265	25.7	[1]64	[1]0.1	669,435	28.1	[1]962	[1]1.9
New Jersey	181,190	38.9	1,290	5.4	113,921	32.4	2,328	10.7
Pennsylvania	591,099	26.2	3,323	6.2	582,045	34.7	5,708	11.9
South Atlantic division	486,888	17.3	197,327	10.6	490,237	21.1	263,554	16.5
Northern South Atlantic	292,716	20.6	29,920	4.1	273,463	23.8	42,838	6.3
Delaware	19,420	27.3	1,264	6.2	12,608	21.5	839	4.3
Maryland	97,975	23.4	6,040	3.7	99,739	31.3	13,276	8.7
District of Columbia	22,822	60.2	570	4.1	7,284	23.8	691	5.3
Virginia	152,499	17.0	22,046	4.2	153,832	20.8	28,032	5.6
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic	194,172	13.9	167,407	14.8	216,774	18.4	220,716	24.1
North Carolina	76,914	13.9	45,511	14.4	68,158	14.1	47,462	17.7
South Carolina	16,737	6.1	18,376	4.7	15,479	6.0	58,630	17.5
Georgia	69,978	13.4	81,085	21.1	113,877	27.9	100,916	35.6
Florida	30,543	64.7	22,435	55.8	19,260	68.9	13,708	51.7
North Central division	3,631,981	68.9	48,632	35.9	2,005,793	61.5	46,260	51.8
Eastern North Central	2,377,579	53.1	18,504	40.9	1,582,682	54.7	15,850	54.0
Ohio	347,758	17.8	11,394	45.1	452,928	30.2	7,934	45.7
Indiana	361,556	37.0	166	1.5	298,456	44.0	4,094	57.1
Illinois	858,257	101.4	2,192	40.3	373,780	79.1	1,507	38.4
Michigan	341,071	86.3	4,216	163.2	183,511	86.7	1,876	265.3
Wisconsin	468,937	153.9	536	84.4	274,007	891.1	439	224.0
Western North Central	1,254,402	158.8	30,128	33.3	423,111	115.3	30,410	50.7
Minnesota	163,357	2,705.5	220	564.1	6,038	.....	39	.....
Iowa	481,898	251.1	736	221.0	148,957	347.0	145	77.1
Missouri	471,485	79.6	28,463	31.6	268,116	82.8	30,226	50.5
North Dakota / South Dakota	[2]2,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	28,696	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	106,390	.....	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Central division	916,671	32.6	547,586	36.7	831,425	42.0	446,667	42.8
Eastern South Central	385,895	17.2	271,570	24.2	495,342	28.4	292,484	35.2
Kentucky	158,071	20.8	15,175	6.9	171,160	29.0	31,417	16.6
Tennessee	69,886	9.2	37,138	15.1	116,209	18.1	57,298	30.4
Alabama	99,757	23.4	92,661	26.8	91,329	27.2	89,538	35.0
Mississippi	58,181	19.7	126,596	40.7	116,644	65.1	114,231	58.1
Western South Central	530,776	92.8	276,016	74.9	336,083	142.6	154,183	71.9
Louisiana	101,965	39.9	88,102	33.6	97,034	61.2	68,317	35.2
Arkansas	161,954	99.9	63,551	133.2	85,015	110.2	27,308	133.9
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	266,857	173.2	124,363	212.4	154,034	.....	58,558	.....
Western division	372,990	210.0	3,238	260.9	177,577	.....	1,241	.....
Rocky Mountain	55,630	90.4	109	495.5	61,525	.....	22	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	34,231	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	21,399	34.8	63	286.4	61,525	.....	22	.....
Basin and Plateau	35,607	314.3	54	108.0	11,330	.....	50	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	28,795	264.1	9	18.0	11,330	.....	50	.....
Nevada	6,812	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	281,753	269.0	3,075	263.0	104,722	.....	1,169	.....
Washington	11,138	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	39,073	298.6	[1]79	[1]38.2	13,087	.....	207	.....
California	231,542	252.7	3,124	324.7	91,635	.....	962	.....

[1] Decrease.

[2] Dakota territory.

TABLE LXXVI.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 TO 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	INCREASE FROM 1830 TO 1840.				INCREASE FROM 1820 TO 1830.			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	3,657,645	34.7	545,006	23.4	2,665,263	33.9	556,986	31.4
North Atlantic division	1,201,591	22.2	17,110	13.7	1,167,975	27.5	14,490	13.1
New England	278,827	14.4	1,278	6.0	294,194	17.9	452	2.2
Maine	102,175	25.7	163	13.7	100,857	33.9	263	28.3
New Hampshire	15,315	5.7	[1]69	[1]11.4	25,346	10.4	[1]179	[1]22.8
Vermont	11,447	4.1	[1]151	[1]17.1	44,693	19.0	[1]22	[1]2.4
Massachusetts	125,671	20.8	1,620	23.0	86,812	16.8	309	4.6
Rhode Island	11,966	12.8	[1]335	[1]9.4	14,164	17.8	[1]24	[1]0.7
Connecticut	12,253	4.2	50	0.6	22,322	8.4	105	1.3
Southern North Atlantic	922,764	26.5	15,832	15.2	873,781	33.5	14,038	15.6
New York	505,227	27.0	5,086	11.3	540,218	40.5	5,578	14.2
New Jersey	51,322	17.1	1,161	5.6	42,708	16.6	540	2.7
Pennsylvania	366,215	28.0	9,585	25.0	290,855	28.5	7,920	26.0
South Atlantic division	211,513	10.0	68,034	4.4	328,805	13.4	255,884	20.1
Northern South Atlantic	77,818	7.3	[1]21,232	[1]3.0	129,118	13.7	67,405	10.6
Delaware	960	1.7	377	2.0	2,319	4.2	1,680	9.6
Maryland	27,096	9.3	[1]4,117	[1]2.6	30,885	11.9	8,805	6.0
District of Columbia	3,094	11.2	784	6.4	4,949	21.9	1,846	17.7
Virginia	46,668	6.7	[1]18,276	[1]3.5	90,965	15.1	55,074	11.9
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic	133,695	12.8	89,266	10.8	199,687	23.6	188,479	29.6
North Carolina	12,027	2.5	3,405	1.3	53,643	12.8	45,515	20.7
South Carolina	1,221	0.5	11,992	3.7	20,423	8.6	58,021	21.9
Georgia	110,889	37.4	63,680	28.9	107,236	56.6	68,598	45.3
Florida	9,558	52.0	10,189	62.3	18,385	.....	16,345	.....
North Central division	1,693,265	107.9	47,804	115.1	727,885	86.5	23,283	127.5
Eastern North Central	1,441,248	99.1	13,462	84.8	669,107	85.2	8,192	106.5
Ohio	573,793	61.8	7,771	81.2	351,618	61.0	4,851	102.7
Indiana	339,299	100.0	3,536	97.4	193,641	132.9	2,212	155.8
Illinois	317,193	204.6	1,545	64.8	101,224	188.0	1,010	73.5
Michigan	180,214	574.9	414	141.3	22,624	259.4	119	68.4
Wisconsin	30,749	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western North Central	252,017	219.5	34,342	133.8	58,778	104.9	15,091	142.8
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	42,924	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	209,093	182.1	34,154	133.1	58,778	104.9	15,091	142.8
North Dakota[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Central division	551,276	38.6	412,058	65.1	440,598	44.6	263,329	71.3
Eastern South Central	430,757	32.8	328,719	65.5	411,950	45.6	213,530	74.1
Kentucky	72,466	14.0	19,445	11.4	82,961	19.1	40,639	31.4
Tennessee	104,881	19.6	42,425	29.0	195,767	57.6	63,314	76.4
Alabama	144,779	76.0	136,450	114.5	104,955	122.8	76,671	180.6
Mississippi	108,631	154.2	130,399	197.0	28,267	67.0	32,906	98.9
Western South Central	120,519	104.7	83,339	63.6	28,648	33.1	49,799	61.3
Louisiana	69,016	77.2	67,656	53.6	15,574	21.1	46,758	58.8
Arkansas	51,503	209.6	15,683	332.5	13,074	103.8	3,041	181.4
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Decrease.

[2] Dakota territory

TABLE LXXVI.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1790 TO 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	INCREASE FROM 1810 TO 1820.				INCREASE FROM 1800 TO 1810.				INCREASE FROM 1790 TO 1800.			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	2,004,724	34.2	393,848	28.6	1,555,627	36.1	375,771	37.5	1,134,440	35.8	244,829	32.3
North Atlantic division	864,754	25.6	8,487	8.3	831,928	32.6	19,171	23.1	651,894	34.3	15,642	23.2
New England	187,077	12.9	1,021	5.1	237,708	19.6	1,254	6.7	221,938	22.4	1,665	9.8
Maine	69,670	30.6	[1]40	[1]4.1	76,835	50.9	151	18.5	54,899	57.2	280	52.0
New Hampshire	29,885	14.0	[1]184	[1]19.0	30,492	16.7	110	12.8	41,901	29.7	72	9.1
Vermont	17,933	8.3	153	20.4	63,237	41.1	193	34.7	68,754	80.7	286	105.5
Massachusetts	51,244	11.0	3	(2)	48,910	11.7	285	4.4	43,069	11.5	989	18.1
Rhode Island	6,243	8.5	[1]115	[1]3.1	7,776	11.9	33	0.9	968	1.5	[1]671	[1]15.4
Connecticut	12,102	4.7	1,204	17.8	10,458	4.3	482	7.7	12,347	5.3	709	12.7
Southern North Atlantic	677,677	35.1	7,466	9.1	594,220	44.4	17,917	27.8	429,956	47.3	13,977	27.7
New York	414,746	45.1	[1]988	[1]2.4	360,968	64.7	9,030	28.8	243,589	77.5	5,342	20.6
New Jersey	30,690	13.5	1,323	7.1	32,543	16.7	1,870	11.1	24,371	14.3	2,639	18.6
Pennsylvania	232,241	29.5	7,126	30.6	200,709	34.2	7,017	43.1	161,996	38.2	5,996	58.4
South Atlantic division	193,573	12.1	192,599	17.8	167,287	11.7	221,110	25.7	248,460	21.1	186,228	27.7
Northern South Atlantic	83,383	9.7	43,278	7.3	67,547	8.5	84,182	16.5	93,448	13.4	80,232	18.7
Delaware	[1]79	[1]0.1	154	0.9	5,509	11.1	2,892	20.1	3,542	7.6	1,635	12.8
Maryland	25,106	10.7	1,698	1.2	18,791	8.7	20,207	16.1	7,677	3.7	14,143	12.7
District of Columbia	6,535	40.6	2,481	31.2	6,013	59.7	3,917	97.3	10,066	.....	4,027	.....
Virginia	51,821	9.4	38,945	9.2	37,234	7.2	57,166	15.6	72,163	16.3	60,427	19.8
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic	110,190	15.0	149,321	30.7	99,740	15.7	136,928	39.1	155,012	32.2	105,996	43.4
North Carolina	42,790	11.4	40,539	22.6	38,646	11.4	38,751	27.6	49,560	17.2	34,792	33.0
South Carolina	23,244	10.9	64,382	32.0	17,941	9.1	51,583	34.5	56,077	40.0	40,441	37.1
Georgia	44,156	30.4	44,400	41.5	43,153	42.2	46,594	77.1	49,375	93.4	30,763	10.4
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Central division	554,948	194.0	11,188	158.2	235,726	468.0	6,437	1,013.7	50,371	.....	635	.....
Eastern North Central	516,158	192.0	4,237	122.7	218,499	433.8	2,819	443.9	50,371	.....	635	.....
Ohio	347,850	152.0	2,824	148.7	183,833	408.3	1,562	463.5	45,028	.....	337	.....
Indiana	121,868	510.1	790	125.4	18,547	347.1	332	111.4	5,343	.....	298	.....
Illinois	42,336	368.1	593	75.9	11,501	.....	781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	4,104	88.9	30	20.8	4,618	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western North Central	38,790	225.2	6,951	192.1	17,227	.....	3,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	38,790	225.2	6,951	192.1	17,227	.....	3,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota, South Dakota [3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Central division	391,449	65.5	181,574	96.7	320,686	115.9	129,053	220.1	183,715	197.4	42,324	259.3
Eastern South Central	339,296	60.3	142,603	98.0	286,375	103.5	86,808	148.0	183,715	197.4	42,324	259.3
Kentucky	110,589	34.1	47,217	57.4	144,364	80.3	41,192	100.3	118,740	194.2	28,538	227.5
Tennessee	124,104	57.5	36,992	80.7	124,166	135.4	31,959	230.0	59,796	187.4	10,115	267.7
Alabama	85,451	.....	42,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	19,152	83.2	15,944	92.0	17,845	344.6	13,657	372.0	5,179	.....	3,671	.....
Western South Central	52,153	152.0	38,971	92.2	34,311	.....	42,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	39,556	115.3	37,295	88.3	34,311	.....	42,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	12,597	.....	1,676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Decrease. [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [3] Dakota territory.

TABLE LXXVII.—MARITAL CONDITION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
Continental United States	4,386,547	2,786,580	1,423,039	151,245	11,028	14,655	4,447,447	2,559,682	1,444,533	414,151	22,043	7,038
North Atlantic division	188,290	109,696	69,971	7,285	359	979	196,730	101,787	71,175	22,619	583	566
New England	28,579	16,280	10,799	1,247	92	161	30,520	15,699	10,797	3,759	166	99
Maine	670	381	243	29	7	10	649	356	210	78	3	2
New Hampshire	327	191	108	21	3	4	335	188	102	38	6	1
Vermont	454	271	151	19	3	10	372	211	120	38	3	.....
Massachusetts	15,591	8,906	5,936	606	36	107	16,383	8,354	5,851	2,035	60	83
Rhode Island	4,290	2,421	1,653	187	17	12	4,802	2,410	1,697	647	43	5
Connecticut	7,247	4,110	2,708	385	26	18	7,979	4,180	2,817	923	51	8
Southern North Atlantic	159,711	93,416	59,172	6,038	267	818	166,210	86,088	60,378	18,860	417	467
New York	46,618	26,666	17,973	1,761	85	133	52,614	26,847	18,606	6,905	160	96
New Jersey	33,745	19,166	12,923	1,222	47	387	36,099	18,426	13,458	3,909	78	228
Pennsylvania	79,348	47,584	28,276	3,055	135	298	77,497	40,815	28,314	8,046	179	143
South Atlantic division	1,835,525	1,186,716	584,441	55,160	2,543	6,665	1,893,492	1,126,545	597,593	160,829	5,644	2,881
Northern South Atlantic	518,207	334,665	163,111	17,531	759	2,141	538,477	319,145	166,446	50,479	1,240	1,167
Delaware	15,616	9,735	5,108	657	22	94	15,081	8,466	5,200	1,353	21	41
Maryland	115,617	72,331	38,289	4,147	137	713	119,447	68,332	39,264	11,131	248	472
District of Columbia	38,348	21,974	14,572	1,683	90	29	48,354	25,753	15,501	6,854	212	34
Virginia	323,459	213,977	97,910	10,258	427	887	337,263	206,271	100,058	29,682	688	564
West Virginia	25,167	16,648	7,232	786	83	418	18,332	10,323	6,423	1,459	71	56
Southern South Atlantic	1,317,318	852,051	421,330	37,629	1,784	4,524	1,355,015	807,400	431,147	110,350	4,404	1,714
North Carolina	303,624	200,722	93,003	8,512	311	1,076	320,845	200,260	95,949	23,643	641	352
South Carolina	383,626	250,398	122,701	9,616	195	716	398,695	241,843	125,961	29,914	675	302
Georgia	509,869	325,135	166,439	15,320	908	2,067	524,944	304,361	170,166	47,120	2,393	904
Florida	120,199	76,796	39,187	4,181	370	665	110,531	60,936	39,071	9,673	695	156
North Central division	255,717	151,043	88,961	12,817	1,570	1,326	240,034	120,404	88,505	28,470	2,099	556
Eastern North Central	134,445	77,935	47,810	7,026	927	747	123,397	60,366	46,886	14,683	1,190	272
Ohio	49,985	28,985	17,970	2,549	274	207	46,916	23,802	17,598	5,091	347	78
Indiana	29,701	17,104	10,414	1,668	323	192	27,804	13,729	10,284	3,350	380	61
Illinois	45,121	26,362	15,910	2,280	268	301	39,957	18,579	15,633	5,248	376	121
Michigan	8,220	4,632	3,045	455	55	33	7,596	3,693	2,949	871	72	11
Wisconsin	1,418	852	471	74	7	14	1,124	563	422	123	15	1
Western North Central	121,272	73,108	41,151	5,791	643	579	116,637	60,038	41,619	13,787	909	284
Minnesota	2,836	1,678	985	113	24	36	2,123	979	869	237	31	7
Iowa	6,875	3,924	2,487	338	76	50	5,818	2,816	2,346	581	48	27
Missouri	81,206	49,615	27,083	3,812	375	321	80,028	41,486	27,830	9,955	582	175
North Dakota	173	120	37	14	1	1	113	66	36	11	.....	.....
South Dakota	272	182	76	9	3	2	193	97	76	18	2	.....
Nebraska	3,368	2,113	1,082	141	20	12	2,901	1,465	1,048	354	25	9
Kansas	26,542	15,476	9,401	1,364	144	157	25,461	13,129	9,414	2,631	221	66
South Central division	2,089,879	1,328,541	674,309	75,184	6,421	5,424	2,104,073	1,205,044	682,054	200,470	13,529	2,976
Eastern South Central	1,243,082	790,276	402,038	44,559	3,317	2,892	1,256,804	719,387	406,554	121,944	7,178	1,741
Kentucky	142,073	88,307	46,149	6,397	608	612	142,633	77,952	46,827	16,401	1,109	344
Tennessee	238,388	151,280	76,074	9,520	654	860	241,855	136,835	77,118	25,928	1,444	530
Alabama	409,237	260,857	133,022	13,623	1,079	656	418,070	241,318	134,363	39,737	2,339	313
Mississippi	453,384	289,832	146,793	15,019	976	764	454,246	263,282	148,246	39,878	2,286	554
Western South Central	846,797	538,265	272,271	30,625	3,104	2,532	847,269	485,657	275,500	78,526	6,351	1,235
Louisiana	322,664	204,121	106,544	10,830	752	417	328,140	186,164	108,341	31,697	1,667	268
Arkansas	185,342	115,151	61,006	8,000	630	555	181,514	102,305	61,140	16,634	1,203	232
Indian Territory	19,147	12,024	6,152	820	71	80	17,706	10,116	6,062	1,364	119	45
Oklahoma	9,509	5,541	3,497	391	49	31	9,322	5,032	3,496	672	95	27
Texas	310,135	201,428	95,072	10,584	1,602	1,449	310,587	182,040	96,458	28,159	3,267	663
Western division	17,136	10,584	5,357	799	135	261	13,118	5,902	5,206	1,763	188	59
Rocky Mountain	7,205	4,228	2,417	354	58	148	5,731	2,454	2,352	792	92	41
Montana	912	630	223	43	6	10	611	263	235	99	13	1
Idaho	166	111	50	5	.....	.....	127	60	49	14	3	1
Wyoming	631	443	149	32	4	3	309	177	116	11	3	2
Colorado	4,473	2,391	1,706	235	35	106	4,097	1,700	1,701	595	64	37
New Mexico	1,023	653	289	39	13	29	587	254	251	73	9	.....
Basin and Plateau	1,899	1,426	364	77	13	19	755	334	321	84	12	4
Arizona	1,363	1,035	253	56	9	10	485	207	216	54	7	1
Utah	454	336	93	15	4	6	218	99	89	23	4	3
Nevada	82	55	18	6	.....	3	52	28	16	7	1	.....
Pacific	8,032	4,930	2,576	368	64	94	6,632	3,114	2,533	887	84	14
Washington	1,589	1,023	462	72	13	19	925	400	412	101	9	3
Oregon	677	467	173	27	9	1	428	221	142	57	8	.....
California	5,766	3,440	1,941	269	42	74	5,279	2,493	1,979	729	67	11

TABLE LXXVIII.—MARITAL CONDITION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION CLASSIFIED

MALES.

DIVISION AND MARITAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States	4,386,547	1,753,539	473,750	458,921	360,597	262,130	412,461	323,683	183,284	133,025	25,157
Single	2,786,580	1,753,295	463,928	295,175	118,826	54,902	54,358	23,267	9,626	6,103	7,100
Married	1,423,039	153	8,196	155,016	228,245	193,269	326,172	263,510	144,027	92,535	11,916
Widowed	151,245	12	278	5,013	10,008	11,315	27,912	33,914	28,080	33,334	1,379
Divorced	11,028	2	55	864	1,740	1,572	2,797	2,222	1,103	558	115
Unknown	14,655	77	1,293	2,853	1,778	1,072	1,222	770	448	495	4,647
North Atlantic division	188,290	45,006	15,711	24,276	24,397	19,107	28,661	16,825	8,268	4,743	1,296
Single	109,696	44,994	15,519	19,139	12,146	6,676	6,842	2,575	972	485	348
Married	69,971	6	155	4,936	11,811	11,781	20,042	12,333	5,801	2,716	390
Widowed	7,285	1	5	91	292	532	1,584	1,782	1,431	1,499	68
Divorced	359	.....	1	13	43	50	109	86	33	21	3
Unknown	979	5	31	97	105	68	84	49	31	22	487
New England	28,579	6,908	2,306	3,207	3,547	2,749	4,285	3,028	1,491	859	199
Single	16,280	6,907	2,293	2,529	1,799	955	1,018	451	170	85	73
Married	10,799	.....	8	641	1,676	1,699	2,972	2,222	1,027	492	62
Widowed	1,247	.....	1	15	37	75	243	320	279	269	8
Divorced	92	.....	.....	1	14	13	28	24	6	6	.....
Unknown	161	1	4	21	21	7	24	11	9	7	56
Southern North Atlantic	159,711	38,098	13,405	21,069	20,850	16,358	24,376	13,797	6,777	3,884	1,097
Single	93,416	38,087	13,226	16,610	10,347	5,721	5,824	2,124	802	400	275
Married	59,172	6	147	4,295	10,135	10,082	17,070	10,111	4,774	2,224	328
Widowed	6,088	1	4	76	255	457	1,341	1,462	1,152	1,230	60
Divorced	267	.....	1	12	29	37	81	62	27	15	3
Unknown	818	4	27	76	84	61	60	38	22	15	431
South Atlantic division	1,835,525	771,971	203,899	187,854	137,118	99,869	165,298	126,187	77,987	57,168	8,174
Single	1,186,716	771,855	199,211	119,291	42,080	18,750	18,795	8,137	3,713	2,563	2,321
Married	584,441	69	3,862	65,278	90,828	76,639	135,376	105,183	62,710	40,719	3,777
Widowed	55,160	10	103	1,584	3,008	3,599	9,932	12,000	11,041	13,518	365
Divorced	2,543	1	11	154	338	358	635	532	334	161	19
Unknown	6,665	36	712	1,547	864	523	560	335	189	207	1,692
Northern South Atlantic	518,207	195,940	58,058	53,529	40,336	30,218	55,576	40,592	23,422	17,616	2,920
Single	334,665	195,895	57,482	40,712	16,787	8,064	8,566	3,655	1,635	1,129	790
Married	163,111	28	380	12,177	22,659	20,938	43,275	32,560	18,087	11,828	1,179
Widowed	17,531	8	17	247	647	992	3,333	4,075	3,534	4,526	152
Divorced	759	1	2	33	79	99	223	178	87	54	3
Unknown	2,141	8	177	360	214	125	179	124	79	79	796
Southern South Atlantic	1,317,318	576,031	145,841	134,325	96,782	69,651	109,722	85,595	54,565	39,552	5,254
Single	852,051	575,960	141,729	78,579	25,343	10,686	10,229	4,482	2,078	1,434	1,531
Married	421,330	41	3,482	53,101	68,169	55,701	92,101	72,623	44,623	28,891	2,598
Widowed	37,629	2	86	1,337	2,361	2,607	6,599	7,925	7,507	8,992	213
Divorced	1,784	.....	9	121	259	259	412	354	247	107	16
Unknown	4,524	28	535	1,187	650	398	381	211	110	128	896
North Central division	255,717	69,464	25,078	28,454	26,785	21,680	35,814	23,696	13,286	8,958	2,502
Single	151,043	69,448	24,786	22,336	13,635	7,527	7,910	3,065	1,136	586	614
Married	88,961	8	226	5,725	12,243	12,965	24,484	17,192	9,486	5,609	1,023
Widowed	12,817	.....	7	218	600	892	2,828	3,039	2,444	2,607	182
Divorced	1,570	.....	4	68	186	222	484	319	181	90	21
Unknown	1,326	8	55	112	121	74	108	81	39	66	662
Eastern North Central	134,445	33,908	12,355	14,962	14,725	12,207	19,962	13,043	7,370	4,756	1,157
Single	77,935	33,899	12,223	11,913	7,744	4,471	4,634	1,810	676	336	229
Married	47,810	4	106	2,862	6,498	7,084	13,398	9,323	5,202	2,913	425
Widowed	7,026	.....	5	109	316	479	1,578	1,675	1,363	1,412	89
Divorced	927	.....	1	30	102	134	295	192	102	54	17
Unknown	747	5	20	48	65	89	62	43	27	41	397
Western North Central	121,272	35,556	12,723	13,492	12,060	9,473	15,852	10,653	5,916	4,202	1,345
Single	73,108	35,549	12,563	10,423	5,891	3,056	3,276	1,255	460	250	385
Married	41,151	4	120	2,863	5,745	5,881	11,091	7,869	4,284	2,696	598
Widowed	5,791	.....	2	109	284	413	1,250	1,364	1,081	1,195	93
Divorced	643	.....	3	33	84	88	189	127	79	36	4
Unknown	579	3	35	64	56	35	46	38	12	25	265

BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, BY MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

FEMALES.

DIVISION AND MARITAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States	4,447,447	1,756,864	508,272	510,251	376,882	262,477	429,442	293,688	157,579	128,338	23,654
Single	2,559,682	1,755,999	423,040	202,892	77,607	33,916	34,144	14,933	6,499	5,557	5,095
Married	1,444,533	716	79,499	278,436	261,637	192,023	310,650	191,912	81,799	37,076	10,785
Widowed	414,151	44	4,341	23,969	32,316	32,493	78,794	83,898	68,071	84,762	5,463
Divorced	22,043	10	713	3,922	4,670	3,622	5,207	2,461	829	338	271
Unknown	7,038	95	679	1,032	652	423	647	484	381	605	2,040
North Atlantic division	196,730	48,055	19,799	28,560	24,611	17,389	27,171	16,123	7,987	6,001	1,034
Single	101,787	48,040	17,909	16,494	8,333	3,764	4,065	1,680	699	551	252
Married	71,175	10	1,806	11,382	14,845	11,667	17,611	8,948	3,350	1,249	307
Widowed	22,619	1	53	551	1,282	1,834	5,251	5,386	3,896	4,169	196
Divorced	583	.....	7	76	103	92	192	76	28	5	4
Unknown	566	4	24	57	48	32	52	33	14	27	275
New England	30,520	7,457	2,805	4,035	3,650	2,583	4,453	2,840	1,440	1,110	147
Single	15,699	7,454	2,562	2,453	1,266	600	736	319	141	121	47
Married	10,797	2	224	1,475	2,170	1,707	2,850	1,536	570	225	38
Widowed	3,759	.....	13	74	170	244	800	944	713	759	42
Divorced	166	.....	1	20	28	24	52	27	12	2	.....
Unknown	99	1	5	13	16	8	15	14	4	3	20
Southern North Atlantic	166,210	40,598	16,994	24,525	20,961	14,806	22,718	13,283	6,547	4,891	887
Single	86,088	40,586	15,347	14,041	7,067	3,164	3,329	1,361	558	430	205
Married	60,378	8	1,582	9,907	12,675	9,960	14,761	7,412	2,780	1,024	269
Widowed	18,860	1	40	477	1,112	1,590	4,451	4,442	3,183	3,410	154
Divorced	417	.....	6	56	75	68	140	49	16	3	4
Unknown	467	3	19	44	32	24	37	19	10	24	255
South Atlantic division	1,893,492	777,321	219,956	212,813	149,630	105,603	177,496	122,553	66,538	54,153	7,429
Single	1,126,545	776,924	185,677	87,123	31,893	14,591	15,472	7,204	3,147	2,651	1,863
Married	597,593	321	32,386	116,341	105,397	77,907	129,463	80,847	35,447	16,284	3,200
Widowed	160,829	12	1,355	7,909	11,047	11,996	30,925	33,585	27,525	34,871	1,604
Divorced	5,644	7	184	970	1,038	943	1,361	727	250	107	57
Unknown	2,881	57	354	470	255	166	275	190	169	240	705
Northern South Atlantic	538,477	199,611	60,924	59,484	44,023	32,428	58,665	40,566	22,401	17,827	2,548
Single	319,145	199,555	55,399	31,391	12,982	6,254	6,899	3,433	1,413	1,134	685
Married	166,446	35	5,262	26,479	28,376	22,765	41,466	25,100	11,115	4,845	1,003
Widowed	50,479	4	153	1,294	2,344	3,140	9,803	11,783	9,727	11,723	558
Divorced	1,240	.....	19	138	216	203	369	210	58	21	6
Unknown	1,167	17	91	182	105	66	128	90	88	104	296
Southern South Atlantic	1,355,015	577,710	159,032	153,329	105,607	73,175	118,831	81,987	44,137	36,326	4,881
Single	807,400	577,369	130,278	55,732	18,911	8,337	8,573	3,771	1,734	1,517	1,178
Married	431,147	286	27,124	89,862	77,021	55,142	87,997	55,747	24,332	11,439	2,197
Widowed	110,350	8	1,202	6,615	8,703	8,856	21,122	21,852	17,798	23,148	1,046
Divorced	4,404	7	165	832	822	740	992	517	192	86	51
Unknown	1,714	40	263	288	150	100	147	100	81	136	409
North Central division	240,034	71,099	25,918	27,703	24,794	18,461	30,781	19,885	10,695	8,609	2,089
Single	120,404	71,077	22,570	13,594	6,237	2,591	2,427	919	385	322	282
Married	88,505	20	3,148	12,783	16,121	13,274	22,100	12,521	5,325	2,328	885
Widowed	28,470	.....	133	988	1,952	2,215	5,635	6,164	4,874	5,882	627
Divorced	2,099	1	40	292	446	349	575	245	87	32	32
Unknown	556	1	27	46	38	32	44	36	24	45	263
Eastern North Central	123,397	35,064	12,730	14,203	13,193	10,037	16,643	10,580	5,676	4,384	887
Single	60,366	35,056	11,095	6,994	3,389	1,481	1,364	513	208	165	101
Married	46,886	7	1,552	6,547	8,504	7,217	11,927	6,710	2,856	1,189	377
Widowed	14,683	.....	58	488	1,019	1,128	3,000	3,192	2,547	2,993	258
Divorced	1,190	1	21	160	257	191	336	143	52	13	16
Unknown	272	.....	4	14	24	20	16	22	13	24	135
Western North Central	116,637	36,035	13,188	13,500	11,601	8,424	14,138	9,305	5,019	4,225	1,202
Single	60,038	36,021	11,475	6,600	2,848	1,110	1,063	406	177	157	181
Married	41,619	13	1,596	6,236	7,617	6,057	10,173	5,811	2,469	1,139	508
Widowed	13,787	.....	75	500	933	1,087	2,635	2,972	2,327	2,889	369
Divorced	909	.....	19	132	189	158	239	102	35	19	16
Unknown	284	1	23	32	14	12	28	14	11	21	128

TABLE LXXVIII.—MARITAL CONDITION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION CLASSIFIED

MALES.

DIVISION AND MARITAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
South Central division	2,089,879	863,834	227,887	216,234	170,342	119,558	179,435	155,088	82,922	61,678	12,901
Single	1,328,541	863,734	223,255	132,573	49,678	20,970	19,651	8,952	3,619	2,354	3,755
Married	674,309	70	3,942	78,854	112,756	91,043	144,438	127,697	65,558	43,290	6,661
Widowed	75,184	1	163	3,109	6,081	6,235	13,367	16,891	13,021	15,558	758
Divorced	6,421	1	39	626	1,159	921	1,529	1,253	543	279	71
Unknown	5,424	28	488	1,072	668	389	450	295	181	197	1,656
Eastern South Central	1,243,082	510,024	138,444	129,141	99,960	70,164	105,642	92,465	51,501	38,858	6,883
Single	790,276	509,968	135,593	79,532	29,651	12,633	11,842	5,285	2,225	1,447	2,100
Married	402,038	41	2,482	46,894	65,902	53,235	84,952	76,506	41,099	27,473	3,454
Widowed	44,559	1	98	1,837	3,522	3,625	7,824	9,834	7,785	9,640	393
Divorced	3,317	1	20	315	551	468	789	688	288	170	27
Unknown	2,892	13	251	563	334	203	235	152	104	128	909
Western South Central	846,797	353,810	89,443	87,093	70,382	49,394	73,793	62,623	31,421	22,820	6,018
Single	538,265	353,766	87,662	53,041	20,027	8,337	7,809	3,667	1,394	907	1,655
Married	272,271	29	1,460	31,960	46,854	37,808	59,486	51,191	24,459	15,817	3,207
Widowed	30,625	.....	65	1,272	2,559	2,610	5,543	7,057	5,236	5,918	365
Divorced	3,104	.....	19	311	608	453	740	565	255	109	44
Unknown	2,532	15	237	509	334	186	215	143	77	69	747
Western division	17,136	3,264	1,175	2,103	1,955	1,916	3,253	1,887	821	478	284
Single	10,584	3,264	1,157	1,836	1,287	979	1,160	538	186	115	62
Married	5,357	.....	11	223	607	841	1,832	1,105	472	201	65
Widowed	799	.....	.....	11	27	57	201	202	143	152	6
Divorced	135	.....	.....	8	14	21	40	32	12	7	1
Unknown	261	.....	7	25	20	18	20	10	8	3	150
Rocky Mountain	7,205	1,271	483	811	939	852	1,416	795	353	116	169
Single	4,228	1,271	478	680	564	400	489	229	71	22	24
Married	2,417	.....	4	119	347	410	799	453	205	52	28
Widowed	354	.....	.....	5	13	31	102	90	71	39	3
Divorced	58	.....	.....	5	9	6	15	18	3	2	.....
Unknown	148	.....	1	2	6	5	11	5	3	1	114
Basin and Plateau	1,899	207	99	533	331	202	281	143	57	38	8
Single	1,426	207	96	512	276	113	128	65	18	10	1
Married	364	.....	3	14	47	73	124	59	29	14	1
Widowed	77	.....	.....	3	7	11	19	15	9	13	.....
Divorced	13	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	3	1	.....	.....
Unknown	19	.....	.....	3	1	2	5	1	.....	1	6
Pacific	8,032	1,786	593	759	685	862	1,556	949	411	324	107
Single	4,930	1,786	583	644	447	466	543	244	97	83	37
Married	2,576	.....	4	90	213	358	909	593	238	135	36
Widowed	368	.....	.....	3	7	15	80	97	63	100	3
Divorced	64	.....	.....	2	5	12	20	11	8	5	1
Unknown	94	.....	6	20	13	11	4	4	5	1	30

BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS, BY MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900—Continued.

FEMALES.

DIVISION AND MARITAL CONDITION.	Aggregate.	Under 15 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
South Central division	2,104,073	857,082	241,457	239,754	176,294	119,679	191,761	133,998	71,868	59,218	12,962
Single	1,205,044	856,655	195,905	85,021	30,723	12,750	11,992	5,062	2,243	2,019	2,674
Married	682,054	361	42,608	137,254	124,331	88,256	139,955	88,937	37,475	17,135	6,342
Widowed	200,470	31	2,792	14,456	17,899	16,275	36,529	38,383	31,523	39,584	2,998
Divorced	13,529	2	479	2,571	3,041	2,211	3,016	1,395	454	191	169
Unknown	2,976	33	273	452	300	187	269	221	173	289	779
Eastern South Central	1,256,804	504,018	144,919	143,928	104,988	71,774	116,670	82,149	44,381	37,059	6,918
Single	719,387	503,761	118,648	52,995	19,524	8,459	8,234	3,444	1,487	1,346	1,489
Married	406,554	223	24,335	80,991	73,133	52,287	84,271	54,208	23,126	10,685	3,295
Widowed	121,944	13	1,562	8,366	10,558	9,696	22,349	23,609	19,406	24,751	1,634
Divorced	7,178	2	231	1,302	1,597	1,209	1,641	755	254	99	88
Unknown	1,741	19	143	274	176	123	175	133	108	178	412
Western South Central	847,269	353,064	96,538	95,826	71,306	47,905	75,091	51,849	27,487	22,159	6,044
Single	485,657	352,894	77,257	32,026	11,199	4,291	3,758	1,618	756	673	1,185
Married	275,500	138	17,673	56,263	51,198	35,969	55,684	34,729	14,349	6,450	3,047
Widowed	78,526	18	1,230	6,090	7,341	6,579	14,180	14,774	12,117	14,833	1,364
Divorced	6,351	.....	248	1,269	1,444	1,002	1,375	640	200	92	81
Unknown	1,235	14	130	178	124	64	94	88	65	111	367
Western division	13,118	3,307	1,142	1,421	1,553	1,345	2,233	1,129	491	357	140
Single	5,902	3,303	979	660	421	220	188	68	25	14	24
Married	5,206	4	151	676	943	919	1,521	659	202	80	51
Widowed	1,763	.....	8	65	136	173	454	380	253	256	38
Divorced	188	.....	3	13	42	27	63	18	10	3	9
Unknown	59	.....	1	7	11	6	7	4	1	4	18
Rocky Mountain	5,781	1,315	517	663	756	648	996	467	194	112	63
Single	2,454	1,314	434	278	189	98	82	30	10	4	15
Married	2,352	1	76	336	473	441	656	253	79	15	22
Widowed	792	.....	3	38	61	93	220	174	101	88	14
Divorced	92	.....	3	6	25	12	34	7	3	1	1
Unknown	41	.....	1	5	8	4	4	3	1	4	11
Basin and Plateau	755	198	59	93	102	78	130	57	17	16	5
Single	334	197	40	38	26	10	13	5	3	.....	2
Married	321	1	18	50	62	59	85	30	11	5	.....
Widowed	84	.....	1	5	10	5	27	22	3	10	1
Divorced	12	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Unknown	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pacific	6,632	1,794	566	665	695	619	1,107	605	280	229	72
Single	3,114	1,792	505	344	206	112	93	33	12	10	7
Married	2,533	2	57	290	408	419	780	376	112	60	29
Widowed	887	.....	4	22	65	75	207	184	149	158	23
Divorced	84	.....	.....	7	14	12	24	11	7	1	8
Unknown	14	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	5

TABLE LXXIX.—NEGRO PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH OF 140 GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.			CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
All occupations	3,998,963	2,682,091	1,316,872	3,992,337	2,675,497	1,316,840
Agricultural pursuits	2,143,176	1,561,175	582,001	2,143,154	1,561,153	582,001
Agricultural laborers [1]	1,344,139	834,452	509,687	1,344,125	834,438	509,687
Dairymen and dairywomen	537	403	134	537	403	134
Farmers, planters, and overseers	757,828	686,163	71,665	757,822	686,157	71,665
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	2,457	2,289	168	2,456	2,288	168
Lumbermen and raftsmen	6,222	6,203	19	6,222	6,203	19
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	1,311	1,289	22	1,311	1,289	22
Turpentine farmers and laborers	20,744	20,509	235	20,744	20,509	235
Wood choppers	9,703	9,656	47	9,703	9,656	47
Other agricultural pursuits	235	211	24	234	210	24
Professional service	47,324	31,723	15,601	47,219	31,625	15,594
Actors, professional showmen, etc	2,043	1,781	262	2,020	1,764	256
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc	52	52	.....	52	52	.....
Artists and teachers of art	236	150	86	236	150	86
Clergymen	15,530	15,366	164	15,528	15,364	164
Dentists	212	205	7	212	205	7
Electricians	185	184	1	185	184	1
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	120	119	1	120	119	1
Journalists	210	199	11	210	199	11
Lawyers	728	718	10	728	718	10
Literary and scientific persons	99	74	25	99	74	25
Musicians and teachers of music	3,921	2,736	1,185	3,915	2,730	1,185
Officials (government)	718	668	50	645	595	50
Physicians and surgeons	1,734	1,574	160	1,734	1,574	160
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	21,268	7,743	13,525	21,267	7,743	13,524
Other professional service	268	154	114	268	154	114
Domestic and personal service	1,324,160	642,213	681,947	1,317,859	635,933	681,926
Barbers and hairdressers	19,948	18,964	984	19,942	18,958	984
Bartenders	2,472	2,450	22	2,472	2,450	22
Boarding and lodging house keepers	4,187	611	3,576	4,187	611	3,576
Hotel keepers	481	329	152	481	329	152
Housekeepers and stewards [2]	10,599	1,191	9,408	10,596	1,190	9,406
Janitors and sextons	11,536	10,676	860	11,536	10,676	860
Laborers (not specified) [1]	545,980	463,537	82,443	545,935	463,492	82,443
Launderers and laundresses	220,105	1,877	218,228	220,104	1,877	218,227
Nurses and midwives	19,435	759	18,676	19,431	759	18,672
Restaurant keepers	3,995	2,698	1,297	3,993	2,697	1,296
Saloon keepers	890	869	21	890	869	21
Servants and waiters	465,787	120,401	345,386	465,734	120,361	345,373
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	9,681	9,681	.....	3,498	3,498	.....
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	2,994	2,959	35	2,993	2,958	35
Other domestic and personal service	6,070	5,211	859	6,067	5,208	859
Trade and transportation	209,154	205,017	4,137	208,989	204,852	4,137
Agents	2,105	1,834	271	2,105	1,834	271
Bankers and brokers	82	82	.....	82	82	.....
Boatmen and sailors [3]	6,509	6,491	18	6,504	6,486	18
Bookkeepers and accountants [4]	475	281	194	475	281	194
Clerks and copyists [4]	6,174	5,614	560	6,172	5,612	560
Commercial travelers	187	175	12	187	175	12
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	67,727	67,538	189	67,585	67,396	189
Foremen and overseers	565	555	10	565	555	10
Hostlers	14,499	14,475	24	14,496	14,472	24
Hucksters and peddlers	3,270	2,762	508	3,270	2,762	508
Livery stable keepers	509	505	4	509	505	4
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	9,098	8,238	860	9,095	8,235	860
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	149	146	3	148	145	3
Messengers and errand and office boys	5,077	4,932	145	5,075	4,930	145
Officials of banks and companies	150	144	6	149	143	6
Packers and shippers	1,870	1,624	246	1,865	1,619	246
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	28,978	28,780	198	28,977	28,779	198
Salesmen and saleswomen	2,799	2,396	403	2,799	2,396	403
Steam railroad employees	55,327	55,117	210	55,327	55,117	210
Stenographers and typewriters [4]	395	218	177	395	218	177
Street railway employees	629	625	4	629	625	4
Telegraph and telephone linemen	529	529	.....	529	529	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators	69	58	11	69	58	11
Undertakers	453	439	14	453	439	14
Other persons in trade and transportation	1,529	1,459	70	1,529	1,459	70
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits [1]	275,149	241,963	33,186	275,116	241,934	33,182
Building trades.						
Carpenters and joiners	21,114	21,068	46	21,113	21,067	46
Masons (brick and stone)	14,387	14,371	16	14,386	14,370	16
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	5,784	5,751	33	5,782	5,749	33
Paper hangers	586	580	6	586	580	6
Plasterers	3,757	3,748	9	3,757	3,748	9
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	1,193	1,192	1	1,193	1,192	1
Roofers and slaters	368	367	1	368	367	1
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	377	376	1	377	376	1

[1] In agricultural districts agricultural laborers and, similarly, in manufacturing districts unskilled workmen are often reported simply as "laborers."
[2] Includes paid housekeepers in private families, hotels, etc., matrons in public and private institutions, and stewards and stewardesses.
[3] Sailors at sea are liable to be omitted unless they are actual members of families which are enumerated.
[4] Includes all persons so occupied, irrespective of where they are employed.

TABLE LXXIX.—NEGRO PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH OF 140 GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.			CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.						
Chemicals and allied products.						
Oil well and oil works employees	2,378	2,352	26	2,378	2,352	26
Other chemical workers	1,179	1,147	32	1,179	1,147	32
Clay, glass, and stone products.						
Brick and tile makers, etc	9,970	9,931	39	9,970	9,931	39
Glassworkers	427	420	7	427	420	7
Marble and stone cutters	1,257	1,252	5	1,257	1,252	5
Potters	212	210	2	212	210	2
Fishing and mining.						
Fishermen and oystermen[1]	10,431	10,327	104	10,427	10,323	104
Miners and quarrymen	36,568	36,446	122	36,561	36,439	122
Food and kindred products.						
Bakers	1,522	1,423	99	1,521	1,422	99
Butchers	3,002	2,990	12	3,002	2,990	12
Butter and cheese makers	322	276	46	322	276	46
Confectioners	541	474	67	541	474	67
Millers	895	886	9	895	886	9
Other food preparers	1,475	1,198	277	1,473	1,196	277
Iron and steel and their products.						
Blacksmiths	10,104	10,087	17	10,100	10,083	17
Iron and steel workers[2]	12,327	12,304	23	12,327	12,304	23
Machinists	1,263	1,258	5	1,263	1,258	5
Steam boiler makers	335	335	.....	335	335	.....
Stove, furnace, and grate makers	248	247	1	248	247	1
Tool and cutlery makers	198	195	3	198	195	3
Wheelwrights	376	374	2	376	374	2
Wireworkers	144	143	1	144	143	1
Leather and its finished products.						
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	4,574	4,506	68	4,574	4,506	68
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	273	269	4	270	266	4
Leather curriers and tanners	1,073	1,059	14	1,073	1,059	14
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc	23	23	.....	23	23	.....
Liquors and beverages.						
Bottlers and soda water makers, etc	160	157	3	160	157	3
Brewers and maltsters	155	154	1	155	154	1
Distillers and rectifiers	323	322	1	323	322	1
Lumber and its remanufactures.						
Cabinetmakers	342	340	2	342	340	2
Coopers	2,964	2,953	11	2,964	2,953	11
Saw and planing mill employees	33,266	33,156	110	33,266	33,156	110
Other woodworkers	2,803	2,641	162	2,803	2,641	162
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.						
Brassworkers	110	109	1	110	109	1
Clock and watch makers and repairers	109	106	3	109	106	3
Gold and silver workers	66	64	2	66	64	2
Tin plate and tinware makers	924	901	23	924	901	23
Other metal workers	353	348	5	353	348	5
Paper and printing.						
Bookbinders	86	52	34	86	52	34
Boxmakers (paper)	60	16	44	60	16	44
Engravers	22	21	1	22	21	1
Paper and pulp mill operatives	261	236	25	261	236	25
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	1,221	1,120	101	1,220	1,119	101
Textiles.						
Bleachery and dye works operatives	446	390	56	446	390	56
Carpet factory operatives	43	36	7	43	36	7
Cotton mill operatives	1,425	1,079	346	1,425	1,079	346
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	36	15	21	36	15	21
Silk mill operatives	136	61	75	136	61	75
Woolen mill operatives	169	94	75	169	94	75
Other textile mill operatives	330	262	68	330	262	68
Dressmakers	12,572	55	12,517	12,569	55	12,514
Hat and cap makers	22	20	2	22	20	2
Milliners	180	6	174	180	6	174
Seamstresses	11,538	86	11,452	11,537	86	11,451
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	181	46	135	181	46	135
Tailors and tailoresses	1,845	1,531	314	1,845	1,531	314
Other textile workers	159	68	91	159	68	91
Miscellaneous industries.						
Broom and brush makers	213	209	4	213	209	4
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	3,870	3,861	9	3,870	3,861	9
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	10,227	10,218	9	10,224	10,215	9
Glovemakers	15	5	10	15	5	10
Manufacturers and officials, etc	1,186	1,165	21	1,186	1,165	21
Model and pattern makers	24	24	.....	24	24	.....
Photographers	247	230	17	247	230	17
Rubber factory operatives	44	42	2	44	42	2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	15,349	10,232	5,117	15,349	10,232	5,117
Upholsterers	1,045	986	59	1,045	986	59
Other miscellaneous industries	21,939	20,961	978	21,939	20,961	978

[1] Frequently returned as "sailors." In many cases where the vocation is followed for only a portion of the year they are reported under some other branch of industry.

[2] Includes employees of foundries, furnaces, and rolling mills. See "metals and metal products other than iron and steel."

TABLE LXXX.—PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PROPORTION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD PER 10,000 OF ALL AGES: 1900.																		
	Under 5 years.			5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 to 89 years.	90 years and over.	Age unknown.
	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.																	
Continental United States	1,376	277	1,099	1,362	1,236	1,112	1,097	835	594	537	416	369	329	203	183	116	128	40	12	55
North Atlantic division	895	200	695	789	733	922	1,372	1,273	948	829	621	477	378	245	177	113	121	38	8	61
New England	911	201	710	795	725	865	1,225	1,218	902	810	668	548	445	285	211	130	146	50	7	59
Maine	895	152	743	834	857	925	986	1,122	523	743	614	660	591	455	288	114	205	83	7	98
New Hampshire	559	136	423	589	725	997	1,662	1,208	680	740	740	589	393	347	272	151	227	15	.....	106
Vermont	908	133	775	884	872	1,150	1,077	920	787	521	605	642	412	387	242	157	266	97	.....	73
Massachusetts	924	208	716	765	688	823	1,246	1,298	974	852	660	530	432	257	190	117	132	38	5	69
Rhode Island	872	200	672	811	742	837	1,164	1,119	848	793	740	581	499	328	245	126	151	62	14	68
Connecticut	923	198	725	849	772	943	1,228	1,134	833	757	648	550	430	294	226	159	160	62	7	25
Southern N. Atlantic	892	200	692	788	734	933	1,399	1,283	956	832	613	464	366	238	171	110	116	36	8	61
New York	782	183	599	683	654	947	1,488	1,354	983	859	633	489	386	249	180	114	121	40	8	30
New Jersey	924	205	719	839	773	940	1,382	1,187	891	770	591	451	381	255	187	123	131	38	8	129
Pennsylvania	948	209	739	832	768	921	1,350	1,280	968	843	610	455	347	224	157	102	106	32	7	50
South Atlantic division	1,462	300	1,162	1,416	1,277	1,137	1,074	769	551	511	408	337	330	198	189	117	131	40	11	42
Northern S. Atlantic	1,269	261	1,008	1,273	1,201	1,126	1,070	798	593	582	499	402	366	227	207	130	150	45	10	52
Delaware	1,180	241	939	1,156	1,108	1,056	1,060	856	656	684	529	451	370	269	209	146	157	43	6	64
Maryland	1,196	247	949	1,174	1,129	1,077	1,074	864	628	642	538	426	379	246	217	133	139	41	9	88
District of Columbia	839	174	665	862	842	1,035	1,344	1,117	794	781	630	527	449	258	201	127	130	43	12	9
Virginia	1,367	279	1,088	1,384	1,296	1,157	1,003	707	541	527	471	380	354	217	209	132	160	48	11	36
West Virginia	1,102	249	853	1,012	938	1,157	1,514	1,157	750	614	429	328	295	175	132	84	104	27	6	176
Southern S. Atlantic	1,539	316	1,223	1,472	1,307	1,141	1,076	757	535	483	372	311	316	187	182	112	123	38	11	38
North Carolina	1,552	326	1,226	1,439	1,302	1,197	1,051	701	486	442	361	344	355	228	180	121	189	43	11	48
South Carolina	1,601	335	1,266	1,536	1,368	1,196	1,049	695	499	458	370	293	281	177	190	114	120	35	9	15
Georgia	1,519	302	1,217	1,484	1,300	1,087	1,079	794	560	501	373	292	330	172	187	110	120	38	12	42
Florida	1,376	278	1,098	1,318	1,143	1,047	1,225	957	672	595	407	370	264	176	144	92	98	34	12	70
North Central division	874	174	700	965	996	1,029	1,133	1,040	810	755	588	477	402	283	201	145	149	47	13	93
Eastern North Central	846	172	674	903	925	973	1,131	1,083	863	794	626	498	419	296	210	148	149	45	12	79
Ohio	884	181	703	939	950	975	1,087	1,012	807	767	624	523	424	324	230	164	167	52	11	60
Indiana	879	170	709	953	988	1,026	1,149	1,050	800	728	592	481	438	289	208	147	138	38	11	85
Illinois	793	167	626	840	852	933	1,191	1,219	976	864	646	468	385	256	179	121	123	38	13	103
Michigan	814	168	646	879	957	996	1,008	893	819	788	654	553	482	357	276	196	210	61	17	40
Wisconsin	692	145	547	692	779	905	1,188	1,105	881	980	637	547	527	315	134	193	197	98	16	114
Western North Central	904	176	728	1,032	1,073	1,089	1,135	995	752	714	546	454	385	269	191	141	148	50	15	107
Minnesota	651	127	524	712	581	653	1,091	1,492	1,305	1,117	766	488	399	212	145	121	71	16	12	168
Iowa	775	153	622	883	971	1,025	1,106	1,060	808	823	590	542	408	292	217	144	130	45	9	172
Missouri	918	180	738	1,044	1,075	1,096	1,158	1,002	757	717	550	434	373	256	179	130	144	48	14	105
North Dakota	629	210	419	874	1,259	979	1,154	1,189	699	664	804	664	490	140	175	210	35	.....	35	.....
South Dakota	796	108	688	946	860	903	1,011	1,183	538	753	882	731	538	365	258	43	129	21	.....	43
Nebraska	673	128	545	772	769	1,026	1,361	1,281	1,021	963	665	478	380	230	120	91	102	14	9	45
Kansas	948	182	766	1,094	1,177	1,134	1,048	870	642	610	485	484	413	310	236	181	182	65	21	100
South Central division	1,408	276	1,132	1,417	1,278	1,119	1,087	827	570	505	381	374	315	193	176	112	123	40	13	62
Eastern South Central	1,392	274	1,118	1,396	1,268	1,134	1,092	820	568	506	383	370	329	201	183	118	131	42	12	55
Kentucky	1,114	232	882	1,169	1,164	1,100	1,087	899	639	639	511	418	373	247	196	134	152	42	11	105
Tennessee	1,299	265	1,034	1,312	1,236	1,166	1,106	831	585	530	383	360	391	240	180	123	134	39	11	74
Alabama	1,442	282	1,160	1,431	1,280	1,127	1,092	798	545	464	338	435	321	188	176	114	133	43	13	60
Mississippi	1,484	284	1,200	1,480	1,306	1,133	1,088	809	558	491	383	301	288	177	186	115	122	41	13	25
Western South Central	1,431	280	1,151	1,448	1,293	1,098	1,080	836	574	502	377	381	295	182	166	103	112	38	13	71
Louisiana	1,425	267	1,158	1,436	1,272	1,062	1,056	856	584	517	412	349	311	199	179	114	131	46	15	36
Arkansas	1,397	279	1,118	1,412	1,273	1,124	1,114	841	571	487	364	452	309	191	153	92	97	31	10	82
Indian Territory	1,456	306	1,150	1,420	1,265	1,132	1,071	848	581	505	411	390	272	179	127	81	88	28	15	131
Oklahoma	1,354	297	1,057	1,241	1,193	1,123	945	697	515	546	442	395	461	351	252	184	158	46	15	82
Texas	1,458	292	1,166	1,490	1,332	1,118	1,090	816	567	494	344	371	266	154	159	95	101	34	13	98
Western division	683	133	550	768	720	766	1,165	1,159	1,078	1,038	776	565	432	263	171	125	108	32	11	140
Rocky Mountain	648	130	518	688	663	773	1,139	1,310	1,160	1,083	782	560	416	277	146	89	67	16	4	179
Montana	624	105	519	584	597	565	1,103	1,320	1,267	1,261	913	630	473	276	125	65	79	20	13	85
Idaho	478	68	410	819	614	717	1,297	922	956	1,502	785	614	375	410	239	102	68	.....	.....	102
Wyoming	628	85	543	670	479	830	1,723	1,819	1,308	915	479	383	276	234	149	64	.....	32	.....	11
Colorado	671	140	531	717	692	788	1,008	1,251	1,166	1,068	798	579	420	286	148	98	77	15	3	215
New Mexico	590	137	453	615	689	870	1,503	1,391	975	1,019	745	484	429	230	137	75	43	12	.....	193
Basin and Plateau	539	102	437	513	475	595	2,359	1,632	1,055	919	629	448	305	200	79	98	75	19	11	49
Arizona	503	81	422	514	471	579	2,500	1,726	1,061	996	590	422	276	151	65	76	43	11	5	11
Utah	685	164	521	551	491	655	2,277	1,443	1,027	789	685	446	327	193	119	89	74	30	.....	119
Nevada	298	74	224	298	448	522	821	1,269	1,119	522	896	821	597	896	75	448	522	75	149	224
Pacific	741	142	599	885	815	790	971	941	1,010	1,019	797	591	469	262	209	162	150	49	17	122
Washington	553	92	461	593	612	628	1,321	1,189	1,277	1,293	780	557	481	219	143	95	64	24	16	155
Oregon	353	109	244	480	633	552	1,077	1,475	1,620	1,321	869	480	407	244	127	145	154	18	.....	45
California	823	158	665	992	879	851	881	831	888	926	794	609	473	274	233	179	169	57	19	122

TABLE LXXXI.—PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO MALE POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PROPORTION OF THE NEGRO MALE POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD PER 10,000 OF ALL AGES: 1900.																			
	Under 5 years.			5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 to 89 years.	90 years and over.	Age unknown.
	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.																	
Continental United States	1,378	277	1,101	1,369	1,251	1,080	1,046	822	598	532	408	384	354	222	196	128	129	37	9	57
North Atlantic division	890	201	689	790	710	834	1,289	1,296	1,015	865	657	501	393	263	176	109	109	29	5	69
New England	928	213	715	785	704	807	1,122	1,241	962	813	686	586	474	308	214	128	130	37	5	70
Maine	791	119	672	731	702	970	866	1,224	582	716	597	776	672	493	313	149	149	90	15	164
New Hampshire	612	214	398	550	765	856	1,468	1,132	642	550	826	765	489	520	336	183	245	.....	.....	61
Vermont	793	176	617	639	903	1,101	1,123	991	771	463	595	705	485	595	264	198	198	88	.....	88
Massachusetts	919	205	714	731	652	781	1,151	1,318	1,069	885	693	552	454	262	187	116	114	28	3	85
Rhode Island	923	231	692	883	739	776	1,091	1,179	886	739	758	618	499	333	242	96	123	40	7	68
Connecticut	984	229	755	868	781	844	1,087	1,134	838	748	635	606	483	346	236	164	157	50	10	29
Southern N. Atlantic	883	199	684	790	712	839	1,319	1,305	1,024	875	652	486	378	255	170	106	106	27	4	69
New York	789	188	601	709	651	869	1,378	1,375	1,053	884	650	504	396	270	181	116	114	30	5	26
New Jersey	936	209	727	868	762	850	1,323	1,184	925	794	621	453	380	273	186	124	132	30	4	155
Pennsylvania	916	201	715	805	726	817	1,283	1,316	1,050	903	665	489	367	237	157	93	89	25	4	57
South Atlantic division	1,473	302	1,171	1,430	1,303	1,111	1,024	747	544	499	401	330	357	217	208	131	134	38	8	45
Northern S. Atlantic	1,280	262	1,018	1,284	1,217	1,120	1,033	778	583	565	508	407	377	240	212	140	151	42	7	56
Delaware	1,138	232	906	1,122	1,106	1,069	1,049	868	645	684	558	478	394	277	216	147	152	36	3	58
Maryland	1,199	251	948	1,178	1,139	1,047	1,051	854	614	641	559	440	389	264	223	143	132	34	6	87
District of Columbia	940	201	739	938	892	994	1,195	1,029	795	766	640	536	478	288	212	133	117	32	6	9
Virginia	1,381	280	1,101	1,401	1,321	1,161	957	678	526	503	476	382	367	229	214	144	167	47	8	38
West Virginia	955	200	755	893	807	1,156	1,677	1,287	820	632	439	325	284	180	128	80	92	21	8	221
Southern S. Atlantic	1,549	318	1,231	1,487	1,337	1,107	1,020	735	529	473	359	300	350	208	206	128	127	37	8	40
North Carolina	1,592	332	1,260	1,482	1,340	1,188	959	657	453	407	320	342	402	276	198	138	147	42	8	49
South Carolina	1,617	338	1,279	1,550	1,413	1,179	990	649	484	445	366	281	295	190	226	132	125	34	8	16
Georgia	1,527	306	1,221	1,499	1,333	1,036	1,025	780	561	498	364	266	378	183	212	125	125	37	9	42
Florida	1,320	268	1,052	1,248	1,101	978	1,242	1,010	728	625	421	397	272	197	145	98	93	32	10	83
North Central division	837	167	670	926	953	981	1,113	1,047	848	782	619	500	426	309	211	152	145	43	10	98
Eastern North Central	804	163	641	849	869	919	1,113	1,095	908	821	664	520	450	326	223	155	148	41	9	86
Ohio	853	175	678	894	894	909	1,067	1,011	831	796	664	558	453	356	245	176	171	49	10	63
Indiana	843	161	682	901	947	973	1,129	1,056	823	737	625	493	477	337	228	159	135	34	6	97
Illinois	732	152	580	778	788	891	1,180	1,247	1,063	900	684	486	412	272	182	121	114	31	10	109
Michigan	779	150	629	821	915	965	956	907	839	814	676	569	511	387	304	195	231	66	15	50
Wisconsin	642	127	515	621	649	783	1,171	1,128	860	1,001	740	599	628	346	141	212	197	113	7	162
Western North Central	874	173	701	1,012	1,047	1,049	1,113	994	781	738	569	478	400	291	197	148	142	45	11	111
Minnesota	543	109	434	575	504	561	994	1,453	1,421	1,255	860	571	409	233	176	124	71	14	14	222
Iowa	697	133	564	806	921	932	1,089	1,071	857	870	639	592	432	320	247	151	145	41	10	180
Missouri	893	178	715	1,039	1,057	1,066	1,142	996	787	742	577	450	381	273	177	132	130	41	8	109
North Dakota	578	173	405	751	1,041	809	1,098	1,330	694	751	983	636	520	231	231	231	58	.....	58	.....
South Dakota	662	110	552	882	551	956	1,029	1,324	662	699	919	625	772	368	331	74	73	.....	.....	73
Nebraska	644	130	514	632	677	992	1,232	1,398	1,116	1,004	760	499	419	255	122	101	86	12	6	45
Kansas	930	179	751	1,078	1,157	1,091	1,027	865	633	601	467	520	446	346	256	205	192	67	21	98
South Central division	1,411	276	1,135	1,427	1,295	1,090	1,035	815	572	496	363	405	337	211	186	123	125	37	10	62
Eastern South Central	1,400	273	1,127	1,412	1,291	1,114	1,039	804	564	491	359	389	355	221	194	131	133	38	10	55
Kentucky	1,112	233	879	1,167	1,164	1,078	1,050	898	641	650	533	423	393	262	199	136	145	37	8	104
Tennessee	1,308	264	1,044	1,327	1,255	1,160	1,045	802	581	522	348	346	453	280	186	132	134	33	9	79
Alabama	1,457	283	1,174	1,458	1,313	1,109	1,035	781	530	422	276	510	348	207	183	124	137	41	10	59
Mississippi	1,486	281	1,205	1,493	1,331	1,105	1,035	796	563	488	384	293	297	188	206	135	126	40	10	24
Western South Central	1,428	279	1,149	1,449	1,301	1,056	1,029	831	583	503	369	428	312	197	174	112	113	34	10	71
Louisiana	1,435	267	1,168	1,460	1,291	1,027	1,002	848	595	524	416	355	322	213	177	118	129	40	12	36
Arkansas	1,371	272	1,099	1,388	1,258	1,067	1,063	837	583	487	343	548	343	223	162	104	101	30	8	84
Indian Territory	1,363	289	1,074	1,326	1,255	1,076	1,064	864	625	553	444	448	305	210	127	89	89	22	11	129
Oklahoma	1,276	301	975	1,223	1,189	1,052	871	710	499	538	445	375	545	422	306	231	185	42	12	79
Texas	1,463	295	1,168	1,489	1,343	1,079	1,038	812	571	487	328	432	276	158	176	108	103	31	10	96
Western division	605	115	490	684	616	686	1,227	1,141	1,118	1,061	837	622	479	294	185	137	106	30	6	166
Rocky Mountain	595	114	481	604	565	670	1,126	1,303	1,183	1,110	855	638	465	326	164	90	56	12	3	235
Montana	570	33	537	515	460	526	1,096	1,173	1,327	1,272	976	746	581	307	143	88	77	33	11	99
Idaho	241	60	181	663	422	602	1,566	843	904	1,506	964	723	301	663	301	121	120	.....	.....	60
Wyoming	555	95	460	555	349	650	1,711	1,965	1,458	1,030	460	412	317	269	158	79	.....	16	.....	16
Colorado	651	137	514	662	635	693	912	1,216	1,185	1,071	888	664	454	347	165	98	60	9	2	288
New Mexico	459	107	352	450	508	723	1,652	1,466	919	1,124	831	557	528	235	156	59	39	10	.....	284
Basin and Plateau	390	74	316	374	326	521	2,807	1,743	1,064	853	627	437	316	211	89	100	79	16	5	42
Arizona	389	66	323	374	316	499	2,913	1,820	1,049	917	631	433	271	176	66	81	51	7	.....	7
Utah	419	88	331	375	330	639	2,863	1,542	1,123	749	573	397	374	176	154	110	66	22	.....	88
Nevada	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pacific	665	126	539	829	730	738	945	853	1,073	1,067	870	651	530	285	227	187	158	50	9	133
Washington	434	69	365	441	554	554	1,429	1,145	1,385	1,252	837	629	579	239	145	94	57	31	13	182
Oregon	281	104	177	384	502	473	886	1,315	1,891	1,418	1,034	561	502	295	118	133	148	.....	.....	59
California	773	144	629	989	805	820	819	718	891	975	860	668	520	297	262	218	187	61	9	128

[1] Per 10,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXII.—PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PROPORTION OF THE NEGRO FEMALE POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD PER 10,000 OF ALL AGES: 1900.																			
	Under 5 years.			5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 to 49 years.	50 to 54 years.	55 to 59 years.	60 to 64 years.	65 to 69 years.	70 to 79 years.	80 to 89 years.	90 years and over.	Age unknown.
	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.																	
Continental United States	1,374	277	1,097	1,355	1,222	1,143	1,147	848	590	543	423	355	305	184	170	105	126	43	14	53
North Atlantic division	899	200	699	789	754	1,006	1,452	1,251	884	793	588	455	365	229	177	117	132	46	10	53
New England	895	190	705	804	744	919	1,322	1,196	846	807	652	513	418	263	209	132	162	61	9	48
Maine	1,002	185	817	940	1,017	878	1,109	1,017	462	770	632	539	509	416	262	77	262	77	.....	31
New Hampshire	507	59	448	627	687	1,134	1,851	1,284	716	925	657	418	299	179	209	119	209	30	.....	149
Vermont	1,048	80	968	1,183	833	1,210	1,022	833	806	591	618	565	323	134	215	108	349	108	.....	54
Massachusetts	928	210	718	798	723	863	1,337	1,279	883	822	627	509	411	252	192	117	149	48	8	54
Rhode Island	827	173	654	745	745	891	1,229	1,064	814	841	725	548	500	323	248	154	175	81	21	69
Connecticut	867	170	697	831	765	1,031	1,356	1,133	830	766	660	500	382	246	217	154	162	74	5	21
Southern N. Atlantic	900	202	698	786	756	1,023	1,476	1,261	891	791	576	444	355	223	171	114	126	48	11	53
New York	776	179	597	661	657	1,016	1,585	1,336	921	836	619	475	378	230	179	112	128	48	10	33
New Jersey	912	201	711	811	785	1,024	1,437	1,189	861	747	562	449	382	238	188	123	130	45	12	105
Pennsylvania	979	217	762	859	810	1,027	1,419	1,243	885	780	554	421	327	211	158	111	124	39	10	43
South Atlantic division	1,452	298	1,154	1,402	1,251	1,162	1,124	790	558	523	415	344	303	180	171	104	127	42	13	39
Northern S. Atlantic	1,260	260	1,000	1,262	1,186	1,131	1,105	818	602	598	491	398	355	214	202	121	149	48	13	47
Delaware	1,223	251	972	1,191	1,110	1,044	1,071	844	668	684	499	423	345	261	201	145	162	50	9	70
Maryland	1,194	245	949	1,169	1,119	1,105	1,096	873	641	643	519	413	371	228	212	123	146	48	11	89
District of Columbia	759	153	606	802	803	1,067	1,462	1,186	793	792	622	519	427	233	193	123	141	51	17	10
Virginia	1,354	277	1,077	1,368	1,271	1,152	1,048	735	555	551	467	379	342	206	204	120	153	49	13	33
West Virginia	1,303	315	988	1,175	1,117	1,159	1,290	979	655	590	415	332	309	168	138	91	120	35	9	115
Southern S. Atlantic	1,528	313	1,215	1,458	1,277	1,174	1,132	779	540	493	384	322	283	167	159	97	118	40	13	36
North Carolina	1,515	321	1,194	1,398	1,265	1,206	1,139	743	518	475	400	346	310	183	163	104	131	44	14	46
South Carolina	1,586	333	1,253	1,510	1,324	1,212	1,106	740	513	471	373	303	268	165	156	97	115	36	11	14
Georgia	1,511	298	1,213	1,468	1,268	1,136	1,131	807	559	505	382	318	283	161	163	96	116	40	14	42
Florida	1,436	287	1,149	1,393	1,188	1,122	1,205	898	612	564	391	340	256	154	144	86	104	37	14	56
North Central division	914	182	732	1,006	1,042	1,080	1,154	1,033	769	728	555	451	377	255	191	137	153	51	17	87
Eastern North Central	893	183	710	962	986	1,032	1,151	1,069	813	764	585	473	385	263	197	140	151	49	15	72
Ohio	917	187	730	987	1,010	1,044	1,108	1,014	780	736	582	486	393	290	218	151	164	55	12	58
Indiana	917	179	738	1,008	1,032	1,082	1,170	1,044	775	718	556	469	396	237	187	135	142	43	16	73
Illinois	861	183	678	911	925	981	1,203	1,188	879	823	603	448	354	238	176	120	133	45	16	96
Michigan	852	187	665	941	1,003	1,029	1,065	877	798	760	631	535	450	325	246	197	187	55	20	29
Wisconsin	756	169	587	783	943	1,059	1,210	1,077	907	952	507	480	400	276	125	169	196	80	27	53
Western North Central	936	181	755	1,053	1,100	1,131	1,157	995	722	690	522	429	369	246	185	134	155	54	19	103
Minnesota	796	151	645	895	683	777	1,220	1,545	1,149	933	640	377	386	184	104	118	71	19	9	94
Iowa	866	177	689	975	1,030	1,134	1,126	1,048	751	768	533	483	380	259	180	136	112	50	7	162
Missouri	943	182	761	1,049	1,092	1,127	1,174	1,009	725	692	523	418	366	240	180	129	157	54	20	102
North Dakota	708	266	442	1,062	1,593	1,239	1,239	973	708	531	531	708	442	.....	89	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	985	104	881	1,036	1,295	829	985	984	363	829	829	881	207	363	155	.....	207	52	.....	.....
Nebraska	707	124	583	934	876	1,065	1,510	1,144	910	917	555	455	384	200	117	79	121	17	14	45
Kansas	967	184	783	1,110	1,199	1,179	1,069	874	652	620	503	445	379	273	215	157	170	63	22	103
South Central division	1,405	277	1,128	1,407	1,262	1,148	1,139	838	569	513	398	344	293	175	166	101	122	43	15	62
Eastern South Central	1,385	275	1,110	1,380	1,245	1,153	1,145	835	571	522	407	351	303	181	172	106	129	45	15	55
Kentucky	1,115	231	884	1,171	1,165	1,123	1,123	900	636	628	490	413	353	232	192	133	159	46	15	106
Tennessee	1,291	267	1,024	1,298	1,217	1,172	1,166	859	588	538	417	374	330	201	174	114	134	45	13	69
Alabama	1,427	280	1,147	1,405	1,249	1,145	1,147	814	559	505	399	361	296	169	170	104	128	46	16	60
Mississippi	1,482	288	1,194	1,467	1,282	1,160	1,139	822	553	495	382	309	279	166	166	95	117	43	16	27
Western South Central	1,434	281	1,153	1,447	1,286	1,139	1,131	842	566	501	386	334	278	166	158	93	111	41	16	71
Louisiana	1,415	267	1,148	1,413	1,254	1,095	1,108	864	574	510	407	343	301	185	182	110	133	51	19	36
Arkansas	1,423	286	1,137	1,436	1,290	1,182	1,165	846	559	486	386	355	274	158	143	80	92	32	13	80
Indian Territory	1,557	324	1,233	1,522	1,275	1,192	1,079	831	534	454	375	327	237	146	126	72	86	35	19	133
Oklahoma	1,434	294	1,140	1,259	1,197	1,195	1,020	685	530	554	439	415	376	279	197	136	131	49	19	85
Texas	1,453	289	1,164	1,491	1,321	1,157	1,141	820	563	501	361	310	256	149	143	83	101	36	15	99
Western division	786	158	628	878	857	871	1,083	1,184	1,025	1,006	696	490	370	222	152	110	111	34	18	107
Rocky Mountain	714	150	564	794	787	902	1,157	1,319	1,131	1,049	689	461	354	214	124	87	82	21	5	110
Montana	704	213	491	687	802	622	1,113	1,539	1,178	1,244	818	458	311	229	98	33	82	.....	16	66
Idaho	787	79	708	1,024	866	866	945	1,024	1,024	1,496	551	472	472	79	158	79	.....	.....	.....	157
Wyoming	777	65	712	906	744	1,197	1,748	1,521	1,003	680	518	324	194	162	129	32	.....	65	.....	.....
Colorado	693	144	549	779	754	891	1,113	1,289	1,145	1,064	700	486	383	220	129	98	95	22	5	134
New Mexico	818	188	630	903	1,005	1,124	1,244	1,261	1,073	835	596	358	256	221	102	102	51	17	.....	34
Basin and Plateau	914	172	742	861	848	781	1,232	1,351	1,033	1,086	636	477	278	172	53	93	66	27	26	66
Arizona	825	124	701	907	907	804	1,340	1,464	1,093	1,216	474	392	289	82	62	62	21	21	21	20
Utah	1,239	321	918	917	826	688	1,055	1,239	826	872	917	550	229	229	46	46	92	46	.....	183
Nevada	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Pacific	834	163	671	953	918	853	1,003	1,048	933	961	709	517	395	234	188	131	140	47	27	109
Washington	757	130	627	854	713	757	1,135	1,265	1,092	1,362	681	432	313	184	141	97	76	11	22	108
Oregon	467	117	350	631	841	678	1,378	1,729	1,192	1,168	607	350	257	164	140	164	164	47	.....	23
California	877	172	705	996	960	885	949	955	885	873	722	546	420	248	201	134	150	53	30	116

[1] Per 10,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXIII.—NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION, CLASSIFIED AS BORN WITHIN OR BORN WITHOUT STATE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.						
	Total.	Born within state or territory of residence.	Born without state or territory of residence.	State or territory of birth unknown.	Per cent born— Within state or territory of residence.	Without state or territory of residence.	State or territory of birth unknown.
Continental United States	8,813,658	7,412,217	1,377,959	23,482	84.1	15.6	0.3
North Atlantic division	375,777	171,220	202,452	2,105	45.6	53.9	0.5
New England	54,731	24,578	29,906	247	44.9	54.6	0.5
Maine	1,101	748	341	12	67.9	31.0	1.1
New Hampshire	633	215	415	3	34.0	65.5	0.5
Vermont	808	451	354	3	55.8	43.8	0.4
Massachusetts	28,499	11,747	16,588	164	41.2	58.2	0.6
Rhode Island	8,700	3,870	4,807	23	44.5	55.2	0.3
Connecticut	14,990	7,547	7,401	42	50.3	49.4	0.3
Southern North Atlantic	321,046	146,642	172,546	1,858	45.7	53.7	0.6
New York	95,680	44,614	50,518	548	46.6	52.8	0.6
New Jersey	69,385	31,663	37,026	696	45.6	53.4	1.0
Pennsylvania	155,981	70,365	85,002	614	45.1	54.5	0.4
South Atlantic division	3,723,522	3,394,999	322,384	6,139	91.2	8.6	0.2
Northern South Atlantic	1,056,002	915,250	138,930	1,822	86.7	13.1	0.2
Delaware	30,668	23,274	7,394	90	75.9	23.8	0.3
Maryland	234,761	208,672	25,689	400	88.9	10.9	0.2
District of Columbia	86,528	36,340	50,133	55	42.0	57.9	0.1
Virginia	660,570	625,544	34,158	868	94.7	5.2	0.1
West Virginia	43,475	21,420	21,646	409	49.3	49.8	0.9
Southern South Atlantic	2,667,520	2,479,749	183,454	4,317	92.9	6.9	0.2
North Carolina	624,415	596,891	26,358	1,166	95.6	4.2	0.2
South Carolina	782,224	767,598	14,274	352	98.1	1.8	0.1
Georgia	1,034,611	958,245	74,590	1,776	92.6	7.2	0.2
Florida	226,270	157,015	68,232	1,023	69.4	30.2	0.4
North Central division	493,023	270,130	219,686	3,207	54.8	44.6	0.6
Eastern North Central	255,526	120,465	133,512	1,549	47.1	52.3	0.6
Ohio	96,418	56,232	39,796	390	58.3	41.3	0.4
Indiana	57,441	25,304	31,829	308	44.1	55.4	0.5
Illinois	84,468	30,022	53,768	678	35.5	63.7	0.8
Michigan	14,713	7,915	6,678	120	53.8	45.4	0.8
Wisconsin	2,486	992	1,441	53	39.9	58.0	2.1
Western North Central	237,497	149,665	86,174	1,658	63.0	36.3	0.7
Minnesota	4,877	1,096	3,629	152	22.5	74.4	3.1
Iowa	12,654	4,611	7,912	131	36.5	62.5	1.0
Missouri	161,081	120,526	39,492	1,063	74.8	24.5	0.7
North Dakota	279	69	209	1	24.7	74.9	0.4
South Dakota	451	104	344	3	23.0	76.3	0.7
Nebraska	6,216	1,422	4,774	20	22.9	76.8	0.3
Kansas	51,939	21,837	29,814	288	42.0	57.4	0.6
South Central division	4,191,884	3,568,851	611,473	11,560	85.1	14.6	0.3
Eastern South Central	2,499,374	2,208,814	285,510	5,050	88.4	11.4	0.2
Kentucky	284,634	260,025	23,782	827	91.3	8.4	0.3
Tennessee	480,151	405,007	73,895	1,249	84.3	15.4	0.3
Alabama	827,112	753,095	72,405	1,612	91.0	8.8	0.2
Mississippi	907,477	790,687	115,428	1,362	87.1	12.7	0.2
Western South Central	1,692,510	1,360,037	325,963	6,510	80.3	19.3	0.4
Louisiana	650,314	580,189	69,210	915	89.2	10.7	0.1
Arkansas	366,802	240,265	124,718	1,819	65.5	34.0	0.5
Indian Territory	36,833	19,448	17,151	234	52.8	46.6	0.6
Oklahoma	18,810	3,221	15,505	84	17.1	82.4	0.5
Texas	619,751	516,914	99,379	3,458	83.4	16.0	0.6
Western division	29,452	7,017	21,964	471	23.8	74.6	1.6
Rocky Mountain	12,822	2,204	10,369	249	17.2	80.9	1.9
Montana	1,503	222	1,262	19	14.8	84.0	1.2
Idaho	284	30	252	2	10.6	88.7	0.7
Wyoming	931	97	829	5	10.4	89.1	0.5
Colorado	8,516	1,521	6,805	190	17.9	79.9	2.2
New Mexico	1,588	334	1,221	33	21.0	76.9	2.1
Basin and Plateau	2,551	415	2,121	15	16.3	83.1	0.6
Arizona	1,764	264	1,498	2	15.0	84.9	0.1
Utah	658	123	525	10	18.7	79.8	1.5
Nevada	129	28	98	3	21.7	76.0	2.3
Pacific	14,079	4,398	9,474	207	31.2	67.3	1.5
Washington	2,406	307	2,042	57	12.7	84.9	2.4
Oregon	1,061	213	846	2	20.1	79.7	0.2
California	10,612	3,878	6,586	148	36.5	62.1	1.4

TABLE LXXXIV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL BY MONTHS OF ATTENDANCE: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF THE NEGRO POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL ATTENDING—				PER CENT OF THE NEGRO MALE POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL ATTENDING—				PER CENT OF THE NEGRO FEMALE POPULATION ATTENDING SCHOOL ATTENDING—			
	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 months or more.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 months or more.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months.	4 to 5 months.	6 months or more.
Continental United States	5.2	30.0	27.0	37.8	5.6	31.0	26.7	36.7	4.7	29.2	27.3	38.8
North Atlantic division	0.5	2.4	3.7	93.4	0.5	2.7	3.8	93.0	0.5	2.2	3.5	93.8
New England	0.4	1.5	2.4	95.7	0.3	1.6	2.4	95.7	0.5	1.4	2.4	95.7
Maine	.....	2.6	5.7	91.7	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	1.0	5.8	93.2
New Hampshire	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vermont	.....	0.8	1.6	97.6	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	0.3	1.2	1.4	97.1	0.2	1.4	1.3	97.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	97.0
Rhode Island	0.6	1.4	4.6	93.4	0.8	1.4	4.9	92.9	0.4	1.4	4.4	93.8
Connecticut	0.4	2.0	2.5	95.1	0.3	1.7	2.2	95.8	0.5	2.4	2.8	94.3
Southern North Atlantic	0.6	2.6	3.9	92.9	0.6	2.9	4.1	92.4	0.6	2.3	3.7	93.4
New York	0.4	1.6	2.9	95.1	0.3	1.7	3.2	94.8	0.5	1.5	2.6	95.4
New Jersey	0.7	3.9	4.6	90.8	0.8	4.7	5.0	89.5	0.5	3.2	4.3	92.0
Pennsylvania	0.6	2.6	4.2	92.6	0.6	2.7	4.3	92.4	0.6	2.4	4.1	92.9
South Atlantic division	5.6	31.2	29.7	33.5	6.0	32.4	29.3	32.3	5.1	30.3	30.0	34.6
Northern South Atlantic	1.8	10.7	32.0	55.5	2.0	11.6	32.0	54.4	1.7	9.9	31.9	56.5
Delaware	1.8	13.3	15.4	69.5	1.7	14.2	16.2	67.9	1.8	12.5	14.6	71.1
Maryland	0.7	6.2	9.0	84.1	0.8	7.4	10.2	81.6	0.6	5.2	8.0	86.2
District of Columbia	0.4	1.0	2.3	96.3	0.4	1.3	2.8	95.5	0.3	0.8	1.9	97.0
Virginia	2.4	13.2	43.9	40.5	2.5	14.2	43.8	39.5	2.2	12.5	43.9	41.4
West Virginia	2.8	11.9	37.0	48.3	3.3	13.9	36.3	46.5	2.3	10.0	37.7	50.0
Southern South Atlantic	7.1	40.2	28.7	24.0	7.8	41.4	28.1	22.7	6.6	39.1	29.2	25.1
North Carolina	10.7	51.1	23.2	15.0	11.6	52.6	22.3	13.5	9.8	49.8	24.0	16.4
South Carolina	6.1	44.4	26.0	23.5	6.3	45.7	25.6	22.4	5.8	43.3	26.4	24.5
Georgia	6.3	33.0	29.8	30.9	7.1	34.0	29.0	29.9	5.8	32.2	30.3	31.7
Florida	3.0	21.9	48.1	27.0	3.2	22.6	48.4	25.8	2.8	21.3	47.8	28.1
North Central division	1.2	5.9	8.5	84.4	1.4	6.3	9.2	83.1	1.0	5.6	8.0	85.4
Eastern North Central	0.8	4.3	6.4	88.5	0.8	4.5	7.0	87.7	0.8	4.2	5.8	89.2
Ohio	0.5	3.4	5.8	90.3	0.5	3.4	6.3	89.8	0.5	3.5	5.3	90.7
Indiana	1.0	3.7	5.4	89.9	0.9	4.2	6.1	88.8	1.1	3.3	4.8	90.8
Illinois	1.0	6.0	8.2	84.8	1.1	6.4	8.8	83.7	1.0	5.7	7.5	85.8
Michigan	0.6	4.6	6.8	88.0	0.7	3.7	7.6	88.0	0.5	5.5	5.9	88.1
Wisconsin	0.6	4.7	5.5	89.2	0.6	7.6	6.3	85.5	0.5	2.2	4.9	92.4
Western North Central	1.6	7.7	10.7	80.0	2.0	8.3	11.4	78.3	1.3	7.0	10.1	81.6
Minnesota	0.3	2.5	2.9	94.3	0.7	2.9	1.8	94.6	.....	2.2	3.8	94.0
Iowa	0.7	3.8	5.9	89.6	0.6	5.0	4.6	89.8	0.7	2.9	7.0	89.4
Missouri	1.9	9.2	12.4	76.5	2.2	9.9	13.2	74.7	1.5	8.6	11.8	78.1
North Dakota	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)
South Dakota	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	0.6	2.8	5.5	91.1	0.7	2.8	6.1	90.4	0.6	2.8	5.0	91.6
Kansas	1.3	5.5	8.6	84.6	1.7	6.1	9.5	82.7	0.9	4.9	7.8	86.4
South Central division	5.9	35.4	29.8	28.9	6.4	36.6	29.4	27.6	5.4	34.5	30.1	30.0
Eastern South Central	6.3	34.6	33.1	26.0	7.0	35.8	32.6	24.6	5.8	33.5	33.5	27.2
Kentucky	2.8	17.0	42.8	37.4	3.2	18.8	42.7	35.3	2.5	15.4	42.9	39.2
Tennessee	6.3	31.4	23.0	39.3	6.8	32.7	22.5	38.0	5.8	30.2	23.5	40.5
Alabama	7.4	46.7	21.6	24.3	8.3	47.6	21.2	22.9	6.6	46.0	21.9	25.5
Mississippi	6.9	34.5	42.0	16.6	7.6	35.9	41.0	15.5	6.4	33.1	43.0	17.5
Western South Central	5.1	36.8	24.8	33.3	5.6	37.6	24.6	32.2	4.7	36.0	24.9	34.4
Louisiana	4.4	35.4	16.7	43.5	4.6	35.4	16.6	43.4	4.2	35.4	16.9	43.5
Arkansas	8.7	57.0	16.1	18.2	9.3	57.8	16.2	16.7	8.2	56.2	16.1	19.5
Indian Territory	5.2	28.1	22.4	44.3	4.9	30.0	22.1	43.0	5.4	26.5	22.7	45.4
Oklahoma	3.3	26.0	28.9	41.8	3.5	27.0	29.9	39.6	3.0	25.1	27.9	44.0
Texas	3.6	27.1	33.7	35.6	4.1	28.4	33.4	34.1	3.1	26.1	33.9	36.9
Western division	0.6	3.1	3.9	92.4	0.5	3.5	4.6	91.4	0.7	2.8	3.3	93.2
Rocky Mountain	1.0	3.9	3.7	91.4	1.0	4.4	3.3	91.3	1.1	3.5	3.9	91.5
Montana	0.6	4.5	3.2	91.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Idaho	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wyoming	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Colorado	0.7	2.3	3.3	93.7	0.6	2.9	2.9	93.6	0.8	1.9	3.6	93.7
New Mexico	3.5	10.4	7.5	78.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.0	11.0	7.0	78.0
Basin and Plateau	0.5	5.9	11.7	81.9	.....	4.9	12.7	82.4	1.0	6.8	10.7	81.5
Arizona	.....	5.4	15.0	79.6	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Utah	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Pacific	0.3	2.3	3.4	94.0	0.3	2.7	4.6	92.4	0.4	1.9	2.2	95.5
Washington	1.1	4.7	5.5	88.7	1.4	5.6	6.2	86.8	0.8	3.8	4.6	90.8
Oregon	.....	5.9	5.0	89.1	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
California	0.2	1.7	3.0	95.1	0.1	2.0	4.2	93.7	0.3	1.4	1.9	96.4

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXV.—PER CENT OF THE NEGRO POPULATION 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MONTHS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF NEGRO POPULATION 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL—					PER CENT OF NEGRO MALE POPULATION 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL—					PER CENT OF NEGRO FEMALE POPULATION 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE ATTENDING SCHOOL—				
	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 months or more.	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 months or more.	Total.	1 month or less.	2 to 3 months	4 to 5 months	6 months or more.
Continental United States	53.8	2.4	15.8	14.9	20.7	50.6	2.4	15.4	13.9	18.9	57.0	2.3	16.3	16.0	22.4
North Atlantic division	81.5	0.2	1.4	2.7	77.2	82.1	0.3	1.6	2.9	77.3	81.1	0.2	1.3	2.6	77.0
New England	88.3	0.1	0.8	1.9	85.5	90.3	0.1	1.0	1.7	87.5	86.6	0.2	0.6	2.1	83.7
Maine	77.9	.....	.....	3.6	74.3	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Vermont	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	89.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	87.5	90.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	89.0	88.0	0.4	0.3	1.1	86.2
Rhode Island	90.5	0.1	1.0	3.6	85.8	92.1	.....	0.9	3.5	87.7	89.1	0.3	1.1	3.6	84.1
Connecticut	86.6	.....	1.0	2.1	83.5	89.9	.....	1.0	1.8	87.1	83.6	.....	1.0	2.4	80.2
Southern North Atlantic	80.3	0.3	1.5	2.8	75.7	80.6	0.3	1.7	3.1	75.5	80.1	0.3	1.4	2.6	75.8
New York	82.5	0.1	0.8	1.7	79.9	83.0	0.1	0.7	2.2	80.0	82.0	0.1	0.9	1.3	79.7
New Jersey	76.7	0.5	2.6	3.4	70.2	77.4	0.7	3.3	3.5	69.9	76.0	0.3	2.0	3.2	70.5
Pennsylvania	80.8	0.3	1.4	3.2	75.9	80.8	0.3	1.4	3.4	75.7	80.8	0.3	1.4	3.1	76.0
South Atlantic division	51.9	2.5	15.7	15.8	17.9	48.1	2.5	15.2	14.4	16.0	55.6	2.4	16.3	17.1	19.8
Northern South Atlantic	60.3	0.9	5.9	19.3	34.2	56.4	0.9	5.9	18.2	31.4	64.2	0.9	5.8	20.4	37.1
Delaware	62.4	0.5	7.5	9.3	45.1	60.3	0.4	7.3	9.7	42.9	64.5	0.5	7.8	8.9	47.3
Maryland	63.5	0.3	3.5	5.6	54.1	60.8	0.4	3.9	6.1	50.4	66.2	0.2	3.1	5.2	57.7
District of Columbia	80.5	0.2	0.6	1.5	78.2	77.9	0.2	0.7	1.7	75.3	82.8	0.2	0.5	1.2	80.9
Virginia	57.2	1.1	7.0	25.2	23.9	52.7	1.1	6.8	23.3	21.5	61.6	1.1	7.1	27.0	26.4
West Virginia	67.6	1.7	6.5	25.7	33.7	65.8	2.0	6.9	25.2	31.7	69.4	1.5	6.1	26.2	35.6
Southern South Atlantic	48.8	3.0	19.3	14.5	12.0	45.2	3.0	18.5	13.1	10.6	52.5	3.1	20.1	15.9	13.4
North Carolina	55.1	5.2	28.0	13.4	8.5	52.3	5.2	27.6	12.1	7.4	57.9	5.1	28.6	14.6	9.6
South Carolina	44.7	2.4	20.0	12.0	10.3	41.8	2.3	19.2	11.0	9.3	47.7	2.6	20.7	12.9	11.5
Georgia	45.6	2.5	14.8	14.0	14.3	40.8	2.5	13.7	12.2	12.4	50.4	2.5	15.9	15.8	16.2
Florida	62.4	1.5	13.2	30.4	17.3	59.6	1.6	12.8	29.1	16.1	65.1	1.5	13.5	31.6	18.5
North Central division	81.3	0.7	4.0	6.5	70.1	79.4	0.8	4.0	6.8	67.8	83.1	0.6	4.0	6.2	72.3
Eastern North Central	85.7	0.5	2.8	4.9	77.5	84.6	0.5	2.7	5.3	76.1	86.8	0.5	2.9	4.5	78.9
Ohio	88.5	0.4	2.0	4.4	81.7	88.8	0.4	1.8	4.9	81.7	88.2	0.4	2.1	3.9	81.8
Indiana	88.4	0.5	2.6	4.5	80.8	87.6	0.6	2.9	5.2	78.9	89.3	0.4	2.4	3.7	82.8
Illinois	79.4	0.7	4.0	5.8	68.9	76.5	0.8	3.8	5.9	66.0	82.2	0.7	4.2	5.6	71.7
Michigan	89.5	0.5	3.2	5.7	80.1	88.4	0.5	2.3	5.7	79.9	90.6	0.4	4.2	5.8	80.2
Wisconsin	81.3	.....	2.5	2.5	76.3	75.0	.....	3.2	2.2	69.6	86.8	.....	1.9	2.8	82.1
Western North Central	77.2	0.9	5.1	8.0	63.2	74.7	1.0	5.3	8.1	60.3	79.6	0.7	5.0	7.8	66.1
Minnesota	83.7	0.4	1.0	1.7	80.6	80.4	0.7	0.7	1.4	77.6	86.9	.....	1.4	2.1	83.4
Iowa	80.4	0.5	1.4	4.3	74.2	76.8	0.5	1.4	3.5	71.4	84.3	0.7	1.3	5.2	77.1
Missouri	73.3	0.9	6.2	8.9	57.3	70.2	1.0	6.2	9.0	54.0	76.3	0.8	6.1	8.8	60.6
North Dakota	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)
South Dakota	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)
Nebraska	85.5	0.4	1.1	3.5	80.5	83.8	.....	0.9	4.8	78.1	87.0	0.8	1.2	2.3	82.7
Kansas	86.5	0.8	3.3	6.9	75.5	85.7	0.9	3.8	7.4	73.6	87.3	0.7	2.9	6.4	77.3
South Central division	51.4	2.6	17.8	15.6	15.4	48.6	2.7	17.3	14.6	14.0	54.3	2.5	18.3	16.7	16.8
Eastern South Central	51.2	2.8	17.5	17.2	13.7	47.9	2.9	16.9	15.8	12.3	54.5	2.7	18.0	18.6	15.2
Kentucky	68.1	1.5	10.6	30.6	25.4	65.1	1.7	11.3	29.1	23.0	71.2	1.3	10.0	32.1	27.8
Tennessee	56.5	3.1	17.3	13.3	22.8	53.1	3.1	16.7	12.2	21.1	59.9	3.0	17.9	14.4	24.6
Alabama	41.4	2.8	19.5	9.1	10.0	37.9	2.9	18.1	8.1	8.8	45.0	2.8	20.9	10.0	11.3
Mississippi	52.5	3.1	17.6	22.7	9.1	49.5	3.2	17.4	20.9	8.0	55.7	3.0	17.8	24.6	10.3
Western South Central	51.8	2.3	18.4	13.3	17.8	49.6	2.3	18.0	12.7	16.6	54.0	2.2	18.8	14.0	19.0
Louisiana	34.7	1.4	11.7	5.9	15.7	33.0	1.3	11.1	5.5	15.1	36.5	1.4	12.4	6.3	16.4
Arkansas	54.4	4.1	31.2	8.8	10.3	52.4	4.3	30.3	8.6	9.2	56.4	4.0	32.1	9.0	11.3
Indian Territory	35.7	1.7	9.6	7.9	16.5	32.0	1.4	9.8	6.7	14.1	39.5	2.1	9.4	9.1	18.9
Oklahoma	76.8	1.6	18.3	22.2	34.7	75.6	1.6	19.0	21.1	33.9	78.0	1.5	17.6	23.4	35.5
Texas	67.6	2.1	18.3	23.5	23.7	65.0	2.4	18.4	22.3	21.9	70.2	1.9	18.2	24.6	25.5
Western division	85.3	0.3	2.0	2.8	80.2	84.4	0.3	2.3	3.1	78.7	86.2	0.3	1.8	2.4	81.7
Rocky Mountain	85.4	0.7	2.3	2.8	79.6	83.5	0.7	2.5	2.7	77.6	87.1	0.6	2.2	2.9	81.4
Montana	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Idaho	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Wyoming	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Colorado	86.5	0.7	1.0	2.2	82.6	87.7	0.4	1.4	2.5	83.4	85.4	1.0	0.6	1.9	81.9
New Mexico	78.4	0.9	7.2	6.3	64.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Basin and Plateau	78.6	0.8	4.0	7.1	66.7	79.0	.....	3.2	8.1	67.7	78.1	1.6	4.7	6.2	65.6
Arizona	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Utah	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nevada	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)
Pacific	85.9	.....	1.6	2.2	82.1	85.5	.....	2.1	2.9	80.5	86.4	.....	1.2	1.6	83.6
Washington	84.4	.....	3.9	5.2	75.3	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oregon	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
California	86.2	.....	1.0	1.9	83.3	86.0	.....	1.5	2.4	82.1	86.4	.....	0.6	1.4	84.4

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXVI.—NUMBER AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG NEGRO MALES OF VOTING AGE: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.											
	At least 10 years of age.		Illiterate at least 10 years of age.		Males of voting age.		Illiterate males of voting age.		Per cent illiterate—			
									In population at least 10 years of age.		Among males of voting age.	
	Living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	Living in smaller cities or country districts.	Living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	Living in smaller cities or country districts.	Living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	Living in smaller cities or country districts.	Living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	Living in smaller cities or country districts.	Living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	Living in smaller cities or country districts.	Living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	Living in smaller cities or country districts.
Continental United States	945,710	5,469,871	230,698	2,622,496	335,032	1,725,270	81,099	895,511	24.4	47.9	24.2	51.9
North Atlantic division	195,199	124,977	21,904	22,371	75,276	48,052	8,442	10,366	11.2	17.9	11.2	21.6
New England	29,661	19,358	3,109	2,572	11,740	7,021	1,148	1,143	10.5	13.3	9.8	16.3
Maine	238	853	21	134	98	347	11	66	8.8	15.7	(1)	19.0
New Hampshire	26	560	1	69	13	217	1	33	(1)	12.3	(1)	15.2
Vermont	.....	678	.....	99	.....	289	.....	57	.....	14.6	.....	19.7
Massachusetts	19,759	6,814	1,910	943	8,001	2,455	677	423	9.7	13.8	8.5	17.2
Rhode Island	4,139	3,423	646	417	1,555	1,210	268	157	15.6	12.2	17.2	13.0
Connecticut	5,499	7,030	531	910	2,073	2,503	191	407	9.7	12.9	9.2	16.3
Southern North Atlantic	165,538	105,619	18,795	19,799	63,536	41,031	7,294	9,223	11.4	18.7	11.5	22.5
New York	59,263	25,425	4,946	4,234	21,481	9,944	1,556	1,985	8.3	16.7	7.2	20.0
New Jersey	23,464	34,070	3,288	6,594	9,193	12,281	1,218	2,712	14.0	19.4	13.2	22.1
Pennsylvania	82,811	46,124	10,561	8,971	32,862	18,806	4,525	4,526	12.8	19.4	13.8	24.1
South Atlantic division	294,569	2,361,264	86,070	1,164,209	94,872	722,352	28,353	389,047	29.2	49.3	29.9	53.9
Northern South Atlantic	189,809	598,253	51,845	262,536	62,525	190,235	18,070	98,342	27.3	43.9	28.9	51.7
Delaware	8,049	15,478	2,384	6,583	2,949	5,425	952	2,626	29.6	42.5	32.3	48.4
Maryland	65,630	113,732	16,846	46,187	21,806	38,600	5,785	18,677	25.7	40.6	26.5	48.4
District of Columbia	71,949	.....	17,462	.....	23,072	.....	6,024	.....	24.3	.....	26.1	.....
Virginia	43,244	435,677	14,961	198,875	14,344	131,778	5,239	71,525	34.6	45.6	36.5	54.3
West Virginia	937	33,366	192	10,891	354	14,432	70	5,514	20.5	32.6	19.8	38.2
Southern South Atlantic	104,760	1,763,011	34,225	901,673	32,347	532,117	10,283	290,705	32.7	51.1	31.8	54.6
North Carolina	.....	437,691	.....	208,132	.....	127,114	.....	67,489	.....	47.6	.....	53.1
South Carolina	25,065	512,333	7,454	276,429	7,632	145,228	2,163	81,455	29.7	54.0	28.3	56.1
Georgia	66,691	657,405	23,724	355,343	20,309	202,764	7,185	118,525	35.6	54.1	35.4	58.5
Florida	13,004	155,582	3,047	61,769	4,406	57,011	935	23,236	23.4	39.7	21.2	40.8
North Central division	166,657	237,911	27,342	60,572	67,820	87,881	11,304	27,348	16.4	25.5	16.7	31.1
Eastern North Central	95,281	117,440	13,882	25,398	40,052	45,330	6,122	12,188	14.6	21.6	15.3	26.8
Ohio	33,762	45,474	5,238	8,869	13,977	17,258	2,425	4,388	15.5	19.5	17.3	25.4
Indiana	21,577	25,395	4,659	5,935	8,310	9,876	2,146	2,896	21.6	23.4	25.8	29.3
Illinois	33,951	37,233	3,498	9,405	15,295	14,467	1,340	4,211	10.3	25.3	8.8	29.1
Michigan	4,890	8,249	407	1,019	1,959	3,234	175	551	8.3	12.4	8.9	17.0
Wisconsin	1,101	1,089	80	170	511	495	36	92	7.3	15.6	7.0	18.6
Western North Central	71,376	120,471	13,460	35,174	27,768	42,551	5,182	15,210	18.9	29.2	18.7	35.7
Minnesota	3,626	657	245	92	1,831	337	92	58	6.8	14.0	5.0	17.2
Iowa	2,587	8,002	322	1,640	1,082	3,359	144	831	12.4	20.5	13.3	24.7
Missouri	51,670	77,930	10,386	26,004	19,830	26,588	3,936	10,893	20.1	33.4	19.8	41.0
North Dakota	.....	243	.....	31	.....	115	.....	19	.....	12.8	.....	16.5
South Dakota	.....	384	.....	51	.....	184	.....	30	.....	13.3	.....	16.3
Nebraska	4,196	1,167	425	208	1,839	459	158	109	10.1	17.8	8.6	23.7
Kansas	9,297	32,088	2,082	7,148	3,186	11,509	852	3,270	22.4	22.3	26.7	28.4
South Central division	278,355	2,730,787	94,287	1,373,040	92,429	859,295	32,563	467,530	33.9	50.3	35.2	54.4
Eastern South Central	167,741	1,635,087	59,149	828,689	56,480	509,891	21,237	282,477	35.3	50.7	37.6	55.4
Kentucky	44,406	175,314	14,084	74,053	15,878	58,850	5,668	31,322	31.7	42.2	35.7	53.2
Tennessee	81,861	272,972	27,042	120,742	27,466	84,770	9,852	43,544	33.0	44.2	35.9	51.4
Alabama	41,474	548,155	18,023	320,582	13,136	168,335	5,717	102,280	43.5	58.5	43.5	60.8
Mississippi	.....	638,646	.....	313,312	.....	197,936	.....	105,331	.....	49.1	.....	53.2
Western South Central	110,614	1,095,700	35,138	544,351	35,949	349,404	11,326	185,053	31.8	49.7	31.5	53.0
Louisiana	62,570	402,028	22,586	261,442	19,809	127,539	7,125	83,137	36.1	65.0	36.0	65.2
Arkansas	12,065	251,743	3,304	110,149	4,251	82,906	1,191	37,863	27.4	43.8	28.0	45.7
Indian Territory	.....	26,254	.....	11,242	.....	9,146	.....	3,776	.....	42.8	.....	41.3
Oklahoma	.....	13,944	.....	3,628	.....	4,827	.....	1,543	.....	26.0	.....	32.0
Texas	35,979	401,731	9,248	157,890	11,889	124,986	3,010	58,734	25.7	39.3	25.3	47.0
Western division	10,930	14,932	1,095	2,304	4,635	7,690	437	1,220	10.0	15.4	9.4	15.9
Rocky Mountain	4,623	6,585	548	1,015	1,893	3,419	224	546	11.9	15.4	11.8	16.0
Montana	222	1,117	21	131	110	601	8	66	9.5	11.7	7.3	11.0
Idaho	.....	255	.....	37	.....	130	.....	20	.....	14.5	.....	15.4
Wyoming	.....	818	.....	141	.....	481	.....	102	.....	17.2	.....	21.2
Colorado	4,401	2,979	527	485	1,783	1,432	216	232	12.0	14.6	12.1	16.2
New Mexico	.....	1,416	.....	271	.....	775	.....	126	.....	19.1	.....	16.3
Basin and Plateau	235	2,140	23	254	118	1,394	8	145	9.8	11.9	6.8	10.4
Arizona	.....	1,660	.....	211	.....	1,084	.....	120	.....	12.7	.....	11.1
Utah	235	354	23	14	118	240	8	9	9.8	4.0	6.8	3.8
Nevada	.....	126	.....	29	.....	70	.....	16	.....	23.0	.....	(1)
Pacific	6,072	6,207	524	1,035	2,624	2,877	205	529	8.6	16.7	7.8	18.4
Washington	974	1,252	57	202	499	731	20	121	5.9	16.1	4.0	16.6
Oregon	720	293	33	56	386	174	15	38	4.6	19.1	3.9	21.8
California	4,378	4,662	434	777	1,739	1,972	170	370	9.9	16.7	9.8	18.8

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXVII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG NEGRO MALES OF VOTING AGE, AND PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS.

City having at least 25,000 inhabitants in 1900.	Per cent negro in total population.			Negro population: 1900.				Proportion of the negro population in specified age period per 10,000 of all ages: 1900.												
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	Per cent illiterate. In population at least 10 years of age.	Per cent illiterate. Among males of voting age.	Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
ALABAMA.																				
Birmingham	43.1	43.0	.....	46.7	53.3	40.3	40.2	179	678	860	832	1,084	1,588	1,381	945	1,274	710	290	151	28
Mobile	44.3	43.9	42.0	44.8	55.2	44.1	46.3	165	673	941	942	952	1,305	1,177	769	1,283	889	415	313	176
Montgomery	56.8	59.3	59.4	43.0	57.0	46.0	44.2	177	774	1,078	987	1,043	1,176	988	727	1,297	944	471	289	49
ARKANSAS.																				
Little Rock	38.4	37.6	34.3	48.0	52.0	27.4	28.0	172	621	996	979	1,078	1,295	1,131	810	1,335	907	376	223	77
CALIFORNIA.																				
Los Angeles	2.1	2.5	0.9	47.6	52.4	15.9	16.0	192	737	1,018	849	878	803	854	896	1,858	1,084	460	263	108
Oakland	1.5	1.3	1.7	51.1	48.9	5.6	3.9	117	331	780	799	809	877	965	946	1,980	1,218	643	400	185
Sacramento	1.4	1.5	2.1	50.5	49.5	5.9	7.5	75	771	1,144	821	771	970	846	920	1,915	896	373	423	75
San Francisco	0.5	0.6	0.7	52.7	47.3	6.4	7.3	121	490	683	738	725	973	1,004	1,022	1,983	1,149	580	345	187
COLORADO.																				
Denver	2.9	2.9	2.9	47.9	52.1	10.0	8.7	127	487	757	704	772	1,020	1,236	1,117	1,919	1,007	428	237	189
Pueblo	4.3	3.6	.....	52.8	47.2	18.5	22.1	148	701	775	726	758	1,129	1,360	1,237	1,937	726	231	107	165
CONNECTICUT.																				
Bridgeport	1.6	1.8	1.6	44.9	55.1	12.6	13.7	157	696	679	540	801	1,436	1,427	914	1,532	1,001	487	278	52
Hartford	2.4	2.6	3.0	49.7	50.3	7.5	6.5	207	620	747	562	753	1,256	1,468	1,070	1,563	1,002	477	270	5
New Britain	0.5	0.2	0.5	40.7	59.3	10.7	(1)	254	593	424	339	1,441	1,949	1,271	1,102	932	1,102	339	254	.....
New Haven	2.7	3.0	3.5	46.9	53.1	10.3	9.8	173	672	838	779	887	1,022	1,105	894	1,496	1,133	582	409	10
Waterbury	1.2	0.6	0.7	48.0	52.0	6.7	7.4	278	870	852	556	778	1,796	1,407	889	1,500	648	389	37	.....
DELAWARE.																				
Wilmington	12.7	12.4	12.9	48.0	52.0	29.6	32.3	192	680	861	903	933	1,197	1,109	870	1,568	902	431	274	80
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.																				
Washington	31.1	32.8	33.6	44.2	55.8	24.3	26.1	174	665	862	842	1,034	1,344	1,117	794	1,411	976	459	313	9
FLORIDA.																				
Jacksonville	57.1	57.0	47.8	46.5	53.5	23.4	21.2	191	759	1,040	973	948	1,308	1,143	776	1,357	726	297	160	322
GEORGIA.																				
Atlanta	39.8	42.9	43.7	41.4	58.6	35.1	38.3	174	754	1,026	1,032	1,094	1,273	1,038	786	1,329	748	423	274	49
Augusta	46.9	47.7	46.2	43.9	56.1	38.8	38.5	188	736	1,036	1,048	1,068	1,297	1,065	737	1,292	821	385	248	79
Savannah	51.8	53.2	51.0	45.4	54.6	34.1	30.7	172	682	929	838	952	1,488	1,314	927	1,449	723	297	158	71
HAWAII.																				
Honolulu	0.4	.....	.....	64.6	35.4	18.9	(1)	340	1,089	1,020	1,157	1,157	1,156	408	612	1,565	952	340	204	.....
ILLINOIS.																				
Chicago	1.8	1.3	1.3	53.3	46.7	7.5	5.5	107	427	510	530	679	1,259	1,578	1,404	2,060	897	329	170	50
East St. Louis	6.1	5.1	5.6	54.3	45.7	26.2	26.5	239	606	900	867	1,051	1,501	1,334	850	1,390	656	322	217	67
Joliet	2.2	1.4	0.8	56.2	43.8	17.3	20.4	184	585	800	569	908	1,139	1,662	1,308	1,738	600	215	138	154
Peoria	2.5	2.1	1.6	59.1	40.9	18.1	19.3	121	628	642	571	870	1,241	1,548	1,177	1,690	949	349	200	14
Quincy	5.6	5.6	5.5	46.7	53.3	25.4	28.7	172	646	789	991	1,001	1,227	1,020	838	1,414	936	537	399	30
Rockford	0.7	0.6	0.8	55.2	44.8	9.3	(1)	141	519	708	896	849	1,604	1,226	802	1,274	1,179	566	142	94
Springfield	6.5	7.2	6.7	49.6	50.4	18.3	19.8	139	813	867	956	952	1,212	1,096	799	1,280	943	566	332	45
INDIANA.																				
Evansville	12.7	10.9	9.3	50.0	50.0	26.6	34.3	152	698	964	882	1,087	1,289	1,209	831	1,423	837	405	206	17
Fort Wayne	0.6	0.6	0.5	52.2	47.8	10.7	(1)	217	797	869	797	870	1,304	1,196	1,268	1,377	761	290	254	.....
Indianapolis	9.4	8.7	8.7	49.6	50.4	20.3	23.3	158	575	799	852	929	1,190	1,240	933	1,454	992	459	268	151
South Bend	1.6	1.3	1.6	57.5	42.5	5.3	6.2	157	630	979	629	1,049	1,521	1,084	1,119	1,556	787	332	140	17
Terre Haute	4.1	3.8	2.9	50.3	49.7	18.3	23.6	237	730	895	934	836	1,250	1,204	941	1,421	776	434	270	72
IOWA.																				
Cedar Rapids	0.9	1.0	1.6	44.8	55.2	11.1	(1)	217	783	739	956	913	956	783	783	1,826	1,348	348	348	.....
Council Bluffs	0.9	1.3	3.0	55.8	44.2	19.6	(1)	84	500	917	833	625	875	1,458	958	1,458	1,292	375	292	333
Davenport	1.4	1.0	1.1	52.5	47.5	11.1	10.6	164	697	656	902	902	1,004	1,352	902	1,762	983	451	123	102
Des Moines	2.7	2.3	2.7	52.4	47.6	12.2	13.4	66	513	800	794	985	1,361	1,266	949	1,451	1,009	448	245	113
Dubuque	0.3	0.4	0.7	63.5	36.5	(1)	(1)	261	782	609	783	609	956	783	1,130	1,565	1,304	696	435	87
Sioux City	0.8	0.9	2.4	54.3	45.7	12.6	11.3	71	536	857	536	750	1,572	1,500	857	1,643	964	321	393	.....
KANSAS.																				
Kansas City	12.7	13.0	.....	48.9	51.1	24.6	27.3	150	661	943	1,014	1,040	1,012	1,065	842	1,503	874	492	373	31
Topeka	14.3	16.2	23.6	47.4	52.6	19.4	25.9	158	657	1,009	1,182	1,165	1,036	894	639	1,246	955	570	443	46
KENTUCKY.																				
Covington	5.8	5.2	6.0	45.3	54.7	33.8	39.7	113	571	760	869	1,041	1,094	1,122	860	1,705	1,005	567	241	52
Lexington	38.4	39.6	45.5	43.6	56.4	34.0	38.1	140	603	879	996	1,035	1,101	999	773	1,525	958	525	376	90
Louisville	19.1	17.8	16.9	48.1	51.9	31.1	35.0	147	555	751	792	945	1,353	1,252	885	1,548	941	454	283	94
Newport	1.5	1.8	1.5	43.6	56.4	25.4	30.8	236	754	1,014	1,179	849	755	802	920	1,627	991	519	283	71
LOUISIANA.																				
New Orleans	27.1	26.6	26.7	45.2	54.8	36.1	36.0	173	751	1,024	1,018	981	1,109	1,077	804	1,326	883	486	357	11
MAINE.																				
Portland	0.6	0.6	1.0	48.8	51.2	8.8	(1)	206	756	859	584	722	962	1,031	481	1,512	1,409	962	516	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXVII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG NEGRO MALES OF VOTING AGE, AND PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS—Con.

CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.				PROPORTION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE PERIOD PER 10,000 OF ALL AGES: 1900.												
						Per cent illiterate.														
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.	Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
MARYLAND.																				
Baltimore	15.6	15.4	16.2	44.2	55.8	25.7	26.5	184	662	873	843	987	1,254	1,132	826	1,561	938	429	249	62
MASSACHUSETTS.																				
Boston	2.1	1.8	1.6	50.9	49.1	7.9	5.7	182	626	612	512	636	1,244	1,563	1,225	1,750	990	357	187	116
Brockton	0.8	0.3	0.3	49.7	50.3	10.2	(1)	548	807	742	1,226	677	1,290	1,355	871	1,742	484	97	97	64
Cambridge	4.2	2.8	2.9	47.5	52.5	11.0	9.5	265	887	957	787	821	1,052	1,247	877	1,476	944	417	219	51
Chelsea	2.1	2.4	2.4	47.7	52.3	10.4	10.1	246	862	862	780	848	930	971	848	1,573	1,040	711	301	28
Fall River	0.3	0.2	0.3	36.4	63.6	11.1	(1)	61	494	586	772	1,142	1,451	1,173	1,235	1,821	741	370	154	.....
Fitchburg	0.2	0.1	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....
Gloucester	0.1	(3)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....
Haverhill	1.0	0.9	0.9	48.5	51.5	11.1	11.8	161	885	778	858	777	1,206	1,019	938	1,367	1,287	456	241	27
Holyoke	0.1	(3)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	(2)	.....
Lawrence	0.1	0.2	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Lowell	0.1	0.4	0.3	49.3	50.7	7.6	(1)	221	441	662	515	1,029	1,397	956	956	1,838	735	662	588	.....
Lynn	1.1	1.3	1.5	48.9	51.1	15.3	11.9	217	931	1,186	753	765	982	829	816	1,314	1,212	497	383	115
Malden	1.3	0.5	0.5	43.3	56.7	10.2	8.3	269	1,390	852	785	852	1,435	1,233	561	1,256	605	561	134	67
New Bedford	2.7	4.2	5.7	47.2	52.8	15.5	20.3	231	594	730	706	949	1,217	1,128	771	1,436	1,015	641	570	12
Newton	1.5	1.4	1.2	37.8	62.2	6.0	7.8	178	792	772	436	832	1,624	1,723	931	1,327	871	277	237	.....
Salem	0.4	0.5	0.8	43.6	56.4	4.2	(1)	256	385	192	641	769	1,218	641	1,218	1,667	1,218	898	897	.....
Somerville	0.2	0.2	0.3	48.6	51.4	5.4	(1)	357	1,000	643	357	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,143	1,000	643	143	214	.....
Springfield	1.6	1.8	2.3	43.6	56.4	8.9	9.9	147	558	862	715	891	1,146	1,284	676	1,548	1,146	597	392	88
Taunton	0.7	0.5	0.5	65.9	34.1	33.0	34.3	310	575	398	398	929	2,036	1,682	885	929	885	575	398	.....
Worcester	0.9	1.1	1.3	45.9	54.1	8.2	7.7	163	761	824	670	861	1,295	1,096	824	1,531	1,006	643	326	.....
MICHIGAN.																				
Bay City	0.5	0.6	0.7	39.9	60.1	9.2	(1)	140	699	839	1,538	629	490	769	490	1,958	1,469	420	559	.....
Detroit	1.4	1.7	2.4	49.0	51.0	8.0	8.5	161	569	771	732	849	1,107	1,170	1,024	1,678	1,024	533	372	10
Grand Rapids	0.7	1.0	1.3	49.3	50.7	8.5	7.3	66	315	811	944	1,275	911	894	877	1,507	1,391	513	397	99
Jackson	1.9	2.2	2.7	57.5	42.5	12.5	15.3	21	317	550	782	952	1,099	1,163	1,078	1,691	1,247	613	360	127
Saginaw	0.8	0.6	1.0	57.2	42.8	6.1	6.1	144	402	431	920	920	1,408	1,437	948	1,667	833	603	287	.....
MINNESOTA.																				
Duluth	0.7	0.7	.....	50.1	49.9	5.4	3.5	140	560	504	308	448	1,233	2,633	1,317	1,793	700	168	28	168
Minneapolis	0.8	0.8	0.8	53.6	46.4	6.2	5.5	149	504	743	594	646	1,098	1,337	1,467	1,899	1,001	297	207	58
St. Paul	1.4	1.1	1.1	58.6	41.4	7.3	4.9	102	490	658	473	557	1,096	1,569	1,352	2,050	782	336	248	287
MISSOURI.																				
Joplin	3.0	3.4	3.5	51.6	48.4	16.7	16.3	142	647	712	789	1,126	1,565	1,772	867	1,048	621	285	116	310
Kansas City	10.7	10.3	14.6	48.7	51.3	19.5	20.3	127	486	734	763	940	1,437	1,400	1,100	1,675	800	330	181	27
St. Joseph	6.1	7.0	10.0	53.7	46.3	15.3	17.0	129	639	861	938	1,198	1,479	1,353	885	1,321	676	294	158	69
St. Louis	6.2	5.9	6.3	49.3	50.7	21.3	20.2	129	548	716	811	930	1,275	1,306	1,032	1,561	899	425	255	113
MONTANA.																				
Butte	0.8	1.4	.....	54.0	46.0	9.5	7.3	121	444	484	444	484	766	1,210	2,056	2,540	1,089	161	161	40
NEBRASKA.																				
Lincoln	2.0	2.5	4.4	51.8	48.2	10.7	12.3	98	651	835	872	1,057	1,327	1,106	1,069	1,560	786	430	160	49
Omaha	3.4	3.3	2.6	51.0	49.0	10.6	8.6	131	505	694	671	935	1,496	1,359	1,083	1,740	889	296	160	41
South Omaha	2.2	0.9	.....	71.5	28.5	7.0	5.4	52	368	368	438	981	1,857	2,119	1,366	1,716	455	210	70	.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.																				
Manchester	(3)	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
NEW JERSEY.																				
Atlantic City	23.4	16.2	13.9	50.5	49.5	8.3	5.8	128	448	478	404	674	1,584	1,597	1,241	1,583	715	258	95	795
Bayonne	1.0	0.9	1.0	43.6	56.4	16.8	(1)	179	776	896	1,015	836	1,045	1,343	1,104	1,433	866	358	149	.....
Camden	7.3	8.3	8.6	46.7	53.3	22.3	23.5	202	732	882	811	911	1,060	1,015	873	1,530	983	549	278	174
Elizabeth	2.2	2.1	2.7	44.6	55.4	14.6	16.5	246	869	957	896	825	1,273	1,168	878	1,361	904	439	184	.....
Hoboken	0.2	0.1	0.2	47.5	52.5	(1)	(1)	297	1,783	297	1,089	594	990	990	891	1,683	594	693	99	.....
Jersey City	1.8	1.3	1.1	49.8	50.2	7.9	6.7	173	683	807	772	751	1,139	1,263	1,164	1,852	848	375	170	3
Newark	2.7	2.3	2.4	45.3	54.7	12.8	12.3	218	686	828	720	868	1,356	1,261	950	1,489	892	450	243	39
Passaic	1.6	1.5	1.7	37.9	62.1	18.8	19.2	203	677	1,061	768	880	1,987	1,309	1,061	1,061	632	293	68	.....
Paterson	1.1	0.8	1.3	45.9	54.1	21.7	22.5	228	745	719	575	821	1,379	1,582	964	1,413	897	398	254	25
Trenton	2.9	3.0	4.6	53.4	46.6	20.0	20.6	148	425	558	682	897	1,350	1,484	1,035	1,560	950	477	315	119
NEW YORK.																				
Albany	1.3	1.2	1.2	54.5	45.5	6.5	8.2	144	442	509	620	773	1,265	1,494	968	1,706	1,231	577	263	8
Auburn	1.7	1.6	1.8	50.1	49.9	11.5	15.8	99	572	750	611	907	1,381	1,519	848	1,262	1,203	454	355	39
Binghamton	1.3	1.5	2.2	45.5	54.5	8.5	9.0	140	619	758	858	758	838	1,078	1,018	1,557	1,238	659	379	100
Buffalo	0.5	0.4	0.6	52.9	47.1	5.4	4.6	159	536	548	606	860	1,066	1,402	1,142	1,985	995	383	277	41
Elmira	2.3	2.1	3.4	56.7	43.3	14.0	15.4	112	585	685	648	1,021	1,607	1,108	809	1,183	1,096	461	628	62
New York	1.8	1.6	1.6	44.7	55.3	8.3	6.9	183	570	634	592	875	1,521	1,495	1,100	1,617	832	373	188	20
Rochester	0.4	0.4	0.6	48.4	51.6	5.7	9.1	216	649	599	865	1,248	1,481	849	932	1,381	1,032	333	349	66
Schenectady	0.4	0.5	0.7	37.0	63.0	13.8	(1)	.....	394	472	472	1,024	1,811	1,417	315	1,653	1,024	709	709	.....
Syracuse	1.0	1.0	1.1	48.1	51.9	8.8	9.8	155	638	745	619	803	1,180	1,383	1,015	1,712	967	464	300	19
Troy	0.7	0.8	1.0	41.8	58.2	5.9	3.3	100	450	625	575	775	1,550	875	1,075	1,825	1,275	550	300	25
Utica	0.4	0.6	0.7	51.6	48.4	18.1	(1)	164	492	738	656	942	1,270	902	820	1,516	1,352	738	410	.....
Yonkers	2.1	1.6	1.8	42.3	57.7	8.3	11.1	249	657	597	716	1,085	1,821	1,353	886	1,423	716	308	179	10

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

[2] Per 10,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXVII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG NEGRO MALES OF VOTING AGE, AND PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS—Con.

City having at least 25,000 inhabitants in 1900.	Per cent negro in total population.			Negro population: 1900.				Proportion of the negro population in specified age period per 10,000 of all ages: 1900.												
						Per cent illiterate.														
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.	Under 1 year.	1 to 4 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
OHIO.																				
Akron	1.2	1.6	1.7	53.5	46.5	9.8	12.9	210	933	914	1,029	914	857	1,010	972	1,619	914	476	152	.....
Canton	0.4	0.4	0.3	57.8	42.2	13.6	(1)	148	593	1,111	741	1,555	815	741	593	2,296	889	296	222	.....
Cincinnati	4.4	3.9	3.2	49.4	50.6	19.8	21.7	163	525	703	729	794	1,186	1,336	1,130	1,808	983	385	230	28
Cleveland	1.6	1.1	1.3	53.1	46.9	9.4	9.8	129	491	716	616	725	1,455	1,500	1,242	1,687	823	329	250	37
Columbus	6.5	6.3	5.8	52.6	47.4	15.9	18.0	132	568	785	781	956	1,296	1,283	960	1,577	877	446	257	82
Dayton	4.0	3.5	2.6	50.7	49.3	12.4	14.2	174	558	809	871	936	1,149	1,258	1,051	1,621	898	407	233	35
Springfield	11.1	11.1	11.4	51.9	48.1	14.8	19.0	160	715	893	983	940	1,171	1,032	680	1,399	1,084	574	301	68
Toledo	1.3	1.3	1.9	49.8	50.2	10.5	12.5	146	538	667	643	789	1,310	1,246	1,146	1,737	912	532	322	12
Youngstown	2.0	2.0	2.1	55.7	44.3	12.3	13.8	153	667	973	765	983	1,049	1,180	973	1,694	929	328	251	55
OREGON.																				
Portland	0.9	1.0	1.1	59.1	40.9	4.6	3.9	103	207	400	619	503	1,110	1,819	1,742	2,232	865	194	206	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.																				
Allegheny	2.6	2.4	2.6	54.1	45.9	13.1	14.6	181	709	784	857	881	1,195	1,207	974	1,551	992	404	232	33
Allentown	0.2	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....
Altoona	1.0	1.5	1.2	51.5	48.5	10.3	11.6	197	739	961	911	1,010	1,207	985	813	1,478	1,010	246	369	74
Chester	13.0	8.2	7.7	51.0	49.0	21.9	25.1	168	706	886	915	918	1,276	1,106	947	1,558	906	407	191	16
Easton	1.3	1.7	1.4	53.2	46.8	11.7	11.8	308	738	1,046	954	677	1,323	1,169	769	1,477	800	308	431	.....
Erie	0.5	0.6	0.8	50.8	49.2	9.5	(1)	123	410	861	1,065	820	943	1,147	943	1,229	1,229	779	410	41
Harrisburg	8.2	9.1	9.4	49.1	50.9	19.5	24.5	165	672	874	923	1,059	1,174	1,025	855	1,371	1,135	460	277	10
Johnstown	0.9	1.2	1.3	57.0	43.0	13.9	14.2	159	446	924	924	955	1,178	955	987	1,784	955	510	191	32
Lancaster	1.9	2.1	2.0	47.7	52.3	12.6	12.5	193	811	1,004	978	1,171	1,184	1,055	695	1,326	939	412	219	13
McKeesport	2.2	0.8	0.2	57.6	42.4	17.0	18.3	347	856	789	762	855	1,511	1,724	1,190	1,110	468	254	67	67
Newcastle	1.6	2.0	2.2	54.6	45.4	9.1	13.1	216	540	734	799	994	1,382	1,425	1,123	1,469	713	389	216	.....
Philadelphia	4.8	3.8	3.7	46.2	53.8	11.1	10.9	197	654	671	596	841	1,481	1,460	1,094	1,602	807	340	213	44
Pittsburg	5.3	3.3	2.6	55.3	44.7	14.6	17.1	196	705	757	679	818	1,488	1,505	1,147	1,606	692	245	136	26
Reading	0.7	0.7	0.8	53.7	46.3	11.9	14.8	187	731	581	730	824	1,442	1,030	1,049	1,685	936	543	225	37
Scranton	0.5	0.4	0.3	56.4	43.6	9.5	9.2	249	787	672	653	557	1,439	1,305	1,651	1,689	595	269	134	.....
Wilkesbarre	1.3	1.6	2.6	52.6	47.4	15.9	19.7	294	750	750	750	882	1,147	1,103	794	1,530	1,103	647	250	.....
Williamsport	4.0	4.5	4.2	44.1	55.9	18.5	22.8	184	919	1,182	920	823	1,033	884	604	1,217	806	561	534	333
York	2.3	2.7	2.9	45.7	54.3	14.5	19.3	154	825	747	979	992	1,031	1,121	825	1,469	851	606	348	52
RHODE ISLAND.																				
Pawtucket	0.4	0.4	0.5	48.6	51.4	8.8	(1)	231	1,041	867	636	694	1,156	1,214	1,040	1,503	867	462	289	.....
Providence	2.7	3.0	3.4	47.4	52.6	15.9	17.5	214	704	785	695	814	1,082	1,154	903	1,638	1,156	548	288	19
Woonsocket	(3)	(3)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH CAROLINA.																				
Charleston	56.5	56.4	54.6	44.3	55.7	29.7	28.3	209	762	1,077	1,090	993	1,167	1,011	790	1,394	856	408	241	2
TENNESSEE.																				
Chattanooga	43.5	43.2	39.4	48.9	51.1	30.5	31.5	182	654	962	1,022	1,033	1,395	1,175	893	1,379	705	348	183	69
Knoxville	22.5	28.5	32.5	45.2	54.8	26.4	28.0	169	641	961	1,026	1,079	1,387	1,080	765	1,419	754	412	243	64
Memphis	48.8	44.5	44.3	49.2	50.8	35.1	37.8	135	780	1,036	879	1,011	1,351	1,230	886	1,296	795	378	201	22
Nashville	37.2	38.6	37.7	44.2	55.8	32.4	36.5	170	656	897	1,011	1,114	1,254	1,082	769	1,293	919	497	330	8
TEXAS.																				
Dallas	21.2	21.0	18.5	46.2	53.8	25.1	25.5	141	654	934	954	1,076	1,453	1,225	908	1,417	656	262	148	172
Fort Worth	15.9	14.0	15.8	47.3	52.7	24.3	22.3	156	694	1,010	981	981	1,400	1,275	977	1,297	713	285	127	101
Galveston	21.9	23.1	24.0	44.8	55.2	23.7	22.3	190	644	908	895	859	1,312	1,258	908	1,433	931	404	217	41
Houston	32.7	37.6	39.2	45.1	54.9	29.9	31.1	155	628	895	969	1,108	1,354	1,195	838	1,256	661	346	220	375
San Antonio	14.1	12.5	14.8	47.5	52.5	21.1	19.1	187	766	1,029	1,043	996	1,418	1,209	789	1,114	681	356	228	184
UTAH.																				
Salt Lake City	0.5	0.5	0.4	54.7	45.3	9.8	6.8	144	755	647	468	612	1,007	1,331	1,043	2,014	1,223	396	252	108
VIRGINIA.																				
Norfolk	43.4	46.6	45.8	46.9	53.1	38.5	38.1	207	741	846	828	952	1,413	1,197	970	1,519	786	322	190	29
Richmond	37.9	39.7	43.8	44.5	55.5	32.2	35.4	195	657	881	889	1,118	1,391	1,042	781	1,399	908	451	246	42
WASHINGTON.																				
Seattle	0.5	0.7	.....	52.2	47.8	5.5	2.4	74	320	640	640	616	985	1,306	1,059	2,020	1,133	370	123	714
Spokane	1.0	1.0	.....	59.0	41.0	5.7	4.1	106	426	612	479	851	1,011	1,197	1,330	2,340	1,143	425	80	.....
Tacoma	0.8	1.0	.....	65.5	34.5	6.5	5.6	33	391	554	684	554	1,498	1,205	1,401	2,117	1,238	195	130	.....
WEST VIRGINIA.																				
Wheeling	2.7	2.8	2.4	48.7	51.3	20.5	19.8	113	431	666	835	1,051	1,388	1,107	994	1,557	957	413	253	235
WISCONSIN.																				
La Crosse	0.2	0.2	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Milwaukee	0.3	0.2	0.3	54.6	45.4	6.1	5.6	116	464	487	685	673	1,392	1,682	1,056	2,169	650	220	162	244
Oshkosh	0.2	0.2	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....
Racine	0.3	0.5	0.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Superior	0.6	0.6	.....	54.8	45.2	1.8	(1)	54	269	645	376	806	1,344	1,559	1,129	2,419	1,237	108	54	.....

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100. [2] Per 10,000 not shown where base is less than 100. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE.

[In the Northern and Western states counties having less than 500 negroes in 1900 are not shown.]

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
ALABAMA	45.2	44.8	47.5	49.5	50.5	57.4	59.5
Autauga	62.4	63.2	66.4	49.2	50.8	64.3	66.0
Baldwin	31.7	36.5	42.7	48.9	51.1	48.8	52.4
Barbour	63.6	61.4	61.5	47.5	52.5	59.6	62.6
Bibb	33.6	34.3	37.9	52.8	47.2	52.6	52.8
Blount	7.7	8.1	7.5	53.3	46.7	41.5	45.3
Bullock	81.7	77.6	76.1	48.8	51.2	62.7	63.8
Butler	51.4	47.7	45.6	49.8	50.2	61.4	65.3
Calhoun	30.5	29.2	27.9	49.5	50.5	41.2	43.8
Chambers	53.5	52.7	51.5	49.2	50.8	55.9	61.1
Cherokee	14.3	13.7	14.1	53.4	46.6	50.2	55.4
Chilton	19.8	21.1	19.8	51.8	48.2	56.5	62.9
Choctaw	56.7	53.1	53.0	50.1	49.9	52.5	57.7
Clarke	57.0	57.2	56.6	49.7	50.3	60.9	61.9
Clay	11.0	10.8	8.3	51.6	48.4	48.1	55.7
Cleburne	6.7	6.0	6.1	50.4	49.6	56.1	53.0
Coffee	20.2	15.9	15.9	54.9	45.1	61.7	57.6
Colbert	42.7	38.8	43.0	49.0	51.0	48.0	51.8
Conecuh	44.5	45.3	50.6	49.2	50.8	56.4	59.1
Coosa	32.8	33.7	33.5	49.9	50.1	58.0	61.5
Covington	15.9	11.2	11.9	59.1	40.9	65.8	65.3
Crenshaw	28.5	23.9	22.2	49.4	50.6	62.5	63.3
Cullman	0.1	0.3	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dale	23.0	19.5	16.7	50.6	49.4	58.6	56.0
Dallas	83.0	83.7	82.6	47.8	52.2	66.5	67.7
Dekalb	4.1	5.7	5.4	49.5	50.5	39.2	42.0
Elmore	46.2	47.3	50.0	50.8	49.2	59.8	59.7
Escambia	31.0	30.6	27.8	51.6	48.4	50.0	55.5
Etowah	16.0	17.1	16.2	50.2	49.8	43.0	45.8
Fayette	12.0	13.1	12.5	49.9	50.1	49.3	48.2
Franklin	13.1	10.9	11.8	56.7	43.3	52.4	52.4
Geneva	16.9	9.6	11.8	58.0	42.0	46.2	42.3
Greene	86.3	85.3	82.8	48.2	51.8	65.4	70.9
Hale	81.7	81.2	81.5	49.5	50.5	57.3	63.6
Henry	37.6	35.5	36.1	50.9	49.1	62.4	62.7
Jackson	11.9	13.7	16.1	49.6	50.4	42.3	47.9
Jefferson	40.5	36.3	21.7	53.9	46.1	43.2	44.5
Lamar	19.1	19.4	17.9	50.0	50.0	49.8	55.1
Lauderdale	27.8	29.9	32.6	49.6	50.4	46.7	49.8
Lawrence	35.6	39.4	40.9	48.7	51.3	54.1	57.5
Lee	59.9	57.5	55.2	47.5	52.5	57.2	60.3
Limestone	43.9	42.5	46.1	49.6	50.4	55.2	60.9
Lowndes	86.6	85.5	81.9	49.2	50.8	67.7	72.3
Macon	81.6	76.9	73.6	49.0	51.0	52.0	57.5
Madison	45.5	49.2	50.6	48.1	51.9	54.9	57.6
Marengo	76.9	76.0	76.4	48.7	51.3	69.8	71.5
Marion	5.4	5.1	5.6	50.5	49.5	39.9	42.4
Marshall	6.4	6.8	10.3	48.7	51.3	53.5	54.4
Mobile	45.3	44.2	44.1	47.0	53.0	44.4	47.1
Monroe	55.4	55.9	54.0	49.3	50.7	64.0	65.5
Montgomery	72.5	73.9	74.3	47.3	52.7	59.6	60.5
Morgan	25.6	25.2	28.4	48.6	51.4	44.2	49.3
Perry	78.5	76.8	76.7	48.5	51.5	60.0	65.6
Pickens	57.0	58.7	57.5	48.7	51.3	67.0	70.5
Pike	42.8	37.1	30.4	50.7	49.3	60.0	60.6
Randolph	23.9	19.2	20.6	49.7	50.3	50.9	51.0
Russell	78.1	75.9	75.1	48.5	51.5	65.5	68.4
St. Clair	17.7	17.6	19.6	52.3	47.7	50.6	55.5
Shelby	29.6	31.6	28.9	52.6	47.4	45.7	52.6
Sumter	82.7	79.9	77.5	48.3	51.7	63.4	66.7
Talladega	53.9	47.5	53.5	50.4	49.6	50.3	55.1
Tallapoosa	36.0	33.4	31.2	49.8	50.2	54.7	60.4
Tuscaloosa	40.5	39.8	39.0	50.6	49.4	57.3	59.1
Walker	16.4	10.3	5.3	57.7	42.3	39.5	39.2
Washington	45.2	40.9	38.1	52.5	47.5	66.4	65.3
Wilcox	80.4	78.0	78.9	48.2	51.8	65.9	68.7
Winston	0.1	0.5	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
ARKANSAS	28.0	27.4	26.3	50.5	49.5	43.0	44.8
Arkansas	31.3	30.9	38.2	51.1	48.9	40.4	44.5
Ashley	53.7	51.7	50.5	50.4	49.6	52.7	53.1
Baxter	0.1	0.2	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Benton	0.4	0.3	0.6	48.2	51.8	(1)	(1)
Boone	0.9	0.6	0.7	50.0	50.0	46.4	(1)
ARKANSAS—continued.							
Bradley	34.6	35.9	35.2	50.0	50.0	50.9	53.5
Calhoun	38.5	37.4	36.8	50.4	49.6	48.5	51.3
Carroll	0.9	0.5	0.4	52.4	47.6	23.9	(1)
Chicot	87.1	87.8	84.0	51.0	49.0	48.6	48.2
Clark	34.1	32.3	33.0	48.6	51.4	37.2	38.6
Clay	0.1	0.4	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cleburne	0.1	0.6	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cleveland	30.2	29.3	27.8	53.4	46.6	42.7	45.7
Columbia	42.9	36.8	39.1	49.2	50.8	49.2	54.3
Conway	38.5	39.4	25.1	50.5	49.5	37.0	38.6
Craighead	6.2	4.3	3.7	50.9	49.1	35.3	32.7
Crawford	10.5	10.6	9.4	50.3	49.7	35.5	39.7
Crittenden	84.6	85.3	79.8	52.2	47.8	47.1	50.1
Cross	44.0	37.6	35.4	50.5	49.5	45.8	46.3
Dallas	39.8	35.1	33.9	51.3	48.7	42.6	43.9
Desha	81.7	79.4	72.6	52.6	47.4	52.9	51.6
Drew	52.9	56.9	47.1	50.5	49.5	43.2	46.0
Faulkner	21.4	18.3	11.1	51.5	48.5	36.2	42.2
Franklin	3.4	3.4	3.3	48.0	52.0	24.6	30.8
Fulton	0.6	0.8	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Garland	19.6	18.1	17.3	45.1	54.9	28.2	27.7
Grant	11.0	13.3	9.0	52.1	47.9	38.9	35.7
Greene	0.5	1.2	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hempstead	49.7	48.1	49.5	49.2	50.8	40.3	47.5
Hot Spring	11.6	10.8	9.6	51.8	48.2	33.6	35.7
Howard	22.0	22.1	25.3	48.9	51.1	33.8	33.7
Independence	6.6	7.1	7.6	47.9	52.1	34.6	38.4
Izard	2.1	2.0	2.0	45.6	54.4	44.9	(1)
Jackson	28.8	28.5	25.4	50.1	49.9	38.2	38.5
Jefferson	72.8	73.2	76.0	49.6	50.4	43.2	44.0
Johnson	3.5	3.8	4.2	48.5	51.5	30.3	28.2
Lafayette	61.2	59.0	63.1	51.4	48.6	46.4	45.8
Lawrence	6.4	6.4	5.3	53.5	46.5	34.3	33.3
Lee	77.8	75.1	68.9	52.0	48.0	43.3	46.1
Lincoln	63.1	63.1	54.5	51.2	48.8	58.4	58.6
Little River	41.9	44.9	52.1	51.0	49.0	58.2	58.6
Logan	3.8	5.4	6.6	50.8	49.2	41.9	44.8
Lonoke	41.2	41.4	33.0	50.7	49.3	41.4	41.5
Madison	0.2	0.3	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Marion	0.3	0.3	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Miller	43.4	44.6	46.3	50.4	49.6	44.0	48.2
Mississippi	50.8	50.6	36.2	54.3	45.7	45.6	41.2
Monroe	65.4	60.0	54.4	50.9	49.1	44.0	47.1
Montgomery	3.4	3.8	4.5	51.4	48.6	46.1	(1)
Nevada	35.1	29.0	28.7	49.9	50.1	49.3	52.2
Newton	0.1	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ouachita	55.7	52.6	53.2	49.0	51.0	44.4	48.7
Perry	11.1	17.0	20.7	50.6	49.4	31.4	32.1
Phillips	78.6	77.5	74.4	51.1	48.9	44.5	46.6
Pike	5.8	5.7	6.2	48.8	51.2	38.2	47.3
Poinsett	14.7	12.8	13.2	56.7	43.3	46.3	53.2
Polk	1.0	0.5	1.0	57.6	42.4	47.2	(1)
Pope	8.6	8.3	6.3	50.0	50.0	35.0	40.0
Prairie	35.3	38.4	32.4	50.5	49.5	41.9	43.7
Pulaski	46.1	46.3	45.7	49.6	50.4	32.3	32.8
Randolph	3.5	4.1	5.3	51.2	48.8	54.1	48.2
St. Francis	64.1	59.1	41.3	51.2	48.8	41.7	44.0
Saline	14.6	13.1	15.3	51.1	48.9	41.9	46.5
Scott	0.8	0.2	0.9	66.7	33.3	(1)	(1)
Searcy	0.1	0.3	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sebastian	11.9	11.3	7.9	48.9	51.1	24.4	28.0
Sevier	12.5	14.4	17.7	51.8	48.2	30.0	29.7
Sharp	1.7	1.7	1.9	54.2	45.8	42.1	(1)
Stone	1.0	1.6	1.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Union	43.2	42.5	47.9	49.5	50.5	56.5	57.4
Van Buren	2.9	1.9	1.2	51.2	48.8	32.2	(1)
Washington	2.6	3.2	4.0	46.1	53.9	35.3	40.9
White	10.7	11.2	11.4	50.0	50.0	29.8	33.4
Woodruff	61.0	53.9	51.9	50.5	49.5	42.8	48.0
Yell	7.3	7.6	8.1	49.9	50.1	36.7	39.0
CALIFORNIA	0.7	0.9	0.7	52.2	47.8	13.4	14.6
Alameda	1.0	0.8	1.1	50.7	49.3	6.2	4.9
Los Angeles	1.7	1.8	0.6	48.9	51.1	16.8	17.8
Sacramento	1.1	1.3	1.6	56.0	44.0	7.8	10.4
San Francisco	0.5	0.6	0.7	52.7	47.3	6.4	7.3

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
COLORADO	1.6	1.5	1.3	52.2	47.8	13.0	13.9
Arapahoe	2.7	2.5	2.8	48.3	51.7	10.7	10.0
El Paso	3.3	2.7	2.0	49.5	50.5	8.7	8.4
Pueblo	4.1	2.9	1.9	56.2	43.8	18.4	20.8
CONNECTICUT	1.7	1.6	1.9	47.6	52.4	11.5	13.1
Fairfield	1.8	1.7	1.9	44.8	55.2	12.7	14.3
Hartford	1.6	1.5	1.8	50.9	49.1	9.3	10.2
Litchfield	1.5	1.5	2.0	48.0	52.0	11.9	18.7
New Haven	1.9	1.9	2.2	47.8	52.2	10.4	10.5
New London	2.0	1.9	2.0	47.0	53.0	14.6	18.6
Windham	1.2	1.1	1.2	43.8	56.2	18.1	25.7
DELAWARE	16.6	16.8	18.0	50.9	49.1	38.1	42.7
Kent	23.6	24.6	24.7	51.6	48.4	42.5	49.4
Newcastle	14.8	14.8	16.3	50.4	49.6	33.3	36.2
Sussex	16.0	15.5	15.8	51.0	49.0	45.9	54.5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31.1	32.8	33.6	44.2	55.8	24.3	26.1
FLORIDA	43.7	42.5	47.0	52.1	47.9	38.4	39.4
Alachua	58.8	57.8	60.8	53.7	46.3	34.9	39.5
Baker	26.4	22.4	27.9	62.7	37.3	36.0	36.6
Bradford	26.5	20.7	21.1	59.8	40.2	40.2	41.2
Brevard	20.8	15.9	5.7	57.1	42.9	18.4	19.3
Calhoun	39.8	32.7	25.1	58.5	41.5	46.0	41.3
Citrus	48.9	12.7	.....	71.2	28.8	39.7	37.7
Clay	32.5	29.5	20.2	56.3	43.7	36.2	37.2
Columbia	54.5	50.4	49.7	51.2	48.8	45.3	50.7
Dade	26.1	10.1	26.1	60.3	39.7	16.4	16.3
De Soto	8.4	2.8	.....	64.9	35.1	40.3	39.6
Duval	56.4	55.2	55.8	48.9	51.1	25.2	24.6
Escambia	42.1	43.1	43.6	49.4	50.6	35.7	38.5
Franklin	45.8	41.1	33.1	53.3	46.7	43.2	45.4
Gadsden	64.4	62.6	66.2	48.1	51.9	40.6	45.9
Hamilton	45.2	37.3	34.1	56.9	43.1	52.6	48.7
Hernando	49.9	36.0	21.9	60.0	40.0	47.8	47.4
Hillsboro	23.5	19.5	15.7	51.6	48.4	24.4	24.5
Holmes	16.5	4.2	4.9	60.7	39.3	55.5	50.3
Jackson	52.5	63.9	60.8	49.3	50.7	55.0	54.5
Jefferson	77.9	77.4	78.9	47.5	52.5	52.6	56.9
Lafayette	15.3	6.5	7.1	63.6	36.4	41.7	36.3
Lake	35.3	23.0	.....	56.3	43.7	33.0	36.0
Lee	6.1	5.7	.....	61.2	38.8	28.6	(1)
Leon	80.4	82.4	85.6	47.3	52.7	55.8	59.4
Levy	38.1	32.3	35.3	58.0	42.0	30.5	30.5
Liberty	50.6	43.7	40.2	56.3	43.7	55.3	50.9
Madison	57.6	61.2	62.1	49.3	50.7	50.3	49.6
Manatee	9.8	6.3	3.8	65.5	34.5	12.1	14.3
Marion	61.7	55.2	63.7	53.1	46.9	34.7	41.8
Monroe	32.1	31.6	29.2	47.2	52.8	27.7	29.0
Nassau	52.7	52.3	53.5	53.1	46.9	29.0	34.0
Orange	35.4	28.1	15.5	51.4	48.6	25.7	25.8
Osceola	12.5	15.2	.....	54.8	45.2	42.2	43.7
Pasco	27.7	8.8	.....	64.2	35.8	47.1	43.7
Polk	23.6	9.9	3.8	62.8	37.2	31.7	31.3
Putnam	48.3	42.7	38.6	52.8	47.2	25.7	29.9
St. John	39.5	36.7	30.1	50.6	49.4	24.9	26.1
Santa Rosa	24.0	27.5	28.2	51.6	48.4	46.2	49.8
Sumter	36.9	27.9	25.3	58.2	41.8	37.3	44.1
Suwanee	45.2	47.0	43.8	51.9	48.1	43.0	41.6
Taylor	11.0	7.1	7.2	56.2	43.8	57.3	50.8
Volusia	34.6	29.1	16.3	52.8	47.2	30.1	34.6
Wakulla	54.2	44.2	42.6	55.4	44.6	42.7	37.6
Walton	21.3	15.4	12.3	55.8	44.2	25.7	24.0
Washington	26.5	20.8	22.5	56.0	44.0	43.2	43.1
GEORGIA	46.7	46.7	47.0	49.3	50.7	52.4	56.4
Appling	28.5	28.4	22.6	55.8	44.2	40.5	41.2
Baker	71.2	74.0	76.2	49.8	50.2	58.1	60.3
Baldwin	63.3	64.0	67.3	48.0	52.0	60.9	69.6
Banks	19.9	18.3	20.5	51.3	48.7	47.1	53.3
Bartow	29.7	29.3	33.6	50.0	50.0	47.6	57.7
GEORGIA—continued.							
Berrien	30.5	22.6	12.6	54.6	45.4	47.7	47.6
Bibb	54.3	55.1	57.8	45.4	54.6	42.1	44.4
Brooks	58.6	54.6	51.7	50.6	49.4	49.6	51.2
Bryan	51.5	48.7	52.0	52.1	47.9	51.4	57.7
Bulloch	42.9	34.2	28.0	54.0	46.0	56.9	59.5
Burke	81.7	79.6	77.5	49.3	50.7	54.3	60.1
Butts	53.2	51.1	48.5	47.8	52.2	52.2	58.3
Calhoun	74.1	73.5	66.5	49.8	50.2	66.5	71.2
Camden	68.4	67.0	66.2	51.9	48.1	46.9	46.2
Campbell	33.3	38.3	39.0	51.1	48.9	49.0	60.4
Carroll	19.0	17.3	13.7	51.1	48.9	50.0	56.0
Catoosa	8.3	11.7	12.9	58.1	41.9	33.0	46.4
Charlton	20.7	26.1	16.7	56.4	43.6	43.9	46.4
Chatham	57.9	60.2	61.1	47.3	52.7	38.9	37.7
Chattahoochee	68.0	62.5	62.4	48.8	51.2	57.4	68.2
Chattooga	17.3	17.8	20.4	51.2	48.8	36.6	48.8
Cherokee	8.4	9.8	11.4	50.2	49.8	41.5	47.4
Clarke	53.5	53.4	51.6	46.3	53.7	40.7	46.4
Clay	66.6	61.6	57.9	46.9	53.1	56.3	59.4
Clayton	41.9	37.1	38.5	50.7	49.3	50.1	60.8
Clinch	41.1	35.5	20.3	63.8	36.2	46.4	44.3
Cobb	29.7	30.4	29.0	49.1	50.9	44.4	52.1
Coffee	40.9	36.8	20.6	55.3	44.7	44.5	42.5
Colquitt	26.4	9.9	4.2	56.8	43.2	53.0	48.4
Columbia	72.8	71.3	71.0	50.2	49.8	62.1	69.6
Coweta	56.9	56.4	55.9	49.3	50.7	51.5	58.3
Crawford	56.1	55.3	54.5	49.9	50.1	53.0	64.3
Dade	9.6	19.2	23.1	68.0	32.0	44.8	49.5
Dawson	3.1	4.6	6.1	53.2	46.8	52.4	(1)
Decatur	53.6	54.2	53.4	49.9	50.1	56.1	56.4
Dekalb	33.4	34.8	31.3	50.3	49.7	48.9	52.3
Dodge	40.8	46.4	34.6	51.3	48.7	51.4	57.1
Dooly	55.3	49.1	46.9	51.1	48.9	65.2	67.7
Dougherty	82.1	83.8	84.5	48.4	51.6	63.2	64.4
Douglas	24.6	23.1	21.2	50.9	49.1	45.3	52.5
Early	60.5	62.5	60.4	50.9	49.1	60.8	61.3
Echols	30.9	33.1	19.6	60.9	39.1	64.2	65.5
Effingham	44.4	39.5	46.0	51.8	48.2	60.2	60.0
Elbert	49.6	51.3	53.0	51.0	49.0	52.3	58.9
Emanuel	39.5	36.1	31.6	53.2	46.8	56.1	57.8
Fannin	2.6	1.3	1.8	48.3	51.7	30.7	(1)
Fayette	35.2	35.2	33.3	50.2	49.8	53.3	60.3
Floyd	34.7	36.7	38.7	49.2	50.8	41.1	49.0
Forsyth	9.4	11.5	14.1	50.2	49.8	43.2	53.3
Franklin	23.8	22.5	22.2	51.0	49.0	48.0	51.7
Fulton	38.8	41.8	42.4	43.3	56.7	37.5	40.6
Gilmer	0.8	0.8	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Glascock	33.5	31.4	29.9	47.1	52.9	58.5	62.4
Glynn	63.6	57.7	66.2	49.8	50.2	39.0	40.8
Gordon	11.6	13.5	16.3	52.1	47.9	38.4	49.2
Greene	67.8	68.7	68.2	47.9	52.1	61.6	70.2
Gwinnett	16.2	15.1	18.0	50.5	49.5	49.8	57.7
Habersham	13.2	13.7	15.6	48.5	51.5	44.2	47.4
Hall	15.8	15.3	14.8	49.7	50.3	40.8	43.8
Hancock	74.6	72.4	70.3	48.5	51.5	51.7	61.3
Haralson	13.7	9.9	2.6	49.2	50.8	37.9	42.2
Harris	67.7	64.3	58.9	49.2	50.8	53.2	61.2
Hart	27.8	27.2	31.7	50.8	49.2	50.5	54.6
Heard	35.9	35.0	35.3	50.3	49.7	57.1	58.1
Henry	50.5	46.8	43.9	50.0	50.0	52.3	55.2
Houston	75.1	75.6	73.1	49.2	50.8	61.1	68.2
Irwin	34.3	32.9	19.8	55.7	44.3	48.8	48.2
Jackson	31.6	28.1	31.6	50.1	49.9	48.8	57.1
Jasper	64.2	61.1	64.1	49.5	50.5	62.8	66.3
Jefferson	63.6	62.5	64.4	48.6	51.4	56.2	60.6
Johnson	39.7	23.8	28.0	50.6	49.4	59.3	58.3
Jones	70.7	69.1	67.7	49.1	50.9	51.1	55.4
Laurens	43.8	44.3	43.3	50.4	49.6	57.2	57.6
Lee	85.4	84.2	83.5	50.1	49.9	66.6	70.2
Liberty	65.8	67.3	66.3	49.4	50.6	38.3	43.0

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	Per cent negro in total population.			Negro population: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
GEORGIA—continued.							
Lincoln	59.7	59.8	64.8	48.1	51.9	70.9	79.2
Lowndes	53.3	52.8	51.0	50.7	49.3	46.4	50.3
Lumpkin	6.5	6.0	6.9	51.2	48.8	42.9	58.2
McDuffie	62.7	62.8	63.7	49.3	50.7	60.7	70.8
McIntosh	77.7	80.6	75.2	50.2	49.8	50.8	57.0
Macon	69.5	69.6	63.3	47.6	52.4	62.4	72.1
Madison	29.4	33.2	32.4	50.1	49.9	60.4	67.5
Marion	58.0	55.1	50.1	49.0	51.0	56.3	65.9
Meriwether	59.2	55.6	55.8	49.6	50.4	64.1	71.2
Miller	42.9	36.8	37.4	53.0	47.0	71.0	65.3
Milton	11.3	10.8	12.4	49.4	50.6	53.3	58.2
Mitchell	54.1	56.0	55.4	50.2	49.8	60.3	62.3
Monroe	67.0	65.4	64.4	48.4	51.6	60.2	67.5
Montgomery	41.0	39.6	34.8	52.9	47.1	49.9	52.8
Morgan	67.1	68.6	69.7	49.6	50.4	65.0	68.6
Murray	6.0	5.7	11.0	49.5	50.5	45.6	(1)
Muscogee	52.3	55.3	53.4	45.0	55.0	49.4	54.5
Newton	48.7	50.1	50.5	48.6	51.4	50.9	57.0
Oconee	51.3	49.7	47.6	49.8	50.2	56.6	68.2
Oglethorpe	68.5	66.5	64.5	50.5	49.5	58.9	65.9
Paulding	10.4	12.6	9.0	54.2	45.8	46.0	54.6
Pickens	4.8	4.3	2.1	47.5	52.5	41.1	(1)
Pierce	27.0	31.1	32.4	56.4	43.6	46.0	53.2
Pike	51.2	49.6	50.9	49.6	50.4	53.0	57.3
Polk	27.5	31.1	34.7	51.9	48.1	39.6	43.3
Pulaski	59.7	60.4	58.5	49.8	50.2	59.9	64.8
Putnam	74.9	73.5	75.8	48.1	51.9	64.4	70.5
Quitman	73.3	68.2	59.6	49.0	51.0	63.9	63.3
Rabun	2.9	3.0	4.3	48.1	51.9	36.7	(1)
Randolph	67.1	62.0	58.4	48.3	51.7	56.8	63.2
Richmond	48.9	50.5	50.4	45.4	54.6	43.2	44.2
Rockdale	41.2	39.4	39.3	50.7	49.3	50.3	62.3
Schley	65.2	58.9	58.0	47.9	52.1	46.5	52.5
Screven	56.9	52.0	51.7	51.0	49.0	57.0	59.1
Spalding	52.0	55.5	56.8	48.0	52.0	40.2	45.9
Stewart	74.7	73.2	68.7	48.7	51.3	55.0	63.6
Sumter	71.8	68.3	66.8	49.2	50.8	51.0	60.5
Talbot	70.0	69.7	68.5	48.6	51.4	58.1	69.6
Taliaferro	69.8	66.2	67.1	49.0	51.0	63.4	65.6
Tattnall	34.8	30.4	28.2	55.1	44.9	52.5	51.4
Taylor	51.0	46.9	44.5	48.3	51.7	58.3	61.9
Telfair	40.9	42.6	44.8	51.8	48.2	44.1	50.0
Terrell	70.2	63.2	59.2	49.0	51.0	58.0	60.1
Thomas	56.2	57.5	59.3	47.6	52.4	53.7	52.3
Towns	1.5	1.8	3.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Troup	63.9	65.9	67.9	48.5	51.5	58.0	64.5
Twiggs	66.6	66.5	68.1	50.2	49.8	58.4	65.4
Union	1.5	2.1	1.7	51.6	48.4	(1)	(1)
Upson	54.7	50.2	50.5	49.3	50.7	64.7	70.4
Walker	15.7	14.5	14.1	58.6	41.4	38.2	46.1
Walton	39.8	41.0	40.3	49.7	50.3	57.3	64.4
Ware	37.1	41.1	27.5	53.1	46.9	38.9	40.2
Warren	66.5	61.7	62.9	47.4	52.6	59.5	66.2
Washington	61.7	59.1	57.0	48.9	51.1	58.6	63.1
Wayne	23.6	29.3	32.1	52.8	47.2	41.1	44.6
Webster	62.2	57.5	49.1	50.7	49.3	61.2	67.1
White	10.1	10.8	11.0	50.7	49.3	22.4	27.0
Whitfield	12.6	14.9	18.6	48.0	52.0	36.4	45.3
Wilcox	37.9	39.5	22.5	54.0	46.0	50.6	50.6
Wilkes	69.2	68.9	67.6	49.0	51.0	67.7	70.7
Wilkinson	52.7	48.4	45.7	49.4	50.6	54.4	65.9
Worth	45.1	41.6	31.0	54.5	45.5	59.7	59.1
ILLINOIS	1.8	1.5	1.5	53.0	47.0	18.1	18.7
Adams	3.4	3.3	3.2	48.7	51.3	26.2	31.0
Alexander	32.6	29.5	30.8	49.1	50.9	32.1	36.3
Champaign	1.2	1.0	1.1	53.4	46.6	14.3	13.2
Cook	1.7	1.3	1.1	53.5	46.5	7.7	5.8
Gallatin	4.0	4.4	5.2	53.1	46.9	31.6	42.6
Jackson	6.3	5.6	6.8	54.0	46.0	23.7	24.8
Kane	0.8	0.9	1.2	49.3	50.7	16.1	21.1
Knox	2.0	2.3	2.5	50.6	49.4	21.0	24.6
McLean	1.6	1.5	1.1	50.2	49.8	19.7	21.8
Macon	1.5	1.6	1.1	46.8	53.2	13.7	19.2
ILLINOIS—continued.							
Madison	4.4	4.7	5.4	52.3	47.7	25.8	30.3
Marion	1.7	1.6	1.3	54.4	45.6	23.9	24.5
Massac	16.4	13.7	16.3	52.3	47.7	30.8	36.4
Morgan	3.3	3.1	3.0	49.6	50.4	22.0	23.8
Peoria	1.7	1.4	0.9	58.1	41.9	18.1	19.1
Perry	3.6	3.9	4.8	50.5	49.5	29.3	34.5
Pope	5.1	5.2	4.3	51.1	48.9	38.1	39.8
Pulaski	40.0	37.9	34.4	52.5	47.5	31.5	38.4
Randolph	4.8	4.5	5.1	60.2	39.8	23.9	25.2
Rock Island	1.1	0.9	1.4	57.6	42.4	17.0	17.4
St. Clair	4.6	3.7	4.2	53.6	46.4	26.8	30.4
Saline	4.0	4.1	3.7	51.4	48.6	29.2	38.8
Sangamon	4.3	3.8	3.4	50.9	49.1	18.4	21.1
Vermilion	1.7	0.9	0.5	58.0	42.0	27.8	33.1
White	2.1	2.4	2.3	52.5	47.5	22.4	27.6
Will	1.7	0.8	1.3	59.7	40.3	18.2	19.4
Williamson	2.2	0.9	1.3	58.9	41.1	11.4	14.5
INDIAN TERRITORY	9.4	10.3	.....	52.0	48.0	42.8	41.3
Cherokee nation	9.0	9.1	.....	50.5	49.5	38.0	38.8
Chickasaw nation	6.5	6.4	.....	51.8	48.2	46.0	45.1
Choctaw nation	10.1	10.1	.....	53.5	46.5	47.7	43.0
Creek nation	18.5	25.8	.....	52.1	47.9	38.0	37.1
Seminole nation	25.9	29.4	.....	49.6	50.4	47.1	46.8
Modoc reservation	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa reservation	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria reservation	0.1	(2)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Quapaw reservation	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca reservation	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee reservation	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyandotte reservation	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIANA	2.3	2.1	2.0	51.6	48.4	22.6	27.7
Clark	10.0	9.4	8.9	52.6	47.4	34.1	40.6
Delaware	2.0	1.5	0.9	51.6	48.4	16.8	17.8
Floyd	7.0	7.4	6.3	49.3	50.7	25.2	29.4
Gibson	4.9	5.0	4.5	53.6	46.4	21.9	30.3
Grant	2.5	2.7	3.7	56.3	43.7	15.1	19.9
Hamilton	2.0	2.1	3.1	49.7	50.3	23.3	28.5
Howard	1.9	1.9	2.1	51.6	48.4	15.2	20.1
Jefferson	3.8	4.1	3.6	49.9	50.1	23.7	29.6
Knox	1.9	2.1	2.4	49.8	50.2	15.2	19.9
Madison	1.7	0.6	0.5	56.4	43.6	20.7	23.9
Marion	8.9	7.9	7.8	49.7	50.3	20.9	24.4
Posey	5.5	5.5	4.6	52.8	47.2	33.5	41.2
Rush	2.9	2.8	2.9	52.0	48.0	18.3	24.7
St. Joseph	1.1	0.8	0.8	58.1	41.9	5.6	6.9
Spencer	5.9	6.3	6.7	50.7	49.3	28.7	35.7
Vanderburg	11.2	10.2	9.1	50.7	49.3	27.1	35.0
Vigo	3.6	3.4	3.3	51.8	48.2	17.7	23.4
Warrick	3.2	2.9	3.1	53.8	46.2	29.5	38.8
Wayne	3.6	3.6	4.4	48.8	51.2	19.0	23.6
IOWA	0.6	0.6	0.6	54.2	45.8	18.5	22.0
Lee	4.1	4.4	4.8	50.9	49.1	26.9	33.9
Mahaska	5.1	5.5	2.1	55.3	44.7	20.7	23.7
Monroe	3.1	1.5	1.9	61.8	38.2	24.6	27.5
Polk	2.5	1.8	1.6	52.8	47.2	12.8	14.7
Wapello	2.2	2.2	1.8	55.4	44.6	20.2	27.0
KANSAS	3.5	3.5	4.3	51.0	49.0	22.3	28.1
Atchison	10.2	11.2	12.8	51.8	48.2	22.1	28.5
Bourbon	6.0	8.0	8.8	49.6	50.4	20.1	26.5
Cherokee	4.6	4.8	8.5	53.5	46.5	26.6	31.9
Cowley	2.3	1.8	1.0	52.4	47.6	19.4	17.9
Crawford	4.3	1.4	0.6	56.6	43.4	26.4	31.4
Doniphan	5.4	5.7	6.4	52.6	47.4	24.0	30.1
Douglas	11.1	12.8	14.8	48.4	51.6	24.7	31.4
Franklin	3.3	4.3	5.5	49.0	51.0	23.6	34.1
Graham	10.3	10.5	11.4	48.2	51.8	16.2	18.5
Jefferson	3.9	4.0	5.1	50.3	49.7	22.8	37.9
Johnson	4.5	5.2	5.3	49.0	51.0	27.2	36.6
Labette	6.3	7.4	9.6	48.6	51.4	29.5	37.6
Leavenworth	11.0	11.6	15.4	54.8	45.2	26.5	31.8
Linn	3.8	4.5	5.3	52.4	47.6	19.2	25.0

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
KANSAS—continued.							
Lyon	3.9	4.4	5.9	50.9	49.1	19.4	25.7
Miami	4.7	4.8	4.9	53.6	46.4	29.0	38.7
Montgomery	5.5	4.1	3.8	48.4	51.6	21.1	26.6
Osage	2.2	2.7	2.9	52.8	47.2	22.0	32.1
Sedgwick	3.4	3.1	1.4	50.0	50.0	14.4	15.9
Shawnee	11.0	12.4	18.4	48.9	51.1	20.4	28.0
Wabaunsee	5.9	6.1	7.4	52.3	47.7	22.7	31.1
Wyandotte	12.2	12.7	23.9	49.8	50.2	24.4	28.2
KENTUCKY	13.3	14.4	16.5	49.9	50.1	40.1	49.5
Adair	10.7	13.3	16.6	47.9	52.1	42.4	59.4
Allen	7.5	7.6	8.8	51.1	48.9	43.8	56.5
Anderson	9.9	10.0	11.4	51.4	48.6	41.4	50.0
Ballard	14.0	16.8	12.0	52.6	47.4	39.9	50.5
Barren	16.3	17.3	22.1	49.1	50.9	39.7	52.7
Bath	11.5	12.3	16.8	52.8	47.2	44.2	57.0
Bell	11.2	7.2	3.0	55.1	44.9	38.6	41.0
Boone	7.3	9.1	10.3	55.7	44.3	47.8	61.8
Bourbon	37.6	40.0	45.8	48.5	51.5	51.1	62.7
Boyd	4.1	5.0	4.6	51.6	48.4	30.2	38.6
Boyle	34.6	37.1	39.7	49.0	51.0	41.9	54.3
Bracken	4.7	5.2	6.0	51.6	48.4	39.3	46.8
Breathitt	2.1	1.9	2.4	53.8	46.2	37.1	(1)
Breckinridge	10.2	11.0	12.6	51.9	48.1	40.1	52.9
Bullitt	11.4	12.6	15.3	52.2	47.8	47.3	52.7
Butler	4.6	5.5	6.7	51.6	48.4	35.2	48.9
Caldwell	19.1	20.7	19.4	49.7	50.3	45.1	62.2
Calloway	7.1	7.4	9.1	49.3	50.7	52.0	62.9
Campbell	1.1	1.6	1.2	43.1	56.9	27.3	34.0
Carlisle	6.3	5.1	.....	53.6	46.4	39.8	42.7
Carroll	8.2	8.2	8.6	50.9	49.1	33.6	41.6
Carter	0.7	0.8	3.0	55.9	44.1	43.1	(1)
Casey	3.3	4.4	5.5	51.2	48.8	43.6	55.3
Christian	43.7	44.6	46.2	49.1	50.9	47.8	63.4
Clark	31.0	31.3	34.6	51.3	48.7	36.0	43.2
Clay	3.7	3.3	6.9	49.6	50.4	44.3	47.4
Clinton	2.2	2.7	4.3	52.0	48.0	55.6	(1)
Crittenden	5.8	7.1	9.8	49.5	50.5	40.6	52.6
Cumberland	10.3	11.8	17.6	49.7	50.3	47.4	58.0
Daviess	14.4	16.2	17.5	49.8	50.2	40.6	51.3
Edmonson	4.5	5.7	7.7	50.4	49.6	38.0	(1)
Elliott	(2)	0.3	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Estill	1.9	5.4	5.2	51.1	48.9	40.6	(1)
Fayette	36.6	38.2	44.7	46.6	53.4	38.5	45.8
Fleming	9.3	10.1	10.3	50.1	49.9	41.1	54.9
Floyd	0.9	1.2	2.0	51.5	48.5	(1)	(1)
Franklin	20.9	22.4	26.0	55.2	44.8	48.7	57.3
Fulton	21.6	22.1	20.1	54.9	45.1	47.6	53.9
Gallatin	10.9	10.8	13.4	52.2	47.8	46.2	58.3
Garrard	24.5	27.2	31.6	50.0	50.0	41.3	55.8
Grant	3.2	3.8	5.6	51.5	48.5	44.0	59.1
Graves	10.1	11.1	11.8	50.7	49.3	36.5	44.9
Grayson	2.2	2.6	2.6	50.2	49.8	34.9	44.6
Green	14.2	16.5	20.3	48.0	52.0	39.3	50.9
Greenup	1.8	2.8	3.3	47.8	52.2	38.5	(1)
Hancock	7.2	8.2	9.4	49.1	50.9	42.1	59.9
Hardin	9.0	11.0	14.5	49.3	50.7	42.9	52.3
Harlan	2.3	2.5	2.2	48.7	51.3	41.5	(1)
Harrison	13.0	14.6	17.8	48.4	51.6	38.1	48.8
Hart	12.1	12.2	16.6	50.6	49.4	37.2	49.4
Henderson	26.8	27.8	30.9	51.3	48.7	40.6	50.1
Henry	13.2	16.7	19.8	50.1	49.9	51.1	66.7
Hickman	18.1	15.2	18.4	51.6	48.4	35.9	43.1
Hopkins	16.5	14.6	14.2	52.0	48.0	37.3	45.4
Jackson	0.2	0.7	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jefferson	18.9	17.8	17.5	48.8	51.2	32.0	36.7
Jessamine	28.1	32.9	40.5	50.5	49.5	39.1	50.2
Johnson	(2)	0.8	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kenton	5.2	4.9	5.7	47.3	52.7	34.8	40.8
Knott	1.9	1.3	.....	56.2	43.8	67.3	(1)
Knox	4.3	5.7	6.3	50.3	49.7	35.2	45.9
Larue	7.3	8.4	10.7	49.6	50.4	56.2	68.9
Laurel	3.7	4.0	2.9	53.4	46.6	27.6	37.6
Lawrence	0.9	1.0	1.8	53.5	46.5	38.7	(1)
Lee	3.4	7.4	5.4	53.1	46.9	27.1	(1)

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
KENTUCKY—continued.							
Leslie	1.1	0.8	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Letcher	0.5	1.1	2.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lewis	1.0	1.2	1.7	51.4	48.6	49.2	(1)
Lincoln	20.6	22.4	25.9	48.7	51.3	42.8	59.0
Livingston	6.9	7.8	11.3	50.0	50.0	35.8	44.7
Logan	25.9	27.5	30.3	51.0	49.0	40.0	50.7
Lyon	20.7	17.3	22.0	58.7	41.3	44.6	53.5
McCracken	25.3	27.1	27.0	49.5	50.5	39.8	43.8
McLean	7.0	7.9	9.1	54.3	45.7	39.6	53.6
Madison	26.1	30.4	33.0	48.9	51.1	38.4	50.9
Magoffin	1.1	1.7	2.2	48.5	51.5	(1)	(1)
Marion	17.3	20.1	23.8	50.1	49.9	57.7	68.2
Marshall	2.5	3.0	4.6	51.1	48.9	38.6	(1)
Martin	0.3	0.5	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mason	18.4	20.1	21.5	49.2	50.8	40.3	49.6
Meade	8.4	8.1	12.3	52.2	47.8	30.6	42.0
Menifee	0.6	0.6	1.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mercer	17.1	20.5	22.3	49.4	50.6	46.6	61.4
Metcalfe	10.0	9.1	11.0	49.1	50.9	46.8	67.8
Monroe	5.2	4.9	6.2	48.8	51.2	38.6	46.1
Montgomery	27.1	29.5	33.7	48.6	51.4	27.5	33.8
Morgan	0.4	0.4	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Muhlenberg	10.4	13.1	13.8	51.0	49.0	34.6	44.5
Nelson	20.8	23.3	28.4	50.8	49.2	42.2	53.9
Nicholas	11.1	12.2	14.7	50.5	49.5	41.2	51.0
Ohio	5.1	5.9	7.4	53.4	46.6	33.5	44.1
Oldham	22.9	24.4	28.8	51.1	48.9	42.6	51.6
Owen	8.4	8.1	8.6	50.3	49.7	43.3	57.0
Owsley	1.1	1.4	1.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pendleton	3.3	3.1	4.7	51.6	48.4	47.5	64.4
Perry	1.9	2.5	2.5	48.4	51.6	37.7	(1)
Pike	0.8	1.0	1.3	53.2	46.8	58.3	(1)
Powell	5.8	8.1	7.9	53.6	46.4	36.4	(1)
Pulaski	4.3	5.0	5.6	49.0	51.0	36.9	49.7
Robertson	2.6	3.3	4.9	54.7	45.3	56.7	(1)
Rockcastle	1.3	1.6	4.5	49.7	50.3	42.7	(1)
Rowan	0.7	1.7	2.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Russell	3.0	3.3	4.7	42.9	57.1	21.8	(1)
Scott	28.0	30.6	33.4	50.6	49.4	40.7	51.1
Shelby	25.6	28.9	33.0	51.1	48.9	50.2	64.1
Simpson	21.9	21.8	26.3	48.9	51.1	48.0	61.4
Spencer	16.9	18.5	23.1	51.7	48.3	45.7	63.5
Taylor	14.8	15.8	20.5	48.9	51.1	38.8	50.7
Todd	35.5	37.5	41.1	50.6	49.4	34.7	46.0
Trigg	24.8	26.3	27.9	51.1	48.9	43.1	60.1
Trimble	2.8	4.5	8.0	53.7	46.3	39.5	(1)
Union	14.6	14.6	17.8	50.6	49.4	43.8	54.8
Warren	23.3	26.3	27.7	47.7	52.3	46.9	57.7
Washington	13.4	15.4	16.9	48.8	51.2	47.8	65.4
Wayne	4.1	4.8	7.2	47.2	52.8	52.1	63.8
Webster	11.9	11.1	11.7	50.2	49.8	35.7	42.9
Whitley	3.1	4.3	2.9	57.1	42.9	31.9	33.9
Wolfe	1.1	1.7	1.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Woodford	35.9	39.2	47.8	50.0	50.0	44.5	57.1
LOUISIANA	47.1	50.0	51.5	49.6	50.4	61.1	61.3
Acadia	20.5	12.3	.....	52.9	47.1	72.2	69.3
Ascension	50.0	57.7	64.2	49.6	50.4	58.5	63.1
Assumption	43.7	45.3	47.4	50.2	49.8	66.0	68.8
Avoyelles	40.0	48.4	49.0	50.8	49.2	65.5	66.7
Bienville	46.9	44.4	47.8	50.0	50.0	55.1	57.8
Bossier	78.2	79.8	79.7	50.4	49.6	67.7	66.8
Caddo	68.9	74.6	73.7	49.2	50.8	61.6	60.5
Calcasieu	19.6	15.8	19.3	49.8	50.2	48.7	51.7
Caldwell	44.5	53.4	50.2	50.9	49.1	61.0	59.1
Cameron	14.6	15.1	13.4	54.2	45.8	51.5	67.8
Catahoula	41.5	41.5	44.0	49.4	50.6	53.0	66.6
Claiborne	60.0	58.0	54.7	49.3	50.7	61.2	65.4
Concordia	87.4	88.2	91.1	51.2	48.8	81.4	77.9
De Soto	67.4	66.6	67.2	49.8	50.2	69.1	69.6
East Baton Rouge	66.1	63.3	64.4	51.1	48.9	55.3	55.1
East Carroll	91.6	91.9	91.4	50.2	49.8	59.7	59.8
East Feliciana	72.7	71.0	70.3	48.9	51.1	73.1	72.8
Franklin	56.5	58.6	58.4	49.5	50.5	71.5	68.6
Grant	28.4	41.3	46.3	50.3	49.7	71.1	68.5
Iberia	49.2	49.9	51.4	49.3	50.7	66.1	66.1

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	Per cent negro in total population.			Negro population: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
LOUISIANA—cont'd.							
Iberville	63.5	69.3	72.7	50.5	49.5	67.8	67.5
Jackson	35.1	35.0	45.1	48.9	51.1	53.2	53.6
Jefferson	41.0	49.0	59.9	52.2	47.8	60.6	62.1
Lafayette	41.7	43.1	41.9	49.4	50.6	85.9	85.5
Lafourche	28.3	35.4	40.8	52.0	48.0	51.9	54.8
Lincoln	42.5	42.5	44.2	49.0	51.0	55.0	56.8
Livingston	14.1	15.1	18.9	49.6	50.4	60.2	60.2
Madison	92.7	93.4	90.9	51.1	48.9	66.8	64.8
Morehouse	76.5	79.0	75.0	50.3	49.7	67.5	68.2
Natchitoches	58.8	60.2	61.0	49.2	50.8	70.7	69.8
Orleans	27.1	26.6	26.7	45.2	54.8	36.1	36.0
Ouachita	62.5	68.6	69.3	48.0	52.0	70.2	68.9
Plaquemines	55.8	57.9	62.3	51.1	48.9	63.8	60.3
Pointe Coupee	74.4	76.1	73.1	50.5	49.5	72.6	69.5
Rapides	53.6	57.2	59.2	50.5	49.5	55.2	55.3
Red River	64.7	68.6	70.8	50.3	49.7	76.9	74.4
Richland	71.0	70.5	62.5	48.9	51.1	54.8	51.8
Sabine	19.5	22.0	25.1	49.7	50.3	59.5	62.5
St. Bernard	43.7	45.7	51.9	52.7	47.3	59.8	56.8
St. Charles	67.3	74.3	80.2	52.9	47.1	52.7	59.3
St. Helena	54.1	56.9	55.7	48.9	51.1	71.6	70.6
St. James	56.2	63.6	67.0	52.5	47.5	59.3	64.1
St. John the Baptist	58.3	58.4	59.8	52.1	47.9	63.9	70.7
St. Landry	50.4	55.3	48.5	49.7	50.3	81.3	79.6
St. Martin	46.9	52.5	54.3	50.3	49.7	81.2	80.6
St. Mary	59.3	64.2	65.9	51.2	48.8	57.8	60.3
St. Tammany	36.7	36.4	37.7	51.5	48.5	47.2	52.8
Tangipahoa	30.5	37.1	41.6	50.3	49.7	50.1	53.9
Tensas	93.5	93.1	91.1	49.4	50.6	69.1	67.6
Terrebonne	42.2	48.1	50.7	51.0	49.0	59.7	63.1
Union	37.6	42.8	40.8	49.9	50.1	65.7	64.6
Vermilion	18.1	20.4	22.4	49.8	50.2	73.9	73.1
Vernon	12.4	9.1	7.3	55.4	44.6	45.6	47.7
Washington	28.8	30.8	33.0	52.2	47.8	53.5	61.9
Webster	54.6	58.5	56.8	49.9	50.1	58.1	57.9
West Baton Rouge	77.1	71.3	70.6	50.2	49.8	63.3	62.8
West Carroll	57.7	61.6	51.8	49.2	50.8	58.5	55.0
West Feliciana	86.2	84.9	82.1	48.6	51.4	69.1	69.1
Winn	17.4	14.3	17.9	48.2	51.8	51.2	59.8
MARYLAND	19.8	20.7	22.5	49.2	50.8	35.1	40.5
Allegany	3.1	3.4	4.1	50.1	49.9	27.9	30.4
Anne Arundel	38.8	42.6	48.6	52.4	47.6	42.2	48.5
Baltimore	12.8	14.0	12.7	51.4	48.6	30.2	35.0
Baltimore city	15.6	15.4	16.2	44.2	55.8	25.7	26.5
Calvert	50.3	51.4	54.1	53.0	47.0	38.8	45.4
Caroline	26.1	27.4	30.3	51.0	49.0	36.9	44.6
Carroll	6.3	6.6	7.4	47.9	52.1	29.6	36.5
Cecil	15.4	15.4	16.5	53.2	46.8	39.1	47.2
Charles	54.6	53.6	58.5	52.4	47.6	44.5	55.0
Dorchester	33.9	35.1	36.7	51.1	48.9	38.3	43.7
Frederick	11.6	13.2	14.9	48.6	51.4	35.7	46.2
Garrett	0.7	1.3	0.9	50.0	50.0	29.0	(1)
Harford	20.7	22.0	23.7	52.2	47.8	32.8	39.2
Howard	26.4	25.3	27.3	51.7	48.3	37.6	45.9
Kent	39.6	39.0	40.9	53.2	46.8	43.8	49.6
Montgomery	33.0	35.6	37.0	50.6	49.4	37.4	50.0
Prince George	40.1	43.0	47.2	53.4	46.6	41.8	54.0
Queen Anne	34.7	35.5	37.3	53.1	46.9	42.4	47.8
St. Mary	48.1	48.5	51.3	52.4	47.6	52.8	64.3
Somerset	36.8	39.4	40.1	51.8	48.2	47.2	55.6
Talbot	36.7	37.9	38.4	52.0	48.0	44.6	53.6
Washington	5.5	6.3	8.0	47.1	52.9	30.5	36.6
Wicomico	25.5	26.1	28.2	50.8	49.2	41.1	49.5
Worcester	32.9	34.1	35.9	50.0	50.0	52.5	60.0
MASSACHUSETTS	1.1	1.0	1.0	48.8	51.2	10.7	10.5
Barnstable	2.2	1.3	1.3	49.3	50.7	38.7	46.0
Berkshire	1.4	1.5	1.9	47.3	52.7	10.0	11.1
Bristol	1.1	1.3	1.6	49.4	50.6	17.9	22.3
Essex	0.5	0.5	0.6	46.3	53.7	13.2	11.7
Hampden	0.7	0.8	1.1	44.7	55.3	9.9	11.8
Middlesex	1.3	0.8	0.8	46.6	53.4	9.9	9.2
Norfolk	0.5	0.4	0.6	47.1	52.9	5.9	6.1
Plymouth	1.0	0.7	0.7	54.7	45.3	19.0	26.5
Suffolk	2.0	1.8	1.7	50.7	49.3	8.0	5.9
Worcester	0.5	0.5	0.6	48.3	51.7	8.0	8.6
MICHIGAN	0.7	0.7	0.9	52.0	48.0	10.9	14.0
Berrien	1.3	1.5	1.9	53.5	46.5	12.1	15.2
Calhoun	1.4	1.2	1.3	50.5	49.5	7.7	11.4
Cass	7.5	7.7	8.3	51.9	48.1	16.0	17.3
Jackson	1.0	1.2	1.2	58.3	41.7	12.6	16.1
Kalamazoo	1.3	1.4	2.1	51.6	48.4	7.7	8.0
Kent	0.5	0.7	0.7	51.0	49.0	9.4	10.2
Van Buren	2.0	2.1	2.4	54.9	45.1	11.2	16.5
Washtenaw	2.6	2.9	2.9	51.5	48.5	10.0	15.3
Wayne	1.3	1.5	2.0	49.3	50.7	8.9	10.2
MINNESOTA	0.3	0.3	0.2	57.2	42.8	7.9	6.9
Hennepin	0.7	0.8	0.7	53.9	46.1	6.6	6.1
Ramsey	1.3	1.1	1.1	58.7	41.3	7.5	5.3
MISSISSIPPI	58.5	57.6	57.5	50.0	50.0	49.1	53.2
Adams	78.6	76.4	78.8	47.3	52.7	50.2	56.9
Alcorn	25.5	26.8	30.9	48.8	51.2	26.4	34.4
Amite	59.4	58.2	60.8	50.6	49.4	53.6	58.2
Attala	47.1	42.5	41.3	49.4	50.6	46.4	53.7
Benton	49.5	46.5	47.6	50.2	49.8	47.9	49.8
Bolivar	88.1	89.2	85.6	51.9	48.1	46.4	46.2
Calhoun	24.8	23.2	24.5	49.7	50.3	47.4	51.3
Carroll	58.4	56.5	56.0	50.0	50.0	50.8	57.3
Chickasaw	59.0	57.3	57.0	49.4	50.6	44.7	53.7
Choctaw	27.5	24.3	27.6	48.3	51.7	48.9	48.9
Claiborne	78.0	75.6	76.7	48.9	51.1	49.4	54.8
Clarke	47.9	51.2	52.1	48.5	51.5	49.4	57.1
Clay	69.7	69.8	69.7	48.3	51.7	50.4	57.4
Coahoma	88.2	87.6	82.2	52.6	47.4	41.0	40.1
Copiah	52.4	51.6	52.4	49.8	50.2	49.3	55.9
Covington	35.2	35.8	32.7	54.2	45.8	47.9	47.7
De Soto	74.8	71.2	66.9	50.7	49.3	48.4	50.3
Franklin	49.7	47.3	50.1	49.2	50.8	63.8	63.6
Greene	26.2	23.9	24.6	55.9	44.1	22.3	20.8
Grenada	72.9	74.0	73.2	49.3	50.7	47.2	50.0
Hancock	29.2	30.2	27.4	52.6	47.4	38.3	40.8
Harrison	30.3	26.6	27.2	50.4	49.6	41.5	40.0
Hinds	75.2	72.2	73.4	49.1	50.9	47.5	53.0
Holmes	77.9	77.1	74.5	50.1	49.9	51.4	56.8
Issaquena	94.0	94.0	91.7	52.3	47.7	54.9	55.4
Itawamba	9.9	8.4	10.4	50.8	49.2	48.7	59.7
Jackson	35.2	30.5	32.6	54.0	46.0	47.2	49.5
Jasper	48.6	49.0	46.4	49.9	50.1	45.8	50.6
Jefferson	81.1	81.0	75.4	49.8	50.2	51.9	57.5
Jones	26.2	15.0	9.4	54.3	45.7	46.1	47.9
Kemper	56.8	56.0	54.3	49.4	50.6	49.5	58.5
Lafayette	44.0	43.1	47.5	49.2	50.8	40.2	47.1
Lauderdale	49.7	50.5	53.7	47.9	52.1	54.1	59.8
Lawrence	50.1	49.3	47.5	49.7	50.3	50.0	55.0
Leake	35.9	33.9	35.4	50.2	49.8	48.5	52.4
Lee	39.4	37.6	38.2	49.0	51.0	43.5	50.3
Leflore	88.2	84.6	78.1	51.9	48.1	56.2	56.8
Lincoln	42.7	42.4	43.1	50.1	49.9	50.6	54.7
Lowndes	75.5	77.8	80.2	48.4	51.6	56.8	63.1
Madison	79.8	77.9	77.0	48.5	51.5	53.5	61.5
Marion	32.0	31.5	35.5	51.4	48.6	47.0	51.2
Marshall	67.6	62.6	62.5	49.8	50.2	39.7	44.7
Monroe	59.8	60.6	63.0	49.3	50.7	45.7	54.3
Montgomery	51.8	48.5	50.0	48.7	51.3	48.4	58.4
Neshoba	17.9	19.5	20.2	50.7	49.3	50.3	56.9
Newton	38.6	37.0	34.9	49.2	50.8	48.0	56.1
Noxubee	84.8	82.8	82.3	48.7	51.3	62.4	66.0
Oktibbeha	68.5	67.4	68.0	47.9	52.1	57.8	61.9
Panola	66.7	65.7	66.4	49.4	50.6	46.5	51.8
Pearl River	26.8	22.2	.....	56.0	44.0	42.3	43.5
Perry	32.8	28.9	31.2	53.7	46.3	42.2	42.4
Pike	49.8	50.1	48.6	49.6	50.4	47.5	52.2
Pontotoc	26.4	29.1	30.7	49.5	50.5	49.1	56.5
Prentiss	19.8	20.8	19.9	49.3	50.7	44.1	46.9
Quitman	76.9	72.8	57.9	53.7	46.3	45.5	45.2
Rankin	58.5	58.1	57.1	48.8	51.2	47.9	54.7
Scott	42.4	39.3	38.1	50.3	49.7	48.9	56.0
Sharkey	88.1	85.2	77.6	51.8	48.2	50.2	53.2
Simpson	38.7	38.6	37.6	49.1	50.9	62.2	61.4
Smith	18.1	16.1	20.2	51.4	48.6	47.6	53.3

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
MISSISSIPPI—continued.							
Sunflower	75.0	73.0	62.2	53.8	46.2	50.1	50.1
Tallahatchie	67.8	64.1	61.8	51.1	48.9	55.1	57.3
Tate	59.1	55.9	51.4	49.7	50.3	47.2	53.1
Tippah	22.4	22.6	23.8	49.4	50.6	41.8	46.5
Tishomingo	10.4	10.7	13.3	47.9	52.1	48.9	48.4
Tunica	90.5	89.6	85.2	53.1	46.9	47.6	47.4
Union	25.1	25.6	23.8	50.2	49.8	43.0	47.2
Warren	74.7	73.4	72.1	48.3	51.7	43.9	48.3
Washington	89.7	87.9	86.2	51.0	49.0	44.6	49.4
Wayne	40.3	40.9	43.1	49.2	50.8	50.5	61.5
Webster	28.8	24.7	24.1	50.6	49.4	41.4	49.0
Wilkinson	79.6	77.5	79.9	49.0	51.0	62.1	63.5
Winston	41.8	41.9	38.9	49.0	51.0	44.2	50.5
Yalobusha	53.0	53.8	51.9	49.4	50.6	51.5	54.4
Yazoo	77.1	76.1	74.9	50.1	49.9	48.8	55.0
MISSOURI	5.2	5.6	6.7	50.4	49.6	28.1	31.9
Audrain	7.7	8.3	9.3	50.4	49.6	33.0	44.9
Boone	15.9	18.0	20.0	49.4	50.6	38.4	48.9
Buchanan	5.3	5.7	7.5	53.9	46.1	16.7	18.7
Butler	9.1	5.9	2.3	53.5	46.5	42.1	41.1
Callaway	15.8	17.8	18.7	50.3	49.7	37.2	47.9
Cape Girardeau	8.2	9.2	9.5	49.6	50.4	29.5	37.6
Carroll	5.0	5.3	6.3	49.2	50.8	29.4	36.3
Cass	2.5	3.4	3.3	49.7	50.3	24.6	32.4
Chariton	12.1	13.3	15.8	50.2	49.8	30.8	39.5
Clay	5.9	6.8	9.7	52.4	47.6	29.3	36.6
Clinton	6.2	6.3	6.1	49.8	50.2	31.3	46.9
Cole	11.0	11.2	12.0	63.2	36.8	28.2	28.5
Cooper	15.6	15.6	16.2	51.4	48.6	36.3	42.5
Franklin	6.0	6.4	7.8	52.5	47.5	33.8	39.8
Greene	6.3	7.1	9.7	48.8	51.2	27.3	27.9
Henry	3.9	4.1	4.1	49.0	51.0	36.0	44.7
Howard	22.8	26.2	28.4	51.3	48.7	38.2	49.5
Jackson	9.8	9.3	12.0	48.9	51.1	20.1	21.3
Jasper	1.7	1.8	2.4	51.7	48.3	19.4	23.0
Jefferson	4.4	4.7	5.4	50.1	49.9	35.3	42.9
Johnson	6.1	6.5	7.2	51.9	48.1	30.9	38.4
Lafayette	11.6	13.8	17.2	52.1	47.9	33.9	47.1
Lewis	6.2	6.6	8.8	50.3	49.7	35.0	44.3
Lincoln	9.4	11.1	12.3	52.1	47.9	38.6	48.0
Linn	3.1	3.3	4.2	49.0	51.0	23.5	25.6
Livingston	3.6	4.2	5.8	50.2	49.8	14.9	17.5
Macon	4.8	3.9	5.7	54.6	45.4	29.8	35.3
Marion	12.7	14.2	14.9	48.6	51.4	33.9	42.5
Mississippi	19.1	20.8	23.2	54.3	45.7	40.9	46.0
Moniteau	4.4	5.4	6.8	48.9	51.1	33.1	36.3
Monroe	8.2	9.9	11.3	49.4	50.6	35.8	44.5
Montgomery	8.5	9.9	11.8	48.3	51.7	32.9	42.8
New Madrid	18.0	21.8	24.4	54.2	45.8	51.1	61.2
Newton	2.6	3.1	3.1	49.2	50.8	25.0	34.7
Pemiscot	7.1	6.9	6.2	57.4	42.6	41.0	43.9
Pettis	8.9	9.0	11.0	49.1	50.9	31.8	36.2
Pike	16.5	18.7	20.1	50.2	49.8	31.1	40.0
Platte	6.8	7.4	9.4	51.4	48.6	34.5	41.0
Ralls	7.5	8.8	10.2	49.4	50.6	47.8	52.7
Randolph	11.6	11.8	12.4	48.7	51.3	25.4	33.0
Ray	6.5	7.2	8.6	51.1	48.9	33.4	42.0
St. Charles	8.7	10.1	10.5	51.4	48.6	32.9	39.9
St. Francois	2.5	3.1	4.7	49.9	50.1	26.3	40.0
St. Louis	7.0	9.6	12.2	49.7	50.3	30.9	39.1
St. Louis city	6.2	5.9	6.3	49.3	50.7	21.3	20.2
Saline	14.1	15.1	16.5	50.7	49.3	34.5	43.6
Scott	3.9	4.4	6.4	52.5	47.5	38.2	50.7
Shelby	4.2	4.8	6.6	51.5	48.5	25.7	33.5
Warren	6.2	7.3	8.8	52.9	47.1	40.8	49.1
Washington	4.5	5.9	8.0	50.9	49.1	35.2	48.4
NEBRASKA	0.6	0.8	0.5	53.7	46.3	11.8	11.6
Douglas	2.9	3.0	2.2	53.8	46.2	10.0	7.9
Lancaster	1.3	1.9	2.2	53.0	47.0	10.8	12.9

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
NEW JERSEY	3.7	3.3	3.4	48.3	51.7	17.2	18.3
Atlantic	14.9	7.9	4.8	50.7	49.3	9.5	7.3
Bergen	3.3	3.8	5.1	44.5	55.5	24.8	29.0
Burlington	5.4	4.5	4.6	50.4	49.6	22.1	24.8
Camden	8.0	8.5	9.0	48.2	51.8	22.1	23.8
Cape May	6.6	7.6	5.8	47.3	52.7	12.9	11.9
Cumberland	4.7	4.6	5.2	50.0	50.0	22.0	24.7
Essex	3.5	2.7	2.5	42.8	57.2	13.7	13.9
Gloucester	6.5	4.9	4.4	60.9	39.1	20.2	22.7
Hudson	1.1	0.9	0.9	49.4	50.6	9.4	8.8
Hunterdon	1.5	1.4	1.4	49.2	50.8	23.0	24.1
Mercer	4.4	4.3	5.6	52.5	47.5	21.1	22.8
Middlesex	2.4	2.7	3.1	56.4	43.6	17.5	21.4
Monmouth	8.4	7.3	6.2	47.7	52.3	17.6	21.0
Morris	2.5	1.8	1.6	44.5	55.5	19.3	21.7
Passaic	1.3	1.1	1.6	45.3	54.7	21.1	21.7
Salem	11.9	11.2	11.3	54.4	45.6	16.3	18.3
Somerset	4.7	4.8	6.1	49.0	51.0	27.8	33.5
Union	3.9	3.0	3.5	44.2	55.8	15.9	16.3
NEW YORK	1.4	1.2	1.3	47.0	53.0	10.8	11.3
Albany	0.9	0.9	0.9	57.0	43.0	10.6	13.9
Broome	0.9	1.0	1.2	45.3	54.7	10.1	13.0
Cayuga	1.0	0.9	1.1	50.1	49.9	14.0	17.2
Chemung	1.7	1.6	2.2	56.5	43.5	14.3	15.9
Columbia	3.3	2.3	2.5	55.8	44.2	19.6	20.1
Dutchess	2.7	2.1	2.7	52.7	47.3	17.7	19.2
Erie	0.4	0.4	0.4	53.0	47.0	6.1	5.8
Greene	2.5	2.1	2.2	54.3	45.7	16.0	17.7
Kings	1.6	1.3	1.5	44.2	55.8	11.1	10.8
Monroe	0.4	0.4	0.5	50.6	49.4	7.9	10.9
Nassau	4.2	.....	.....	47.3	52.7	16.0	20.3
New York	1.9	1.6	1.6	45.1	54.9	6.6	4.7
Niagara	0.7	0.6	0.7	55.9	44.1	13.6	15.2
Onondaga	0.7	0.7	0.7	48.0	52.0	10.4	12.0
Orange	2.7	2.6	3.2	49.4	50.6	22.5	27.8
Queens	1.7	2.8	4.2	42.9	57.1	13.2	12.9
Rensselaer	0.5	0.6	0.8	41.9	58.1	10.6	10.2
Richmond	1.6	1.9	2.4	45.3	54.7	13.3	17.0
Rockland	5.3	3.6	2.9	68.2	31.8	16.9	17.4
Saratoga	1.4	1.3	1.3	46.1	53.9	14.7	16.8
Suffolk	3.9	3.8	4.5	46.6	53.4	16.6	19.8
Ulster	1.5	1.4	1.6	52.1	47.9	19.8	25.5
Westchester	2.9	2.3	2.4	43.3	56.7	14.4	16.4
NORTH CAROLINA	33.0	34.7	38.0	48.6	51.4	47.6	53.1
Alamance	26.2	30.6	31.6	47.4	52.6	45.0	55.2
Alexander	7.8	8.9	10.7	48.2	51.8	41.8	55.3
Alleghany	6.0	7.1	9.5	49.6	50.4	51.6	(1)
Anson	53.4	48.9	51.2	48.9	51.1	52.6	56.3
Ashe	3.5	3.8	6.7	46.5	53.5	52.9	55.7
Beaufort	42.9	43.7	42.6	49.6	50.4	51.6	52.0
Bertie	57.6	58.9	58.4	48.2	51.8	48.6	56.6
Bladen	46.5	48.4	53.0	47.6	52.4	46.0	49.6
Brunswick	39.9	43.7	43.2	48.3	51.7	49.0	50.0
Buncombe	18.3	18.8	15.9	46.7	53.3	35.4	39.3
Burke	15.1	17.1	21.2	46.6	53.4	45.4	56.9
Cabarrus	27.2	30.1	34.2	47.7	52.3	39.4	54.6
Caldwell	12.3	12.6	15.5	50.1	49.9	44.7	52.1
Camden	40.0	40.9	39.4	49.6	50.4	41.3	50.2
Carteret	18.0	21.2	27.4	46.6	53.4	39.4	40.5
Caswell	54.6	58.6	59.8	48.3	51.7	55.6	67.9
Catawba	13.5	14.0	16.6	48.2	51.8	43.2	49.3
Chatham	34.9	32.3	33.9	49.1	50.9	45.4	56.0
Cherokee	3.6	2.7	3.5	50.0	50.0	42.6	(1)
Chowan	57.0	56.2	54.0	48.7	51.3	50.7	57.4
Clay	3.0	3.4	4.3	53.7	46.3	(1)	(1)
Cleveland	19.2	15.2	17.3	50.2	49.8	52.4	55.3
Columbus	30.4	33.9	38.2	47.7	52.3	37.9	37.5
Craven	60.2	65.1	66.2	47.6	52.4	48.4	48.8
Cumberland	43.0	45.2	47.2	47.3	52.7	39.3	44.3

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
NORTH CAROLINA—con.							
Currituck	27.2	29.9	30.6	52.2	47.8	46.2	50.2
Dare	12.1	10.8	11.3	54.4	45.6	47.1	48.6
Davidson	13.6	16.3	19.6	48.5	51.5	46.6	57.6
Davie	21.7	24.5	30.0	52.1	47.9	44.0	54.1
Duplin	38.1	37.9	43.6	46.8	53.2	45.9	58.6
Durham	37.2	40.6	.....	48.3	51.7	46.0	53.6
Edgecombe	62.4	64.7	69.6	49.2	50.8	58.8	62.3
Forsyth	29.9	31.6	25.6	48.8	51.2	40.1	43.2
Franklin	49.5	49.0	54.5	49.3	50.7	47.2	53.9
Gaston	26.0	27.2	28.5	51.1	48.9	43.1	45.8
Gates	46.1	46.0	44.1	46.8	53.2	47.6	60.5
Graham	0.6	0.8	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Granville	51.1	50.5	56.5	49.6	50.4	51.4	61.6
Greene	48.0	47.4	53.7	49.3	50.7	49.3	57.8
Guilford	28.4	29.3	28.4	48.2	51.8	36.2	43.5
Halifax	64.1	66.7	69.8	49.6	50.4	57.7	62.6
Harnett	31.6	30.8	34.7	46.9	53.1	46.8	54.2
Haywood	3.8	3.9	4.7	48.8	51.2	27.0	37.3
Henderson	12.5	10.9	13.5	50.4	49.6	41.7	48.2
Hertford	58.7	57.4	56.8	49.7	50.3	48.5	56.6
Hyde	43.3	44.3	43.0	49.7	50.3	50.9	48.9
Iredell	25.2	23.3	26.1	49.1	50.9	47.1	54.1
Jackson	5.0	5.4	5.1	53.1	46.9	41.7	48.0
Johnston	25.3	26.9	31.8	49.2	50.8	48.6	56.9
Jones	45.7	47.5	57.1	48.2	51.8	42.0	44.6
Lenoir	43.2	42.8	52.6	48.0	52.0	51.6	52.9
Lincoln	19.1	20.3	26.0	49.4	50.6	33.5	42.2
McDowell	15.1	16.7	19.3	47.6	52.4	42.3	56.0
Macon	5.6	6.6	8.1	44.9	55.1	51.3	59.5
Madison	2.7	4.0	3.6	53.2	46.8	44.7	38.4
Martin	47.6	48.5	49.3	48.9	51.1	55.4	60.6
Mecklenburg	43.2	45.8	47.5	48.5	51.5	45.7	51.1
Mitchell	3.5	4.3	5.3	52.2	47.8	50.5	48.8
Montgomery	25.9	20.1	26.9	50.8	49.2	49.5	54.3
Moore	33.2	31.6	31.7	48.4	51.6	40.2	46.3
Nash	41.7	41.2	46.9	50.9	49.1	53.6	57.5
New Hanover	59.8	58.0	61.8	44.7	55.3	39.2	38.7
Northampton	57.3	56.6	60.1	49.7	50.3	52.6	58.7
Onslow	30.2	28.3	32.9	47.8	52.2	47.1	42.6
Orange	35.8	35.1	38.6	50.5	49.5	45.4	55.3
Pamlico	32.8	33.3	33.5	49.1	50.9	43.6	43.7
Pasquotank	51.4	51.6	53.2	48.7	51.3	41.7	47.2
Pender	51.6	52.3	55.8	47.6	52.4	52.1	58.8
Perquimans	49.6	49.2	49.3	51.0	49.0	30.8	39.7
Person	42.1	45.5	47.5	48.7	51.3	63.3	74.2
Pitt	50.2	48.3	50.9	48.9	51.1	58.6	58.6
Polk	17.2	18.5	22.6	49.3	50.7	45.2	52.0
Randolph	13.0	13.3	14.8	49.3	50.7	38.5	47.8
Richmond	49.0	54.1	55.4	49.4	50.6	53.5	57.9
Robeson	41.9	46.6	50.0	48.9	51.1	49.3	50.0
Rockingham	35.0	40.1	42.8	47.6	52.4	52.5	61.3
Rowan	26.1	28.9	31.8	49.6	50.4	43.0	51.1
Rutherford	17.7	19.7	21.4	47.7	52.3	38.9	44.4
Sampson	34.6	36.4	41.7	46.1	53.9	49.5	57.5
Scotland	53.5	.....	.....	49.3	50.7	56.0	58.8
Stanly	11.8	12.4	12.7	52.5	47.5	41.3	45.8
Stokes	15.1	16.4	23.6	49.8	50.2	57.6	68.4
Surry	11.4	12.2	13.6	49.0	51.0	50.4	56.1
Swain	2.1	3.4	2.9	53.4	46.6	57.1	(1)
Transylvania	9.3	8.7	9.7	49.6	50.4	45.0	49.2
Tyrrell	29.4	29.0	31.6	51.5	48.5	44.2	48.4
Union	29.5	26.1	25.1	49.7	50.3	53.7	55.9
Vance	58.5	63.4	.....	48.1	51.9	48.5	58.1
Wake	44.6	47.0	49.3	48.0	52.0	39.9	49.7
Warren	68.2	69.6	71.8	48.6	51.4	42.2	55.9
Washington	50.6	51.4	49.0	48.8	51.2	48.0	50.4
Watauga	2.9	4.1	5.1	49.9	50.1	47.2	(1)
Wayne	42.8	42.1	48.6	47.5	52.5	43.3	45.3
Wilkes	9.1	9.0	10.0	47.7	52.3	53.8	53.5
Wilson	42.0	41.6	46.1	48.5	51.5	56.2	57.7
Yadkin	8.4	9.9	12.4	50.8	49.2	49.0	52.5
Yancey	2.5	3.1	4.2	49.8	50.2	55.6	(1)

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
OHIO	2.3	2.4	2.5	51.6	48.4	17.8	21.8
Allen	1.8	1.4	1.6	52.3	47.7	8.3	11.5
Athens	3.4	3.5	4.1	53.8	46.2	21.6	29.4
Belmont	3.1	3.4	3.3	53.4	46.6	18.1	24.0
Brown	5.9	6.5	7.0	52.2	47.8	30.0	37.2
Butler	2.1	2.3	2.7	53.6	46.4	19.4	24.0
Champaign	5.5	5.6	6.0	48.2	51.8	20.3	26.3
Clark	8.9	8.9	8.5	51.7	48.3	16.2	21.3
Clermont	3.7	4.5	4.9	50.1	49.9	25.0	32.7
Clinton	5.0	5.3	5.9	52.1	47.9	21.4	30.0
Columbiana	1.2	1.1	1.4	53.8	46.2	14.1	14.1
Cuyahoga	1.4	1.0	1.1	53.3	46.7	9.3	9.8
Delaware	2.2	2.3	2.2	43.6	56.4	9.2	11.2
Fayette	6.4	7.5	7.1	52.4	47.6	19.4	26.7
Franklin	5.6	5.2	4.5	52.9	47.1	16.4	19.0
Gallia	8.2	8.8	10.5	50.4	49.6	25.0	34.9
Greene	12.8	13.6	14.5	50.6	49.4	19.4	26.0
Hamilton	4.3	3.9	3.4	49.1	50.9	20.9	23.6
Hardin	1.7	2.1	2.4	54.0	46.0	19.9	26.5
Harrison	3.1	4.3	3.2	48.9	51.1	15.5	16.1
Highland	5.1	5.1	5.8	52.4	47.6	21.5	28.0
Jackson	2.2	2.6	3.9	50.5	49.5	20.9	25.3
Jefferson	3.5	3.0	3.6	51.8	48.2	11.2	15.7
Lawrence	4.2	4.4	4.5	51.4	48.6	26.5	33.5
Logan	3.1	3.6	4.0	52.5	47.5	12.3	15.7
Lorain	2.5	2.8	3.3	50.8	49.2	7.6	9.2
Lucas	1.2	1.1	1.6	50.3	49.7	10.9	13.5
Madison	4.7	4.7	5.4	54.6	45.4	22.8	28.5
Mahoning	1.5	1.3	1.0	55.6	44.4	12.6	14.5
Meigs	3.4	4.7	5.6	49.8	50.2	24.0	33.6
Miami	2.7	3.0	3.2	49.9	50.1	19.8	26.8
Montgomery	3.1	2.5	1.7	53.2	46.8	16.1	21.4
Muskingum	2.4	2.4	2.7	48.4	51.6	12.9	16.1
Paulding	2.8	3.3	4.8	53.9	46.1	18.0	26.3
Perry	1.7	1.8	0.3	51.5	48.5	23.8	37.6
Pickaway	2.9	3.7	4.6	48.9	51.1	21.9	29.3
Pike	4.2	4.7	6.8	52.5	47.5	27.5	33.5
Ross	6.5	7.3	8.2	51.7	48.3	17.7	20.4
Scioto	2.7	3.1	3.5	51.6	48.4	21.4	25.2
Summit	0.8	1.0	0.9	53.6	46.4	10.9	14.4
Warren	3.7	3.6	4.5	48.9	51.1	21.8	25.7
Washington	3.3	3.3	2.9	51.2	48.8	17.7	22.1
OKLAHOMA	4.7	3.8	.....	50.5	49.5	26.0	32.0
Beaver	0.6	(2)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Blaine	10.4	.....	.....	50.5	49.5	30.0	35.5
Canadian	2.3	2.6	.....	50.4	49.6	27.8	34.3
Cleveland	2.9	0.1	.....	51.4	48.6	34.7	40.9
Custer	1.5	.....	.....	46.8	53.2	19.9	(1)
Day	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dewey	0.8	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Garfield	1.7	.....	.....	49.2	50.8	23.9	22.0
Grant	0.5	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Greer	0.1	(2)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kay	1.2	.....	.....	56.2	43.8	15.0	(1)
Kingfisher	13.3	15.6	.....	50.7	49.3	26.8	36.5
Lincoln	8.0	.....	.....	50.3	49.7	28.4	34.2
Logan	23.0	5.7	.....	49.4	50.6	25.2	32.5
Noble	3.2	.....	.....	50.4	49.6	20.4	24.4
Oklahoma	11.4	5.5	.....	50.6	49.4	23.9	27.2
Pawnee	1.6	.....	.....	48.4	51.6	26.9	(1)
Payne	2.2	1.4	.....	51.6	48.4	22.9	34.2
Pottawatomie	3.1	.....	.....	54.4	45.6	31.2	36.7
Roger Mills	(2)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washita	(2)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Woods	0.5	.....	.....	53.3	46.7	16.3	(1)
Woodward	0.1	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kaw reservation	0.1	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservation	1.4	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Osage reservation	0.3	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wichita reservation	1.5	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
OREGON	0.3	0.4	0.3	61.3	38.7	8.8	9.5
Multnomah	0.8	0.7	0.7	59.3	40.7	4.7	3.8
PENNSYLVANIA	2.5	2.0	2.0	50.6	49.4	15.1	17.5
Allegheny	3.6	2.4	2.2	56.3	43.7	15.9	19.1
Beaver	1.7	1.4	1.1	53.6	46.4	16.1	22.9
Berks	0.4	0.4	0.4	55.0	45.0	16.3	22.6
Blair	0.9	1.1	0.9	51.9	48.1	10.0	10.6
Bucks	3.1	2.5	2.3	50.0	50.0	16.8	20.3
Cambria	0.5	0.7	0.4	59.7	40.3	19.2	19.7
Chester	9.7	8.6	8.5	51.8	48.2	15.6	18.9
Cumberland	3.6	4.4	4.7	45.7	54.3	27.9	34.3
Dauphin	5.6	5.7	5.0	53.4	46.6	21.2	25.5
Delaware	10.4	9.3	8.2	50.5	49.5	19.1	22.5
Fayette	4.5	3.4	3.2	57.1	42.9	26.5	31.3
Franklin	3.6	3.9	5.1	50.9	49.1	32.0	40.4
Lackawanna	0.3	0.2	0.3	55.3	44.7	10.8	11.0
Lancaster	1.5	1.7	2.0	50.8	49.2	20.4	22.3
Lawrence	1.0	0.8	0.7	55.7	44.3	10.1	12.2
Luzerne	0.4	0.4	0.6	54.9	45.1	16.4	20.8
Lycoming	1.8	2.1	1.7	44.9	55.1	18.0	23.3
Montgomery	3.2	2.2	1.8	48.8	51.2	14.6	17.9
Northampton	0.7	0.6	0.5	52.1	47.9	9.8	10.0
Philadelphia	4.8	3.8	3.7	46.2	53.8	11.1	10.9
Venango	1.1	1.0	1.3	47.9	52.1	13.3	14.5
Washington	4.7	4.7	4.8	54.9	45.1	17.0	24.2
Westmoreland	1.2	1.1	0.9	58.8	41.2	21.1	26.1
York	1.4	1.6	1.5	47.8	52.2	19.1	26.7
RHODE ISLAND	2.1	2.1	2.3	47.2	52.8	14.1	15.4
Newport	6.0	5.5	4.7	45.1	54.9	11.4	11.6
Providence	1.7	1.8	2.1	48.0	52.0	15.5	17.2
Washington	3.9	3.1	3.4	47.9	52.1	11.7	11.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	58.4	59.8	60.7	49.0	51.0	52.8	54.7
Abbeville	66.1	67.7	67.7	49.4	50.6	58.3	59.0
Aiken	55.4	56.8	54.0	49.9	50.1	52.6	55.1
Anderson	42.2	42.2	44.2	50.5	49.5	51.0	54.5
Bamberg	67.3	.....	.....	49.4	50.6	52.4	47.3
Barnwell	71.6	68.2	65.2	49.6	50.4	60.1	57.9
Beaufort	90.5	92.0	91.9	48.3	51.7	49.2	52.1
Berkeley	78.7	86.1	.....	48.8	51.2	58.8	60.4
Charleston	68.5	58.5	69.9	46.5	53.5	41.3	40.9
Cherokee	34.6	.....	.....	50.1	49.9	50.0	52.3
Chester	67.7	68.2	68.4	48.7	51.3	62.1	65.9
Chesterfield	39.9	40.5	41.9	48.5	51.5	55.0	57.6
Clarendon	71.5	69.9	67.3	50.5	49.5	48.8	52.0
Colleton	66.6	65.1	66.5	49.5	50.5	66.9	64.5
Darlington	59.6	59.7	62.5	49.5	50.5	53.7	58.4
Dorchester	61.9	.....	.....	48.6	51.4	53.4	54.7
Edgefield	71.2	64.8	65.1	49.5	50.5	59.3	63.7
Fairfield	76.0	75.0	75.2	49.1	50.9	61.6	64.8
Florence	58.5	58.2	.....	47.7	52.3	51.7	52.5
Georgetown	76.6	80.6	82.3	48.8	51.2	64.5	61.0
Greenville	36.4	37.9	38.7	49.1	50.9	45.9	51.9
Greenwood	66.7	.....	.....	50.2	49.8	52.2	57.0
Hampton	65.3	66.8	66.4	48.7	51.3	57.1	59.5
Horry	27.1	28.8	31.7	48.9	51.1	57.2	54.3
Kershaw	59.5	61.8	63.4	49.2	50.8	55.3	55.2
Lancaster	49.8	49.8	53.0	49.1	50.9	57.1	58.3
Laurens	59.3	58.3	60.1	49.7	50.3	54.5	63.3
Lexington	37.8	37.9	40.2	51.2	48.8	48.6	50.4
Marion	51.6	51.5	53.4	48.5	51.5	52.0	51.5
Marlboro	59.4	61.4	61.0	48.2	51.8	57.0	59.7
Newberry	65.7	66.1	68.9	49.8	50.2	56.6	61.8
Oconee	25.8	26.8	26.5	49.5	50.5	45.5	48.7
Orangeburg	69.5	68.3	68.7	49.2	50.8	48.0	49.1
Pickens	24.8	25.2	25.8	51.5	48.5	53.7	53.5
Richland	61.6	67.6	67.9	48.5	51.5	43.5	46.0
Saluda	53.5	.....	.....	50.1	49.9	57.6	64.6
Spartanburg	32.3	33.5	34.7	50.5	49.5	50.6	55.8
Sumter	74.9	72.9	73.1	48.6	51.4	45.0	48.4
Union	57.1	56.7	56.3	49.9	50.1	52.3	56.1
Williamsburg	62.7	66.3	67.8	47.3	52.7	61.9	59.8
York	52.4	52.9	54.1	49.8	50.2	55.6	59.7
TENNESSEE	23.8	24.4	26.1	49.6	50.4	41.6	47.6
Anderson	6.3	7.8	8.3	52.8	47.2	36.9	45.2
Bedford	26.3	25.0	28.8	49.1	50.9	36.6	46.6
Benton	4.5	5.5	6.5	52.8	47.2	51.5	54.2
Bledsoe	7.2	8.2	13.3	47.4	52.6	38.7	47.8
Blount	8.4	9.0	10.7	49.4	50.6	33.3	39.8
Bradley	13.2	13.0	15.2	47.9	52.1	44.4	40.5
Campbell	3.6	4.1	4.3	53.7	46.3	39.0	40.7
Cannon	6.8	7.8	9.4	50.3	49.7	52.0	60.7
Carroll	23.0	24.0	25.2	48.9	51.1	36.6	43.2
Carter	4.0	5.2	6.3	50.5	49.5	48.8	55.6
Cheatham	16.4	17.3	20.9	49.9	50.1	42.3	49.0
Chester	20.5	19.6	.....	52.7	47.3	50.1	52.4
Claiborne	3.5	3.4	5.9	59.1	40.9	55.1	60.9
Clay	4.4	5.2	5.7	54.1	45.9	48.5	(1)
Cocke	6.6	7.9	9.8	49.8	50.2	43.7	48.7
Coffee	11.6	12.5	13.4	47.4	52.6	42.9	48.4
Crockett	25.5	27.6	25.6	48.9	51.1	50.7	55.6
Cumberland	6.9	0.9	0.9	81.3	18.7	42.1	42.6
Davidson	35.7	38.2	39.6	46.7	53.3	36.2	43.2
Decatur	11.7	14.5	14.4	51.1	48.9	45.4	48.8
Dekalb	6.7	7.4	7.8	48.9	51.1	34.3	39.4
Dickson	15.7	15.4	17.9	51.6	48.4	36.8	42.4
Dyer	24.2	23.6	25.9	51.3	48.7	39.7	47.7
Fayette	73.0	71.0	69.8	50.1	49.9	51.4	57.6
Fentress	0.4	0.9	1.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Franklin	16.9	18.9	20.5	48.5	51.5	37.0	53.2
Gibson	26.2	26.0	28.0	50.2	49.8	40.9	49.5
Giles	34.5	35.2	39.4	48.2	51.8	46.8	56.9
Grainger	4.2	5.2	6.7	50.8	49.2	42.9	44.7
Greene	5.1	5.7	9.0	50.7	49.3	38.9	48.0
Grundy	4.0	6.9	9.5	53.7	46.3	39.2	(1)
Hamblen	14.1	13.3	16.7	48.9	51.1	35.4	46.9
Hamilton	31.6	33.1	31.3	49.2	50.8	30.9	33.5
Hancock	2.4	7.0	5.3	54.6	45.4	53.1	(1)
Hardeman	44.4	41.8	41.9	50.1	49.9	50.0	56.4
Hardin	13.9	13.6	13.6	50.6	49.4	37.2	40.3
Hawkins	8.9	10.2	12.8	48.6	51.4	45.8	52.6
Haywood	67.8	66.1	67.4	49.1	50.9	51.0	57.7
Henderson	14.6	14.5	17.3	49.6	50.4	48.9	53.1
Henry	24.8	27.8	30.1	49.8	50.2	43.6	53.0
Hickman	16.0	18.9	18.6	53.6	46.4	34.4	42.1
Houston	16.3	15.3	18.8	49.2	50.8	37.4	43.8
Humphreys	11.3	13.3	14.7	50.9	49.1	44.4	49.6
Jackson	3.1	3.6	3.6	49.6	50.4	35.0	(1)
James	9.4	10.9	12.9	53.4	46.6	37.0	47.4
Jefferson	11.7	13.1	15.8	49.2	50.8	39.2	53.7
Johnson	3.5	4.0	6.1	52.2	47.8	51.4	(1)
Knox	15.9	18.4	18.5	47.3	52.7	29.5	33.7
Lake	26.9	20.3	17.4	54.6	45.4	37.9	40.2
Lauderdale	46.3	41.6	39.1	50.4	49.6	51.0	52.1
Lawrence	6.3	6.3	7.6	52.9	47.1	45.1	48.8
Lewis	8.8	9.9	10.0	58.2	41.8	44.7	48.6
Lincoln	23.1	22.9	23.4	49.9	50.1	40.0	48.6
Loudon	12.5	15.5	19.2	49.4	50.6	33.5	44.6
McMinn	10.4	11.9	15.4	48.8	51.2	38.5	46.8
McNairy	13.8	12.1	14.0	51.7	48.3	38.4	48.7
Macon	6.8	7.2	9.5	49.1	50.9	39.4	55.8
Madison	46.1	48.1	50.1	47.6	52.4	43.8	47.1
Marion	12.2	15.4	12.5	51.1	48.9	36.2	44.0
Marshall	22.7	23.8	25.1	48.3	51.7	42.4	51.9
Maury	42.5	41.7	45.5	52.2	47.8	42.5	48.8
Meigs	8.9	10.1	11.4	50.5	49.5	36.7	43.9
Monroe	6.6	8.1	9.0	50.0	50.0	43.9	52.4
Montgomery	44.9	46.5	48.1	48.5	51.5	40.7	50.6
Moore	8.2	9.0	12.6	52.2	47.8	44.3	(1)
Morgan	6.3	4.4	5.6	92.2	7.8	73.4	76.8
Obion	17.1	15.9	17.8	49.9	50.1	37.5	44.6
Overton	2.0	2.2	2.8	53.8	46.2	43.2	(1)
Perry	7.6	8.6	7.9	50.7	49.3	45.4	52.8
Pickett	0.2	0.3	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Polk	2.7	6.8	4.7	56.8	43.2	44.4	(1)
Putnam	4.5	4.5	5.2	52.1	47.9	40.8	43.1
Rhea	13.1	13.6	10.9	53.7	46.3	36.9	41.4
Roane	11.5	11.1	12.5	53.7	46.3	38.4	46.4
Robertson	27.3	27.5	29.8	51.3	48.7	48.8	58.5

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
TENNESSEE—continued.							
Rutherford	38.7	41.1	44.9	48.1	51.9	44.6	53.6
Scott	3.0	3.7	2.6	59.7	40.3	61.9	65.3
Sequatchie	1.1	2.3	2.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sevier	2.6	3.2	4.5	48.8	51.2	42.3	50.0
Shelby	55.2	54.7	56.0	49.8	50.2	39.2	41.9
Smith	15.8	16.2	20.1	50.0	50.0	47.2	62.5
Stewart	15.4	17.9	21.7	49.5	50.5	48.7	58.7
Sullivan	6.3	6.7	7.1	48.2	51.8	31.9	37.5
Sumner	25.6	26.8	31.0	49.3	50.7	45.3	59.2
Tipton	47.7	48.5	50.1	51.5	48.5	47.4	50.6
Trousdale	33.9	31.2	32.2	49.6	50.4	45.8	58.6
Unicoi	2.2	4.7	3.3	60.0	40.0	(1)	(1)
Union	0.6	0.9	2.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Van Buren	1.8	2.3	6.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Warren	12.6	14.0	16.2	51.7	48.3	34.7	48.6
Washington	9.5	9.6	9.7	52.9	47.1	40.2	48.1
Wayne	8.8	7.7	9.5	51.8	48.2	37.7	37.5
Weakley	13.0	15.6	18.0	49.6	50.4	42.0	50.8
White	7.2	6.9	8.8	49.5	50.5	48.8	55.5
Williamson	36.6	38.3	43.8	49.7	50.3	53.9	65.1
Wilson	26.8	27.0	29.4	48.7	51.3	47.2	59.9
TEXAS	20.4	21.8	24.7	50.0	50.0	38.2	45.1
Anderson	41.5	45.4	44.7	48.6	51.4	42.6	49.2
Andrews	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Angelina	16.0	9.5	15.9	60.6	39.4	40.4	43.8
Aransas	11.0	7.5	7.9	43.9	56.1	16.3	(1)
Archer	0.1	0.6	1.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Armstrong	0.2	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Atascosa	3.9	4.4	6.6	55.2	44.8	48.5	(1)
Austin	30.0	29.0	27.3	50.8	49.2	44.4	53.0
Bailey	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bandera	1.7	3.3	1.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bastrop	38.6	42.9	42.4	50.0	50.0	41.9	52.0
Baylor	0.5	0.2	0.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Bee	6.2	8.5	6.7	49.2	50.8	20.0	(1)
Bell	8.4	7.9	8.5	48.3	51.7	29.1	35.5
Bexar	12.3	11.2	12.7	47.8	52.2	22.0	20.8
Blanco	4.8	4.5	4.7	44.2	55.8	16.2	(1)
Borden	0.3	2.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Bosque	4.9	4.5	4.4	52.4	47.6	30.9	31.6
Bowie	38.2	37.5	39.5	50.1	49.9	41.7	44.4
Brazoria	55.3	74.1	77.0	53.3	46.7	45.7	54.8
Brazos	46.9	50.6	46.0	51.6	48.4	44.5	53.1
Brewster	3.4	1.8	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Briscoe	(2)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	1.3	0.6	1.4	44.7	55.3	31.8	(1)
Buchel	.....	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burleson	45.3	44.1	42.0	52.2	47.8	42.0	48.1
Burnet	2.5	2.9	3.6	49.2	50.8	46.9	(1)
Caldwell	26.1	30.9	34.3	48.9	51.1	36.0	46.8
Calhoun	11.3	20.6	31.5	48.7	51.3	26.0	(1)
Callahan	0.3	0.6	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cameron	1.1	0.7	0.8	75.1	24.9	13.3	5.0
Camp	47.6	49.8	48.0	49.9	50.1	47.2	58.0
Carson	0.4	0.3	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cass	39.0	37.7	38.5	49.9	50.1	42.6	52.5
Castro	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chambers	27.2	33.8	31.7	51.0	49.0	61.3	67.5
Cherokee	32.6	33.5	34.1	50.4	49.6	41.2	50.3
Childress	(2)	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Clay	0.5	1.4	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cochran	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	0.1	(2)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Coleman	0.9	1.1	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Collin	4.9	6.9	7.6	51.3	48.7	39.7	47.6
Collingsworth	0.2	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Colorado	43.4	45.3	46.1	49.2	50.8	44.9	54.8
Comal	3.7	2.8	4.9	45.2	54.8	22.0	(1)
Comanche	(2)	0.1	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concho	1.0	1.3	2.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cooke	6.8	5.5	4.0	48.4	51.6	30.1	37.6
Coryell	2.7	2.7	3.5	51.9	48.1	29.2	(1)
TEXAS—continued.							
Cottle	(2)	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crane	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	0.5	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crosby	0.4	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dallam	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	16.5	16.7	14.8	48.5	51.5	28.3	30.7
Dawson	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaf Smith	0.1	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Delta	6.3	8.0	10.7	52.6	47.4	39.7	50.5
Denton	7.3	8.0	5.9	50.3	49.7	36.7	46.8
Dewitt	23.2	27.9	29.1	47.8	52.2	28.8	38.8
Dickens	(2)	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dimmit	3.7	3.5	2.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Donley	1.8	3.8	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Duval	0.1	0.1	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Eastland	0.3	0.2	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ector	0.8	0.4	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Edwards	0.4	0.3	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
El Paso	2.5	2.4	1.2	62.3	37.7	12.3	9.4
Ellis	9.7	10.6	11.9	50.1	49.9	31.2	39.1
Encinal	.....	0.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erath	1.9	3.3	2.2	52.8	47.2	38.7	46.1
Falls	35.9	38.4	41.1	52.0	48.0	35.8	44.3
Fannin	10.6	11.0	13.4	49.2	50.8	33.1	41.8
Fayette	28.4	26.8	31.3	50.1	49.9	34.5	45.8
Fisher	0.1	0.5	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Floyd	0.4	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Foard	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foley	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Bend	65.4	84.8	80.0	54.8	45.2	52.4	55.4
Franklin	10.7	12.6	11.6	52.0	48.0	49.8	61.6
Freestone	43.9	41.8	44.6	50.5	49.5	43.0	46.9
Frio	3.9	3.3	3.1	55.2	44.8	(1)	(1)
Gaines	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	19.9	22.3	23.4	45.3	54.7	24.1	23.2
Garza	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gillespie	1.3	1.5	2.5	51.4	48.6	(1)	(1)
Glasscock	0.3	(2)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Goliad	21.7	27.8	28.6	49.3	50.7	33.6	44.6
Gonzales	29.9	32.6	32.8	49.0	51.0	36.5	47.9
Gray	2.7	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Grayson	12.2	12.6	11.9	49.2	50.8	34.3	38.7
Gregg	55.9	56.9	55.2	48.7	51.3	41.8	53.6
Grimes	54.9	54.7	55.2	49.2	50.8	45.6	54.2
Guadalupe	24.3	29.0	28.3	49.7	50.3	31.1	40.7
Hale	0.2	0.4	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hall	(2)	0.1	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	0.1	0.1	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hansford	0.6	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hardeman	0.5	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hardin	18.8	24.4	12.6	53.9	46.1	15.3	15.4
Harris	31.2	36.3	38.6	46.9	53.1	32.2	36.0
Harrison	68.1	68.1	68.3	48.9	51.1	43.6	56.2
Hartley	0.3	0.4	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Haskell	0.2	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hays	15.1	19.1	19.5	49.9	50.1	30.2	36.2
Hemphill	0.2	1.7	2.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Henderson	21.8	24.3	21.5	52.1	47.9	31.7	36.8
Hidalgo	1.6	1.2	2.6	46.4	53.6	(1)	(1)
Hill	7.2	7.6	7.8	49.6	50.4	33.3	38.0
Hockley	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hood	2.6	3.6	3.2	47.7	52.3	31.1	(1)
Hopkins	13.6	13.8	13.9	49.7	50.3	37.0	44.4
Houston	40.6	43.7	43.3	49.7	50.3	41.5	51.4
Howard	3.4	2.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hunt	9.2	9.3	7.0	49.8	50.2	34.3	41.4
Hutchinson	(2)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irion	0.5	0.2	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jack	1.1	1.0	1.8	46.1	53.9	(1)	(1)
Jackson	35.9	55.5	51.9	49.4	50.6	36.8	46.2
Jasper	42.0	42.5	43.9	49.4	50.6	40.2	56.2
Jeff Davis	3.7	2.7	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jefferson	27.7	37.9	34.4	50.8	49.2	24.4	27.6
Johnson	3.4	3.8	3.2	49.2	50.8	29.5	34.2
Jones	0.1	0.2	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION.			NEGRO POPULATION: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
TEXAS—continued.							
Karnes	7.3	15.0	15.0	48.2	51.8	28.8	40.3
Kaufman	18.3	14.7	12.8	52.7	47.3	34.9	39.3
Kendall	5.7	5.6	6.3	48.5	51.5	29.2	(1)
Kent	(2)	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerr	3.0	2.4	4.2	48.0	52.0	32.1	(1)
Kimble	0.2	0.2	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
King	(2)	1.2	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinney	14.3	6.7	10.6	62.5	37.5	25.9	20.6
Knox	(2)	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamar	22.6	25.1	24.7	50.0	50.0	38.6	45.1
Lamb	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lampasas	4.3	3.5	3.2	47.6	52.4	30.1	(1)
Lasalle	2.7	3.1	1.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Lavaca	17.4	19.4	25.1	48.9	51.1	37.4	46.7
Lee	29.8	26.0	21.9	50.3	49.7	33.7	41.2
Leon	38.4	38.8	39.8	50.0	50.0	41.0	49.1
Liberty	29.2	40.5	48.7	50.8	49.2	53.5	59.2
Limestone	19.5	20.6	19.5	51.7	48.3	35.9	44.1
Lipscomb	(2)	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Live Oak	3.2	2.4	3.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Llano	0.5	0.8	1.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Loving	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lubbock	(2)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
McCulloch	0.8	0.4	1.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
McLennan	24.1	26.5	28.4	48.8	51.2	30.3	36.5
McMullen	3.2	4.2	6.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Madison	23.6	24.3	31.5	50.8	49.2	47.2	59.4
Marion	66.5	64.4	65.6	48.8	51.2	43.6	52.3
Martin	0.6	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mason	1.0	0.6	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Matagorda	62.2	65.8	64.1	51.2	48.8	41.7	47.4
Maverick	4.8	3.8	3.2	52.8	47.2	22.4	(1)
Medina	4.6	4.9	6.2	48.0	52.0	28.6	(1)
Menard	1.0	1.9	3.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Midland	3.2	0.3	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milam	26.4	25.1	21.1	51.1	48.9	42.7	52.0
Mills	0.2	1.0	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mitchell	4.9	4.8	4.3	49.3	50.7	(1)	(1)
Montague	0.1	0.5	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Montgomery	38.8	46.6	51.4	49.6	50.4	38.3	47.0
Moore	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris	40.7	39.7	40.6	49.4	50.6	39.4	46.4
Motley	(2)	2.2	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nacogdoches	27.1	26.6	26.2	51.0	49.0	45.2	53.7
Navarro	20.9	23.8	24.6	50.9	49.1	33.7	38.6
Newton	34.1	33.5	34.6	47.5	52.5	37.8	43.8
Nolan	0.8	2.0	0.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nueces	5.5	8.7	8.2	46.6	53.4	28.3	32.6
Ochiltree	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oldham	0.3	1.1	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Orange	17.2	17.4	15.8	52.8	47.2	33.4	32.6
Palo Pinto	2.4	0.8	1.4	47.6	52.4	31.5	(1)
Panola	43.0	44.3	40.3	50.3	49.7	43.6	54.4
Parker	3.3	3.1	3.9	47.7	52.3	26.7	29.4
Parmer	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pecos	0.9	0.6	7.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Polk	33.6	37.1	36.3	51.2	48.8	40.8	48.3
Potter	0.8	1.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Presidio	1.4	1.5	14.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rains	8.8	10.6	8.2	48.1	51.9	13.9	20.0
Randall	0.1	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Red River	28.2	30.9	36.3	50.6	49.4	42.5	52.8
Reeves	0.6	0.6	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Refugio	28.1	26.2	21.2	50.3	49.7	29.7	(1)
Roberts	1.5	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Robertson	53.2	53.4	48.8	50.7	49.3	41.0	47.5
Rockwall	4.7	3.6	2.8	55.2	44.8	32.4	35.5
Runnels	0.6	1.0	1.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rusk	42.3	41.1	43.0	49.8	50.2	42.9	54.9
Sabine	27.4	21.8	23.9	50.9	49.1	48.1	60.0
San Augustine	34.6	31.9	37.7	49.4	50.6	49.7	66.1
San Jacinto	53.8	58.8	53.2	50.5	49.5	52.0	52.4
San Patricio	1.5	1.9	7.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Saba	0.8	0.8	2.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Schleicher	2.5	2.6	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scurry	(2)	0.1	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shackelford	5.4	8.3	6.6	41.8	58.2	35.0	(1)
Shelby	20.1	20.6	22.6	50.7	49.3	50.3	60.0
Sherman	2.9	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Smith	42.9	44.8	47.4	48.6	51.4	40.8	49.5
Somervell	0.2	0.2	0.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Starr	1.2	0.1	2.5	83.7	16.3	17.4	9.3
Stephens	0.1	0.1	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sterling	0.2	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Stonewall	(2)	0.2	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutton	0.3	0.2	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Swisher	(2)	(2)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarrant	11.0	10.5	8.8	49.6	50.4	28.0	28.5
Taylor	1.7	2.5	0.5	47.2	52.8	34.1	(1)
Terry	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Throckmorton	0.1	1.2	1.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Titus	17.5	21.5	22.6	50.1	49.9	40.9	48.9
Tom Green	13.2	3.9	17.8	51.3	48.7	54.0	52.7
Travis	28.1	27.8	31.8	48.7	51.3	29.2	34.8
Trinity	25.6	24.9	23.6	51.7	48.3	41.7	45.4
Tyler	20.1	22.0	25.8	52.4	47.6	43.5	48.9
Upshur	30.5	30.9	32.9	49.1	50.9	43.5	51.8
Upton	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uvalde	2.8	2.2	2.5	45.7	54.3	(1)	(1)
Valverde	3.0	3.8	.....	48.1	51.9	33.3	(1)
Van Zandt	5.4	6.8	9.2	51.4	48.6	39.9	46.7
Victoria	27.7	40.3	38.3	48.2	51.8	37.8	47.9
Walker	52.6	56.2	56.3	51.2	48.8	38.4	46.8
Waller	55.3	61.6	64.6	49.3	50.7	35.4	43.6
Ward	0.2	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....
Washington	48.7	52.1	53.4	49.1	50.9	39.4	48.1
Webb	0.9	1.4	3.5	72.7	27.3	10.8	4.4
Wharton	51.5	80.7	79.8	51.9	48.1	41.3	48.3
Wheeler	2.2	2.1	6.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wichita	3.5	2.6	3.9	50.5	49.5	31.5	(1)
Wilbarger	0.7	0.4	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Williamson	11.4	10.6	10.8	51.5	48.5	24.2	29.6
Wilson	8.0	9.9	12.9	52.1	47.9	22.2	31.6
Winkler	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wise	0.6	0.7	1.0	48.5	51.5	37.8	(1)
Wood	19.1	23.3	22.8	50.1	49.9	41.4	51.2
Yoakum	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Young	0.1	0.3	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Zapata	(2)	(2)	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zavalla	0.1	0.3	2.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
VIRGINIA	35.6	38.4	41.8	49.0	51.0	44.6	52.5
Accomac	36.3	35.7	38.5	50.9	49.1	53.9	62.0
Albemarle	36.3	43.6	51.1	47.7	52.3	36.1	49.9
Charlottesville city	40.5			39.8	60.2	33.6	38.6
Alexandria	38.4	38.9	43.2	50.4	49.6	31.9	38.4
Alexandria city	31.2			45.4	54.6	24.7	26.0
Alleghany	24.6	25.1	20.3	60.2	39.8	43.9	49.4
Amelia	66.2	66.7	70.7	50.0	50.0	49.3	63.6
Amherst	39.5	43.5	46.5	49.5	50.5	46.0	55.8
Appomattox	40.7	45.2	48.9	48.3	51.7	54.1	63.8
Augusta	17.6	22.7	26.1	49.0	51.0	36.5	45.9
Staunton city	25.1			39.8	60.2	30.2	32.9
Bath	18.0	16.6	21.4	54.7	45.3	37.4	41.6
Bedford	32.1	35.7	40.6	49.0	51.0	49.0	62.3
Bland	3.9	4.7	5.1	53.3	46.7	43.1	(1)
Botetourt	22.6	25.1	31.4	51.8	48.2	37.7	46.8
Brunswick	59.5	61.4	64.0	48.9	51.1	53.9	65.4
Buchanan	0.1	0.4	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buckingham	51.4	52.8	56.5	48.0	52.0	59.0	70.2
Campbell	41.3	48.2	52.3	47.5	52.5	48.9	62.2
Lynchburg city	43.7			39.7	60.3	37.7	44.7
Caroline	54.1	55.9	55.8	49.6	50.4	47.8	60.1
Carroll	1.8	2.3	2.6	48.4	51.6	55.6	(1)
Charles City	73.3	73.4	68.1	51.1	48.9	57.7	67.7
Charlotte	55.7	62.1	65.7	48.4	51.6	59.8	69.1
Chesterfield	40.9	41.2	45.9	50.6	49.4	46.8	59.7
Manchester city	34.4			46.2	53.8	37.1	39.4

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, 1900, 1890, AND 1880, PER CENT MALE AND FEMALE IN NEGRO POPULATION, AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN NEGRO POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE AND AMONG MALES OF VOTING AGE—Continued.

COUNTY.	Per cent negro in total population.			Negro population: 1900.			
						Per cent illiterate—	
	1900	1890	1880	Per cent male.	Per cent female.	In population at least 10 years of age.	Among males of voting age.
VIRGINIA—continued.							
Clarke	28.1	30.4	33.0	48.6	51.4	33.6	48.1
Craig	6.1	3.9	6.2	56.3	43.7	24.3	(1)
Culpeper	42.9	46.0	49.4	49.3	50.7	48.2	61.8
Cumberland	69.0	69.8	70.4	50.2	49.8	50.4	64.3
Dickenson	(2)	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinwiddie	61.8	62.1	56.1	51.9	48.1	47.9	55.7
Elizabeth City	44.1	48.1	61.1	49.4	50.6	27.7	33.3
Essex	63.1	64.3	68.6	50.8	49.2	44.8	57.7
Fairfax	26.9	30.4	32.8	49.9	50.1	35.4	46.7
Fauquier	35.5	35.0	40.5	49.7	50.3	42.0	52.9
Floyd	7.0	8.2	9.6	47.8	52.2	43.7	52.0
Fluvanna	44.3	46.9	49.0	47.2	52.8	51.6	62.8
Franklin	22.9	25.0	32.0	46.1	53.9	58.2	72.3
Frederick	5.7	12.5	14.6	53.3	46.7	35.5	42.9
Winchester city	21.4			42.7	57.3	31.5	40.3
Giles	7.4	9.2	12.6	50.9	49.1	49.0	53.0
Gloucester	51.5	53.3	55.0	50.7	49.3	40.7	56.9
Goochland	58.4	59.0	60.6	51.6	48.4	50.1	61.2
Grayson	5.7	6.4	7.6	46.1	53.9	52.7	59.2
Greene	23.0	26.8	31.3	47.7	52.3	47.5	62.8
Greensville	65.1	64.5	67.2	48.4	51.6	56.7	58.9
Halifax	51.8	56.4	60.4	48.1	51.9	48.0	62.1
Hanover	44.8	47.2	49.9	49.9	50.1	52.6	66.1
Henrico	42.6	42.2	45.8	49.2	50.8	42.4	51.7
Richmond city	37.9			44.5	55.5	32.2	35.4
Henry	43.5	45.5	46.2	47.7	52.3	51.1	62.7
Highland	6.7	7.9	8.7	51.1	48.9	48.5	(1)
Isle of Wight	47.8	45.5	43.1	51.1	48.9	59.8	65.5
James City	63.5	58.9	58.9	51.8	48.2	57.1	64.7
Williamsburg city	33.2			44.2	55.8	36.9	40.3
King and Queen	56.8	56.2	57.9	49.5	50.5	43.6	54.7
King George	48.0	48.3	50.6	51.9	48.1	47.4	58.2
King William	59.2	59.2	62.4	50.0	50.0	50.8	63.0
Lancaster	54.7	55.9	57.4	51.3	48.7	49.5	58.9
Lee	3.7	6.7	6.1	52.3	47.7	44.2	53.1
Loudoun	26.7	28.3	30.6	50.1	49.9	43.8	57.8
Louisa	52.2	57.7	60.9	47.6	52.4	44.7	57.4
Lunenburg	56.1	59.2	60.0	49.8	50.2	54.6	70.9
Madison	34.5	38.8	43.1	47.8	52.2	46.8	63.1
Mathews	29.1	28.2	32.8	52.5	47.5	33.1	42.0
Mecklenburg	61.0	63.2	66.6	48.0	52.0	50.3	65.3
Middlesex	55.2	57.9	58.1	52.3	47.7	45.7	52.6
Montgomery	18.5	19.8	25.3	48.0	52.0	41.3	50.3
Radford city	13.6			48.0	52.0	30.0	32.7
Nansemond	56.2	54.7	51.4	50.1	49.9	47.9	53.7
Nelson	35.3	41.1	45.4	47.8	52.2	51.8	65.7
New Kent	65.9	64.3	58.6	50.7	49.3	37.0	44.0
Norfolk	62.2	51.2	50.2	50.8	49.2	38.7	42.4
Norfolk city	43.4			46.9	53.1	38.5	38.1
Portsmouth city	32.3			47.6	52.4	35.1	35.3
Northampton	55.4	53.1	57.5	50.7	49.3	52.9	61.5
Northumberland	42.3	39.2	43.9	50.9	49.1	44.5	57.7
Nottoway	59.8	65.8	73.0	48.5	51.5	38.1	50.1
Orange	43.9	48.7	52.4	48.7	51.3	43.2	56.0
Page	10.4	13.5	11.2	48.3	51.7	49.1	57.5
Patrick	10.5	14.6	21.3	49.5	50.5	54.5	67.1
Petersburg city	49.3	53.9	.....	43.8	56.2	42.6	47.7
Pittsylvania	45.4	48.5	51.7	47.8	52.2	54.1	66.6
Danville city	39.4			41.4	58.6	43.8	45.1
Powhatan	65.7	65.3	65.1	50.1	49.9	51.7	69.1
Prince Edward	64.9	67.5	67.6	49.2	50.8	46.8	60.9
Prince George	62.7	65.2	67.6	50.7	49.3	53.2	65.3
Prince William	25.8	26.5	28.3	50.2	49.8	41.3	56.7
Princess Anne	50.8	43.4	45.4	52.8	47.2	48.8	58.0
Pulaski	22.2	24.4	28.0	51.9	48.1	38.6	47.9
Rappahannock	30.8	32.4	38.1	49.4	50.6	46.8	63.7
Richmond	41.3	44.1	47.1	51.2	48.8	57.9	66.0
Roanoke	24.3	29.9	36.8	48.7	51.3	37.6	46.5
Roanoke city	27.1			44.4	55.6	26.0	27.0
Rockbridge	18.7	22.2	26.7	47.2	52.8	39.6	50.3
Buena Vista city	17.2			47.6	52.4	48.9	(1)
Rockingham	7.9	9.0	11.6	46.5	53.5	41.0	50.4
Russell	4.2	7.5	9.1	52.5	47.5	62.5	69.2
Scott	2.8	4.5	3.9	51.4	48.6	52.0	67.4
Shenandoah	3.2	4.3	5.5	49.0	51.0	43.0	53.8
Smyth	6.8	9.2	13.5	49.1	50.9	41.4	48.0
VIRGINIA—continued.							
Southampton	59.9	58.7	58.7	50.3	49.7	52.3	56.3
Spottsylvania	42.1	42.7	43.2	49.6	50.4	45.2	56.3
Fredericksburg city	32.0			44.6	55.4	40.3	48.4
Stafford	19.9	20.0	22.9	51.9	48.1	53.5	58.3
Surry	61.2	60.8	61.7	51.9	48.1	50.1	53.4
Sussex	65.9	68.3	66.6	49.9	50.1	56.1	63.3
Tazewell	15.3	17.6	14.9	52.5	47.5	35.2	37.1
Warren	16.6	15.3	19.5	51.3	48.7	45.9	54.2
Warwick	76.3	58.1	65.5	55.1	44.9	37.6	40.3
Newport News city	34.6			57.7	42.3	23.7	24.0
Washington	8.8	13.1	16.2	49.2	50.8	43.1	55.9
Bristol city	22.4			48.2	51.8	34.0	41.9
Westmoreland	52.6	56.4	57.7	50.9	49.1	56.4	62.9
Wise	10.0	6.2	1.3	65.2	34.8	38.5	38.9
Wythe	13.6	17.6	19.9	46.2	53.8	41.4	50.1
York	54.5	57.9	61.4	50.1	49.9	42.4	49.8
WASHINGTON	0.5	0.4	0.4	63.2	36.8	11.6	11.5
King	0.5	0.5	0.5	55.7	44.3	11.5	9.3
Spokane	1.0	0.5	0.1	71.4	28.6	5.4	4.1
WEST VIRGINIA	4.5	4.3	4.2	57.9	42.1	32.3	37.8
Barbour	5.7	3.9	3.9	57.3	42.7	23.6	25.5
Berkeley	9.1	9.1	11.1	47.6	52.4	37.2	46.7
Boone	1.6	2.5	3.2	50.4	49.6	(1)	(1)
Braxton	1.0	1.0	1.1	48.1	51.9	47.1	(1)
Brooke	1.9	1.7	1.4	46.0	54.0	20.2	(1)
Cabell	5.3	6.3	6.6	52.1	47.9	28.8	38.2
Calhoun	0.8	1.0	1.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Clay	0.2	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Doddridge	0.2	1.1	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Fayette	18.3	14.9	9.7	63.0	37.0	29.2	33.1
Gilmer	0.3	0.5	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Grant	3.5	5.6	9.1	54.4	45.6	43.4	(1)
Greenbrier	8.8	11.1	13.2	48.2	51.8	35.4	44.8
Hampshire	3.9	5.0	6.3	50.3	49.7	42.4	58.3
Hancock	0.7	0.3	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hardy	5.4	7.8	11.1	52.5	47.5	54.7	(1)
Harrison	4.5	3.5	4.4	63.9	36.1	31.8	42.0
Jackson	0.5	0.5	0.6	49.6	50.4	(1)	(1)
Jefferson	24.7	26.5	27.0	50.6	49.4	33.3	41.3
Kanawha	7.3	8.0	8.8	51.8	48.2	27.5	37.4
Lewis	1.0	1.6	2.4	52.2	47.8	20.6	(1)
Lincoln	0.4	1.9	0.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Logan	0.9	6.2	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
McDowell	31.8	21.8	0.1	68.5	31.5	40.3	43.2
Marion	1.5	0.5	0.9	63.1	36.9	22.9	25.5
Marshall	1.9	1.1	1.2	84.0	16.0	47.2	48.2
Mason	2.2	3.3	3.9	52.9	47.1	29.7	37.1
Mercer	12.6	12.6	4.9	58.0	42.0	29.8	35.0
Mineral	5.2	4.0	5.7	50.5	49.5	28.2	33.3
Mingo	2.7	.....	.....	68.9	31.1	56.0	55.7
Monongalia	1.6	1.4	2.1	52.5	47.5	23.6	(1)
Monroe	6.3	7.9	9.8	48.0	52.0	32.7	44.0
Morgan	3.0	4.1	3.4	50.9	49.1	38.1	(1)
Nicholas	0.2	0.2	0.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	2.6	2.6	2.3	49.5	50.5	21.1	20.6
Pendleton	1.3	1.4	1.2	50.4	49.6	(1)	(1)
Pleasants	0.1	0.1	0.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pocahontas	7.3	5.2	6.0	74.2	25.8	35.6	36.1
Preston	0.7	0.7	1.1	69.1	30.9	31.9	(1)
Putnam	2.2	1.7	3.1	57.4	42.6	32.6	39.5
Raleigh	2.9	0.8	1.0	77.2	22.8	27.2	26.7
Randolph	2.9	2.3	1.4	73.6	26.4	35.9	42.0
Ritchie	0.1	0.2	0.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Roane	0.2	0.2	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Summers	6.9	8.6	8.5	50.0	50.0	31.5	39.2
Taylor	2.8	3.0	3.5	53.9	46.1	33.3	40.6
Tucker	2.6	2.8	0.8	62.9	37.1	22.9	24.5
Tyler	0.5	(2)	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Upshur	1.5	2.0	2.0	47.1	52.9	18.3	(1)
Wayne	1.4	0.9	1.5	55.1	44.9	40.2	(1)
Webster	0.1	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wetzel	1.9	0.2	0.2	91.1	8.9	32.5	31.0
Wirt	0.6	0.3	0.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wood	2.7	3.2	3.7	47.8	52.2	16.8	16.2
Wyoming	1.1	1.1	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
WISCONSIN	0.1	0.1	0.2	55.8	44.2	11.4	12.7
Milwaukee	0.3	0.2	0.2	55.3	44.7	6.6	6.6

[1] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXXIX.—NEGRO POPULATION, NUMBER OF MULATTOES, AND PER CENT MULATTO IN TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION: 1890, 1870, 1860, AND 1850.

[Eleventh Census, Population, Part I, Table 10, page 397; and Ninth Census, Population and Social Statistics, Table XXII, pages 607, 608, 611, 613, and 615.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1890[1]		1870		1860		1850		PER CENT MULATTO IN TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION.			
	Negro population.	Number of mulattoes.	Negro population.	Number of mulattoes.	Negro population.	Number of mulattoes.	Negro population.	Number of mulattoes.	1890	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States	7,470,040	1,132,060	4,880,009	584,049	4,441,830	588,363	3,638,808	405,751	15.2	12.0	13.2	11.2
North Atlantic division	269,906	62,731	179,738	31,069	156,001	37,427	149,762	32,901	23.2	17.3	24.0	22.0
New England	44,580	14,579	31,705	9,080	24,711	7,042	23,021	5,720	32.7	28.6	28.5	24.8
Maine	1,190	683	1,606	592	1,327	634	1,356	461	57.4	36.9	47.8	34.0
New Hampshire	614	366	580	144	494	253	520	184	59.6	24.8	51.2	35.4
Vermont	937	416	924	247	709	192	718	206	44.4	26.7	27.1	28.7
Massachusetts	22,144	8,086	13,947	4,261	9,602	3,071	9,064	2,340	36.3	30.6	32.0	25.8
Rhode Island	7,393	1,997	4,980	1,160	3,952	997	3,670	731	27.0	23.3	25.2	19.9
Connecticut	12,302	3,081	9,668	2,676	8,627	1,895	7,693	1,798	25.0	27.7	22.0	23.4
Southern North Atlantic	225,326	48,152	148,033	21,989	131,290	30,385	126,741	27,181	21.4	14.9	23.1	21.4
New York	70,092	15,240	52,081	5,583	49,005	7,781	49,069	8,139	21.7	10.7	15.9	16.6
New Jersey	47,638	7,202	30,658	3,553	25,336	3,462	24,046	3,701	15.1	11.6	13.7	15.4
Pennsylvania	107,596	25,710	65,294	12,853	56,949	19,142	53,626	15,341	23.9	19.7	33.6	28.6
South Atlantic division	3,262,690	438,785	2,216,705	230,721	2,058,198	244,701	1,860,871	185,903	13.4	10.4	11.9	10.0
Northern South Atlantic	987,743	189,541	772,410	110,772	755,981	126,789	726,061	107,087	19.2	14.3	16.8	14.7
Delaware	28,386	3,549	22,794	2,224	21,627	2,979	20,363	1,731	12.5	9.8	13.8	8.5
Maryland	215,657	34,361	175,391	23,928	171,131	24,913	165,091	21,503	15.9	13.6	14.6	13.0
District of Columbia	75,572	19,836	43,404	8,032	14,316	5,433	13,746	4,078	26.2	18.5	38.0	29.7
Virginia	635,438	122,441	512,841	72,248	548,907	93,464	526,861	79,775	19.3	14.1	17.0	15.1
West Virginia	32,690	9,354	17,980	4,340					28.6	24.1		
Southern South Atlantic	2,274,947	249,244	1,444,295	119,949	1,302,217	117,912	1,134,810	78,816	11.0	8.3	9.1	6.9
North Carolina	561,018	77,201	391,650	37,441	361,522	44,798	316,011	34,020	13.8	9.6	12.4	10.8
South Carolina	688,934	67,153	415,814	27,829	412,320	28,314	393,944	16,874	9.7	6.7	6.9	4.3
Georgia	858,815	85,133	545,142	43,328	465,698	38,904	384,613	24,197	9.9	7.9	8.4	6.3
Florida	166,180	19,757	91,689	11,351	62,677	5,896	40,242	3,725	11.9	12.4	9.4	9.3
North Central division	431,112	133,781	273,080	61,005	184,239	54,483	135,607	37,851	31.0	22.3	29.6	27.9
Eastern North Central	207,023	76,999	130,497	38,125	63,699	29,843	45,195	23,507	37.2	29.2	46.9	52.0
Ohio	87,113	37,035	63,213	17,839	36,673	16,691	25,279	14,265	42.5	28.2	45.5	56.4
Indiana	45,215	13,658	24,560	7,012	11,428	5,447	11,262	5,321	30.2	28.6	47.7	47.2
Illinois	57,028	16,682	28,762	7,343	7,628	3,593	5,436	2,506	29.3	25.5	47.1	46.1
Michigan	15,223	8,187	11,849	5,415	6,799	3,375	2,583	1,118	53.8	45.7	49.6	43.3
Wisconsin	2,444	1,437	2,113	516	1,171	737	635	297	58.8	24.4	62.9	46.8
Western North Central	224,089	56,782	142,583	22,880	120,540	24,640	90,412	14,344	25.3	16.0	20.4	15.9
Minnesota	3,683	1,702	759	245	259	169	39	23	46.2	32.3	65.3	(2)
Iowa	10,685	3,182	5,762	1,093	1,069	568	333	155	29.8	19.0	53.1	46.5
Missouri	150,184	35,445	118,071	17,659	118,503	23,588	90,040	14,166	23.6	15.0	19.9	15.7
North Dakota	373	220	94	23					59.0	(2)		
South Dakota	541	231							42.7			
Nebraska	8,913	2,822	789	51	82	47			31.7	6.5	(2)	
Kansas	49,710	13,180	17,108	3,809	627	268			26.5	22.3	42.7	
South Central division	3,479,251	486,159	2,204,106	258,983	2,038,913	250,060	1,491,327	148,805	14.0	11.8	12.3	10.0
Eastern South Central	2,119,797	289,035	1,464,252	162,228	1,394,360	162,883	1,122,790	100,159	13.6	11.1	11.7	8.9
Kentucky	268,071	51,986	222,210	44,711	236,167	47,358	220,992	32,359	19.4	20.1	20.1	14.6
Tennessee	430,678	74,463	322,331	30,302	283,019	41,878	245,881	24,132	17.3	9.4	14.8	9.8
Alabama	678,489	77,420	475,510	41,812	437,770	36,428	345,109	28,303	11.4	8.8	8.3	6.8
Mississippi	742,559	85,166	444,201	45,403	437,404	37,219	310,808	20,365	11.5	10.2	8.5	6.6
Western South Central	1,359,454	197,124	739,854	96,755	644,553	87,177	368,537	48,646	14.5	13.1	13.5	13.2
Louisiana	559,193	90,953	364,210	56,600	350,373	47,781	262,271	33,918	16.3	15.5	13.6	12.9
Arkansas	309,117	39,630	122,169	12,338	111,259	14,136	47,708	6,768	12.8	10.1	12.7	14.2
Oklahoma	2,973	817							27.5			
Texas	488,171	65,724	253,475	27,817	182,921	25,260	58,558	7,960	13.5	11.0	13.8	13.6
Western division	27,081	10,604	6,380	2,271	4,479	1,692	1,241	291	39.2	35.6	37.8	23.4
Rocky Mountain	10,784	3,901	1,054	373	131	52	22	16	36.2	35.4	39.7	(2)
Montana	1,490	404	183	46					27.1	25.1		
Idaho	201	101	60						50.2			
Wyoming	922	251	183	87					27.2	47.5		
Colorado	6,215	2,159	456	184	46	13			34.7	40.4	(2)	
New Mexico	1,956	986	172	56	85	39	22	16	50.4	32.6	(2)	(2)
Basin and Plateau	2,187	736	501	100	104	35	50	26	33.7	20.0	33.7	(2)
Arizona	1,357	425	26						31.3			
Utah	588	209	118	33	59	17	50	26	35.5	28.0	(2)	(2)
Nevada	242	102	357	67	45	18			42.1	18.8	(2)	
Pacific	14,110	5,967	4,825	1,798	4,244	1,605	1,169	249	42.3	37.3	37.8	21.3
Washington	1,602	558	207	151	30	3			34.8	72.9	(2)	
Oregon	1,186	629	346	87	128	62	207	162	53.0	25.1	48.4	78.3
California	11,322	4,780	4,272	1,560	4,086	1,540	962	87	42.2	36.5	37.7	9.0

[1] Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

[2] Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.