

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

This study of interstate migration is based upon the census statistics classifying the native population of the United States by state or territory of birth.

At the census of 1900 the population of continental United States included 51,891,039 persons living in the state or territory in which they were born, and 13,511,728 persons born in continental United States but not living in the state or territory of birth. In this study these two classes are designated as resident natives and interstate migrants, respectively.

At the census of 1850, which was the first census containing statistics classifying the native population by state or territory of birth, the number of resident natives was 13,457,049 and the number of interstate migrants 4,251,250. Since 1860 there has been a decline in the relative importance of the migrant class. In 1860 the interstate migrants constituted 24.8 per cent, or almost one-fourth, of the total population born in continental United States; in 1900 they constituted only 20.7 per cent, or but a little more than one-fifth, of that population. The decline was much smaller in the decade 1890 to 1900 than in any previous decade, the per cent in 1890 being 20.9.

Of the 13,511,728 interstate migrants enumerated at the census of 1900, 6,257,677 were living in a state or territory contiguous to that of birth, and 7,254,051 were living in other or noncontiguous states and territories.

The per cent of the population born in continental United States migrating to contiguous states decreased from 11.9 in 1850 to 8.7 in 1890, and then increased to 9.6 in 1900; while the per cent migrating to noncontiguous states steadily decreased from 13.9 in 1860 to 11.1 in 1900. Thus the comparison indicates that the per cent of migration to contiguous states, though formerly decreasing, is now increasing, while that to noncontiguous states continues to decrease.

The emigrants from any state or division of continental United States comprise the population born in that state or division and living elsewhere in continental United States; the immigrants comprise the population living in that state or division and born elsewhere in continental United States.

The number of emigrants from each minor geographic division has increased in every decade for which statistics are available, with the following exceptions: The number of New England emigrants has decreased since 1880 and the number of emigrants from the Southern North Atlantic division since 1890, and the number from each of the South Atlantic divisions decreased between 1880 and 1890.

For New England and the Southern North Atlantic division the decade of greatest increase in the number of emigrants was 1850 to 1860; for the Eastern North Central division, 1880 to 1890; and for each of the divisions west of the Mississippi, 1890 to 1900. For each of the southern divisions east of the Mississippi the increase was greater between 1890 and 1900 than in any other decade since 1870; the large increase shown for each of these divisions between 1860 and 1870 was probably due in large part to the fact that the figures for 1860 did not include the slave population.

The number of native immigrants in each minor geographic division increased during every decade covered by these statistics, with the following exceptions: In the Southern North Atlantic division there was a decrease between 1850 and 1860, in the Eastern North Central between 1870 and 1890, in the Western North Central between 1890 and 1900, and in the Eastern South Central between 1850 and 1860 and between 1870 and 1890.

For each of the four Atlantic divisions the increase in the number of native immigrants was greater between 1890 and 1900 than in any previous decade. For the Eastern North Central division the increase was greatest between 1850 and 1860, the earliest decade covered by these statistics. For the Western North Central the decade of greatest increase was 1870 to 1880; for the Rocky Mountain and Pacific divisions, 1880 to 1890; and for the Basin and Plateau division, 1890 to 1900. In the Eastern South Central division the exceptionally large increase shown by the figures for 1860 and 1870 was probably due to the fact that the birthplace statistics of 1860 did not include the slave population. In the Western South Central division—exclusive of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, for which there are no statistics prior to 1890—the decade of greatest increase was 1870 to 1880.

Migration has been mainly westward. In most cases the migration from any division to a division on the west exceeds that to an equally accessible division on the east. The relative importance of the westward migration is, however, declining, while that of the eastward migration is increasing.

The decline of westward migration is most apparent in the migration to the North Central states. The population living in the Eastern North Central states and born in the North Atlantic states has steadily decreased since 1870; the population living in the Western North Central states and born in states east of the Mississippi has decreased since 1890.

On the other hand, there has been an almost unbroken increase in the migration to each geographic division from divisions farther west, and in most cases this increase was greater between 1890 and 1900 than in any previous decade.

The per cent of emigration, as the term is here used, means the per cent of the natives of a given division, state, or territory that are living in other divisions or in other states and territories.

The per cent of emigration from the several minor geographic divisions ranges from 4.8 for the Western South Central to 17.8 for the Eastern South Central.

The per cent of emigration from the several states and territories varies from 9.3 for Texas to 43.7 for Nevada. The per cent of long distance emigration, as represented by the population born in a given state and migrating to noncontiguous states, varies from 2.6 for New Mexico to 25.7 for Maine.

The states from which more than 25 per cent or one-fourth of the natives have emigrated to other states include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Wyoming, and Nevada. The states from which less than 15 per cent of the natives have emigrated to other states include West Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Of the states showing the high per cent of emigration, all except Virginia are Northern or Western states, and of the states showing the low per cent, all except West Virginia and Oklahoma border on the southern boundary of the United States.

The per cent of emigration from any state to other states is affected in some degree by the size of the state and its geographical location. Other things being equal, the emigration from a small state will be greater in proportion to the population born in the state than the emigration from a large state; again, the emigration from a state entirely surrounded by other states will exceed that from a border state.

For all the Northern states east of the Mississippi except Maine and Michigan, there was a decline in the per cent of emigration in 1900 as compared with 1890, and for most of these states this was the continuation

of a decline extending back through one or more of the preceding decades.

For the Southern states east of the Mississippi there was a general decrease in the per cent of emigration, extending through two or more decades prior to 1890. For five of these states—Virginia, the two Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee—the per cent showed a further decrease in 1900; but for the other eight states there was an increase between 1890 and 1900.

For all states and territories west of the Mississippi except North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Arizona, the per cent of emigration increased between 1890 and 1900, and for many of these states the beginning of the increase dates back to the earliest census for which statistics are available.

The preceding comparisons point to the general conclusion that east of the Mississippi the emigration from the Northern states, as measured by the per cent of the natives of each state living in other states, is declining or approaching a period of decline, while the emigration from many of the Southern states is entering upon a period of increase following an extended period of decline; and that west of the Mississippi emigration is increasing, and in the case of many states has been increasing since the earliest census for which statistics are available.

Of the population living in cities having over 25,000 inhabitants, 56.2 per cent were born in the state or territory of residence, 17.3 per cent in other states or territories of continental United States, and 26.0 per cent in foreign countries; for the population living in smaller cities or country districts the corresponding per cents are 72.5, 18.0, and 9.2, respectively. Thus, while the proportion of resident natives is less in the larger cities than in the smaller cities and country districts, and the proportion of foreign immigrants is much greater, the proportion of native immigrants is about the same.

The large cities, however, contain more native immigrants in proportion to the native population than do the smaller cities and country districts. Interstate migrants constitute 23.5 per cent of the population born in continental United States and living in the large cities, and 19.9 of the same class of population living in smaller cities and country districts.

Migrants are concentrated in cities to a greater degree than are resident natives. Of the total number of interstate migrants in continental United States, 25.2 per cent are living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants; the proportion of resident natives living in this class of cities is 21.4 per cent. In every minor geographic division except the Western South Central, and in all but 3 of the 37 states containing cities of the size here considered, the per cent living in these cities is higher for native immigrants than for resident natives.

The concentration in large cities appears to be more

marked in the long distance migration than in the short distance. In every minor geographic division except the two South Atlantic, the per cent living in cities is higher for immigrants than for intradivisional migrants, using the latter term to designate the population born in one state and living in another in the same geographic division; and in all but 9 of the 37 states containing cities with at least 25,000 inhabitants the per cent living in such cities is higher for immigrants from noncontiguous states than for those from contiguous states.

The larger cities are absorbing an increasing proportion of the interstate migration. The 124 cities which had a population of at least 25,000 in 1890 contained 20.1 per cent of the total number of interstate migrants in 1890, and 23.1 per cent of the total number in 1900.

Measured by the per cent which the migrants form of the total population born in continental United States, the migration to the larger cities is increasing, while that to smaller cities and country districts is decreasing. The per cent of migration to cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890 advanced from 4.2 in 1890 to 4.8 in 1900; the per cent of migration to smaller cities and country districts declined from 16.7 in 1890 to 15.9 in 1900. Thus the decrease in the per cent of total migration from 20.9 in 1890 to 20.7 in 1900 was the effect of a decline in the migration to the smaller cities and country districts.

The increase in the per cent of migration to the larger cities is apparent in the long distance migration (from noncontiguous states) as well as in the short distance (from contiguous states), but is more marked in the latter migration. The decrease in the per cent of migration to smaller cities and country districts is apparent in the long distance migration only, the per cent of short distance migration showing an increase.

The number of interdivisional immigrants living in the larger cities increased between 1890 and 1900 in every minor geographic division.

In each of the two North Central divisions the number of interdivisional immigrants living in smaller cities and country districts has decreased since 1890. In the Eastern North Central the decrease was but small, being the result of a decrease in Ohio and Michigan partially offset by an increase in the other states of this division. In the Western North Central division the decrease was large, and was common to all states in that division except Minnesota and North Dakota. In each division the decrease was produced by a decline in immigration from divisions farther east.

For the white population of continental United States the per cent of interstate migration is 21.5; for the negro population it is 15.6. In a comparison which is confined to population born and living in Southern states the contrast between the two races is less

marked, the per cent of migration within the South being 12.9 for whites and 11.0 for negroes.

The per cent of emigration from the South to the North is 7.0 for the whites and 4.3 for the negroes; but the per cent of northward migration from some of the more northerly Southern states—viz, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky—is greater for negroes than for whites.

The movement toward the large cities appears to be more marked among the migrating negroes than among the migrating whites. Of the southern born whites living in Northern or Western states, 26.0 per cent are living in cities having over 25,000 inhabitants; for the corresponding class of negroes (including Indians and Mongolians) the per cent in these cities is 58.0. Of the whites born in one Southern state and living in another, 9.6 per cent were living in the larger cities; the per cent for the corresponding class of negroes (including Indians and Mongolians) is 18.5.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE.

The birthplace inquiry.—The inquiry as to birthplace was first introduced at the census of 1850. It called for the name of the state, territory, or country in which each free inhabitant enumerated was born. This question has been repeated, without essential change or amplification, in the population schedule of each subsequent census. In the census reports of some European countries the birthplace of the native population is shown by minor civil divisions—the county, municipality, or commune; but in the Federal census of the United States no attempt has been made to determine the birthplace by political divisions smaller than the state or territory.

Since the introduction of the birthplace inquiry the reports of every census have contained tables classifying the population of each state or territory—the free population in 1850 and 1860, and the total population at subsequent censuses—according to the state, territory, or country of birth. In the reports of the census of 1850 the tabulation was not carried beyond this point, but in subsequent censuses the analysis of the birthplace returns has been more or less elaborated or supplemented by further tabulations.

The census of 1860 gave the birthplace distribution for the white and the free colored male and female population of eight of the principal cities in the United States, and for the total free population of foreign birth living in forty-four cities. The former distribution, by the way, is the only case in which the distinction of sex has been introduced in any tabulation of the birthplace returns.

The distinction of race in the classification by birthplace was carried still farther at the census of 1870,

which gave the state, territory, or country of birth for the white, colored (that is, negro), Chinese (including Japanese), and Indian population of each state and territory, and of fifty principal cities. This report gave, also, for each county, the population born in each of six specified states (including always the state in which the county is located) and in each of twelve specified foreign countries.

In the birthplace tables of the Tenth Census there was no distinction of race or color, except in the distribution by birthplace of the native population of each state and territory—the statistics for the native white and the native colored (the latter consisting of negroes, Indians, and Mongolians) being shown separately. The total population of the fifty principal cities was distributed by state, territory, or country of birth. The method of treating county population was similar to that adopted in 1870, ten states or territories and ten foreign countries of birth being specified in each case.

In the birthplace tables of the Eleventh Census for each state and territory the total native population, the native white—divided into native white of native parentage and native white of foreign parentage—and the native colored were distributed separately according to state or territory of birth, and the total foreign population was distributed according to country of birth. For the principal cities the distribution was the same, except that the native colored were not shown; the list of such cities was extended so as to include all of the 124 cities having a population of at least 25,000. For counties the birthplace tabulation of the native population was abandoned, but the tabulation of the foreign born was given in greater detail than before, the number of specified countries of birth being considerably increased.

The tabulation of the birthplace returns at the Twelfth Census was substantially the same as at the Eleventh, the only essential change being the substitution of the native negro population for the native colored in the tables giving the birthplace distribution of the population of states and territories.

The classification by birthplace has been used to some extent in connection with the statistics of the alien population, of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes, of occupations, and of mortality; but except in the case of aliens there is a growing tendency to substitute a classification according to birthplace of parents.

Analysis of population by birthplace.—In an analysis of the population with regard to birthplace, the primary distinction which is perhaps the most natural and obvious is that between population born within the territory or under the jurisdiction of the country to which the inquiry relates and population born in other countries—that is, between the natives of the country and the foreign born. Of the population of the United

States enumerated at the Twelfth Census, 65,843,302, or 86.3 per cent, were returned as natives, and 10,460,085, or 13.7 per cent, as foreign born. The former included not only persons born within the area of enumeration, but also persons born in the outlying districts—as Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands—either before or after the acquisition of these territories by the United States, persons born at sea on vessels carrying the United States flag, and American citizens by birth born in foreign countries. Accordingly in the Twelfth Census terminology the term “United States” referring to the place of birth has a wider significance and covers a greater area than the term “United States” referring to the territory within which the population enumerated was living.

On the basis of a comparison of birthplace with residence, the natives of the United States may be divided into two main classes—those living in the state or territory of their birth, and those living elsewhere. To the former the term “resident natives” has been applied; the latter may be designated as “migrating natives” or as “native migrants.”

The native migrants included in the population enumerated by the census comprise persons born in a specified state or territory within the area of enumeration and either living in some other state or territory or stationed abroad in the military or naval service of the United States, persons born outside the area of enumeration but within the territory or under the jurisdiction of the United States, and American citizens by birth born in foreign countries.

The several classes here referred to may be distinguished in the following analysis of the population:

Population of the United States enumerated at the Twelfth Census	76,303,387
Natives of foreign countries	10,460,085
Natives of the United States	65,843,302
Born within the area of enumeration	65,581,915
Living in the state or territory of birth	51,979,651
Living in other states and territories	13,528,095
Stationed abroad in the military or naval service of the United States	74,169
Born outside the area of enumeration	68,494
In Porto Rico	680
In the Philippine Islands	345
At sea under the United States flag	2,276
Abroad	65,193
State or territory of birth not specified	192,893

Of the total native population enumerated at the Twelfth Census, 51,979,651, or 78.9 per cent, were residing in the state or territory in which they were born. The remainder of the native population of known birthplace is composed of migrants—comprising natives born within the area of enumeration but not residing in the state or territory of their birth, and natives born outside the area of enumeration. The total number of known migrants, 13,670,758, constitutes 20.8 per cent of the total native population. It

is of course impossible to determine how many of the 192,893 natives of the United States for whom the state or territory of birth was not specified were migrants, and accordingly their status as regards this classification must remain unknown. The following statement summarizes the results of this analysis for 1900:

CLASS OF POPULATION.	Number.	Per cent of total native population.
Total native population.....	65,843,302	100.0
Resident natives.....	51,979,651	78.9
Migrants.....	13,670,758	20.8
State or territory of birth not specified.....	192,893	0.3

Of the 13,670,758 migrants, 13,511,728 represent the interstate migration within the limits of continental United States; 88,613, a migration from continental United States to the outlying districts within the area of enumeration; 70,074, a migration to continental United States from outlying districts or from birthplaces outside the area of enumeration; and 343, a migration outside the limits of continental United States—either from one outlying district to another, or from birthplaces outside the area of enumeration to outlying districts within that area. These different classes may be distinguished in the following analysis of the migrant population:

All migrants.....	13,670,758
Born in area of enumeration.....	13,602,264
Born in continental United States.....	13,600,341
Living in continental United States.....	13,511,728
Living in Alaska.....	10,607
Living in Hawaii.....	3,848
Stationed abroad.....	74,158

TABLE I.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO BIRTHPLACE: 1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.							
	Aggregate.	Native population.					Foreign born population.	
		Total.	Born in continental United States.			Born outside continental United States.		State or territory of birth not specified.
			Total.	Living in state or territory of birth.	Living in other states and territories.			
1900.....	75,994,575	65,653,299	65,402,767	51,891,039	13,511,728	70,074	180,458	10,341,276
1890.....	62,622,250	53,372,703	52,965,719	41,871,611	11,094,108	10,332	396,652	9,249,547
1880.....	50,155,783	43,475,840	43,475,498	38,882,734	9,592,764	842	.....	6,679,943
1870.....	38,668,371	32,991,142	32,978,660	25,321,340	7,657,320	220	12,262	5,667,229
1860 ¹	27,492,083	23,353,386	23,301,503	² 17,527,069	² 5,774,434	.....	49,265	4,138,037
1850 ^{1,3}	19,987,589	17,742,987	17,708,299	13,457,049	4,251,250	2,618	34,688	2,244,602

¹ Exclusive of slave population.

² All persons living in territories and reported as born in territories are assumed to have been born in territory of residence.

³ Based on Tables XVI and XVII of the census report for 1850; the figures for 1850 in the tables which follow are derived from Table XV of that report. See note 3 to Table II.

Migration within the limits of continental United States.—The 13,511,728 persons who according to returns of the census of 1900 were interstate migrants

Born in area of enumeration—Continued.	
Born in Alaska.....	608
Living in continental United States.....	598
Living in Hawaii.....	6
Stationed abroad.....	2
Born in Hawaii.....	1,317
Living in continental United States.....	1,307
Living in Alaska.....	1
Stationed abroad.....	9
Born outside of area of enumeration.....	68,494
Born in Porto Rico.....	680
Living in continental United States.....	678
Living in Alaska.....	.....
Living in Hawaii.....	.....
Stationed abroad.....	2
Born in Philippine Islands.....	345
Living in continental United States.....	340
Living in Alaska.....	3
Living in Hawaii.....	.....
Stationed abroad.....	2
Born at sea under the United States flag.....	2,276
Living in continental United States.....	2,252
Living in Alaska.....	3
Living in Hawaii.....	8
Stationed abroad.....	13
American citizens born abroad.....	65,193
Living in continental United States.....	64,899
Living in Alaska.....	63
Living in Hawaii.....	38
Stationed abroad.....	193

In 1900 the population of continental United States known to be living in the state or territory of birth on the census day was 51,891,039, and the population born in specified states or territories and not living in the state or territory of birth was, as shown in the above statement, 13,511,728. In addition to these classes the total population includes the native population born outside continental United States, the native population for which the state or territory of birth was not specified, and the population born in foreign countries. These different classes are distinguished, for each census from 1850 to 1900, in Table I.

born and living in continental United States constituted 17.8 per cent of the total population of continental United States, 20.6 per cent of the total native population, and

20.7 per cent of the population born in continental United States. The last of these per cents, which measures the extent to which the population born and living in continental United States had migrated from the state or territory of birth to other states and territories, may be designated as the per cent of interstate migration within the limits of continental United States. The per cents at the six censuses were as follows:

1900.....	20.7
1890.....	20.9
1880.....	22.1
1870.....	23.2
1860.....	24.8
1850.....	24.0

Thus in 1900 one in every five of the persons born and living within the area of continental United States was a migrant, in the sense in which the term is here used. The proportion has diminished at each census since that of 1860, when it was 24.8 per cent, or approximately one in four; but the change in the last decade is hardly appreciable, the per cent in 1900 being only two-tenths of 1 per cent lower than that in 1890.¹

These figures indicate a high degree of mobility on the part of the native population, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that they apply only to migration across state lines, the migration within the limits of the several states and territories not being indicated by census statistics. Doubtless much of the unrecorded intrastate migration exceeds in importance much of the migration across state lines, whether the test be the distance covered or the contrast as regards environment between the place of birth and the place of residence; for a considerable part of the interstate migration is a short distance migration from one city or country district to another just across a state bound-

¹ If, however, the population of Indian Territory, which was not returned by birthplace in 1890 and hence can not be included in the figures for that year in the above table, is excluded from the figures for 1900 also, the per cent of migration in the latter year falls to 20.3. For comparison with the per cent in 1890, this per cent is perhaps more appropriate than that given in the table.

ary, while a considerable part of the intrastate migration may represent a journey of 200 or 300 miles and a change from rural surroundings to a populous urban center.

How much of the interstate migration is a short distance migration across boundary lines—or what may be termed a border migration—can not be determined from the census returns, as they do not give birthplaces by counties or by any political divisions smaller than states; but it is possible to ascertain how much of it is a migration between adjoining or contiguous states. Of the 13,511,728 native migrants within the limits of continental United States in 1900, 6,257,677, or 46.3 per cent, were living in a state or territory contiguous to that of birth, and 7,254,051, or 53.7 per cent, were living in other, or noncontiguous, states.

For the purpose of this computation two states are treated as contiguous if at any point or for any distance they are separated only by a boundary line, or by a stream or other narrow body of water. Utah and New Mexico are regarded as contiguous, and so are Delaware and New Jersey; on the other hand, Illinois and Michigan are not regarded as contiguous, nor are Maine and Massachusetts. Thus the states contiguous to any given state form a zone encircling that state on all sides except where it is bounded by the ocean or a large lake, or by foreign territory. Of course this zone is of very irregular shape and varying width, and consequently the migration to noncontiguous states is not necessarily a longer migration than that to contiguous states. But the latter includes all the border migration, and the former includes practically all the migration covering a distance of more than four or five hundred miles; hence, roughly speaking, the distinction may be referred to as that between a long distance and a short distance migration.

The distinction between migration to contiguous and noncontiguous states is shown for the migrants enumerated at each census from 1850 to 1900 in the following table:

TABLE II.—MIGRATION BETWEEN CONTIGUOUS STATES AND BETWEEN NONCONTIGUOUS STATES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ¹								
	Total.	Number migrating from state or territory of birth to—				Per cent migrating from state or territory of birth to—			
		All other states.	Contiguous states.		Noneontiguous states.		All other states.	Contiguous states.	Noncontiguous states.
			Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.			
1900.....	65,402,767	13,511,728	6,257,677	46.3	7,254,051	53.7	20.7	9.6	11.1
1890.....	52,965,719	11,094,108	4,620,467	41.6	6,473,641	58.4	20.9	8.7	12.2
1880.....	43,475,498	9,592,761	4,083,005	42.6	5,509,756	57.4	22.1	9.4	12.7
1870.....	32,978,680	7,657,320	3,274,449	42.8	4,382,871	57.2	23.2	9.9	13.3
1860 ²	23,301,503	5,774,434	2,531,865	43.8	3,242,569	56.2	24.8	10.9	13.9
1850 ^{2,3}	17,737,578	4,112,681	2,106,375	51.2	2,006,306	48.8	23.2	11.9	11.3

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.
² Exclusive of slave population.
³ These figures are of necessity derived from the birthplace table in the census report for 1850, which is not in agreement with the other tables in that report. It is believed, however, that the margin of error is not great enough to affect the validity of the general conclusions and comparisons based upon these figures in this study of interstate migration.

This table indicates that while the per cent of total migration has not materially changed in the last decade, decreasing only from 20.9 in 1890 to 20.7 in 1900, the character of the migration as regards distance has undergone a rather marked change, the per cent of migration to contiguous states showing an increase for the first time since the first statistics were collected, in 1850, while the per cent of migration to noncontiguous states decreased to a greater degree than in any previous decade. Thus, if this comparison of the last two censuses can be accepted as indicating the present tendencies, the per cent of native population migrating to contiguous states is increasing, while the per cent migrating to noncontiguous states continues to decrease.

The table shows also that the increase in the per cent of total migration between 1850 and 1860 represented an increase in migration to noncontiguous states, while the gradual decrease from 1860 to 1890 was common to both classes of migration.

EMIGRATION OF NATIVE POPULATION.

The interstate migrant is an emigrant from one state or territory and an immigrant to another; and inter-

state migration may accordingly be treated either as an emigration from the state of birth or as an immigration to the state of residence. The discussion which immediately follows presents a comparison, and an analysis with respect to magnitude and destination (residence), of the emigration from the several states and geographic divisions. In another connection the other point of view is adopted, the native migrant population being classified by residence, so as to show the total immigration to each state, territory, or geographic division, and this immigration being then analyzed with respect to its source (birthplace).

Emigration by geographic divisions.—The following table shows what proportion of the population of continental United States born in each main and minor geographic division¹ is living in the state or territory of birth, what proportion is living in other states and territories in the same division, and what proportion is living in other divisions, thus distinguishing between the interstate migration within each division and the emigration to other divisions.

TABLE III.—POPULATION BORN IN EACH GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED WITH RESPECT TO RESIDENCE: 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BORN IN THE SPECIFIED GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.								
	Total.	Living in—							
		State or territory of birth.		All other states and territories.		Other states and territories in the same division.		Other divisions.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
North Atlantic	17,516,391	14,045,047	80.2	3,471,344	19.8	1,532,454	8.7	1,938,890	11.1
South Atlantic	11,161,575	9,108,903	81.6	2,052,672	18.4	680,486	6.1	1,372,186	12.3
North Central	21,609,116	16,328,595	75.6	5,280,520	24.4	3,415,961	15.8	1,864,559	8.6
South Central	13,180,551	10,771,720	81.7	2,408,831	18.3	1,512,822	11.5	896,009	6.8
Western	1,935,135	1,636,774	84.6	298,361	15.4	204,908	10.6	93,453	4.8
Total	65,402,767	51,891,039	79.3	13,511,728	20.7	7,346,631	11.3	6,165,097	9.4
New England	4,338,274	3,325,907	76.7	1,012,367	23.3	485,388	11.2	526,979	12.1
Southern North Atlantic	13,178,117	10,719,140	81.3	2,458,977	18.7	650,917	5.0	1,808,060	13.7
Northern South Atlantic	4,714,934	3,672,077	77.9	1,042,857	22.1	269,393	5.7	773,464	16.4
Southern South Atlantic	6,446,641	5,436,826	84.3	1,009,815	15.7	290,078	4.5	719,742	11.2
Eastern North Central	14,160,456	10,720,615	75.7	3,439,841	24.3	966,792	6.8	2,473,049	17.5
Western North Central	7,448,659	5,607,980	75.3	1,840,679	24.7	738,823	9.9	1,101,856	14.8
Eastern South Central	8,325,166	6,522,692	78.3	1,802,474	21.7	320,266	3.9	1,482,208	17.8
Western South Central	4,856,385	4,249,028	87.5	606,357	12.5	375,269	7.7	231,088	4.8
Rocky Mountain	524,280	425,525	81.2	98,755	18.8	26,274	5.0	72,481	13.8
Basin and Plateau	311,578	252,603	81.1	58,975	18.9	6,858	2.2	52,117	16.7
Pacific	1,099,277	958,646	87.2	140,631	12.8	66,252	6.0	74,379	6.8
Total	65,402,767	51,891,039	79.3	13,511,728	20.7	4,196,305	6.4	9,315,423	14.3

Incidentally this table illustrates a general principle which is obvious enough on reflection and should not be lost sight of in any study or analysis of statistics of internal migration, viz, that the smaller and more numerous the divisions or areas into which a given territory is divided, the greater will be the interdivisional migration. Thus in 1900 the total migration between main divisions was 6,165,097, while the total migration between minor divisions was 9,315,423, and the total migration

between states and territories was 13,511,728; and if the figures for intercounty migration could be obtained, they would show a total far greater than that for interstate migration. The reason is, of course, that the migration between the smaller areas necessarily includes all the migration between the larger areas and in addition to that the migration between the smaller areas

¹A map defining these divisions is inserted as the frontispiece of this volume.

lying within each larger area; in other words, only a part of the migration between the smaller areas is also a migration between the larger. Hence the total interstate migration may be divided into two parts—that which is both interstate and interdivisional, and that which is interstate but intradivisional. This subdivision is shown in the following statement:

Total interstate migration.....	13,511,728
Between minor geographic divisions.....	9,315,423
Between main geographic divisions.....	6,165,097
Within main geographic divisions.....	3,150,326
Within minor geographic divisions.....	4,196,305

Of the main geographic divisions, the one for which the per cent of the natives migrating from the state of birth to other states was highest, and the per cent living in the state of birth was lowest, is the North Central. Of the natives of that division, 24.4 per cent, or approximately 1 in 4, were migrants; 15.8 per cent migrated from the state of their birth to other states in the same division, and 8.6 per cent migrated to other divisions—these two per cents representing, respectively, the per cent of intradivisional migration and the per cent of emigration to other divisions. The highest per cent of intradivisional migration is that just given for the North Central division. But the highest per cent of emigration is that shown for the South Atlantic division (12.3), which at the same time has the lowest per cent of intradivisional migration (6.1), indicating that the relatively large emigration from this division is accompanied by a relatively small movement of population within the division. The division showing both the smallest per cent of total interstate migration and the smallest per cent of emigration is the Western; of the natives of that division only 15.4 per cent are living outside the state or territory of birth, and only 4.8 per cent have emigrated to other divisions.

Of the several minor divisions, the one showing the highest per cent of emigration to other divisions is the Eastern South Central, and the one showing the lowest is the Western South Central. This contrast between the two adjoining divisions is produced mainly by the large migration from the eastern division to the western and the small return migration from the western to the eastern, and by the fact that the emigration from the eastern division to the North Central states is much larger than that from the western. The Eastern North Central division shows a per cent of emigration almost as high as that for the Eastern South Central. Other minor divisions showing a high per cent of emigration are the Basin and Plateau and the Northern South Atlantic.

The minor division showing the highest per cent of internal migration is New England, and the one showing the lowest per cent is the Basin and Plateau. A glance at the map defining the division boundaries

(Map 1) suggests that one of the reasons for the contrast here noted is quite independent of any difference in the social or economic conditions of the two regions, or in the characteristics of their inhabitants: New England is composed of six small states, while the Basin and Plateau division is composed of three large states, each of which covers more territory than the entire group of New England states; consequently, if the internal movement of population were practically the same in the two divisions, the proportion crossing state lines would almost inevitably be larger in the eastern division than in the western.

Thus the figures for interstate migration are affected to a considerable degree by the accidents of political geography, and they should be considered with the map constantly in mind. But it is hardly necessary to add that this is not the only—nor, probably, the principal—source of variation in the percentages of internal migration. The movement of population is determined by a great variety of influences. Some of them may be classified as economic, others are, perhaps, psychological, while climatic conditions and physiographic features undoubtedly play an important part. Some of these influences are too subtle and obscure to be detected by statistical analysis, even if we had at our command a measure of migration much more satisfactory than that afforded by the classification of population according to state or territory of birth. The statistics of interstate migration merely record the final result of these influences in so far as they produce a migration across the network of state boundary lines. In all comparisons allowance must be made for the irregularity of this network, and for the variety in the size and form of the meshes—that is, the states and territories. But while this is a factor which may either exaggerate or diminish the differences and contrasts in the per cent of interstate migration in different sections of the country, it by no means completely explains such differences. For instance, the political map of the country does not account for the fact that the per cent of intradivisional migration is higher for each of the western Central divisions than for either of the eastern Central. Undoubtedly this difference indicates a greater mobility on the part of the population in the newer states which lie west of the Mississippi, probably resulting in part from the fact that these states are less completely settled than the older states east of that river.

Distribution of emigrants by geographic division of residence.—The per cent distribution of the emigrants from each minor geographic division by division of residence is shown in Table IV. In this table the sequence in which the divisions are usually arranged has been changed, in order to bring together for convenience of comparison and discussion the three northern and the three southern divisions east of the Mississippi, and the two Central divisions west of that river.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE IV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE, OF THE EMIGRANTS FROM EACH MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: 1900.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF EMIGRANTS LIVING IN—										
	New England.	Southern North Atlantic division.	Eastern North Central division.	Northern South Atlantic division.	Southern South Atlantic division.	Eastern South Central division.	Western North Central division.	Western South Central division.	Rocky Mountain division.	Basin and Plateau division.	Pacific division.
New England.....		33.8	22.4	2.7	1.6	1.0	18.2	1.6	4.4	0.8	13.5
Southern North Atlantic.....	12.0		40.4	7.7	1.1	1.4	22.7	2.2	4.2	0.7	7.6
Eastern North Central.....	1.3	6.7		2.8	0.7	5.0	57.9	7.9	6.5	0.8	10.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	3.2	33.4	19.5		6.2	16.9	14.1	7.4	1.9	0.4	3.0
Southern South Atlantic.....	1.5	5.5	4.7	10.2		37.9	4.3	33.0	1.0	0.3	1.6
Eastern South Central.....	0.3	1.4	17.9	2.3	6.1		16.7	50.8	1.6	0.4	2.5
Western North Central.....	1.0	3.1	25.3	0.9	0.5	2.3		28.8	16.1	1.6	20.4
Western South Central.....	0.9	3.9	9.6	1.7	3.4	27.5	29.2		9.8	2.9	11.1
Rocky Mountain.....	1.9	5.3	10.9	1.2	0.5	1.0	29.6	8.7		14.9	26.0
Basin and Plateau.....	0.7	2.0	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.1	1.9	56.2		30.2
Pacific.....	5.8	11.7	13.3	2.3	0.7	1.5	17.1	6.2	27.2	14.2	

An inspection of the figures in the above table shows that a large proportion of the emigrants from each division are found in the adjoining divisions. The westward drift of migrating population is also apparent; in most cases the emigration from any division to a division on the west exceeds that to an equally accessible division on the east.

Over 65 per cent of the emigrants from New England had migrated farther west than the adjoining Southern North Atlantic division, and about 38 per cent of the emigrants from each of these two divisions were living in the divisions west of the Mississippi. It is noticeable that the Pacific states attracted a larger proportion of the emigrants from New England than of those from any other division east of the Mississippi. Of the emigrants from the Eastern North Central states, 57.9 per cent were found in the adjoining division on the west, the Western North Central; 10.4 per cent in the Pacific division; and only 8.0 per cent in the two North Atlantic divisions. Comparatively few of the emigrants from any northern division east of the Mississippi were found in any southern division.

The importance of the westward migration within the South is indicated by the comparatively high per cent of the emigrants from the Southern South Atlantic division found in each of the two South Central divisions, and the high per cent of those from the Eastern South Central division found in the Western South Central. It is noticeable, however, that only a comparatively small proportion of the emigrants from the Northern South Atlantic states have been attracted to the other southern divisions, most of them being found in the Southern North Atlantic and the two North Central divisions.

For each of the two groups of Central states west of the Mississippi the eastward emigration assumes considerable relative importance, but still does not equal the westward. Most of this eastward movement of population is only a short distance migration across the Mississippi to the adjoining group of Eastern Central states; in 1900 the long distance eastward migration, as represented by the migrants living in the Atlantic states, constituted only 5.5 per cent of the total emigration from the Western North Central division and 9.9

per cent of that from the Western South Central. The westward emigration from the northern division was relatively large, constituting 38.1 per cent of the total; and the greater part of it—20.4 per cent of the total—was a long distance migration to the Pacific coast. The westward emigration from the southern division was relatively less important, constituting only 23.8 per cent of the total, 11.1 per cent being to the Pacific coast. There has been a considerable migration northward and southward between these two divisions. In 1900 the per cent of the migrants from one group of states living in the other was nearly the same in both cases, but in actual numbers the migrants from the northern group to the southern were about five times as numerous as those from the southern to the northern.

The eastward emigration from the Rocky Mountain states exceeds the westward, the emigrants living in divisions to the east in 1900 constituting 59.1 per cent of the total; more than one-third of these—20.8 per cent of the total—were living in states east of the Mississippi, and more than one-seventh—8.9 per cent of the total—in the Atlantic states.

The emigration from the Basin and Plateau states is largely a short distance migration northward and eastward, 56.2 per cent of the emigrants being found in 1900 in the adjoining Rocky Mountain division; 13.6 per cent were living in states farther east, only 6.6 per cent being in states east of the Mississippi. The emigration from this division to the Pacific states constituted 30.2 per cent of the total.

The entire emigration from the Pacific states to other parts of continental United States is necessarily eastward, and in 1900 more than one-third of it—35.3 per cent—was to states east of the Mississippi. The Southern North Atlantic and Eastern North Central states contained 25.0 per cent of these migrants from the Pacific coast, and New England contained 5.8 per cent. These per cents indicate a relatively important long distance eastward migration.

Increase of emigration by geographic divisions: 1850 to 1900.—The population that has emigrated from any state, territory, or division to other parts of continental United States is continually being recruited by additional emigration, and depleted by death, by the

emigration of these migrants to foreign countries or to the outlying districts of the United States, and by their return to the state, territory, or division of nativity. The increase or decrease in the total is the net result of these opposing forces.

The growth or decline of the total population emigrating from each minor geographic division is shown in Table v.

TABLE V.—Emigration from each minor geographic division: 1850 to 1900.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH, AND CENSUS.	POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BORN IN THE SPECIFIED MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION. ¹				Increase (+) or decrease (-) in the number of emigrants since the preceding census.
	Total.	Living in specified division.	Living in other divisions (emigrants).		
			Number.	Per cent.	
New England:					
1900	4,338,274	3,811,295	526,979	12.1	- 37,593
1890	3,898,003	3,333,431	564,572	14.5	- 22,467
1880	3,043,424	3,056,885	587,039	16.1	+ 18,332
1870	3,293,103	2,724,396	568,707	17.3	+ 8,371
1860	3,144,598	2,584,262	560,336	17.8	+106,445
1850	2,821,823	2,367,932	453,891	16.1	.....
Southern North Atlantic:					
1900	13,178,117	11,370,057	1,808,060	13.7	- 10,304
1890	11,177,406	9,359,042	1,818,364	16.3	+ 32,533
1880	9,843,732	8,057,901	1,785,831	18.1	+189,730
1870	8,186,679	6,590,578	1,596,101	19.5	+234,919
1860	6,944,042	5,582,854	1,361,188	19.6	+443,732
1850	5,483,951	4,666,495	917,456	16.7	.....
Northern South Atlantic:					
1900	4,714,934	3,941,470	773,464	16.4	+ 63,565
1890	4,162,967	3,453,068	709,899	17.1	- 15,609
1880	3,774,759	3,049,231	725,528	19.2	+ 11,577
1870	3,185,727	2,421,790	713,931	22.8	+188,448
1860	2,179,576	1,654,092	525,483	24.1	+ 14,609
1850	1,925,927	1,415,053	510,874	26.5	.....
Southern South Atlantic:					
1900	6,446,641	5,726,899	719,742	11.2	+ 59,116
1890	5,463,905	4,793,279	660,626	12.1	- 25,957
1880	4,734,955	4,048,372	686,583	14.5	+ 15,057
1870	3,693,066	3,021,540	671,526	18.2	+137,970
1860	2,085,174	1,531,618	533,556	25.6	+ 59,464
1850	1,833,881	1,364,789	474,092	25.8	.....
Eastern North Central:					
1900	14,160,466	11,687,407	2,473,049	17.5	+278,131
1890	11,596,441	9,401,523	2,194,918	18.9	+642,551
1880	9,179,161	7,626,794	1,552,367	16.9	+622,248
1870	6,618,828	5,688,209	930,119	14.1	+411,537
1860	4,562,911	4,044,329	518,582	11.4	+343,826
1850	2,757,356	2,582,600	174,756	6.3	.....
Western North Central:					
1900	7,448,659	6,346,803	1,101,856	14.8	+508,916
1890	5,262,124	4,669,184	592,940	11.3	+259,401
1880	3,276,998	2,943,459	333,539	10.2	+157,512
1870	1,801,712	1,625,685	176,027	9.8	+ 83,353
1860	843,643	750,969	92,674	11.0	+ 53,836
1850	372,166	333,328	38,838	10.4	.....
Eastern South Central:					
1900	8,325,166	6,842,958	1,482,208	17.8	+226,419
1890	6,978,603	5,722,814	1,255,789	18.0	+108,949
1880	6,019,996	4,874,156	1,146,840	19.1	+214,064
1870	4,591,940	3,659,164	932,776	20.3	+200,006
1860	2,781,432	2,048,662	732,770	26.3	+258,282
1850	2,179,500	1,705,012	474,488	21.8	.....
Western South Central:					
1900	4,855,385	4,624,297	231,088	4.8	+81,802
1890	3,212,235	3,092,949	149,286	4.6	+40,830
1880	2,257,662	2,149,206	108,456	4.8	+34,082
1870	1,269,192	1,194,818	74,374	5.9	+43,130
1860	650,043	518,799	131,244	5.7	+15,332
1850	286,016	270,104	15,912	5.6	.....
Rocky Mountain:					
1900	524,280	451,799	72,481	13.8	+44,662
1890	288,330	260,511	27,819	9.6	+15,961
1880	166,146	154,288	11,858	7.1	+ 8,996
1870	104,096	101,234	2,862	2.7	.....
Basin and Plateau:					
1900	311,573	259,461	52,117	16.7	+25,100
1890	181,504	154,487	27,017	14.9	+13,823
1880	119,475	106,281	13,194	11.0	+ 8,576
1870	51,628	47,010	4,618	8.9	.....
Pacific:					
1900	1,099,277	1,024,898	74,379	6.8	+34,491
1890	724,201	684,313	39,888	5.5	+14,556
1880	459,190	433,858	25,332	5.5	+13,223
1870	238,189	221,080	12,109	5.2	+ 8,612
1860	99,507	96,010	3,497	3.5	+ 3,426
1850	6,698	6,627	71	1.1	.....

¹ Exclusive of slave population in 1860 and 1850.
² Exclusive of population reported as born in territories.

The population emigrating from New England showed an increase during each decade from 1850 to 1880. Thereafter it declined, the new emigration not being sufficient to make good the losses produced by death, by emigration to foreign countries and outlying districts, and by the return of natives. In 1900 the number of New England emigrants was smaller by 60,000 than it was twenty years before, having decreased about 10 per cent. The number of emigrants from the Southern North Atlantic division decreased between 1890 and 1900, and the number from each of the South Atlantic divisions between 1880 and 1890.

With the above exceptions there was a steady increase from 1850 to 1900 in the population that had emigrated from each of the minor geographic divisions. Naturally, however, there are noticeable variations in the amount of the increase during different decades. The period of greatest increase was 1850 to 1860 for New England and for the Southern North Atlantic division, 1880 to 1890 for the Eastern North Central division, and 1890 to 1900 for each division west of the Mississippi. The southern divisions east of the Mississippi show a considerable or large increase in the decade 1890 to 1900, following a decrease or small increase in the preceding decade.

In comparing the figures for the southern divisions, it should be remembered that the birthplace tables for 1850 and 1860 do not include the slave population, while those for 1870 relate to the entire population and therefore include the emancipated negroes; this accounts for the large apparent increase between 1860 and 1870 in the population emigrating from each of the two South Atlantic divisions. If the negro population is excluded from the 1870 figures for the four southern divisions, and the number of other emigrants is then compared with the number of free emigrants in 1860, for each of the South Atlantic divisions the increase is changed to a decrease, and for each of the two South Central divisions it is materially reduced. This comparison is shown in the following tabular statement:

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	POPULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF NEGROES IN 1870 AND OF SLAVES IN 1860, BORN IN THE SPECIFIED DIVISION AND LIVING IN OTHER DIVISIONS (EMIGRANTS).		
	1870	1860	Increase, 1860 to 1870.
Northern South Atlantic	479,267	525,483	-46,216
Southern South Atlantic	449,753	533,556	-83,803
Eastern South Central	745,764	732,770	12,994
Western South Central	57,581	31,244	26,337

For the other divisions the comparability of the data presented in Table v is not appreciably affected by the fact that the birthplace statistics of the earlier censuses included the free population only.

Increase in the per cent of emigration from geographic divisions.—Naturally the number of emigrants from any given division rarely increases at the same rate as the population born in that division, and accordingly

there are variations in the per cent of the natives who are emigrants—that is, the per cent of emigration. These variations reflect the changes in the migratory tendency of the population, although not with such accuracy as would be secured by figures showing the number and per cent of the population emigrating annually or even decennially. The variations in the per cent of emigration from each minor geographic division are shown in Table v.

The percentage of emigration from New England and from the Southern North Atlantic states increased from 1850 to 1860, remained nearly stationary between 1860 and 1870, and after 1870 steadily declined. There has been a marked decline in the emigration from New England to the section of country which lies between that division and the Mississippi river—comprising the Southern North Atlantic and Eastern North Central divisions. In 1850 the proportion of the natives of New England residing in this section was 1,448 in 10,000 (see Table xxxiv, page 316), or 14.48 per cent, which represented more than seven-eighths of the total emigration (16.1 per cent) from that division; in 1900 the proportion was only 683 in 10,000, or 6.83 per cent, representing not much more than one-half of the total emigration. Similarly, the proportion of the natives of the Southern North Atlantic division living in the Eastern North Central states has diminished since 1860. The proportion of the natives both of New England and of the Southern North Atlantic division living in the Western North Central states rapidly increased until 1880 and then declined, and the proportion of the natives of each of these divisions living in the Pacific states increased until 1890. The proportion of the natives of the Southern North Atlantic division migrating eastward to New England steadily increased, and was twice as great in 1900 as in 1850.

The proportion of the natives of the Eastern North Central division living in other states increased steadily from 6.3 per cent in 1850 to 18.9 per cent in 1890, and then declined to 17.5 per cent in 1900. The decline in the last decade was caused by a falling off in the per cent of emigration to the adjoining division on the west, the Western North Central.

The per cent of emigrants from each of the two South Atlantic divisions has steadily diminished during the half century covered by these statistics. In 1850, 26.5 per cent, or more than one-fourth, of the free population born in the Northern South Atlantic division had migrated to other divisions; in 1900 the per cent of emigration—based, of course, on the total population born in the division—was only 16.4 per cent. In the case of the Southern South Atlantic states the decrease was still more marked, the per cent declining from 25.8 in 1850 to 11.2 in 1900. Probably a part of the reduction in the per cent shown for 1870 was due to the inclusion in that year, for the first time, of what had formerly been the slave population; but the steady decline during the

half century is mainly the effect of a decline in the proportion of natives of each division migrating to the South Central and the North Central states. The proportion migrating to the Atlantic states lying farther north has increased, though not enough to offset this decline. (See Table xxxiv.)

The emigrants from the Eastern South Central division constituted a diminishing proportion of the natives of that division at each successive census after that of 1860, the per cent falling off from 26.3 in that year to 17.8 in 1900. This was mainly the effect of a decline in the proportion of the natives of this division migrating to the North Central states. The proportion migrating to the Western South Central states was higher in 1900 than it was at any previous census since 1860, and the comparatively small proportion migrating to the Atlantic states showed a slow increase prior to 1890 and a marked increase in the decade 1890 to 1900.

The per cent of emigration from the Western North Central division showed comparatively little variation from 1850 to 1890, approximately 10 per cent of the natives of the division being found in other divisions at each census during that period; but in 1900 the per cent had risen to 14.8. While this increase during the last decade is apparent in the emigration to all divisions, it is most marked in the emigration to the Western South Central division, which in 1890 contained 128,495 natives of the Western North Central states, or 2.4 per cent of the total number, and in 1900, 317,732, or 4.3 per cent of the total number. The influx of population into Oklahoma doubtless includes the larger part of the increase in the emigration to this division.

There has been comparatively little emigration from the Western South Central states. In 1900 the number of emigrants constituted only 4.8 per cent of the total number of persons born in those states. The per cent was slightly larger at some of the earlier censuses.

The emigration from the Rocky Mountain and Basin and Plateau divisions can not be computed from the published statistics for censuses prior to 1870. The statistics of later censuses show a marked increase in the percentage of emigration from each of these divisions.

In 1850 the emigration from the recently settled Pacific division was naturally insignificant, less than 1 per cent of the natives of these states having emigrated. The per cent was 5.5 in both 1880 and 1890, but during the decade 1890 to 1900 it rose to 6.8.

The present tendencies indicated by this comparison of changes in the emigration from the several minor geographic divisions are in brief the following: The per cent of emigration from each division east of the Mississippi is declining; this decline dates from 1850 or 1860 for all of these divisions except the Eastern North Central, for which the decline first appeared after 1890. The per cent of emigration from each division west of the Mississippi is increasing, although for the Western South

Central states the increase did not appear until after 1890, and for the Pacific states there was no change between 1880 and 1890.

Emigration by states and territories.—In Table VI the states are ranked first in the order of the per cent of total emigration, and then in the order of the per cent of emigration to noncontiguous states; Map 33 presents a classification of the states according to the per cent of total emigration.

In considering the significance of these per cents it should be remembered that, other things being equal, a state of small area will naturally have a higher proportion of emigrants than a larger state. This may account in part for the relatively large emigration from some of the small states, such as Delaware, as compared with some of the large states, such as Texas.

TABLE VI.—Rank of states and territories with respect to per cent of emigration: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH.	Per cent of emigration.	Rank with respect to per cent of emigration.	Per cent of emigration to noncontiguous states.	Rank with respect to per cent of emigration to noncontiguous states.
Nevada	43.7	1	12.5	14
Vermont	40.4	2	20.3	2
Wyoming	35.3	3	13.1	13
New Hampshire	33.8	4	11.7	19
Kansas	31.5	5	13.6	10
Delaware	30.0	6	7.4	36
Iowa	29.6	7	15.1	7
Maine	27.9	8	25.7	1
Illinois	25.9	9	15.1	8
Ohio	25.9	10	16.5	3
Virginia	25.7	11	15.9	5
Indiana	25.5	12	16.0	4
Tennessee	24.6	13	12.0	17
Nebraska	24.0	14	11.7	18
Missouri	23.2	15	11.0	20
Wisconsin	22.7	16	10.7	21
District of Columbia	22.6	17	15.1	6
Kentucky	22.3	18	8.6	32
Rhode Island	22.3	19	9.3	24
Colorado	21.8	20	13.8	9
Connecticut	21.6	21	9.4	23
South Dakota	21.3	22	9.4	22
New York	21.1	23	13.5	12
Oregon	21.0	24	4.4	44
Arkansas	20.9	25	4.4	45
Maryland	20.2	26	8.7	29
Alabama	20.1	27	12.2	16
Idaho	20.0	28	6.3	39
Indian Territory	19.1	29	2.8	49
Mississippi	18.3	30	8.6	31
Montana	18.3	31	13.5	11
North Dakota	18.2	32	9.0	26
New Jersey	17.9	33	7.1	37
Utah	17.5	34	4.7	43
Georgia	16.9	35	8.1	35
Washington	16.9	36	8.7	30
Michigan	16.6	37	12.4	15
Massachusetts	16.3	38	8.3	34
Pennsylvania	16.3	39	9.1	25
Minnesota	15.9	40	8.3	33
North Carolina	15.4	41	8.7	28
South Carolina	15.4	42	9.0	27
Oklahoma	14.1	43	5.5	41
West Virginia	13.8	44	5.8	40
New Mexico	12.1	45	2.6	50
Arizona	11.0	46	4.0	46
Louisiana	10.2	47	3.0	48
California	9.6	48	6.7	38
Florida	9.6	49	4.9	42
Texas	9.3	50	3.0	47

As will be seen by referring to Map 33, the states from which at least one-fourth of the native population have emigrated to other parts of continental United States include the three northern New England states, Delaware, Virginia, the three states bordering on the north

bank of the Ohio river, Iowa, Kansas, Wyoming, and Nevada; this group, exclusive of the three New England states, forms an irregular and broken belt extending east and west across the middle portion of the country. The states of least emigration are all on the southern boundary, with the exception of West Virginia and Oklahoma. The states along the northern boundary to the west of New York are all (except Wisconsin and Idaho, which are hardly border states) in the group next to that of least emigration.¹ The relatively low per cent of emigration for border states, as compared with that for states in the interior, is doubtless due in part to the fact that in the former case the possibility of emigration to other states is cut off in one or more directions, while in the latter case it is open in all directions.

A comparison of the parallel columns in Table VI reveals some wide differences between the rank of states in the per cent of total emigration and their rank in the per cent of emigration to noncontiguous states, making it evident that the relative importance of many states as centers of emigration is materially diminished by the elimination of the short distance or border emigration. Nevada, which is first in per cent of total emigration, is fourteenth in per cent of emigration to noncontiguous states, and New Hampshire, which is fourth according to the former criterion, is nineteenth according to the latter. Even more marked is the reduction in rank of Delaware, from sixth to thirty-sixth; of Oregon, from twenty-fourth to forty-fourth; of Arkansas, from twenty-fifth to forty-fifth; and of Indian Territory, from twenty-ninth to forty-ninth. Of course, on the other hand, many states are advanced in rank by a comparison which disregards the short distance migration. The District of Columbia, seventeenth in per cent of total emigration, is sixth in per cent of emigration to noncontiguous states; Colorado advances from twentieth to ninth; New York, from twenty-third to twelfth; Montana, from thirty-first to eleventh. About one-half of the exceptionally large emigration from Maine to noncontiguous states represents emigration to Massachusetts; but even if that emigration is excluded, the reduced per cent, representing emigration to all noncontiguous states except Massachusetts, is still comparatively high, being 13.1.

Increase in the per cent of emigration from states and territories.—Table VII shows the per cent of emigration from each state, territory, and geographic division at each census from 1850 to 1900, and Maps 34 to 38 show for the several decades the states and territories for which the per cent of emigration increased.

¹ Doubtless there is a considerable emigration to Canada from these states along the northern boundary. In the Canadian census of 1901 the total population reported as born in the United States was 127,899; this population is not distributed by state of birth, however, and it is therefore impossible to ascertain the number emigrating from each state.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE VII.—Per cent of emigrants in the population born in each state, territory, or geographic division and living in continental United States: 1850 to 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	PER CENT OF EMIGRANTS IN THE POPULATION BORN IN THE SPECIFIED STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
North Atlantic division	11.1	13.7	15.4	16.5	16.3	15.1
New England	12.1	14.5	16.1	17.3	17.8	16.1
Maine	27.9	27.5	21.5	21.3	17.2	11.5
New Hampshire	33.8	34.1	34.6	34.0	32.8	29.6
Vermont	40.4	40.9	41.5	42.1	42.2	38.6
Massachusetts	16.3	17.9	19.7	21.3	22.6	22.3
Rhode Island	22.3	22.7	24.4	26.6	29.2	29.7
Connecticut	21.6	23.1	26.1	28.0	32.0	34.6
Southern North Atlantic	13.7	16.3	18.1	19.5	19.6	16.7
New York	21.1	23.6	25.2	26.4	25.0	20.3
New Jersey	17.9	18.1	19.9	20.6	23.4	25.7
Pennsylvania	16.3	17.4	19.1	19.8	20.3	18.6
South Atlantic division	12.3	13.4	15.7	19.3	24.1	25.3
Northern South Atlantic	16.4	17.1	19.2	22.8	24.1	26.5
Delaware	30.0	28.0	28.9	29.0	27.7	30.6
Maryland	20.2	19.9	20.4	21.8	22.2	24.2
District of Columbia	22.6	18.7	21.2	22.5	20.0	22.5
Virginia	25.7	28.2	32.3	27.5	28.5	30.8
West Virginia	13.8	11.6	19.8			
Southern South Atlantic	11.2	12.1	14.5	18.2	25.6	25.8
North Carolina	15.4	15.8	17.9	23.0	30.1	33.7
South Carolina	15.4	15.6	19.5	26.6	41.1	41.6
Georgia	18.9	16.5	18.8	21.0	28.6	23.4
Florida	9.6	8.3	10.8	11.8	16.0	18.7
North Central division	8.6	7.0	5.2	4.0	4.2	3.3
Eastern North Central	17.5	18.9	16.9	14.1	11.4	6.3
Ohio	25.9	27.6	28.5	30.5	27.9	19.5
Indiana	25.5	25.9	24.7	23.4	21.8	14.5
Illinois	25.9	27.1	24.5	19.6	16.0	11.8
Michigan	16.6	14.9	12.7	11.5	10.7	8.1
Wisconsin	22.7	21.0	22.5	17.7	11.2	5.7
Western North Central	14.8	11.8	10.2	9.8	11.0	10.4
Minnesota	15.9	15.2	11.5	9.0	8.8	.....
Iowa	29.6	28.5	22.8	17.2	16.4	11.2
Missouri	23.2	19.9	19.1	16.4	15.8	12.0
North Dakota	18.2	20.4	13.8	15.1	.....	.....
South Dakota	21.3	21.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	24.0	15.1	15.6	20.2	.....	.....
Kansas	31.5	22.0	16.5	14.5	15.8	.....
South Central division	6.8	7.4	8.4	10.4	14.8	14.7
Eastern South Central	17.8	18.0	19.1	20.3	26.3	21.8
Kentucky	22.3	23.2	24.5	27.2	31.5	30.0
Tennessee	24.6	24.7	26.5	28.2	34.3	29.2
Alabama	20.1	19.8	23.1	23.6	30.1	25.0
Mississippi	18.3	17.1	18.3	19.7	24.1	18.3
Western South Central	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.9	5.7	5.6
Louisiana	10.2	9.8	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.2
Arkansas	20.9	13.5	16.1	19.1	16.4	14.7
Indian Territory	19.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	14.1	16.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	9.3	5.2	4.8	6.2	4.6	4.8
Western division	4.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	0.8
Rocky Mountain	13.8	9.6	7.1	2.7	.....	.....
Montana	18.3	17.0	16.8	22.9	.....	.....
Idaho	20.0	17.7	22.7	36.9	.....	.....
Wyoming	35.3	29.8	39.0	45.2	.....	.....
Colorado	21.8	17.1	17.2	16.3	.....	.....
New Mexico	12.1	10.7	11.2	9.9	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau	16.7	14.9	11.0	8.9	.....	.....
Arizona	11.0	13.0	10.2	24.4	.....	.....
Utah	17.5	14.6	11.3	8.4	.....	.....
Nevada	43.7	38.1	24.8	31.3	.....	.....
Pacific	6.8	5.5	5.5	5.2	3.5	1.1
Washington	16.9	12.4	13.7	13.1	.....	.....
Oregon	21.0	19.3	16.7	14.3	7.5	1.4
California	9.6	9.1	8.2	6.6	4.8	.....

1 Per cent for the total area covered by Virginia and West Virginia, 23.0.
 2 Per cent for the total area covered by North Dakota and South Dakota, 18.8.

The figures here given for the individual states and territories include the migration to other states in the same geographic division as well as that to other geographic divisions; the figures for the divisions, however, cover only the migration to other divisions. Accordingly the per cent of emigration for a state is almost invariably higher than that for the division of which the state forms a part.

For six of the North Atlantic states the per cent of emigration was higher in 1860 than in 1850, the three states for which this was not the case being Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey. But the year 1860 apparently represents the high-water mark for emigration from this section. In 1870 the only states showing an increase were Maine, New Hampshire, and New York. For New Hampshire the per cent showed a still further advance in 1880, but none after that; the per cent for Maine, however, continued to increase at each successive census, and was accordingly higher in 1900 than ever before.

For all the Eastern North Central states the per cent of emigration increased until 1870, and for all except Ohio the increase continued until 1890. But only Michigan showed an increase from 1890 to 1900.

There has been no period of general increase in the per cent of emigration from the South Atlantic states. Up to 1890 decreases were the rule. Between 1890 and 1900 an increase was shown for the states along the northern border—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and West Virginia—and for Georgia and Florida.

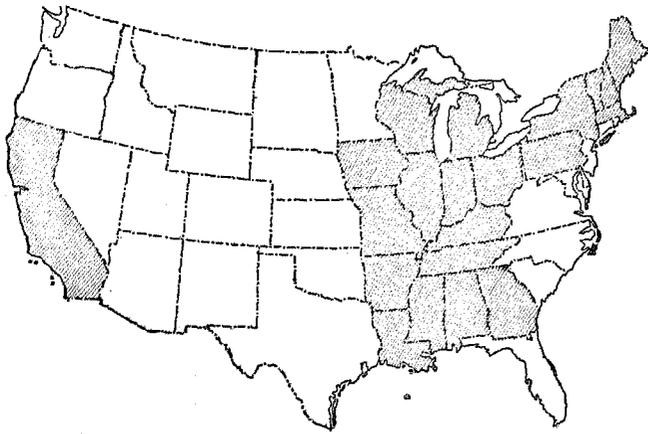
For all the Eastern South Central states the per cent of emigration was higher in 1860 than in 1850, but from 1860 until 1890 it steadily declined. In 1900 there was an increase in the per cents for Alabama and Mississippi.

For the three Western North Central states bordering on the Mississippi river there has been an uninterrupted increase in the per cent of emigration throughout the period covered by these statistics. For the other Western North Central states and for the Western South Central states decreases were the rule prior to 1890. But between 1890 and 1900 there was an increase throughout the two western Central divisions, except for North Dakota and Oklahoma.

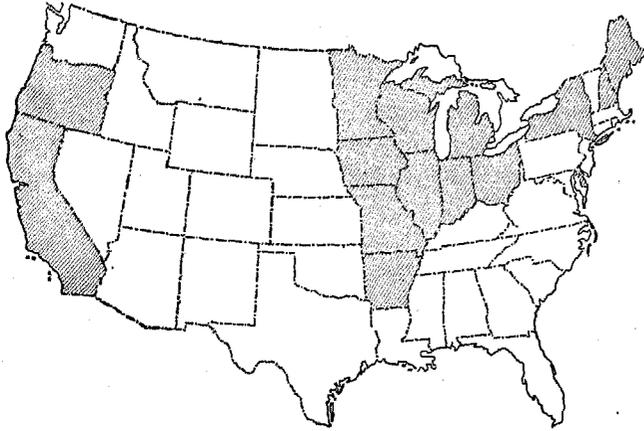
For the Western states there was a general increase in the per cent of emigration between 1890 and 1900, and for some of them an increase also in one or both of the two preceding decades. California and Oregon are the only states in the Western division for which there are any statistics going farther back than 1870; both these states show an uninterrupted increase in the per cent of emigration during the period covered by the statistics—1850 to 1900 for California and 1860 to 1900 for Oregon.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

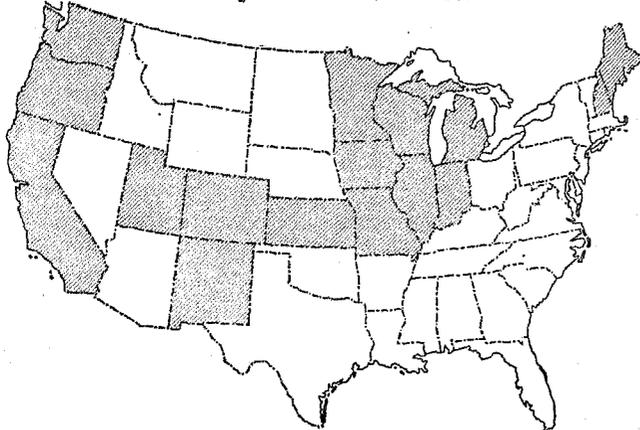
MAP 34.—States showing an increase in the per cent of emigrants during the decade 1850 to 1860.



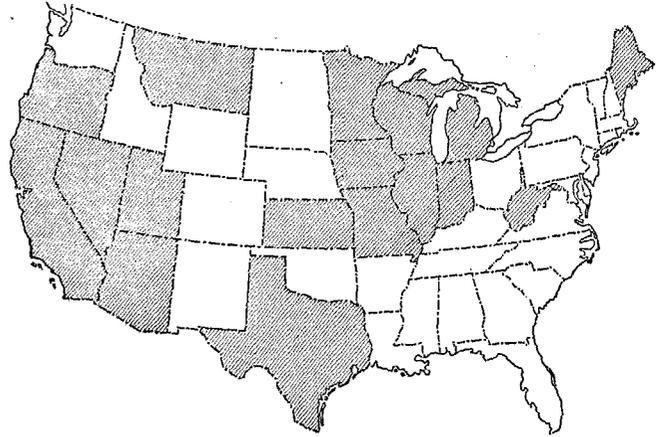
MAP 35.—States showing an increase in the per cent of emigrants during the decade 1860 to 1870.



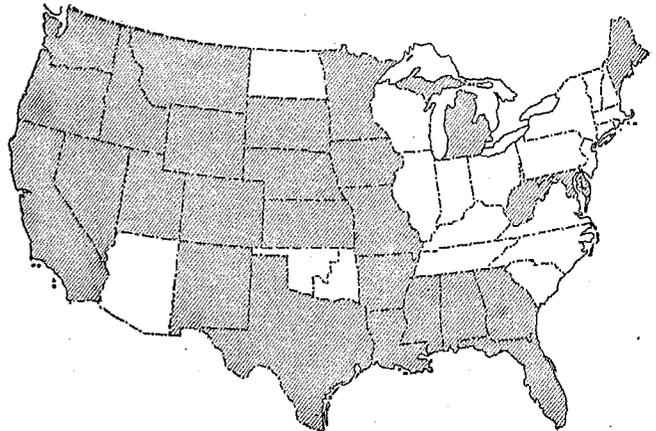
MAP 36.—States showing an increase in the per cent of emigrants during the decade 1870 to 1880.



MAP 37.—States showing an increase in the per cent of emigrants during the decade 1880 to 1890.



MAP 38.—States showing an increase in the per cent of emigrants during the decade 1890 to 1900.



IMMIGRATION OF NATIVE POPULATION.

Considered as a constituent part of the total population born in a given division, persons born in that division and residing in another are emigrants; considered as a constituent part of the total population of the division in which they reside, they are immigrants. In the preceding pages interstate migrants have been treated as emigrants; the discussion was mainly an analysis and comparison of the emigration from different divisions or states and territories, the importance of the emigration being measured by the per cent which the number of emigrants forms of the total population born in the specified division, state, or territory. In this

section the other standpoint will be adopted, the native population living in each state, territory, or geographic division being distributed by division of birth, and the importance of the immigration being measured by the per cent which the native immigrant population forms either of the total native population or of the total population of the state, territory, or division.

Proportion of immigrants in the native population.—The following table shows, for 1900, what proportion of the population of each geographic division born in continental United States was born outside the division—that is, consisted of native immigrants:

TABLE VIII.—Number and per cent of immigrants in the population of each main and minor geographic division born in continental United States: 1900.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ¹			
	Total.	Born in the specified division.	Born in other divisions (immigrants).	
			Number.	Per cent.
North Atlantic division.....	10,209,476	15,577,501	681,975	3.9
New England.....	4,119,509	3,811,295	308,214	7.5
Southern North Atlantic.....	12,089,967	11,370,057	719,910	6.0
South Atlantic division.....	10,211,017	9,789,389	421,628	4.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,286,585	3,941,470	345,115	8.1
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,924,432	5,726,899	197,533	3.3
North Central division.....	22,082,282	19,744,656	2,337,626	10.6
Eastern North Central.....	13,805,007	11,687,407	1,617,600	12.2
Western North Central.....	8,777,275	6,346,803	2,430,472	27.7
South Central division.....	13,689,353	12,284,542	1,404,811	10.3
Eastern South Central.....	7,444,534	6,842,958	601,576	8.1
Western South Central.....	6,244,819	4,624,297	1,620,522	26.0
Western division.....	3,210,639	1,841,682	1,368,957	42.6
Rocky Mountain.....	1,009,507	451,799	557,708	55.2
Basin and Plateau.....	351,962	259,461	92,501	26.3
Pacific.....	1,849,170	1,024,898	824,272	44.6

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

Naturally the native immigrants form a much larger per cent of the total native population in the newly settled regions of the West than in the older communities of the East. Of the total population of the Western division born in continental United States, 42.6 per cent, or more than two-fifths, were born outside of that division; while in each of the two Atlantic divisions the proportion is only about 4 per cent, or one twenty-fifth. In each of the two Central divisions it is about one-tenth. Of the minor divisions, the one showing the highest per cent of native immigrants is the Rocky Mountain, and the one showing the lowest is the Southern South Atlantic.

An inspection of Table xxix (pages 310, 311) shows that in none of the states east of the Mississippi except Rhode Island, New Jersey, District of Columbia, and Florida did the native immigrants in 1900 constitute more than 25 per cent, or one-fourth, of the population of the specified state born in continental United States; and that in none of the states west of the Mississippi except Louisiana, New Mexico, and Utah did they form less than 25 per cent.

Distribution of immigrants by geographic division of birth.—Table ix shows the per cent distribution by division of birth of the immigrant population of each division born in continental United States.

The majority of the immigrants to every division except the three Western groups were born in adjoining divisions. Over seven-tenths (70.7 per cent) of the native immigrants in New England were born in the adjoining Southern North Atlantic division—56.9 per cent of them in the single state of New York. Thus most of the migration to New England is a short distance migration. About one-eighth (12.8 per cent) of the New England immigrants come from the three southern divisions east of the Mississippi; the majority of these immigrants from the South are negroes. The immigration from the Eastern North Central states constitutes 10.2 per cent of the total, and that from states beyond the Mississippi 6.3 per cent.

TABLE IX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH, OF THE NATIVE IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF EACH MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: 1900.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER CENT OF NATIVE IMMIGRANTS BORN IN—										
	New England.	Southern North Atlantic division.	Eastern North Central division.	Western North Central division.	Northern South Atlantic division.	Southern South Atlantic division.	Eastern South Central division.	Western South Central division.	Rocky Mountain division.	Basin and Plateau division.	Pacific division.
New England.....	70.7	10.2	3.7	8.0	3.6	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.4	
Southern North Atlantic.....	24.8	23.1	4.7	35.9	5.6	2.8	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.2	
Eastern North Central.....	7.3	45.1	17.2	9.3	2.1	16.4	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	
Western North Central.....	3.9	16.9	58.9	4.5	1.3	10.2	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	
Northern South Atlantic.....	4.1	40.3	19.7	2.9	21.3	9.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	
Southern South Atlantic.....	4.2	9.7	8.8	3.0	24.1	45.8	3.9	0.2	(¹)	0.3	
Eastern South Central.....	0.8	4.2	20.6	4.2	14.0	45.3	10.6	0.1	(¹)	0.2	
Western South Central.....	0.5	2.5	12.0	19.6	3.5	14.6	46.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	
Rocky Mountain.....	4.2	13.8	28.9	31.8	2.7	1.3	4.4	4.1	5.2	3.6	
Basin and Plateau.....	4.8	13.1	21.6	18.8	3.1	2.3	5.8	7.4	11.7	11.4	
Pacific.....	8.7	16.7	31.3	27.2	2.8	1.4	4.6	3.1	1.9	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

More than four-fifths of the native immigration to the Southern North Atlantic states comes from the three adjoining divisions—35.9 per cent from the Northern South Atlantic, 24.8 per cent from New England, and 23.1 per cent from the Eastern North Central. The immigration from the two remaining divisions east of the Mississippi represents 8.4 per cent of the total, and that from all divisions west of the Mississippi 7.8 per cent.

More than one-half (52.4 per cent) of the immigrants to the Eastern North Central states come from the North Atlantic states—45.1 per cent from the adjoining Southern North Atlantic division and 7.3 per cent from New England; 29.2 per cent come from southern divisions; and 17.2 per cent from the Western North Central states.

Almost three-fifths (58.9 per cent) of the native immigrants in the Western North Central states were born in the Eastern North Central division, 20.8 per cent were born in the two North Atlantic divisions, and 18.8 per cent in the southern divisions.

Each of the southern divisions except the Northern South Atlantic received the majority of its immigrants from other southern divisions, the immigration from Southern states constituting 73.8 per cent of the total immigration to the Southern South Atlantic division, 69.9 per cent of that to the Eastern South Central, and 64.6 per cent of that to the Western South Central. Of the immigration to the Northern South Atlantic only 32.2 per cent came from other southern divisions, and 60.0 per cent came from the Southern North Atlantic and Eastern North Central divisions.

The immigration to the Pacific states is exceptional in being mostly a long distance migration; the immigrants born in states east of the Mississippi constitute 65.5 per cent of the total number, 31.3 per cent coming from the Eastern North Central division and 25.4 per cent from the two North Atlantic divisions. Of the immigrants living in the Rocky Mountain and the Basin and Plateau divisions, 55.3 per cent and 50.7 per cent, respectively, came from states east of the Mississippi.

Increase of immigration: 1850 to 1900.—Table x shows the decennial increase from 1850 to 1900 in the total native immigrant population of each minor division, distributed by state or territory of residence. Accordingly the figures for the states and territories do not include immigrants from other states in the same minor division.

In each of the four minor Atlantic divisions the native immigrant population increased from 1850 or 1860 to 1900, and the increase was larger between 1890 and 1900 than in any previous decade.

TABLE X.—Decennial increase in the native immigrant population of each minor geographic division, by states and territories: 1850 to 1900.¹

STATE, TERRITORY, OR MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	INCREASE IN THE POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES OUTSIDE THE MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.				
	1850 to 1860	1860 to 1870	1870 to 1880	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900
New England.....	100,790	46,979	46,109	35,568	23,548
Maine.....	3,570	825	1,135	1,476	456
New Hampshire.....	3,439	2,519	2,261	1,246	1,377
Vermont.....	7,221	1,462	2,984	3,488	2,081
Massachusetts.....	49,413	26,449	20,718	14,200	7,914
Rhode Island.....	6,932	3,464	4,539	3,164	1,236
Connecticut.....	30,155	12,260	14,472	11,994	10,454
Southern North Atlantic.....	238,595	63,312	73,179	28,628	-1,665
New York.....	90,778	10,929	25,524	-22,319	-17,996
New Jersey.....	35,577	16,493	8,348	17,574	6,983
Pennsylvania.....	112,240	35,890	39,307	33,373	9,348
Northern South Atlantic.....	112,323	34,217	55,719	45,010	20,905
Delaware.....	2,090	3,181	2,747	2,599	3,760
Maryland.....	18,246	2,100	10,329	10,566	1,487
District of Columbia.....	14,996	11,403	7,971	10,849	2,913
Virginia.....	44,036	12,936	11,561	20,996	12,745
West Virginia.....	32,955	4,647	23,111		
Southern South Atlantic.....	50,991	19,834	26,764	45,012	3,759
North Carolina.....	15,668	-1,622	7,907	7,991	-275
South Carolina.....	2,711	-2,052	2,677	2,789	-805
Georgia.....	20,353	1,864	3,834	26,447	1,286
Florida.....	11,679	21,644	12,346	7,785	3,113
Eastern North Central.....	128,921	-174,524	-108,898	100,292	289,027
Ohio.....	33,039	-32,382	-27,577	-40,588	-68,450
Indiana.....	20,755	-41,686	-22,479	5,301	8,138
Illinois.....	102,138	-38,551	-40,659	90,339	177,178
Michigan.....	-36,091	-44,942	7,170	61,408	77,355
Wisconsin.....	9,080	-16,963	-25,353	-16,218	94,806
Western North Central.....	-178,843	395,561	656,138	611,389	685,651
Minnesota.....	35,788	43,212	49,696	70,275	74,048
Iowa.....	-17,852	-61,533	49,468	172,565	253,135
Missouri.....	35,476	40,403	46,388	177,658	174,815
North Dakota.....	15,744	95,820	40,958	4,780	861
South Dakota.....	-16,097				
Nebraska.....	-109,121	188,258	148,492	44,807	15,758
Kansas.....	-122,781	89,406	321,136	141,304	67,034
Eastern South Central.....	32,377	-47,597	-23,291	-19,799	-12,382
Kentucky.....	15,821	-1,586	6,179	10,267	-1,664
Tennessee.....	20,259	610	-10,509	28,050	-22,685
Alabama.....	-744	-19,617	-11,375	39,850	15,733
Mississippi.....	-2,959	-27,004	-7,582	70,632	-3,866
Western South Central.....	433,533	181,105	300,775	238,626	233,268
Louisiana.....	3,831	-17,013	-8,710	83,362	12,880
Arkansas.....	-15,275	79,004	99,718	42,522	96,250
Indian Territory.....	133,184				
Oklahoma.....	212,872	48,848			
Texas.....	98,921	70,266	209,767	112,742	124,638
Rocky Mountain.....	157,061	223,678	133,393	10,215	32,521
Montana.....	44,144	43,713	9,811	10,742	
Idaho.....	39,201	29,098	10,261	6,146	
Wyoming.....	16,351	22,840	6,968	5,202	
Colorado.....	46,777	113,639	99,905	12,756	31,206
New Mexico.....	10,588	14,388	6,945	881	1,815
Basin and Plateau.....	24,911	12,902	18,218	20,454	8,042
Arizona.....	19,606	7,253	12,164	2,608	
Utah.....	7,296	13,205	3,349	3,027	3,496
Nevada.....	-1,991	-7,556	2,705	14,819	4,546
Pacific.....	173,706	309,104	115,291	38,055	116,633
Washington.....	59,940	145,185	21,169	4,028	5,757
Oregon.....	35,125	57,789	28,842	10,039	20,934
California.....	80,640	106,130	65,280	3,988	89,892

¹The figures from which this table is derived are given in Table xxxv.
²Figures for 1860 and 1850 do not include slave population.

In each of the two North Central divisions the total number of native immigrants increased from 1850 to 1870. In the Western North Central the increase continued until 1890, the decade 1890 to 1900 showing a decrease; but in the Eastern North Central division the immigrant population decreased from 1870 to 1890 and increased from 1890 to 1900.

The immigration to the Eastern North Central division from different sections of continental United States is shown in the following table:

TABLE XI.—Distribution by birthplace of the native immigrant population of the Eastern North Central division: 1850 to 1900.

CENSUS.	NATIVE IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF THE EASTERN NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION BORN IN—						
	Conti- nental United States.	North Atlantic states.	South Atlantic states.	Eastern South Central states.	Western North Central states.	West- ern South Central states.	West- ern states.
1900.....	1,617,600	847,880	184,939	264,763	278,551	22,150	19,317
1890.....	1,488,679	915,678	187,762	220,327	144,112	13,184	7,616
1880.....	1,603,203	1,081,086	222,421	235,603	107,355	11,896	5,342
1870.....	1,772,101	1,184,173	258,558	249,462	67,203	9,397	8,308
1860.....	1,671,809	1,170,310	265,569	202,798	27,496	4,322	1,181
1850.....	1,382,782	896,228	286,195	184,634	12,794	2,812	6
Increase:							
1890 to 1900..	128,921	-67,798	-2,823	44,436	134,439	8,966	11,701
1880 to 1890..	-174,524	-165,408	-34,559	-15,276	86,757	1,788	2,274
1870 to 1880..	-108,898	-103,087	-36,137	-13,859	40,152	1,999	2,034
1860 to 1870..	100,292	13,863	-7,011	46,664	39,707	5,075	2,177
1850 to 1860..	289,027	274,082	-20,626	18,164	14,702	1,510	1,125

¹Includes 183 persons reported as born in territories, but not distributed by territory of birth.

²Includes 113 persons reported as born in territories, but not distributed by territory of birth.

As shown by the above table, the increase between 1890 and 1900 in the native immigrant population of the Eastern North Central division was mainly the result of an exceptionally large increase in the eastward immigration to this division from states west of the Mississippi, particularly from the Western North Central division. There was also a large increase in the northward immigration from the Eastern South Central division. But the westward immigration from the North Atlantic states declined in this as well as in the two preceding decades.

The Western North Central division is the only minor geographic division in which the total native immigrant population decreased between 1890 and 1900. Table XII shows that this was the result of a decline in the immigration from states east of the Mississippi, the immigration from states west of that river increasing during this decade by an amount greater than in any previous decade.

TABLE XII.—Distribution by birthplace of the native immigrant population of the Western North Central division: 1850 to 1900.

CENSUS.	NATIVE IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF THE WESTERN NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION BORN IN—					
	Conti- nental United States.	Eastern North Central states.	Other Northern states east of the Missis- sippi.	Southern states east of the Missis- sippi.	Western South Central states.	Western states.
1900.....	2,430,472	1,431,795	506,756	387,717	67,378	36,826
1890.....	2,609,315	1,470,927	634,990	443,028	43,346	17,024
1880.....	2,213,754	1,130,089	603,688	434,249	36,606	9,122
1870.....	1,557,616	706,326	437,274	385,446	24,311	4,259
1860 ¹	946,227	358,725	242,296	336,972	7,759	475
1850 ¹	360,576	96,708	48,527	211,891	3,485	8
Increase:						
1890 to 1900..	-178,843	-39,132	-128,234	-55,311	24,032	19,802
1880 to 1890..	395,561	340,838	31,302	8,779	6,740	7,902
1870 to 1880..	656,138	423,763	166,414	48,803	12,235	4,863
1860 to 1870..	611,389	347,601	194,978	48,474	16,552	3,784
1850 to 1860..	585,651	262,017	193,769	125,081	4,324	467

¹Exclusive of slave population.

²Includes 7 persons living in Minnesota territory and born in other territories, but not distributed by territory of birth.

For the Eastern South Central division Table x shows a decrease in the native immigrant population from 1850 to 1860 and from 1870 to 1890. The exceptional increase during the intervening decade, 1860 to 1870, results from the inclusion in 1870 of the emancipated negroes, who as slaves in 1860 were not included in the birthplace tables for that census. Of the negro immigrants living in this division in 1870, 36.0 per cent were natives of the Northern South Atlantic division, and most of these were probably deported southward under the slave régime, to furnish the labor supply required in the cotton belt.

Of course there is a similar defect in the comparability of the figures for the other southern divisions, producing an exaggeration of the actual increase in the native immigrant population between 1860 and 1870. Outside of the South the effect is inappreciable, the free population comprising practically the total population. But the figures for the southern divisions can not be accepted as representing even approximately the increase between 1860 and 1870 in the total immigrant population.

The following statement presents the results obtained by subtracting the immigrant negro population of each southern division in 1870 from the total immigrant population, and comparing the remainder with the free immigrant population in 1860, so as to show the increase in the number of immigrants exclusive of slaves in 1860 and of negroes in 1870.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION LIVING IN SPECIFIED DIVISION AND BORN IN OTHER DIVISIONS (IMMIGRANTS), EXCLUSIVE OF NEGROES IN 1870 AND OF SLAVES IN 1860.		
	1870	1860	Increase, 1860 to 1870.
Northern South Atlantic.....	131,336	97,816	33,550
Southern South Atlantic.....	60,486	54,932	5,554
Eastern South Central.....	415,249	490,288	-75,039
Western South Central.....	453,899	466,483	-12,584

This statement shows that if the negroes are excluded from the figures for 1870, as they are practically from those for 1860, the increase in the number of native immigrants for the Northern South Atlantic division, shown in Table x, is considerably reduced, that for the Southern South Atlantic is very much reduced, that for the Western South Central becomes a small decrease, and that for the Eastern South Central becomes a large decrease.

For the Western South Central division Table x shows an increase during each decade in the number of native immigrants. The exceptionally large increase during the decade 1890 to 1900 was due mainly to the large immigration to Oklahoma during that decade, and to the inclusion in 1900, for the first time, of the immigrant population of Indian Territory. The birthplace statistics for this division prior to 1890 include the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas only, and for this area the amount of increase has steadily declined since 1880. The growth of the immigration to this division from different sections of continental United States is shown in Table XIII. The slight but conspicuous decline between 1860 and 1870 in the immigrant population born in the Northern states east of the Mississippi is probably attributable to the influence of the Civil War in checking immigration from that section.

TABLE XIII.—Distribution by birthplace of the native immigrant population of the Western South Central division: 1850 to 1900.

CENSUS.	NATIVE IMMIGRANT POPULATION OF THE WESTERN SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION BORN IN—				
	Conti- nental United States.	Northern states east of the Mississippi.	Southern states east of the Mississippi.	Western North Central states.	Western states.
1900.....	1,620,522	222,678	1,048,209	317,732	11,908
1890.....	1,186,989	151,664	902,375	128,495	4,455
1880.....	1,003,884	102,447	815,935	85,027	2,475
1870.....	705,109	44,099	620,044	40,460	506
1860 ¹	466,483	45,623	396,804	23,459	165
1850 ¹	233,215	32,794	188,771	11,619	7
Increase:					
1890 to 1900.....	433,533	91,014	145,834	189,237	7,448
1880 to 1890.....	181,105	49,217	86,440	43,468	1,980
1870 to 1880.....	300,775	58,348	195,691	44,567	1,969
1860 to 1870.....	238,626	-1,530	223,240	17,001	841
1850 to 1860.....	233,268	12,835	208,033	11,840	158

¹ Exclusive of slave population.

² Includes 426 persons reported as born in territories, but not distributed by territory of birth.

³ Includes 21 persons reported as born in territories, but not distributed by territory of birth.

For each of the three Western divisions Table x shows a steady increase in the native immigrant population throughout the period covered by these statistics; and among the individual states decreases are shown only for Colorado from 1860 to 1870 and Nevada since 1880. As a result, however, of the numerous changes in the boundaries of Western states, and hence of minor divisions, the statistics presented for 1850 and 1860 are not strictly comparable with those of later censuses for any division, or for any state or territory with the exception of California from 1850 and Colorado and Oregon from 1860.

Perhaps the most striking features brought out by the above comparison are the following: The recent decline, already noted in another connection, in the migration from New England to every other minor division except the Southern North Atlantic, the Northern South Atlantic, the Western South Central, and the Pacific; the general decline in migration from Eastern states to the Eastern North Central division since 1860 or 1870, and to the Western North Central division since 1890; the almost unbroken increase, at each successive census, in the migration to each division from states farther west—an increase which was generally greater between 1890 and 1900 than during any previous decade; the increase, usually less marked between 1890 and 1900 than in some of the previous decades, in the migration to the Rocky Mountain and Pacific divisions from all other divisions, and to the Basin and Plateau division from all others except the two North Atlantic. In considering the significance of these generalizations it must be borne in mind that the term "migration" as here used means, not the number of persons migrating within a decade or other period, but the number who were migrants on a given date, namely, the date to which the census related. Accordingly an increase in migration means an increase in that number, and does not necessarily involve an increase in the rate of migration—that is, in the number migrating decennially.

NET MIGRATION OF NATIVE POPULATION.

Table xxx (page 312) shows the net gain or loss through migration to and from each state or territory and each geographic division, as represented by the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants. The difference appears in the table as the remainder obtained by subtracting the latter number from the former. It might be termed the net immigration, or, where it is a negative quantity, the net emigration.

For each of the minor Atlantic divisions and for most of the states composing these divisions, the number of immigrants was less than the number of emigrants at every census from 1850 to 1900, indicating a loss of population through interstate migration. But

this loss appears to be due to the earlier rather than the later migration. In the case of New England the deficiency has diminished steadily since 1860, this diminution being especially marked between 1890 and 1900; in fact, for three New England states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—the number of immigrants in 1900 exceeded the number of emigrants, the earlier deficit being replaced by a surplus. Two of the three other Atlantic divisions show a similar though less marked tendency toward a reduction in the deficit resulting from interstate migration. For the remaining Atlantic division, the Southern South Atlantic, the deficiency in 1900 was slightly greater than in 1890, but less than in 1880 and 1870.

In 1850 the Eastern North Central division showed a net gain of over a million inhabitants through interstate migration. At each succeeding census the net gain diminished in amount, until, in 1890, it gave place to a deficit, which was followed by an increased deficit in 1900.

In the Western North Central division the excess of the number of immigrants over the number of emigrants steadily increased, although by diminishing amounts, until 1890, and decreased in the ensuing decade.

In the Eastern South Central division the net result of interstate migration has been a loss, which has steadily increased in amount since its first appearance, in 1860.

In the Western South Central division the net immigration has increased by continually increasing amounts. But much of the increase in the last decade was produced by the inclusion in 1900 of the immigration to Indian Territory, which was not included in the figures for previous censuses. When the figures for Indian Territory are excluded, the period of greatest increase for this division is 1870 to 1880. The total net immigration to the three Western South Central states for which the figures go back to 1850, reached its maximum in 1890. But the net immigration to Texas showed a further increase in the ensuing decade, being larger in 1900 than in any previous census year.

For the Rocky Mountain and Pacific divisions the period of greatest increase in net immigration was 1880 to 1890. For the Basin and Plateau division there was little change from 1880 to 1900.

MIGRATION TO CITIES.

In continental United States.—The reports of the last two censuses give the distribution by place of birth of the population of all cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. On the basis of this information interstate migrants may be divided into two main classes, one comprising the migrants living in cities of that size, and the other the migrants living in smaller cities and country districts. The former class represents a migration to cities, but not necessarily a migration from the country; and since birthplaces are not given by political divisions smaller than the state or terri-

tory, it is impossible to determine how much of this migration to the larger cities was in fact a migration from country districts or smaller cities, and how much was a migration from large cities in other states.

For convenience in discussing these statistics, the term "cities" will frequently be used, without qualification, to designate cities having a population of at least 25,000, the term "urban" being applied to the population in cities of that size and the term "rural" to the population in smaller cities and country districts.

In 1900 the number of interstate migrants in continental United States living in cities was 3,402,956. This number represents 25.2 per cent of the total migration within the limits of continental United States. For the resident natives (population living in the state or territory of birth) the per cent in cities was 21.4. The total migration between minor geographic divisions of continental United States was, as already stated, 9,315,423; and of this total 2,214,947, or 23.8 per cent, represented migration to cities.

The proportion living in cities for the several classes of population here referred to is given in the following table:

TABLE XIV.—Classification as resident natives and intradivisional and interdivisional migrants, of the population born in continental United States and living in cities having a population of at least 25,000 and in smaller cities and country districts: 1900.

LIVING IN—	POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ¹				
	Total.	Living in cities having a population of at least 25,000.		Living in smaller cities and country districts.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.	65,402,767	14,489,700	22.2	50,913,067	77.8
State or territory of birth (resident natives)	51,891,039	11,086,744	21.4	40,804,295	78.6
Other states and territories (migrants).....	13,511,728	3,402,956	25.2	10,108,772	74.8
In the same minor geographic division (intradivisional migrants).....	4,196,305	1,188,009	28.3	3,008,296	71.7
In other minor geographic divisions (interdivisional migrants).....	9,315,423	2,214,947	23.8	7,100,476	76.2

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

From the above table it is apparent that the degree of concentration in cities is greater for migrants than for resident natives, and greater for intradivisional than for interdivisional migrants.

The latter difference, which might suggest that the tendency to concentrate in cities is greater for the immigration from neighboring states than for that from distant states, is mainly the effect of the difference in the geographical distribution of the two classes of migrants. Nearly 60 per cent of the interdivisional migrants, and only about 30 per cent of the intradivisional, are found in states and territories west of the Mississippi. It is evident, therefore, that when comparisons are made covering the entire country the

conditions prevailing west of the Mississippi (where there is a relatively small urban population) will have more influence on the total for the former class of migrants than on that for the latter. The territorial distribution of the two classes is shown by the following table:

TABLE XV.—Per cent distribution by minor geographic division of residence of intradivisional and interdivisional migrants: 1900.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	
	Intra-divisional migrants. ¹	Inter-divisional migrants. ²
Continental United States.....	100.0	100.0
New England.....	11.6	3.3
Southern North Atlantic.....	15.5	7.7
Northern South Atlantic.....	6.4	3.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	6.9	2.1
Eastern North Central.....	23.0	17.4
Western North Central.....	17.6	26.1
Eastern South Central.....	7.6	6.5
Western South Central.....	9.0	17.4
Rocky Mountain.....	0.6	6.0
Basin and Plateau.....	0.2	1.0
Pacific.....	1.6	8.8

¹ Persons living in the same minor geographic division as that in which they were born, but not in the same state or territory.

² Persons living outside the minor geographic division in which they were born.

In minor geographic divisions.—The effect of the difference in territorial distribution can be eliminated by making comparisons for the same section of country. In the following table the per cent the resident natives in each minor division living in the larger cities form of all resident natives in the same division, can be compared with the corresponding per cents for the two classes of migrants.

TABLE XVI.—Per cent of resident natives, intradivisional migrants, and interdivisional immigrants living in cities having a population of at least 25,000, for each minor geographic division: 1900.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER CENT LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000, FOR POPULATION BORN IN—		
	State or territory of residence (resident natives).	Other states and territories in the same minor division (intradivisional migrants).	Other minor divisions (interdivisional immigrants).
Continental United States.....	21.4	28.3	23.8
New England.....	35.5	43.0	43.4
Southern North Atlantic.....	43.7	53.6	69.2
Northern South Atlantic.....	18.4	47.8	33.9
Southern South Atlantic.....	3.7	11.7	11.4
Eastern North Central.....	22.1	28.1	30.0
Western North Central.....	14.7	15.8	18.9
Eastern South Central.....	6.9	13.9	18.4
Western South Central.....	8.5	3.8	5.9
Rocky Mountain.....	10.2	5.9	18.6
Basin and Plateau.....	10.8	3.7	13.9
Pacific.....	29.1	27.8	30.2

The Western South Central is the only division in which the per cent living in the larger cities is higher for resident natives than for either class of migrants.¹

¹ An explanation of this is suggested on page 298.

In each of the three Western divisions the per cent for resident natives is higher than that for migrants born in the same division, but lower than that for migrants born in other divisions. In all minor divisions except the two South Atlantic,² the per cent in cities is greater for the latter class of migrants than for the former.

Thus, when a comparison is made between the two classes of immigrants in the same section of the country, it appears that the immigrants from distant states are more apt to locate in the larger cities than are the immigrants from other states in the same section of the country.

From contiguous and noncontiguous states.—The distinction between intradivisional and interdivisional migration does not, however, correspond very closely with that between short distance and long distance migration, because much of the interdivisional migration is a short distance or border migration between adjoining states in different divisions, and, on the other hand, a considerable part of the intradivisional migration is between states which are not contiguous, although in the same division. For the purpose of comparing the long distance and short distance migration as regards tendency to settle in the larger cities, the distinction between contiguous and noncontiguous states, already made use of in another connection, furnishes a more satisfactory basis. When that distinction is made, it is found that the per cent living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants is 26.3 for migrants between contiguous states and 24.2 for those between noncontiguous states. But here again the per cents derived from the totals for continental United States are affected by the difference in the geographical distribution of the two classes of migrants, a much larger proportion of the migrants between contiguous states than of those between noncontiguous states being found east of the Mississippi.

The effect of this difference in geographical distribution is eliminated in Table XVII, which makes possible a comparison between the two classes of migrants in the same state or territory. A comparison of the per cents given in this table brings out the fact that of the 37 states having cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants there are only 3—Michigan, Louisiana, and California—in which the per cent living in those cities is not higher for native immigrants than for resident natives, and only 9—Rhode Island, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Oregon, and California—in which it is not higher for immigrants from noncontiguous states than for those from contiguous states.

² In the case of the Northern South Atlantic division the exceptional condition is due entirely to the influence of the immigration to the District of Columbia upon the totals for this division. Since the entire District constitutes one municipality, for all classes of immigrants therein the per cent living in cities is necessarily 100. The immigration to the District from other parts of the Northern South Atlantic division forms a much larger proportion of the total migration within that division than the immigration to the District from points outside of the Northern South Atlantic division forms of the total immigration to that division; hence the figures for the District exert a much stronger influence on the total in the former case than in the latter.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE XVII.—Per cent of resident natives and of immigrants from contiguous and from noncontiguous states, living in cities having a population of at least 25,000, for each state and territory: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE.	PER CENT LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000, FOR THE POPULATION OF THE SPECIFIED STATE OR TERRITORY BORN IN—				
	Conti- nental United States.	The specified state or territory (resident natives).	Other states and territories (migrants).		
			Total.	Contigu- ous states.	Noneon- tiguous states.
New England states:					
Maine.....	6.6	6.2	12.8	8.9	13.3
New Hampshire.....	10.1	10.0	10.4	9.4	14.4
Vermont.....					
Massachusetts.....	54.6	54.0	50.8	52.1	63.1
Rhode Island.....	55.0	53.1	59.8	59.9	59.8
Connecticut.....	34.2	33.4	36.8	34.2	42.7
Southern North Atlantic states:					
New York.....	54.7	53.5	65.9	62.3	70.6
New Jersey.....	44.7	42.6	50.4	51.5	46.7
Pennsylvania.....	35.8	34.1	51.9	48.8	58.4
Northern South Atlantic states:					
Delaware.....	38.6	33.2	55.6	55.2	57.3
Maryland.....	40.2	39.8	43.5	39.3	56.6
District of Columbia.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Virginia.....	6.9	6.4	13.1	12.2	15.0
West Virginia.....	3.6	3.2	5.3	5.2	6.6
Southern South Atlantic states:					
North Carolina.....					
South Carolina.....	4.0	3.9	5.1	2.8	13.2
Georgia.....	8.0	6.7	22.1	20.1	29.9
Florida.....	5.4	4.4	7.4	5.8	9.1
Eastern North Central states:					
Ohio.....	25.6	23.9	36.1	33.2	40.1
Indiana.....	12.8	11.4	18.3	17.9	19.1
Illinois.....	33.4	31.0	40.6	36.5	43.1
Michigan.....	17.2	17.9	14.7	11.8	16.2
Wisconsin.....	17.9	17.6	19.7	24.0	17.2
Western North Central states:					
Minnesota.....	23.2	19.6	32.6	25.6	37.2
Iowa.....	9.3	8.5	11.1	11.8	10.6
Missouri.....	25.2	22.1	32.6	31.1	34.5
North Dakota.....					
South Dakota.....					
Nebraska.....	15.1	11.9	18.5	19.7	18.0
Kansas.....	5.6	4.8	6.3	9.0	5.7
Eastern South Central states:					
Kentucky.....	12.9	11.5	25.5	23.8	32.7
Tennessee.....	11.8	9.1	28.8	25.8	35.8
Alabama.....	5.7	4.8	11.1	8.8	15.6
Mississippi.....					
Western South Central states:					
Louisiana.....	19.3	19.4	19.0	14.9	22.1
Arkansas.....	2.8	2.3	3.8	3.2	4.4
Indian Territory.....					
Oklahoma.....					
Texas.....	6.3	5.6	7.8	8.1	7.8
Rocky Mountain states:					
Montana.....	11.5	8.5	13.2	7.3	13.4
Idaho.....					
Wyoming.....					
Colorado.....	29.4	25.2	31.6	21.4	33.5
New Mexico.....					
Basin and Plateau states:					
Arizona.....					
Utah.....	18.3	15.0	33.0	21.7	35.3
Nevada.....					
Pacific states:					
Washington.....	28.1	18.7	32.7	20.1	33.7
Oregon.....	18.5	15.7	21.1	25.2	20.5
California.....	34.0	34.5	33.4	34.4	33.3

This comparison, like the preceding one, points to the conclusion that the tendency to settle in the larger cities is stronger with the long distance interstate migrants than with the short distance.

It is evident, however, from a study of the statistics of birthplace, that the location of the cities in any state, while having comparatively little effect on the migration from noncontiguous states, is an important factor in determining the extent to which the immigration from contiguous states is a cityward migration. This may be illustrated by a comparison of the migration to different cities in the state of Ohio, as shown by the census of 1900. The city of Cincinnati, just across the Ohio river from Kentucky, contained 35.2 per cent of the immigrants from Kentucky to Ohio, while the city of Cleveland, having a larger population but located on the northern border of Ohio, contained only 2.3 per cent of these immigrants; on the other hand, Cleveland contained 15.7 per cent of the immigrants from Michigan, while Cincinnati contained only 2.2 per cent. Another marked contrast, showing the influence of location, is that between Cleveland and Toledo as regards the absorption of the immigration to Ohio from Michigan. Toledo, situated at the western end of Lake Erie and close to the Michigan boundary, contained 31.0 per cent of this immigration, while Cleveland, almost three times the size of Toledo but about 100 miles distant from the Michigan boundary, contained, as just stated, only 15.7 per cent.

This large immigration to a border city from an adjacent state naturally increases very much the total cityward immigration from all contiguous states, making it much larger than it would be if the city were situated in the interior of the state. The city of Columbus, in the central part of Ohio, had received hardly more than half as many immigrants from contiguous states as the city of Toledo, although the two cities had nearly the same population (Toledo, 131,822; Columbus, 125,560). The difference is due entirely to the greater immigration to Toledo from Michigan and Indiana; from each of the other three contiguous states Columbus received more immigrants than Toledo, and from noncontiguous states it received nearly as many.

If, then, all or nearly all of the larger cities of any given state are located close to the boundaries of this state, that fact would greatly increase the total immigration to these cities from contiguous states, without affecting that from noncontiguous states to anything like the same degree. Some of the 9 states in which, as pointed out above, the per cent living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants is greater for immigrants from contiguous states than for those from noncontiguous states, contain important border cities; and the influence of the location of these cities doubtless accounts, in part at least, for the fact that the former per cent is the larger of the two. In Rhode Island, for instance, the city of Providence is close to the boundary of Massachusetts and not very far distant from the only other contiguous state, Connecticut. In New Jersey all the cities of over 25,000, with the exception of Atlantic

City, are practically border cities, most of them lying near large centers of population in adjoining states; and all except Newark, Elizabeth, and Atlantic City receive a larger per cent of the total immigration from contiguous states than of that from noncontiguous states. The border immigration to this state is naturally—almost inevitably—an immigration to cities mainly. New York and Pennsylvania, which are not among the 9 states referred to, contain border cities of greater importance than those in New Jersey, but they also have long stretches of border territory in which there are no cities of the size here considered.

Of course the location of cities is not the only cause of the differences between states as regards the relative importance of the city residents in the two classes of immigrants which are here distinguished. California and Texas, which are included in the list of 9 states showing a higher per cent in cities for immigrants from contiguous states than for those from noncontiguous states, have no border cities; on the other hand, in Missouri, which is not in this list, all the cities of over 25,000 are border cities. It is evident, then, that there are other factors which may influence the relative size of the two per cents. It is not improbable that in such Western states as Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and California the opportunity for successful agriculture appeals more strongly to the migrants from the urban East than to the natives of adjoining states, which are themselves mostly agricultural in character, while for the latter class of migrants the urban centers in the states named have a stronger attraction.

Interdivisional migration.—Table XL (pages 322, 323) presents a classification of the natives of each specified division of the United States by division of residence; it distinguishes the residents in cities of at least 25,000 from those in smaller cities or country districts, and shows what proportion of the migrants to each division from each of the other divisions reside in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants, and also what proportion of the resident natives of each division reside in cities of that size.

This table makes possible a comparison, as regards the degree of concentration in cities, between the resident natives of each division and the interdivisional migrants. It will be found, for instance, that of the 3,811,295 New Englanders by birth residing in New England in 1900, 1,387,825, or 36.4 per cent, were in cities of at least 25,000, while of the 178,322 New Englanders who had migrated to the Southern North Atlantic states, 104,866, or 58.8 per cent, were in cities of that size; of the resident natives of the Southern North Atlantic states, 44.3 per cent were in cities. Accordingly the per cent of urban residents among migrants from the New England states to the Southern North Atlantic states is higher than it is among the resident natives of either group of states.

Since this table shows the migration from each division to each of the other divisions, it presents for consideration 110 cases of interdivisional migration within the limits of continental United States. In all but 17 cases the per cent living in cities is higher for migrants than for the resident natives of the division to which they have migrated; and in all but 37 cases it is higher for migrants than for the resident natives of the division from which they have migrated. In 64 cases out of the 110, the per cent living in cities is higher for migrants than it is for the resident natives either of the division of birth or of that of residence; in only 8 cases is it lower for migrants than for the resident natives of either division. Of the 37 cases in which the per cent is lower for migrants than for the resident natives of the division of emigration, 34 represent a migration from a division with a relatively high per cent of urban population to one in which the per cent is relatively low; and in all but 5 of these 34 cases the per cent for migrants, though lower than that for the resident natives of the former division, is higher than that for the resident natives of the latter.

Thus the table establishes the fact that in the majority of cases the migrant class is concentrated in cities to a greater degree than the resident native class either of the division in which the migrants were born or of that to which they have migrated. This condition would be produced either if the tendency of resident natives of cities to migrate to other cities were stronger than that of resident natives of rural districts to migrate to other rural districts, or if the tendency of resident natives of rural districts to migrate to cities were stronger than that of resident natives of cities to migrate to rural districts. Probably both these tendencies are operative; but which one is the more influential can not be determined by any analysis of census statistics, because these statistics do not show whether the migrants were born in cities or in country districts.

Relative importance of the migrant population in city and in country.—Table xxxix (page 321) shows that in 1900 interstate migrants constituted 23.5 per cent of the population born in continental United States and living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants, and 19.9 per cent of the same class of population living in smaller cities and country districts. Thus the large cities contain more interstate immigrants, in proportion to their total population born in continental United States, than do the smaller cities and country districts. This is a corollary of the fact—shown in preceding paragraphs—that the interstate migrants are concentrated in the larger cities to a greater extent than are the resident natives. But if comparison be made with the total population—that is, including foreign born as well as native—it will be found that the relative importance of the native immigrant population is slightly less in the cities than in the country. (See Table

xxxviii, page 320.) This, of course, is because of the relatively great concentration of the foreign born element in the city population, the cities of at least 25,000 containing about one-half of the total foreign born population, as compared with only about two-ninths of the native population. The result is that the native immigrants born in continental United States constitute 17.3 per cent of the total city population, and 18.0 per cent of the total country population, of continental United States.

An analysis of the total urban and rural population of continental United States with respect to birthplace is given in the following table:

BIRTHPLACE.	POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.			
	Living in cities having a population of at least 25,000.		Living in smaller cities and country districts.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total.....	19, 718, 312	100.0	56, 276, 263	100.0
United States.....	14, 588, 081	74.0	51, 065, 268	90.8
Continental United States.....	14, 489, 700	73.5	50, 913, 067	90.5
State or territory of residence.....	11, 086, 744	56.2	40, 804, 295	72.5
Other states and territories.....	3, 402, 956	17.3	10, 108, 772	18.0
Outlying districts.....	1, 286	(¹)	1, 637	(¹)
At sea or abroad.....	24, 144	0.1	43, 007	0.1
State or territory not specified.....	72, 901	0.4	107, 557	0.2
Foreign countries.....	5, 130, 281	26.0	5, 210, 995	9.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The composition of the urban or city population, as shown in the above table, is three parts native and one part foreign born, while that of the rural or country population is nine parts native and one part foreign born. Hardly less striking is the contrast in the proportions born in the state or territory of residence, 56.2 per cent of the city population and 72.5 per cent of the country population. If figures could be obtained showing the per cent residing in the county as well as state of birth, the contrast would probably be even more marked, for it would record the effect of the migration within the limits of the same state, which doubtless is mainly a cityward migration.

Thus this comparison of the nativity of the two classes of population indicates a much greater homogeneity of population in the country than in the city, a fact which probably accounts in part for the greater conservatism and adherence to tradition generally characteristic of rural communities.

Table xviii furnishes a comparison, by minor geographic divisions, of the composition of the total city and country population with respect to nativity.

TABLE XVIII.—Per cent of population of cities¹ and of country districts² born in state or territory of residence, in other states and territories, and in foreign countries: 1900.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION BORN IN—			
	United States.			Foreign countries.
	State or territory of residence.	Other states and territories.	Outside continental United States, and state not specified. ³	
Continental United States:				
Cities.....	56.2	17.3	0.5	26.0
Country districts.....	72.5	18.0	0.3	9.2
New England:				
Cities.....	50.9	14.8	0.5	33.8
Country districts.....	65.5	13.8	0.5	20.2
Southern North Atlantic:				
Cities.....	60.2	10.0	0.3	29.5
Country districts.....	78.7	7.7	0.3	13.3
Northern South Atlantic:				
Cities.....	65.4	23.8	0.2	10.6
Country districts.....	87.3	10.7	0.2	1.8
Southern South Atlantic:				
Cities.....	74.5	21.0	0.5	4.0
Country districts.....	91.7	7.6	0.1	0.6
Eastern North Central:				
Cities.....	54.5	17.4	0.5	27.6
Country districts.....	71.7	15.7	0.3	12.3
Western North Central:				
Cities.....	46.8	32.7	0.6	19.9
Country districts.....	55.7	30.2	0.3	13.8
Eastern South Central:				
Cities.....	68.8	23.7	0.4	7.1
Country districts.....	88.1	11.1	0.1	0.7
Western South Central:				
Cities.....	67.9	20.7	0.5	10.9
Country districts.....	64.8	31.4	0.3	3.5
Rocky Mountain:				
Cities.....	22.6	54.8	1.7	20.9
Country districts.....	36.7	46.0	0.6	16.7
Basin and Plateau:				
Cities.....	51.0	24.5	0.7	23.8
Country districts.....	58.0	22.2	0.4	19.4
Pacific:				
Cities.....	35.4	34.0	1.7	28.9
Country districts.....	41.7	38.2	0.7	19.4

¹ Having a population of at least 25,000.

² Including cities having a population of less than 25,000.

³ Includes population born in outlying districts; population born in the United States, state or territory not specified; population born at sea under the United States flag; and American citizens born abroad.

In every division except the Western South Central, the country population includes a higher per cent of resident natives than does the city population. The exceptional feature of the Western South Central division, in which the per cent of resident natives is greater and the per cent of native immigrants smaller in city than in country, is due to the great immigration of native population to Indian Territory and Oklahoma—territories containing no cities of over 25,000. The only other division in which the per cent of native immigrants is smaller in city than in country is the Pacific. But this merely reflects the influence of the foreign born element in reducing the per cents for both classes of natives in the total city population. Compared with the native population, the native immigrant class in the Pacific division, as well as in all other divisions except the Western South Central, attains greater importance in the city than in the country.

Increase in the migration to cities.—In 1890 the number of interstate migrants living in the 124 cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants, as shown in Table XIX, was 2,229,709, which was 20.1 per cent of the total number of interstate migrants; in 1900 the number living in these same cities was 3,123,340, or 23.1 per cent of the total number. The comparison indicates that the larger cities are attracting an increasing proportion of the interstate migration. The extent of the change will perhaps be still more apparent if it is pointed out that the cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890—which, as just stated, had received only 20.1 per cent of the total migration up to that year—absorbed 37.0 per cent of the increase in migration during the decade following. There was a similar tendency toward concentration in cities on the part of the resident natives, 17.9 per cent living in cities in 1890 and 20.2 per cent in 1900. Probably most of this increase was produced by the intrastate migration from country to city.

TABLE XIX.—*Number and per cent of resident natives and of migrants living in cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890, and number and per cent living in smaller cities and country districts: 1900 and 1890.*

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.				
	Total.	In cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890.	In smaller cities and country districts.	Per cent of total.	
				In cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890.	In smaller cities and country districts.
Living in state or territory of birth (resident natives):					
1900	51,891,039	10,475,687	41,415,352	20.2	79.8
1890	41,871,611	7,490,560	34,381,051	17.9	82.1
Increase, 1890 to 1900	10,019,428	2,985,127	7,034,301	29.8	70.2
Living in other states and territories (migrants):					
1900	13,511,728	3,123,340	10,388,388	23.1	76.9
1890	11,094,108	2,229,709	8,864,399	20.1	79.9
Increase, 1890 to 1900	2,417,620	893,631	1,523,989	37.0	63.0

In the following table the total population born and living in continental United States in 1900 and in 1890 is divided into resident natives ("living in state or territory of birth") and migrants ("living in other states and territories"), and each of these classes is subdivided into residents in cities and residents in country districts,

the relative importance of the classes thus distinguished being shown by a per cent distribution of the total.

TABLE XX.—*Distribution by birthplace and residence of the population born and living in continental United States, distinguishing resident natives and migrants living in cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890, and resident natives and migrants living in smaller cities and country districts: 1900 and 1890.*

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.			
	1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Total	65,402,767	100.0	52,965,719	100.0
Living in state or territory of birth (resident natives):				
Cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890	51,891,039	79.3	41,871,611	79.1
Smaller cities and country districts	10,475,687	16.0	7,490,560	14.2
Living in other states and territories (migrants):				
Cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890	41,415,352	63.3	34,381,051	64.9
Smaller cities and country districts	13,511,728	20.7	11,094,108	20.9
1890	3,123,340	4.8	2,229,709	4.2
1900	10,388,388	15.9	8,864,399	16.7

It has already been shown that between 1890 and 1900 the per cent which migrants form of the total population born and living in continental United States decreased from 20.9 to 20.7. The above table shows that this change was due entirely to a decrease from 16.7 to 15.9 in the per cent of migration to the smaller cities and country districts—the per cent of migration to cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants in 1890 having increased during the decade from 4.2 to 4.8. Thus the character of interstate migration, in this respect, is slowly changing. The movement of population toward rural sections and smaller cities, so far as it can be measured by interstate migration, is being retarded, while the movement toward larger cities is acquiring greater importance, indicating that the attraction of cities as centers of immigration is increasing, while that of country districts is diminishing.

The above table shows also that the relative importance, in the total native population, of each class of country population—the resident natives as well as the native immigrants—was less in 1900 than in 1890, while the opposite was true of each class of city population. It follows, of course, that each class of country population increased more slowly and each class of city population more rapidly than the total native population.

The actual per cents of increase were as follows:

CLASS OF POPULATION.	Per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900.
Population born and living in continental United States.....	23.5
Living in cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890.....	39.9
Born in state or territory of residence (resident natives).....	39.9
Born in other states and territories (immigrants).....	40.1
Living in smaller cities and country districts.....	19.8
Born in state or territory of residence (resident natives).....	20.5
Born in other states and territories (immigrants).....	17.2

A comparison of these per cents brings out an additional fact which is of interest: In the larger cities the native immigrant class increased somewhat more rapidly than did the resident natives; that is to say, in these cities the growth of the native immigrant population, resulting from interstate migration, rather more than kept pace with the growth of the resident native population, resulting from the excess of births over deaths and from intrastate migration. In the smaller cities and country districts, on the other hand, the native immigrant population did not increase as fast as the resident native population. As a result of this difference, the per cent of migrants in the native country population decreased from 20.5 to 20.1, while the per

cent in the native city population showed a slight increase—from 22.9 to 23.0.

TABLE XXI.—City and country population born and living in continental United States, classified as resident natives and immigrants: 1900 and 1890.

LIVING IN—	POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.				
	Total.	Born in state or territory of residence (resident natives).		Born in other states and territories (immigrants).	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890:					
1900.....	13,599,027	10,475,687	77.0	3,123,340	23.0
1890.....	9,720,269	7,490,560	77.1	2,229,709	22.9
Smaller cities and country districts:					
1900.....	51,803,740	41,415,352	79.9	10,388,388	20.1
1890.....	43,245,450	34,381,051	79.5	8,864,399	20.5

In the following table the native immigrant population in city and in country is subdivided into population born in contiguous states and population born in noncontiguous states—the first representing the short distance migration, the second the long distance.

TABLE XXII.—MIGRANT POPULATION DISTRIBUTED BY RESIDENCE (CITY OR COUNTRY) AND BY BIRTHPLACE (CONTIGUOUS OR NONCONTIGUOUS STATES): 1900 AND 1890.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	MIGRANT POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.						
	1900		1890		Increase, 1890 to 1900.		Per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900.
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	
Total.....	13,511,728	100.0	11,094,108	100.0	2,417,620	100.0	21.8
Living in cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890.....	3,123,340	23.1	2,229,709	20.1	893,631	37.0	40.1
Born in contiguous states.....	1,517,596	11.2	1,014,386	9.1	503,210	20.8	49.6
Born in noncontiguous states.....	1,605,744	11.9	1,215,323	11.0	390,421	16.2	32.1
Living in smaller cities and country districts.....	10,388,388	76.9	8,864,399	79.9	1,523,989	63.0	17.2
Born in contiguous states.....	4,740,081	35.1	3,606,081	32.5	1,134,000	46.9	31.4
Born in noncontiguous states.....	5,648,307	41.8	5,258,318	47.4	389,989	16.1	7.4

The increase already noted in the relative importance of the cityward migration is apparent in both these classes of migrants, but is more marked for the short distance migration, which, as shown in the last column of the table, increased 49.6 per cent, while the long distance migration increased only 32.1 per cent.

The decline in the relative importance of the countryward migration is apparent only in the long distance migration, which constituted 47.4 per cent of the total migration in 1890 and 41.8 per cent in 1900, while the per cent representing the short distance countryward migration increased from 32.5 in 1890 to 35.1 in 1900.

The relatively small increase in the long distance countryward migration is shown by a comparison of the per cents in the last column. The change that is taking place is further illustrated by the fact that this class of migrants, which constituted 47.4 per cent of

the total migrant population in 1890, included only 16.1 per cent of the increase in that population between 1890 and 1900.

The change may be localized by the comparison presented in Table XXIII, which shows, for each state, territory, and minor geographic division, the increase or decrease between 1890 and 1900 in the native immigrant population in cities and in country districts, distinguishing the immigrants born in other states or territories in the same minor division from those born in other minor divisions. While this distinction is not the same as that between contiguous and noncontiguous states, adopted in the preceding paragraphs, the interdivisional migration includes all the migration between different sections of the country, while the intradivisional migration is mostly between states that are either contiguous or not widely separated.

An inspection of the figures in the fifth column of Table xxiii reveals the fact that the number of interdivisional immigrants living in cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890 increased between 1890 and 1900 in every minor division, and in all but two of the states containing cities of that size. But the last column shows that in the smaller cities and country districts this class of population decreased in both of the North Central divisions and in several states outside of these divisions. This decrease undoubtedly accounts, in the main, for the relatively slow increase in the total countryward migration between noncontiguous states. (See Table xxii, page 301.)

A decrease in the native immigrant population living in the smaller cities and country districts of any geographic division means, of course, that the more recent immigration has not been sufficient to make good the losses in this class of population resulting from deaths and from remigration either to the larger cities in the same division or to other divisions; therefore a decline in immigrant population does not necessarily involve any decline in the rate of immigration, but may result from an increase in the number of immigrants dying or emigrating, without any falling off in the number of persons annually immigrating.¹

It is extremely improbable, however, that the large decrease in the native immigrant population of the smaller cities and country districts of the North Central divisions has all been brought about in this way; it is safe to assume, rather, that it represents mainly the effect of an actual decline in the influx of immigrants. The western farm—in this portion of the West at least—is not the factor that it once was in attracting immigration from the East. This is a natural, almost an inevitable, result of the fact that most of the good farming land has already been brought under cultivation. So far as that is the case, further immigration to distinctively agricultural districts can take place only as the cultivated farms are vacated by population already there, or are subdivided into smaller farms.

It is probably true, in general, that in the settlement of agricultural districts a point is reached beyond which any considerable growth of agricultural population is possible only if there is a change to more intensive forms of agriculture, which permit the splitting up of the existing farms. If there is no such change, the further growth of population must consist in the development

¹ As the immigrant population increases, the number of deaths per annum also increases; and if the annual additions resulting from new immigration do not increase, but remain constant, the net gain representing the increase in immigrant population will steadily become smaller, and sooner or later a point will be reached when the losses by death approximate the additions by immigration. If the death rate then remains constant, and there is no emigration of immigrants, this condition of equilibrium may continue indefinitely, the immigrant population neither increasing nor decreasing. If, however, the death rate of the immigrant population increases—an assumption which is not improbable, in view of the fact that for a time at least the average age will increase—this population may actually decrease even without any emigration or any falling off in the number of persons annually immigrating.

of urban or nonagricultural communities. In cities, on the other hand, the growth of population is not restricted by the necessity for land as an instrument of production; and the requirements for land as building space impose practically no limit upon expansion, and therefore none upon immigration.

In the Eastern North Central division the decrease in the immigrant population living in the smaller cities and country districts, shown in Table xxiii, was comparatively small, and was confined to two states—Ohio and Michigan. In the Western North Central division, on the other hand, the decrease was large, and was common to all the states in the division except Minnesota and North Dakota. It might seem that this decline in immigrant population, if attributable to the fact that the agricultural lands have been taken up, should be more marked in the eastern division, which is the older of the two. While any explanation must be largely conjectural, it may be noted that in the eastern division the communities comprised in the classification "smaller cities and country districts" are not so predominantly rural, and therefore the migration to these communities is probably not so exclusively a migration to agricultural districts, as in the case of the western division.

It seems probable that in the development of a new agricultural section of the country the growth of the immigrant population would commonly pass through three periods: First, a period of rapid growth following the first settlement of the country; second, a period of decline due to the fact that all the most easily available land has been taken possession of and immigration thereby checked; and third, a second period of growth, probably slower than the first, and representing mainly a migration to the new cities which appear upon the establishment and development of manufactures, trade, and commerce. Reference to Table x would suggest that in the Eastern North Central division and in most of the states comprising that division the native immigrant population has passed through the period of decline and is entering upon the second period of growth, while in the newer Western North Central division it has completed the first period of rapid growth and is in the period of decline. The diminishing increase of immigrant population appearing in many of the states farther west is, perhaps, an indication that these states are just passing out of the first period of growth. But while this hypothesis may represent a typical development, it is not to be expected that the three periods can be distinguished in all cases. The last period may follow so close on the first that there is no intermediate period of decline; or the second period, instead of being an actual decline, may be a period of relatively slow growth.

The following table, in which the increase or decrease in the native immigrant population of the Eastern North Central division is given by minor geographic division of birth, shows that the decrease noted in the number

of immigrants to this division living in country districts and smaller cities was the result of a decline in the number of immigrants of this class coming from the Atlantic divisions, the number born in other divisions having increased.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900, IN THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE EASTERN NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION LIVING IN—	
	Cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890.	Smaller cities and country districts.
Total	135,686	-6,765
New England	2,020	-26,297
Southern North Atlantic	37,846	-81,367
Northern South Atlantic	8,427	-11,002
Southern South Atlantic	4,188	-4,436
Western North Central	43,610	90,929
Eastern South Central	31,044	13,392
Western South Central	3,730	5,236
Rocky Mountain	2,045	3,214
Basin and Plateau	436	535
Pacific	2,440	3,031

In the Western North Central division the decrease in the class of immigrants living in smaller cities and country districts is apparent to a greater or less degree in the immigration from every other minor division east of the Mississippi, while the immigration from the North Atlantic states and the Northern South Atlantic shows a decrease also in the class living in the larger cities. The figures are presented in the following table:

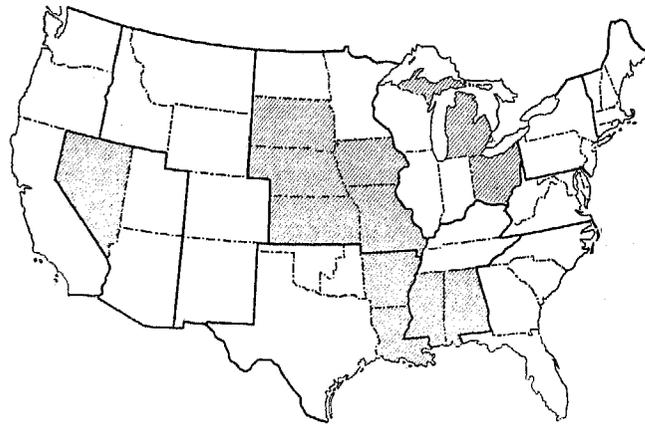
MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900, IN THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE WESTERN NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION LIVING IN—	
	Cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890.	Smaller cities and country districts.
Total	43,463	-222,306
New England	-7,946	-23,152
Southern North Atlantic	-10,707	-86,429
Northern South Atlantic	-1,289	-22,359
Southern South Atlantic	1,029	-3,262
Eastern North Central	46,124	-85,256
Eastern South Central	7,737	-35,190
Western South Central	4,698	19,334
Rocky Mountain	2,250	10,774
Basin and Plateau	340	523
Pacific	1,227	4,688

Outside the North Central divisions there are individual states which similarly show a decrease in the interdivisional immigrant population of the smaller cities and country districts. In the Eastern South Central division there are 2 such states—Alabama and Mississippi; in the Western South Central, also, there are 2—Arkansas and Louisiana; and in the Basin and Plateau states there is 1—Nevada. These, with the 2 states in the Eastern North Central division and the 5 in the

Western North Central; make in all 12 states which show a decrease in the immigrant population of the smaller cities and country districts born in other minor divisions.

The states in which there was a decline between 1890 and 1900 in the immigrant population of smaller cities and country districts born in other minor geographic divisions are distinguished on the following map:

MAP 39.—States and territories in which there was a decrease between 1890 and 1900 in the population living in country districts or in cities of less than 25,000 inhabitants and born in continental United States outside the minor geographic division of residence.



It is probable that if figures could be obtained for the country districts alone—comprising, according to the census definition, all places having a population of less than 2,500—the decrease in interdivisional immigration would be more marked, and would cover a larger group of states than in the above comparison, in which the cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants are included with the distinctively rural areas.

MIGRATION OF NATIVE WHITES AND NATIVE NEGROES.

About one-tenth (10.4 per cent) of the total number of interstate migrants in continental United States are negroes, Indians, or Mongolians, most of these being, of course, negroes. The number of migrants in each of these classes is shown in the following table:

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: ¹ 1900.		
	Total.	Living outside the state or territory of birth (migrants).	
		Number.	Per cent.
Total	65,402,767	13,511,728	20.7
White	56,875,811	12,107,288	21.5
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	9,026,956	1,404,490	15.6
Negro	8,786,647	1,374,330	15.6
Indian and Mongolian	240,409	30,160	12.5

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

The per cent of interstate migration, shown in the above table, is considerably larger for the white population than for the negro or the Indian and Mongolian.

Within the North and West the interstate migration of non-Caucasians—negroes, Indians, and Mongolians—is so inconsiderable a part of the total migration that for purposes of comparison and analysis the total may be accepted as representing a migration of white population. This is by no means true of the migration

within the South or of that from the South to the North, 30.2 per cent of the former migration and 23.7 per cent of the latter being a migration of non-Caucasians, so that the facts relative to either the whites or the non-Caucasians can be ascertained and compared only by a separation of the figures.

Comparison for population born in the South.—The migration within the South and the emigration from the South are shown for whites and negroes in the following table:

TABLE XXIV.—MIGRATION OF THE WHITE AND THE NEGRO POPULATION BORN IN SOUTHERN STATES: 1900.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BORN IN SOUTHERN STATES.										
	Total.	Living in state or territory of birth.		Living in other Southern states.		Living in Northern and Western states.					
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Total.		East of the Mississippi.		West of the Mississippi.	
						Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
White	16,055,045	12,853,985	80.1	2,070,801	12.9	1,130,259	7.0	534,823	3.5	565,436	3.5
Negro	8,216,458	6,963,850	84.7	902,957	11.0	349,651	4.3	275,595	3.4	74,056	0.9

The per cent of emigration from the South is much higher for the whites than for the negroes. In the per cent of interstate migration within the South the contrast between the races is less marked, but the whites again show the higher per cent.

Of the 349,651 negroes born in Southern states and living in Northern and Western, 168,061, or 48.1 per cent, were born in the Northern South Atlantic division, 117,380, or 33.6 per cent, being natives of the state of Virginia.¹ Of the 150,399 negroes emigrating northward from the Northern South Atlantic division, 120,864 were living in the Southern North Atlantic division—68,213 of them in the state of Pennsylvania. The number of negroes born in Virginia and living in Pennsylvania is 40,870, which is 11.4 of the total number born in the South and living in the North and West; this represents the largest migration of negroes from any Southern state to any Northern. Of the negroes born in the Eastern South Central division, 68,766 were living in the Eastern North Central and 38,274 in the Western North Central, making a total of 107,040, which represents 30.5 per cent of the total northward migration. Missouri and Kansas contain most of the southern born negroes living in the Western North Central division.

Thus the migration of negroes from the South northward is largely a short distance migration from the Northern South Atlantic division to the Southern North Atlantic, and from the Eastern South Central to the North Central. Very few of the negroes born in the states farther south than North Carolina are found in Northern states, as is evident from the following table,

which shows for both whites and negroes the emigration to Northern and Western states from each Southern state.

TABLE XXV.—Total migration of the white and the negro population from each Southern state to Northern and Western states: 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BORN IN SOUTHERN STATES.					
	Total.	White.		Negro.		
		Living in Northern and Western states.	Total.	Living in Northern and Western states.	Total.	Per cent.
Northern South Atlantic.	3,462,066	416,220	12.0	1,252,508	168,061	13.4
Delaware	152,007	34,436	22.7	33,050	8,789	26.6
Maryland	932,596	121,658	13.0	266,637	29,818	11.2
District of Columbia...	109,120	14,289	13.1	45,704	6,434	14.1
Virginia	1,409,474	158,442	11.2	878,104	117,380	13.4
West Virginia	858,869	87,395	10.2	29,013	5,640	19.4
Southern South Atlantic.	3,566,233	86,974	2.4	2,872,968	49,511	1.7
North Carolina	1,394,389	47,307	3.4	733,359	28,143	3.8
South Carolina	631,152	11,444	1.8	831,495	8,728	1.0
Georgia	1,330,342	22,105	1.7	1,089,474	10,792	1.0
Florida	210,350	6,118	2.9	168,640	1,848	1.1
Eastern South Central ...	5,696,181	487,124	8.6	2,624,893	116,953	4.5
Kentucky	2,032,403	316,877	15.2	344,789	63,588	18.4
Tennessee	1,791,754	136,142	7.6	508,067	33,278	6.5
Alabama	1,101,493	18,516	1.7	873,184	9,240	1.1
Mississippi	720,531	15,589	2.2	898,853	10,847	1.2
Western South Central...	3,330,565	139,941	4.2	1,466,039	15,126	1.0
Louisiana	668,771	21,021	3.1	632,209	4,796	0.8
Arkansas	805,400	50,224	6.2	267,405	4,727	1.8
Indian Territory	98,611	8,262	8.4	21,417	677	3.2
Oklahoma	62,415	6,244	10.0	3,567	177	5.0
Texas	1,695,368	54,190	3.2	541,491	4,749	0.9

Comparison for population born in the North.—Table xxvi shows the southward emigration of northern born whites and negroes.

¹These figures are derived from Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Table 29.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXVI.—MIGRATION OF THE WHITE AND THE NEGRO POPULATION BORN IN NORTHERN STATES: 1900.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES BORN IN NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATES.										
	Total.	Living in state or territory of birth.		Living in other Northern and Western states.		Living in Southern states.					
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Total.		East of the Mississippi.		West of the Mississippi.	
						Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
White	40,320,766	31,414,588	77.9	7,902,194	19.6	1,003,984	2.5	449,114	1.1	554,870	1.4
Negro	570,089	448,367	78.7	91,325	16.0	30,397	5.3	17,395	3.0	13,002	2.3

The per cent of northern born negroes migrating to the South is, as would be expected, higher than the per cent for whites, while the per cent migrating to other Northern and Western states is lower. But in view of the difference in the territorial distribution of the two races and the great disparity in their numbers, this comparison of per cents can hardly be accepted as an indication of racial characteristics.

Northward migration of negroes compared with southward.—Of the 570,089 negroes born in Northern and Western states and living in continental United States, 30,397, or 5.3 per cent, had migrated to Southern states. Of course the number is much smaller than the number migrating from the South to the North; but it may be noticed that the per cent of northern born negroes migrating to the South is greater than the per cent of southern born negroes migrating to the North. (Compare Tables xxiv and xxvi.) In making such comparisons, however, it should be remembered that most of the negroes born in the North were born in states bordering on the South, while the majority of southern negroes were born in states far south, from which northern territory is not easily accessible. If the emigration northward from the border states of the South be compared with the emigration southward from the border states of the North, the difference between the per cents becomes more significant.

For the purposes of this comparison the border states of the South east of the Mississippi are regarded as comprising the Northern South Atlantic states, with Kentucky and Tennessee, although two of these states—Virginia and Tennessee—are not actually contiguous to northern territory east of the Mississippi. Of the negroes born in these states 12.3 per cent have migrated to Northern states east of the Mississippi. They form 73.4 per cent of the total negro emigration from Southern to Northern and Western states. The border states of the North included in this comparison are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio,

Indiana, and Illinois. Of the negroes born in these states only 5.1 per cent have migrated to Southern states east of the Mississippi, constituting 44.1 per cent of the negro immigrants in the South from Northern and Western states. This would indicate that east of the Mississippi the tendency of the southern born negro to migrate northward is much stronger than the tendency of the northern born negro to migrate southward.

West of the Mississippi the comparison points to the opposite conclusion. Of the negroes born in Missouri and Kansas, 4.9 per cent have migrated southward, while of those born in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, only 1.2 per cent have migrated northward.

Cityward migration.—Table xxvii permits a comparison between the white population and the negro, Indian, and Mongolian populations as regards the tendency to migrate to cities, showing what proportion of the interdivisional immigrants of each class of population in each division were living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.

In every northern and western division, except the Basin and Plateau, the negro, Indian, and Mongolian immigrants are concentrated in cities to a much greater degree than the white immigrants. In New England, for instance, two-thirds (66.2 per cent) of the negro, Indian, and Mongolian population born in other divisions were living in cities, and only two-fifths (41.2 per cent) of the corresponding class of the white population. In the Southern North Atlantic states the contrast is not quite so marked, but in each of the North Central divisions it is even more marked. The negro, Indian, and Mongolian immigrants in these northern divisions consist mostly of negroes born in southern divisions; accordingly the figures indicate that the northward migration of negroes is largely a migration to cities, and that the tendency to settle in cities is stronger with the migrating negro than with the migrating white.

TABLE XXVII.—PROPORTION OF THE WHITE AND OF THE NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION OF EACH MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000, DISTINGUISHING THE POPULATION BORN IN THE SPECIFIED DIVISION FROM THAT BORN IN OTHER DIVISIONS: 1900.

MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE, AND RACE.	POPULATION BORN IN—								
	Continental United States, ¹			Minor geographic division of residence.			Other minor geographic divisions.		
	Total.	Living in cities having a population of at least 25,000.		Total.	Living in cities having a population of at least 25,000.		Total.	Living in cities having a population of at least 25,000.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States:									
White.....	56,375,811	13,364,595	23.7	47,998,419	11,448,812	23.9	8,377,392	1,915,783	22.9
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	9,026,956	1,125,104	12.5	8,088,925	825,941	10.2	938,031	299,163	31.9
New England:									
White.....	4,063,335	1,488,842	36.6	3,782,347	1,373,209	36.3	280,988	115,633	41.2
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	56,174	32,653	58.1	28,948	14,616	50.5	27,226	18,037	66.2
Southern North Atlantic:									
White.....	11,764,269	5,268,163	44.8	11,263,366	4,949,034	44.2	560,903	319,129	56.9
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	325,698	190,112	58.4	166,691	82,844	49.7	159,007	107,268	67.5
Northern South Atlantic:									
White.....	3,232,004	694,576	21.5	2,934,330	593,247	20.2	297,674	101,329	34.0
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	1,054,581	228,429	21.7	1,007,140	212,770	21.1	47,441	15,650	33.0
Southern South Atlantic:									
White.....	3,255,093	126,496	3.9	3,105,071	108,349	3.5	150,022	18,087	12.1
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,669,339	129,420	4.8	2,621,828	125,008	4.8	47,511	4,412	9.3
Eastern North Central:									
White.....	13,037,883	3,013,858	23.1	11,539,208	2,589,500	22.4	1,498,675	424,358	28.3
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	267,124	107,495	40.2	148,199	46,385	31.3	118,925	61,110	51.4
Western North Central:									
White.....	8,501,171	1,315,593	15.5	6,142,945	891,086	14.5	2,358,226	424,507	18.0
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	276,104	82,567	29.9	262,858	48,902	24.0	72,246	33,665	46.6
Eastern South Central:									
White.....	4,947,654	403,785	8.2	4,515,686	318,423	7.1	431,968	85,362	19.8
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	2,496,880	202,596	8.1	2,327,272	177,463	7.6	169,608	25,133	14.8
Western South Central:									
White.....	4,491,019	334,939	7.5	3,143,786	264,257	8.4	1,350,233	70,682	5.2
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	1,750,800	134,814	7.7	1,480,511	110,065	7.4	270,289	24,749	9.2
Rocky Mountain:									
White.....	965,984	143,752	14.9	420,901	44,051	10.5	545,083	99,701	18.3
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	43,523	5,297	12.2	30,898	986	3.2	12,625	4,311	34.1
Basin and Plateau:									
White.....	315,168	40,105	12.7	226,274	27,484	12.1	88,894	12,621	14.2
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	36,794	282	0.8	33,187	60	0.2	3,607	222	6.2
Pacific:									
White.....	1,799,231	584,546	32.7	984,505	290,172	29.5	814,726	244,374	30.0
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	49,939	11,439	22.9	40,393	6,833	16.9	9,546	4,606	48.3

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

In two of the southern divisions, however—the Southern South Atlantic and the Eastern South Central—the per cent living in cities is considerably higher for the white immigrants than for the negro. The negro immigration to these divisions is almost entirely an immigration from other southern divisions, while a considerable proportion of the white immigrants come from the North and West.

If the migration of the negroes within the South—that is, from one Southern state to another—be compared with the corresponding migration of whites, it will be found that the contrast between the two races with regard to the tendency to locate in cities is nearly as marked as it is in the immigration to northern divisions. The comparison referred to is presented in the tabular summary given below, from which it appears that 18.5 per cent of the negroes (together with Indians and Mongolians) migrating from one Southern state to another locate in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants, while for the same class of white migrants the per cent

locating in cities of this size is only 9.6. On the other hand, the southern whites who have not migrated (resident natives) are concentrated in cities to a somewhat greater degree than are the nonmigrant negroes.

LIVING IN—	POPULATION BORN IN SOUTHERN STATES: 1900.					
	White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		
	Total.	Living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants.		Total.	Living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	16,055,045	1,663,759	10.4	8,287,081	889,630	10.7
Southern states.....	14,924,786	1,370,160	9.2	7,936,477	686,257	8.6
State of birth (resident natives).....	12,853,985	1,170,385	9.1	7,026,638	517,671	7.4
Other Southern states (migrants).....	2,070,801	199,775	9.6	909,839	168,586	18.5
Northern and Western states.....	1,130,259	293,599	26.0	350,604	203,373	58.0

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF EMIGRANTS IN THE POPULATION BORN IN EACH STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	POPULATION BORN IN THE SPECIFIED STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.											
	1900				1890				1880			
	Total.	Living in—		Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (emigrants).	Total.	Living in—		Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (emigrants).	Total.	Living in—		Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (emigrants).
		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Number.			Per cent.	Specified state, territory, or geographic division.			Number.	Per cent.	
North Atlantic division	17,516,391	15,577,501	1,938,890	11.1	15,075,499	13,005,694	2,069,715	13.7	13,487,156	11,412,303	2,074,853	15.4
New England	4,338,274	3,811,295	526,979	12.1	3,898,003	3,333,431	564,572	14.5	3,643,424	3,056,385	587,039	16.1
Maine	777,057	560,506	216,551	27.9	764,210	553,962	210,248	27.5	745,272	563,015	182,257	24.5
New Hampshire	367,094	243,046	124,048	33.8	364,694	240,174	124,520	34.1	371,262	242,757	128,565	34.6
Vermont	416,672	348,130	168,542	40.4	422,359	249,590	172,769	40.9	430,041	251,780	178,261	41.5
Massachusetts	1,842,703	1,545,089	299,614	16.3	1,531,138	1,256,408	274,740	17.9	1,356,295	1,088,565	267,730	19.7
Rhode Island	275,119	213,761	61,358	22.3	231,716	179,108	52,608	22.7	201,722	152,487	49,235	24.4
Connecticut	659,629	517,375	142,254	21.6	583,876	448,804	135,072	23.1	538,832	398,211	140,621	26.1
Southern North Atlantic	13,178,117	11,370,057	1,808,060	13.7	11,177,406	9,359,042	1,818,364	16.3	9,843,732	8,057,901	1,785,831	18.1
New York	6,123,807	4,833,941	1,289,866	21.1	5,224,662	3,991,033	1,233,629	23.6	4,753,547	3,556,394	1,197,153	25.2
New Jersey	1,296,047	1,064,399	231,648	17.9	1,046,694	857,547	189,147	18.1	906,005	725,614	180,391	19.9
Pennsylvania	5,758,263	4,820,800	937,463	16.3	4,906,050	4,051,398	854,652	17.4	4,184,180	3,385,693	798,487	19.1
South Atlantic division	11,161,575	9,789,389	1,372,186	12.3	9,616,872	8,325,824	1,291,048	13.4	8,509,714	7,173,979	1,335,735	15.7
Northern South Atlantic	4,714,934	3,941,470	773,464	16.4	4,162,967	3,453,068	709,899	17.1	3,774,759	3,049,251	725,508	19.2
Delaware	185,064	129,546	55,518	30.0	166,497	119,917	46,580	28.0	155,517	110,643	44,874	28.9
Maryland	1,199,255	956,617	242,638	20.2	1,056,806	846,529	210,277	19.9	958,141	762,641	195,500	20.4
District of Columbia	154,848	119,895	34,953	22.6	127,866	102,639	25,227	19.7	102,428	80,702	21,726	21.2
Virginia	2,287,871	1,700,453	587,418	25.7	2,167,087	1,557,933	610,054	28.2	2,118,460	1,435,124	683,336	32.3
West Virginia	887,896	765,566	122,330	13.8	644,711	569,873	74,838	11.6	440,213	397,267	42,946	9.8
Southern South Atlantic	6,446,641	5,726,899	719,742	11.2	5,453,905	4,793,279	660,626	12.1	4,734,955	4,048,372	686,583	14.5
North Carolina	2,133,653	1,804,028	329,625	15.4	1,854,873	1,561,469	293,404	15.8	1,638,058	1,344,558	293,505	17.9
South Carolina	1,512,864	1,279,572	233,292	15.4	1,318,555	1,112,769	205,786	15.6	1,183,311	952,395	230,916	19.5
Georgia	2,420,707	2,010,408	410,299	16.9	2,003,167	1,671,981	331,186	16.5	1,719,068	1,395,214	323,854	18.8
Florida	379,417	342,818	36,599	9.6	277,310	254,178	23,132	8.3	194,518	173,481	21,037	10.8
North Central division	21,609,115	19,744,556	1,864,559	8.6	16,858,565	15,685,746	1,172,819	7.0	12,456,159	11,807,697	648,462	5.2
Eastern North Central	14,160,451	11,687,407	2,473,049	17.5	11,596,441	9,401,523	2,194,918	18.9	9,179,161	7,626,794	1,552,367	16.9
Ohio	4,304,002	3,189,837	1,114,165	25.9	3,826,514	2,772,013	1,054,501	27.6	3,302,656	2,361,437	941,219	28.5
Indiana	2,517,668	1,876,388	641,280	25.5	2,179,507	1,614,609	564,898	25.9	1,798,490	1,354,565	443,925	24.7
Illinois	3,906,494	2,893,857	1,012,637	25.9	3,014,005	2,196,298	817,717	27.1	2,263,409	1,709,520	553,889	24.5
Michigan	1,744,352	1,455,615	288,737	16.6	1,321,490	1,123,978	197,512	14.9	920,661	803,306	117,355	12.7
Wisconsin	1,687,940	1,304,918	383,022	22.7	1,264,925	953,273	301,652	24.0	893,945	693,177	200,768	22.5
Western North Central	7,448,659	6,346,803	1,101,856	14.8	5,262,124	4,669,184	592,940	11.3	3,276,998	2,943,459	333,539	10.2
Minnesota	1,062,813	894,019	168,794	15.9	653,685	554,535	99,150	15.2	341,750	302,371	39,379	11.5
Iowa	1,872,717	1,318,377	554,340	29.6	1,397,438	999,453	397,985	28.5	954,695	737,306	217,389	22.8
Missouri	2,650,208	2,035,251	614,957	23.2	2,076,462	1,662,556	413,906	19.9	1,268,641	1,068,641	200,000	15.8
North Dakota	132,894	108,730	24,164	18.2	54,986	43,788	11,208	20.4	20,640	17,796	2,844	13.8
South Dakota	203,561	160,220	43,341	21.3	92,790	88,246	4,544	10.3	20,640	17,796	2,844	13.8
Nebraska	606,342	461,062	145,280	24.0	362,084	307,237	54,847	15.1	113,478	95,790	17,688	15.6
Kansas	220,124	160,321	59,803	31.5	624,679	487,093	137,586	22.0	279,151	233,066	46,085	16.5
South Central division	13,180,551	12,284,542	896,009	6.8	10,220,838	9,465,322	755,516	7.4	8,277,658	7,583,235	694,423	8.4
Eastern South Central	8,325,166	6,842,958	1,482,208	17.8	6,978,603	5,722,814	1,255,789	18.0	6,019,996	4,873,156	1,146,840	19.1
Kentucky	2,427,351	1,885,338	542,013	22.3	2,095,834	1,609,061	486,773	23.2	1,856,310	1,402,112	454,198	24.5
Tennessee	2,300,392	1,733,987	566,405	24.6	2,014,431	1,516,797	497,634	24.7	1,787,504	1,313,552	473,952	26.5
Alabama	1,975,215	1,577,370	397,845	20.1	1,579,994	1,267,906	312,088	19.8	1,319,189	1,014,633	304,556	23.1
Mississippi	1,622,178	1,325,997	296,181	18.3	1,288,344	1,063,666	224,678	17.4	1,056,993	863,185	193,808	18.3
Western South Central	4,855,385	4,624,297	231,088	4.8	3,242,235	3,092,949	149,286	4.6	2,257,662	2,149,206	108,456	4.8
Louisiana	1,301,714	1,169,309	132,405	10.2	1,023,132	922,885	100,247	9.8	817,492	728,322	89,170	10.9
Arkansas	1,073,631	849,763	223,868	20.9	762,875	659,955	102,920	13.5	520,740	430,677	84,063	16.1
Indian Territory	166,978	135,040	31,938	19.1	8,941	(¹)	8,941	(¹)	4,410	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Oklahoma	78,764	63,341	15,423	14.1	1,515	1,271	244	16.1	4,410	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Texas	2,239,298	2,031,575	207,723	9.3	1,445,772	1,370,243	75,529	5.2	915,020	870,705	44,315	4.8
Western division	1,935,135	1,841,682	93,453	4.8	1,194,035	1,152,453	41,582	3.5	744,811	720,188	24,623	3.3
Rocky Mountain	524,280	451,799	72,481	13.8	288,330	260,511	27,819	9.6	166,146	154,288	11,858	7.1
Montana	76,743	62,639	14,044	18.3	26,045	21,618	4,427	17.0	8,687	7,225	1,462	16.8
Idaho	60,496	48,422	12,074	20.0	24,089	19,819	4,270	17.7	7,753	5,992	1,761	22.7
Wyoming	30,167	19,507	10,660	35.3	12,076	8,476	3,600	29.8	4,091	2,496	1,595	39.0
Colorado	193,907	151,681	42,226	21.8	95,876	79,486	16,390	17.1	31,827	26,363	5,464	17.2
New Mexico	102,967	143,216	19,751	12.1	130,244	116,254	13,990	10.7	113,788	101,046	12,742	11.2
Basin and Plateau	311,578	259,461	52,117	16.7	181,504	154,487	27,017	14.9	119,475	106,281	13,194	11.0
Arizona	59,310	52,780	6,530	11.0	17,768	15,466	2,302	13.0	9,089	8,166	923	10.2
Utah	220,420	181,886	38,534	17.5	140,270	119,781	20,489	14.6	92,130	81,710	10,414	11.3
Nevada	31,848	17,937	13,911	43.7	23,466	14,531	8,935	38.1	18,256	13,732	4,524	24.8
Pacific	1,099,277	1,024,898	74,379	6.8	724,201	684,313	39,888	5.5	459,190	433,858	25,332	5.5
Washington	159,918	132,935	26,983	16.9	61,896	54,227	7,669	12.4	22,425	19,359	3,066	13.7
Oregon	208,011	164,431	43,580	21.0	138,559	111,850	26,709	19.3	81,608	67,942	13,666	16.7
California	731,348	661,280	70,068	9.6	523,746	475,843	47,903	9.1	355,157	320,000	35,157	8.7

¹ Unknown.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF EMIGRANTS IN THE POPULATION BORN IN EACH STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1900—Continued.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	POPULATION BORN IN THE SPECIFIED STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—CON.											
	1870				1880 ^{1,2}				1850 ³			
	Total.	Living in—			Total.	Living in—			Total.	Living in—		
		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (emigrants).	Per cent.		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (emigrants).	Per cent.		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (emigrants).	Per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
North Atlantic division	11,479,782	9,583,620	1,896,162	16.5	10,088,640	8,443,852	1,644,788	16.3	8,305,774	7,218,429	1,087,345	13.1
New England	3,293,103	2,724,396	568,707	17.3	3,144,598	2,584,262	560,336	17.8	2,821,823	2,367,932	453,891	16.1
Maine	899,834	550,629	149,205	21.3	676,066	560,030	116,036	17.2	581,310	517,117	67,193	11.5
New Hampshire	367,316	242,374	124,972	34.0	382,521	256,982	125,539	32.8	371,469	261,591	109,878	29.6
Vermont	420,978	243,814	177,164	42.1	413,852	239,087	174,765	42.2	377,741	232,086	145,655	38.6
Massachusetts	1,147,177	903,297	243,880	21.3	1,040,585	803,546	236,039	22.6	894,818	695,236	199,582	22.3
Rhode Island	170,640	125,269	45,371	26.6	155,264	109,965	45,299	29.2	145,941	102,641	43,300	29.7
Connecticut	487,128	350,498	136,630	28.0	476,310	323,772	152,538	32.0	447,544	292,653	154,891	34.6
Southern North Atlantic	8,186,679	6,590,578	1,596,101	19.5	6,944,042	5,582,854	1,361,188	19.6	5,483,951	4,566,495	917,456	16.7
New York	4,061,348	2,987,776	1,073,572	26.4	3,469,492	2,602,460	867,032	25.0	2,698,414	2,151,196	547,218	20.3
New Jersey	724,076	575,245	148,830	20.6	612,034	469,015	143,019	23.4	518,810	395,429	123,381	23.7
Pennsylvania	3,401,256	2,726,712	674,544	19.8	2,862,516	2,280,004	582,512	20.3	2,266,727	1,844,672	422,055	18.6
South Atlantic division	6,828,798	5,510,289	1,318,504	19.3	4,264,749	3,236,171	1,028,578	24.1	3,764,808	2,811,805	953,003	25.3
Northern South Atlantic	3,135,727	2,421,796	713,931	22.8	2,179,575	1,654,092	525,483	24.1	1,925,927	1,415,053	510,874	26.5
Delaware	133,419	94,754	38,665	29.0	117,362	84,869	32,493	27.7	104,316	72,351	31,965	30.6
Maryland	805,548	629,882	175,666	21.8	618,319	481,061	137,258	22.2	528,393	400,594	127,799	24.2
District of Columbia	67,547	52,340	15,207	22.5	42,484	34,005	8,479	20.0	32,236	24,967	7,269	22.5
Virginia	2,129,213	1,544,119	585,094	27.5	1,401,410	1,001,710	399,700	28.5	1,260,982	872,923	388,059	30.8
West Virginia												
Southern South Atlantic	3,693,066	3,021,540	671,526	18.2	2,085,174	1,551,618	533,556	25.6	1,838,881	1,364,789	474,092	25.8
North Carolina	1,336,040	1,028,678	307,362	23.0	906,826	634,220	272,606	30.1	839,325	556,248	283,077	33.7
South Carolina	924,774	678,708	246,066	26.6	470,257	276,868	193,389	41.1	448,639	262,160	186,479	41.6
Georgia	1,303,104	1,033,962	274,142	21.0	665,719	475,496	190,223	28.6	525,620	402,666	122,954	23.4
Florida	124,148	109,554	14,594	11.8	42,372	35,602	6,770	16.0	25,297	20,563	4,734	18.7
North Central division	8,420,040	8,087,423	332,617	4.0	26,406,554	25,181,519	1,225,035	4.2	23,129,522	23,025,480	904,042	3.9
Eastern North Central	6,618,328	5,688,209	930,119	14.1	4,562,911	4,044,329	518,582	11.4	2,757,356	2,582,600	174,756	6.3
Ohio	2,649,296	1,842,313	806,983	30.5	2,122,603	1,529,569	593,043	27.9	1,514,885	1,219,432	295,453	19.5
Indiana	1,369,411	1,048,575	320,836	23.4	990,262	774,721	215,541	21.8	633,117	541,079	92,038	14.5
Illinois	1,479,410	1,189,503	289,907	19.6	841,661	706,925	134,736	16.0	389,507	343,618	45,889	11.8
Michigan	572,988	507,268	65,720	11.5	330,023	294,828	35,195	10.7	153,597	140,648	12,949	8.1
Wisconsin	547,223	450,272	96,951	17.7	278,362	247,177	31,185	11.2	66,790	63,015	3,775	5.7
Western North Central	1,801,712	1,625,685	176,027	9.8	2,843,643	2,750,969	92,674	11.0	3,372,166	3,333,328	38,838	10.4
Minnesota	139,031	126,491	12,540	9.0	37,615	34,305	3,310	8.8	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Iowa	517,631	428,620	89,011	17.2	228,683	191,148	37,535	16.4	56,738	50,880	6,858	11.2
Missouri	1,045,268	874,006	171,262	16.4	564,289	475,246	89,043	15.8	315,428	277,604	37,824	12.0
Dakota	2,458	2,088	370	15.1	(²)	(²)	(²)					
Nebraska	23,234	18,530	4,704	20.2	(²)	(²)	(²)					
Kansas	74,090	63,321	10,769	14.5	13,056	10,997	2,059	15.8				
South Central division	5,861,132	5,250,101	611,031	10.4	3,331,473	2,839,460	491,995	14.8	2,465,516	2,104,194	361,322	14.7
Eastern South Central	4,591,940	3,659,164	932,776	20.3	2,781,432	2,048,662	732,770	26.3	2,179,500	1,705,012	474,488	21.8
Kentucky	1,484,207	1,081,081	403,126	27.2	1,053,474	721,570	331,904	31.5	859,407	601,764	257,643	30.0
Tennessee	1,431,949	1,027,653	403,696	28.2	1,005,945	660,589	344,756	34.3	826,690	585,084	241,606	29.2
Alabama	973,700	744,146	229,554	23.6	457,766	320,026	137,740	30.1	237,642	173,642	64,000	26.0
Mississippi	702,684	564,142	138,542	19.7	264,847	195,806	69,041	26.1	172,473	140,885	31,588	18.3
Western South Central	1,269,192	1,194,818	74,374	5.9	560,043	518,799	41,244	5.7	286,016	270,104	15,912	5.6
Louisiana	564,997	501,804	63,193	11.2	241,268	214,294	26,974	11.2	160,253	145,474	14,779	9.2
Arkansas	287,832	232,882	54,950	19.1	148,376	124,043	24,333	16.4	74,122	63,206	10,916	14.7
Indian Territory												
Oklahoma	2,263	(⁴)	2,263	(⁴)								
Texas	414,100	388,510	25,590	6.2	160,899	153,043	7,856	4.6	51,641	49,100	2,541	4.8
Western division	388,913	377,514	11,399	2.9	299,507	296,490	3,017	3.0	36,698	36,647	51	0.8
Rocky Mountain	104,096	101,234	2,862	2.7	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(²)	
Montana	2,197	1,693	504	22.9								
Idaho	1,499	946	553	36.9								
Wyoming	535	293	242	45.2								
Colorado	7,579	6,344	1,235	16.3	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(²)	
New Mexico	92,286	83,175	9,111	9.9	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(²)	
Basin and Plateau	51,628	47,010	4,618	8.9	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(²)	
Arizona	1,640	1,240	400	24.4								
Utah	45,100	41,426	3,674	8.1	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(²)	
Nevada	4,888	3,366	1,522	31.3	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(²)	
Pacific	233,189	221,080	12,109	5.2	299,507	296,010	3,497	3.5	36,698	36,627	71	1.1
Washington	7,974	6,932	1,042	13.1	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)	(²)	(²)	
Oregon	48,380	37,155	11,225	23.3	17,910	16,564	1,346	7.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	
California	181,835	169,904	11,931	6.6	81,597	77,707	3,890	4.8	6,698	6,602	96	1.4

¹ Exclusive of slave population.

² The 110,578 persons reported in 1860 as born in the territories (Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and Washington) are not included in this table, because they were not distributed by territory of birth.

³ The 65,260 persons reported in 1850 as born in the territories (Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon) are not included in this table, because the number living outside the territory of birth was not distributed by territory of birth.

⁴ Unknown.

TABLE XXIX.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF NATIVE IMMIGRANTS IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN EACH STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION LIVING IN THE SPECIFIED STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ¹											
	1900				1890				1880			
	Total.	Born in—			Total.	Born in—			Total.	Born in—		
		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (immigrants).	Per cent.		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (immigrants).	Per cent.		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (immigrants).	Per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
North Atlantic division	16,209,476	15,577,501	631,975	3.9	13,381,272	13,005,694	375,578	2.8	11,692,794	11,412,303	280,491	2.4
New England	4,119,509	3,811,295	308,214	7.5	3,540,915	3,333,431	207,484	5.9	3,216,890	3,056,385	160,505	5.0
Maine	597,594	560,506	37,088	6.2	580,575	553,962	26,613	4.6	590,052	563,015	27,037	4.6
New Hampshire	320,869	245,046	77,823	24.3	302,827	240,174	62,653	20.7	300,096	242,757	57,339	19.3
Vermont	235,859	248,150	47,723	16.1	287,384	249,500	37,794	13.2	291,325	251,780	39,545	13.6
Massachusetts	1,944,216	1,543,089	401,127	20.6	1,572,361	1,256,408	315,953	20.1	1,399,585	1,088,565	311,020	18.7
Rhode Island	292,650	213,761	78,889	27.0	238,062	179,108	58,954	24.8	202,536	152,487	50,049	24.7
Connecticut	668,315	517,375	150,940	22.6	599,706	448,804	110,902	19.8	492,056	398,211	94,485	19.2
Southern North Atlantic	12,089,967	11,370,057	719,910	6.0	9,840,357	9,359,842	481,515	4.9	8,475,904	8,057,901	418,003	4.9
New York	5,337,873	4,833,941	503,932	9.4	4,342,283	3,991,033	351,250	8.1	3,871,453	3,556,394	315,059	8.1
New Jersey	1,447,286	1,064,399	382,887	26.5	1,106,268	857,547	248,716	22.5	909,402	725,614	183,788	20.2
Pennsylvania	5,804,828	4,820,800	984,028	9.1	4,891,811	4,051,398	840,413	7.8	3,695,049	3,385,693	309,856	8.4
South Atlantic division	10,211,017	9,789,389	421,628	4.1	8,625,681	8,325,824	299,857	3.5	7,422,906	7,173,979	248,927	3.4
Northern South Atlantic	4,286,585	3,941,470	345,115	8.1	3,685,860	3,453,068	232,792	6.3	3,247,826	3,049,251	198,575	6.1
Delaware	170,481	129,546	40,935	24.0	154,864	119,917	34,947	22.6	137,140	110,643	26,497	19.3
Maryland	1,051,764	956,617	95,147	12.4	944,089	846,529	97,560	10.3	852,128	762,641	89,487	10.5
District of Columbia	258,067	119,895	138,172	53.5	209,723	102,639	107,084	51.1	160,498	80,702	79,796	49.7
Virginia	1,832,615	1,700,453	132,162	7.2	1,635,391	1,567,033	68,358	4.2	1,497,869	1,435,124	62,745	4.2
West Virginia	933,668	765,566	168,102	18.0	741,793	569,873	171,920	23.2	600,191	397,267	202,924	33.8
Southern South Atlantic	5,924,432	5,726,899	197,533	3.3	4,939,821	4,739,279	146,542	3.0	4,175,080	4,048,372	126,708	3.0
North Carolina	1,857,399	1,804,028	53,371	4.4	1,611,249	1,561,469	49,780	3.1	1,396,004	1,344,653	51,451	3.7
South Carolina	1,334,080	1,279,572	54,508	4.1	1,144,236	1,112,769	31,467	2.7	987,891	952,395	35,496	3.6
Georgia	2,200,285	2,010,408	189,877	8.6	1,818,463	1,671,981	146,482	8.1	1,531,606	1,395,214	136,392	8.9
Florida	502,648	312,818	189,830	37.8	365,873	254,178	111,695	30.5	259,579	173,481	86,098	33.2
North Central division	22,082,282	19,744,556	2,337,726	10.6	18,168,701	15,685,746	2,482,955	13.7	14,447,210	11,807,697	2,639,513	18.3
Eastern North Central	13,305,007	11,657,407	1,647,600	12.2	10,890,202	9,401,523	1,488,679	13.7	9,289,997	7,626,794	1,663,203	17.9
Ohio	3,697,517	3,189,837	497,680	13.5	3,198,709	2,772,013	426,696	13.3	2,803,115	2,361,437	441,678	15.8
Indiana	2,492,859	2,376,388	116,471	29.8	2,037,167	1,614,609	422,558	20.7	1,834,120	1,354,565	479,555	26.1
Illinois	3,837,761	2,893,857	943,904	24.6	2,955,110	2,196,288	758,822	25.7	2,494,280	1,709,520	784,760	31.5
Michigan	1,863,169	1,455,615	407,554	21.9	1,539,456	1,123,978	415,478	27.0	1,248,417	808,506	439,911	35.7
Wisconsin	1,647,701	1,304,918	342,783	15.7	1,159,700	953,273	206,427	17.8	910,005	693,177	216,828	23.8
Western North Central	8,777,275	6,346,803	2,430,472	27.7	7,278,499	4,669,184	2,609,315	35.9	5,157,213	2,943,459	2,213,754	42.9
Minnesota	1,239,020	894,019	345,001	27.8	824,570	554,535	270,035	32.8	513,093	302,371	210,722	41.1
Iowa	1,918,730	1,318,377	600,353	31.3	1,576,541	999,453	577,088	36.6	1,362,956	737,906	625,050	45.9
Missouri	2,879,507	2,035,251	844,256	29.3	2,420,427	1,662,556	757,871	31.3	1,956,793	1,268,641	688,152	35.2
North Dakota	204,518	108,730	95,788	46.8	100,569	43,783	56,786	56.5	83,378	17,796	65,582	78.7
South Dakota	311,165	160,220	150,945	48.5	236,178	89,246	152,932	64.8	112,932	17,796	95,136	84.3
Nebraska	885,678	461,062	424,616	47.9	848,969	307,237	541,732	63.8	354,987	95,790	259,197	73.0
Kansas	1,338,657	630,321	708,336	52.9	1,271,305	487,993	784,312	61.7	886,006	233,066	652,940	73.7
South Central division	13,689,353	12,284,542	1,404,811	10.3	10,571,951	9,465,322	1,106,629	10.5	8,645,042	7,583,235	1,061,807	12.3
Eastern South Central	7,444,534	6,842,958	601,576	8.1	6,292,013	5,722,814	569,199	9.0	5,489,952	4,873,156	616,796	11.2
Kentucky	2,092,777	1,885,338	207,439	9.9	1,789,866	1,609,061	180,805	10.1	1,589,162	1,402,112	187,050	11.8
Tennessee	1,999,357	1,733,987	265,370	13.3	1,737,221	1,516,797	220,424	12.7	1,525,635	1,313,552	212,083	13.9
Alabama	1,811,114	1,577,370	233,744	12.9	1,491,073	1,267,906	223,167	15.0	1,252,769	1,014,633	238,136	19.0
Mississippi	1,541,286	1,325,997	215,289	14.0	1,273,853	1,063,666	210,187	16.5	1,122,386	863,185	259,201	23.1
Western South Central	6,244,819	4,624,297	1,620,522	26.0	4,279,938	3,092,949	1,186,989	27.7	3,155,090	2,149,206	1,005,884	31.9
Louisiana	1,826,219	1,189,309	636,910	34.9	1,065,038	922,885	142,153	13.3	885,797	728,322	157,475	17.8
Arkansas	1,293,303	849,763	443,540	34.3	1,101,646	659,955	441,691	40.1	792,174	436,677	355,497	44.9
Indian Territory	385,510	135,040	250,470	65.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	880,357	63,341	817,016	83.3	58,377	1,271	57,106	97.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	2,859,430	2,031,575	827,855	29.0	2,054,877	1,370,243	684,634	33.3	1,477,119	870,705	606,414	41.1
Western division	3,210,639	1,841,682	1,368,957	42.6	2,218,114	1,152,453	1,065,661	48.0	1,267,546	720,188	547,358	43.2
Rocky Mountain	1,009,507	451,799	557,708	55.2	601,158	260,511	400,647	66.6	381,257	154,288	226,969	59.4
Montana	174,316	62,699	111,617	64.0	86,023	21,618	64,405	74.9	27,638	7,225	20,413	73.9
Idaho	158,544	48,422	88,122	55.6	66,355	19,819	46,536	70.1	22,636	5,992	16,644	73.5
Wyoming	74,750	19,507	55,243	73.9	45,177	8,476	36,701	81.2	14,939	2,496	12,443	83.3
Colorado	442,877	151,681	291,196	65.8	321,560	79,486	242,074	75.3	154,590	26,363	128,227	82.9
New Mexico	181,020	143,216	37,804	20.9	142,063	116,254	25,809	18.2	111,514	101,046	10,468	9.4
Basin and Plateau	351,962	259,461	92,501	26.3	222,077	154,487	67,590	30.4	160,969	106,281	54,688	34.0
Arizona	97,949	52,780	45,169	46.1	40,578	15,466	25,112	61.9	24,388	8,166	16,222	66.5
Utah	222,032	181,886	40,146	18.1	151,638	119,781	31,857	21.0	99,969	81,716	18,253	18.3
Nevada	31,981	17,937	14,044	43.9	29,861	14,531	15,330	51.3	13,732	22,860	62.5	
Pacific	1,849,170	1,024,898	824,272	44.6	1,334,879	684,313	650,566	48.7	775,320	433,858	341,462	44.0
Washington	398,542	132,935	265,607	66.7	252,212	54,227	197,985	78.5	69,313	19,359	50,544	72.9
Oregon	315,520	164,481	151,089	52.4	251,848	111,850	139,998	55.6	144,260	67,942	76,318	52.9
California	1,105,108	661,280	443,828	40.2	830,819	475,843	354,976	42.7	571,747	326,000	245,747	43.0

¹Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE XXIX.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF NATIVE IMMIGRANTS IN THE POPULATION LIVING IN EACH STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 1900—Con.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION LIVING IN THE SPECIFIED STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ —CON.											
	1870				1880 ^{2,3}				1890 ^{2,4}			
	Total.	Born in—			Total.	Born in—			Total.	Born in—		
		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (immigrants).	Per cent.		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (immigrants).	Per cent.		Specified state, territory, or geographic division.	Other states and territories or other geographic divisions (immigrants).	Per cent.
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
North Atlantic division	9,774,194	5,983,620	190,574	1.9	8,562,140	8,448,852	118,288	1.4	7,307,568	7,218,429	89,139	1.2
New England	2,838,792	2,724,396	114,396	4.0	2,663,090	2,584,262	78,828	3.0	2,423,212	2,367,932	55,280	2.3
Maine	577,653	550,629	26,924	4.7	500,666	590,030	90,636	5.2	551,129	517,117	34,012	6.2
New Hampshire	288,645	242,374	46,271	16.0	305,014	256,982	48,032	15.7	304,227	261,591	42,636	14.0
Vermont	283,888	243,814	39,574	14.0	282,256	239,087	43,169	15.3	280,966	232,086	48,880	17.4
Massachusetts	1,109,703	903,247	206,406	18.2	969,189	805,546	163,637	16.9	830,066	695,286	134,830	16.2
Rhode Island	161,824	125,260	36,555	22.6	137,126	109,965	27,161	19.8	124,299	102,641	21,658	17.4
Connecticut	423,679	350,498	73,181	17.3	378,845	323,772	55,073	14.5	332,525	292,653	39,872	12.0
Southern North Atlantic	6,935,402	6,590,578	344,824	5.0	5,899,050	5,582,854	316,196	5.4	4,884,356	4,566,495	317,861	6.5
New York	3,242,468	2,987,776	254,692	7.9	2,877,621	2,602,460	275,164	9.6	2,439,296	2,151,196	288,100	11.8
New Jersey	716,936	575,245	141,691	19.8	548,400	469,015	79,385	14.5	480,441	385,429	95,012	10.5
Pennsylvania	2,975,998	2,726,712	249,286	8.4	2,473,026	2,280,004	193,022	7.8	2,014,619	1,844,672	169,947	8.4
South Atlantic division	5,686,186	5,510,289	175,847	3.1	3,358,488	3,236,171	122,317	3.6	2,907,956	2,811,305	96,651	3.3
Northern South Atlantic	2,564,652	2,421,796	142,856	5.6	1,751,938	1,654,092	97,846	5.6	1,491,994	1,415,053	76,941	5.2
Delaware	115,878	94,754	21,124	18.2	101,048	84,869	16,179	16.0	83,968	72,351	11,617	13.8
Maryland	697,238	629,882	67,356	9.7	521,755	481,061	40,694	7.8	438,916	400,591	38,322	8.7
District of Columbia	115,436	52,340	63,096	54.7	59,084	34,005	25,079	42.4	42,956	24,967	17,989	41.9
Virginia	1,211,332	1,544,119	91,981	5.6	1,070,051	1,001,710	68,341	6.4	926,154	872,923	53,231	5.7
West Virginia	424,768											
Southern South Atlantic	3,121,484	3,021,540	99,944	3.2	1,606,550	1,551,618	54,932	3.4	1,415,962	1,364,789	51,173	3.6
North Carolina	1,068,318	1,028,678	39,640	3.7	658,065	634,220	23,845	3.6	577,750	556,248	21,502	3.7
South Carolina	697,484	678,708	18,776	2.7	291,234	276,868	14,366	4.9	274,813	262,160	12,653	4.6
Georgia	1,172,905	1,033,962	138,943	11.8	583,100	475,496	107,604	18.5	518,079	402,666	115,413	22.3
Florida	182,777	109,554	73,223	40.1	74,151	35,692	38,459	52.0	45,320	20,563	24,757	54.6
North Central division	10,643,611	8,087,428	2,556,188	24.0	7,419,061	5,187,429	2,231,632	30.1	4,660,835	3,027,092	1,633,743	35.1
Eastern North Central	7,460,310	5,688,209	1,772,101	23.8	5,716,138	4,044,329	1,671,809	29.2	3,965,382	2,582,600	1,382,782	34.9
Ohio	2,292,095	1,842,318	449,782	19.6	2,006,526	1,529,560	476,966	23.8	1,757,556	1,219,482	538,124	30.6
Indiana	1,538,929	1,048,575	490,354	31.9	1,230,440	774,721	455,719	37.0	931,392	541,079	390,313	41.9
Illinois	2,023,927	1,189,503	834,424	41.2	1,383,175	706,925	676,250	48.9	736,931	343,618	393,313	53.4
Michigan	915,854	507,268	408,586	44.6	598,410	294,828	303,582	50.7	341,591	140,648	200,943	58.8
Wisconsin	689,505	450,272	239,233	34.7	497,587	247,177	250,410	50.3	197,912	63,015	134,897	68.2
Western North Central	3,183,301	1,625,685	1,557,619	48.9	1,702,923	756,696	946,227	55.6	695,453	433,877	261,576	51.8
Minnesota	278,910	126,491	152,419	54.6	113,168	34,305	78,863	69.7	4,007	1,334	2,673	66.7
Iowa	988,804	428,620	560,274	56.7	567,229	191,148	376,081	66.3	170,620	50,380	120,240	70.5
Missouri	1,498,086	874,006	624,030	41.7	903,468	475,246	428,222	47.4	520,826	277,604	243,222	46.7
Dakota	9,365	2,088	7,277	77.7	3,063	1,586	1,477	48.2				
Nebraska	92,225	18,580	73,695	79.9	22,436	3,463	18,973	84.6				
Kansas	315,871	63,321	252,550	80.0	93,559	10,997	82,562	88.2				
South Central division	6,199,178	5,250,101	949,077	15.3	3,524,232	2,839,480	684,752	19.4	2,711,001	2,104,194	606,807	22.4
Eastern South Central	4,299,251	3,659,164	640,087	14.9	2,538,950	2,048,662	490,288	19.3	2,207,682	1,705,012	502,670	22.8
Kentucky	1,257,559	1,081,081	176,478	14.0	869,802	721,570	148,232	17.0	740,881	601,764	139,117	18.8
Tennessee	1,239,080	1,027,653	211,427	17.1	811,988	660,589	151,399	18.6	755,655	585,084	170,571	22.6
Alabama	986,658	744,146	242,512	24.6	516,115	320,026	196,089	38.0	237,542	182,490	55,052	43.5
Mississippi	815,954	564,142	251,812	30.9	341,045	195,806	145,239	42.6	291,114	140,885	150,229	51.6
Western South Central	1,899,927	1,194,818	705,109	37.1	985,232	518,799	466,483	47.3	503,319	270,194	233,125	46.3
Louisiana	664,863	501,864	162,999	24.5	288,016	214,294	73,722	25.6	205,921	145,474	60,447	29.4
Arkansas	479,313	232,882	246,431	51.4	319,878	124,043	195,835	61.2	160,345	63,206	97,139	60.6
Texas	755,751	388,510	367,241	48.6	377,858	153,043	224,815	59.4	137,053	49,160	87,893	64.1
Western division	675,541	377,514	298,027	44.1	437,582	200,569	237,013	54.2	150,218	70,090	80,128	53.3
Rocky Mountain	144,810	101,234	43,576	30.1	117,955	84,594	33,361	28.3	59,261	38,421	20,840	34.4
Montana	12,597	1,693	10,904	86.6								
Idaho	7,113	946	6,167	86.7								
Wyoming	5,005	298	4,707	94.8								
Colorado	33,241	6,344	26,897	80.9	31,313	1,107	30,206	99.7				
New Mexico	86,254	83,175	3,079	3.6	86,642	84,487	2,155	2.5	59,261	58,421	840	1.4
Basin and Plateau	83,480	47,010	36,470	43.7	32,161	16,145	16,016	49.8	9,355	1,381	7,974	85.2
Arizona	3,849	1,240	2,609	67.8								
Utah	55,955	41,426	14,529	26.0	27,438	15,968	11,470	41.8	9,355	1,381	7,974	85.2
Nevada	23,676	3,356	20,320	85.8	4,723	1,777	4,646	96.3				
Pacific	447,251	221,080	226,171	50.6	287,466	99,350	188,116	65.4	81,602	40,119	41,483	50.8
Washington	18,802	6,932	11,870	63.1	8,414	32,040	46,374	75.8				
Oregon	79,286	37,155	42,131	53.1	47,038	16,564	30,474	64.8	11,992	3,175	8,817	73.5
California	349,163	169,904	179,259	51.3	232,014	77,707	154,307	66.5	69,610	6,602	63,008	90.5

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

² Exclusive of slave population.

³ In the report of the census of 1860 the population born in the territories (Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and Washington) was not distributed by territory of birth. For the purpose of the classification required by this table, it is assumed that the population living in any territory and reported as born in territories was born in the territory of residence, and that the population living in any division containing territories and reported as born in territories was born in the division of residence.

⁴ In the report of the census of 1850 the population born in the territories (Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon) and living outside the territory of birth was not distributed by territory of birth. For the purpose of the classification required by this table, it is assumed that the population living in states of any division containing both states and territories and reported as born in territories, was born in that division.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXX.—NET MIGRATION AS REPRESENTED BY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS AND THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS: 1850 TO 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	DIFFERENCE OBTAINED BY SUBTRACTING THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860 ¹	1850 ¹
North Atlantic division.....	-1,306,915	-1,694,137	-1,794,362	-1,705,588	-1,526,500	-998,206
New England.....	-218,765	-357,088	-426,534	-454,311	-481,508	-398,611
Maine.....	-179,463	-193,635	-155,220	-122,281	-85,400	-33,181
New Hampshire.....	-46,225	-61,867	-70,566	-78,701	-77,507	-67,242
Vermont.....	-120,813	-134,975	-138,716	-137,590	-131,596	-96,775
Massachusetts.....	101,513	41,213	-16,710	-43,474	-71,402	-64,752
Rhode Island.....	17,537	6,346	814	-8,816	-18,138	-21,642
Connecticut.....	8,686	-24,170	-46,136	-63,449	-97,465	-115,019
Southern North Atlantic.....	-1,088,150	-1,337,049	-1,367,828	-1,251,277	-1,044,992	-599,595
New York.....	-785,934	-882,379	-882,094	-818,880	-591,868	-259,118
New Jersey.....	151,219	59,569	3,397	-7,139	-63,634	-88,369
Pennsylvania.....	-453,435	-514,239	-489,131	-425,258	-389,490	-252,108
South Atlantic division.....	-950,558	-991,191	-1,086,808	-1,142,657	-906,261	-856,852
Northern South Atlantic.....	-428,349	-477,107	-526,933	-571,075	-427,637	-438,933
Delaware.....	-14,583	-11,633	-18,377	-17,541	-16,314	-20,348
Maryland.....	-107,501	-112,717	-106,013	-108,310	-96,564	-89,477
District of Columbia.....	103,219	81,857	58,070	47,889	16,600	10,720
Virginia.....	-455,256	-531,696	-620,591	-493,113	-331,350	-334,828
West Virginia.....	45,772	97,082	159,978			
Southern South Atlantic.....	-522,209	-514,084	-559,875	-571,582	-478,624	-422,919
North Carolina.....	-246,254	-243,624	-242,054	-267,722	-248,761	-261,575
South Carolina.....	-178,774	-174,319	-195,420	-227,290	-179,023	-173,836
Georgia.....	-220,412	-184,704	-187,462	-135,199	-82,619	-7,541
Florida.....	123,231	88,563	65,061	58,629	31,779	20,023
North Central division.....	473,167	1,310,136	1,991,051	2,223,571	2,006,597	1,529,651
Eastern North Central.....	-855,449	-706,239	110,836	841,982	1,153,227	1,208,026
Ohio.....	-616,485	-627,805	-499,541	-357,201	-116,077	242,671
Indiana.....	-148,809	-142,340	35,630	169,518	240,178	298,275
Illinois.....	-68,733	-58,895	230,871	544,517	541,514	347,424
Michigan.....	116,817	217,966	327,756	342,866	268,387	188,534
Wisconsin.....	-140,239	-95,165	16,120	142,282	219,225	131,122
Western North Central.....	1,328,616	2,016,375	1,880,215	1,381,589	853,553	321,738
Minnesota.....	176,207	170,885	171,343	139,879	75,568	*2,673
Iowa.....	46,013	179,103	408,261	471,263	338,546	113,882
Missouri.....	229,299	343,965	389,509	452,768	339,179	205,398
North Dakota.....	71,624	45,583				
South Dakota.....	107,604	143,388	62,738	6,907	*1,477	
Nebraska.....	279,336	486,825	241,509	68,991	*18,973	
Kansas.....	418,533	646,626	606,855	241,781	80,503	
South Central division.....	508,802	351,113	367,384	338,046	192,757	245,485
Eastern South Central.....	-880,632	-686,590	-530,044	-292,689	-242,482	28,182
Kentucky.....	-334,604	-305,968	-267,148	-226,648	-183,672	-118,526
Tennessee.....	-301,035	-277,210	-261,869	-192,269	-193,357	-71,035
Alabama.....	-164,101	-88,921	-66,420	12,958	58,349	99,102
Mississippi.....	-80,892	-14,491	65,393	113,270	76,198	118,641
Western South Central.....	1,389,434	1,037,703	897,428	630,735	435,239	217,303
Louisiana.....	24,505	41,906	68,305	99,866	46,748	45,668
Arkansas.....	219,672	338,771	271,434	191,481	171,502	86,223
Indian Territory.....	218,592	*8,941				
Oklahoma.....	306,593	66,862				
Texas.....	620,132	609,105	562,099	341,651	216,989	85,412
Western division.....	1,275,504	1,024,079	522,735	286,628	233,996	80,087
Rocky Mountain.....	485,227	872,828	165,111	40,714	33,361	840
Montana.....	97,573	59,978	18,951	10,400		
Idaho.....	76,048	42,246	14,833	5,614		
Wyoming.....	44,583	33,101	10,848	5,070		
Colorado.....	248,970	225,684	122,703	25,662	*31,206	
New Mexico.....	18,053	11,819	-2,274	-6,032	*2,155	*840
Basin and Plateau.....	40,384	40,573	41,494	31,852	16,016	7,974
Arizona.....	38,639	22,810	15,299	2,209		
Utah.....	1,612	11,368	7,839	10,855	*11,470	*7,974
Nevada.....	133	6,395	18,356	18,788	*4,546	
Pacific.....	749,893	610,678	316,130	214,062	184,619	71,412
Washington.....	238,624	190,316	36,888	10,828	*6,874	
Oregon.....	187,509	113,289	62,652	29,128		*8,817
California.....	373,760	307,073	216,590	167,328	150,417	62,912

¹ Exclusive of slave population.² Total number of immigrants; number of emigrants unknown.³ Total number of emigrants; number of immigrants unknown.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

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TABLE XXXI.—POPULATION EMIGRATING FROM EACH STATE OR TERRITORY TO CONTIGUOUS AND TO NON-CONTIGUOUS STATES: 1850 TO 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	MIGRANT POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ¹											
	Born in the specified state or territory and living in contiguous states and territories.						Born in the specified state or territory and living in noncontiguous states and territories.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States.....	6,257,677	4,620,467	4,083,005	3,274,449	2,531,865	2,106,375	7,254,051	6,473,641	5,509,759	4,382,871	3,242,569	2,006,306
North Atlantic division.....	1,404,045	1,129,299	1,048,694	906,690	809,102	831,021	2,007,299	2,118,086	2,073,946	1,867,472	1,572,677	992,132
New England.....	445,571	379,435	372,674	341,402	366,314	380,420	566,796	590,522	573,935	535,820	482,902	340,079
Maine.....	16,650	14,876	14,190	11,405	11,405	9,635	199,901	195,372	168,127	137,801	104,631	57,558
New Hampshire.....	81,278	74,888	75,326	71,066	73,083	72,710	42,770	49,632	53,179	53,906	52,456	37,168
Vermont.....	83,778	74,613	73,254	71,324	77,592	81,511	84,764	98,156	105,007	105,840	97,173	64,144
Massachusetts.....	147,446	119,270	117,320	103,557	110,529	112,581	152,168	155,470	150,410	140,223	124,510	87,001
Rhode Island.....	35,849	28,638	25,583	22,253	20,350	18,304	25,509	23,975	23,652	23,118	21,949	24,996
Connecticut.....	80,870	67,155	67,061	61,698	73,355	85,679	61,684	67,917	73,560	74,932	79,183	60,212
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,018,474	749,864	676,020	565,294	502,788	450,601	1,440,503	1,527,564	1,500,011	1,331,652	1,089,775	682,058
New York.....	462,423	329,289	288,715	228,145	159,003	115,513	827,443	904,340	913,438	845,427	708,029	431,705
New Jersey.....	139,723	101,263	94,347	71,141	69,382	65,622	91,925	87,881	85,044	77,689	73,637	67,759
Pennsylvania.....	416,328	319,312	297,958	266,008	274,403	269,466	521,135	535,340	500,529	408,536	308,109	152,589
South Atlantic division.....	960,475	782,092	777,419	663,822	540,894	546,020	1,092,197	1,038,392	1,080,275	992,974	700,024	606,316
Northern South Atlantic.....	485,920	429,801	436,335	340,641	267,361	286,694	656,937	537,175	552,047	473,991	310,569	268,398
Delaware.....	41,869	33,034	31,354	24,858	19,068	18,309	13,649	13,546	13,520	13,807	13,425	13,656
Maryland.....	188,763	107,211	89,006	72,474	61,181	44,946	103,885	103,066	106,494	103,192	86,077	82,853
District of Columbia.....	11,543	7,094	6,693	4,647	3,183	3,124	23,410	18,133	15,033	10,560	5,296	4,145
Virginia.....	222,663	243,657	285,422	238,662	193,229	220,315	364,755	366,397	397,914	346,432	205,771	167,744
West Virginia.....	71,092	38,805	23,860	15,238	15,238	15,238	51,238	36,033	36,033	36,033	36,033	36,033
Southern South Atlantic.....	474,555	352,291	341,084	323,181	273,533	259,326	535,260	501,217	528,228	518,983	389,455	337,918
North Carolina.....	143,718	109,394	105,876	103,119	102,936	123,065	185,907	184,010	187,629	204,243	169,670	160,012
South Carolina.....	97,760	66,044	66,316	68,474	56,782	56,574	135,542	139,742	164,600	177,592	136,607	129,905
Georgia.....	215,088	165,634	158,843	144,043	110,512	77,524	195,231	165,552	165,011	180,099	79,711	46,430
Florida.....	18,010	11,219	10,049	7,545	3,303	2,163	18,580	11,913	10,988	7,049	3,467	2,571
North Central division.....	2,291,067	1,608,940	1,229,837	852,750	496,832	263,827	2,989,453	2,451,561	1,649,847	1,016,303	644,815	229,919
Eastern North Central.....	1,341,445	1,017,215	900,918	685,864	430,930	241,674	2,098,396	1,919,065	1,386,238	894,513	578,770	207,890
Ohio.....	402,910	342,111	345,596	302,558	239,753	157,790	711,255	712,390	595,623	504,425	353,290	187,663
Indiana.....	293,485	176,590	155,251	126,016	85,384	46,231	401,735	388,308	288,674	192,820	130,157	45,807
Illinois.....	423,343	307,380	255,457	170,851	76,319	29,278	589,294	510,327	298,432	119,056	58,417	16,611
Michigan.....	72,573	40,678	27,524	17,344	11,071	5,955	216,164	156,334	89,831	48,376	24,124	6,454
Wisconsin.....	203,134	150,456	117,090	67,115	18,403	2,420	179,888	151,196	83,678	29,836	12,782	1,355
Western North Central.....	949,622	591,725	328,419	166,866	65,902	22,153	891,057	532,496	293,609	121,790	66,045	22,029
Minnesota.....	80,538	47,438	20,568	5,147	1,456	.....	88,256	51,712	18,811	7,393	1,854	.....
Iowa.....	271,553	211,675	103,365	48,838	19,225	3,403	242,787	186,310	112,024	40,123	18,310	2,955
Missouri.....	322,227	223,628	169,602	103,780	43,898	18,750	292,730	190,278	129,041	67,482	45,145	19,074
North Dakota.....	12,154	3,140	1,598	247	.....	.....	12,010	3,063	1,246	123	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	24,241	5,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,100	4,485	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	74,612	32,616	11,496	3,008	.....	.....	70,668	22,231	6,192	1,606	.....	.....
Kansas.....	164,297	68,169	19,790	5,706	1,323	.....	125,506	69,417	26,995	5,063	796	.....
South Central division.....	1,881,282	1,011,818	877,560	829,203	620,921	464,831	1,027,549	797,236	670,912	491,651	321,183	177,570
Eastern South Central.....	937,934	824,616	826,582	731,021	584,333	446,892	864,540	696,557	599,932	443,897	299,108	167,338
Kentucky.....	334,044	295,513	302,455	297,058	259,582	216,400	207,999	191,260	151,743	106,068	72,322	41,243
Tennessee.....	290,809	281,703	290,990	255,346	228,675	164,188	275,501	215,531	182,962	148,360	116,081	77,418
Alabama.....	156,982	121,251	126,790	99,301	56,269	45,939	240,913	190,837	177,766	130,253	81,471	37,449
Mississippi.....	156,059	126,149	106,347	79,316	39,807	20,365	140,122	98,520	87,461	59,226	29,284	11,223
Western South Central.....	443,348	187,202	150,978	98,182	36,588	17,939	163,009	100,679	70,980	47,754	22,075	10,237
Louisiana.....	92,913	63,508	61,430	41,616	14,956	8,125	89,492	31,739	27,740	21,517	12,018	6,654
Arkansas.....	177,051	78,696	67,184	43,221	18,653	8,568	46,817	24,224	16,929	11,729	5,680	2,348
Indian Territory.....	27,335	6,407	3,205	1,729	.....	.....	4,603	2,534	1,205	534	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	6,351	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,072	203	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	139,698	33,650	19,209	11,616	2,979	1,246	68,025	41,979	25,106	13,974	4,877	1,235
Western division.....	160,808	88,318	49,995	21,978	1,803	45	137,553	68,366	34,779	14,471	3,433	51
Rocky Mountain.....	49,669	23,374	14,909	9,478	.....	.....	49,086	19,303	8,115	2,170	.....	.....
Montana.....	3,668	638	213	30	.....	.....	10,376	3,794	1,249	474	.....	.....
Idaho.....	8,286	2,632	1,016	317	.....	.....	3,788	1,438	745	236	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	6,698	2,003	863	141	.....	.....	3,062	1,597	732	101	.....	.....
Colorado.....	15,461	6,504	1,613	397	.....	.....	26,795	9,886	3,851	838	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	15,556	11,402	11,204	8,590	.....	.....	4,196	2,588	1,538	521	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau.....	42,241	23,177	9,959	3,016	.....	.....	16,734	8,549	5,902	2,590	.....	.....
Arizona.....	4,172	1,240	502	208	.....	.....	2,358	1,062	421	192	.....	.....
Utah.....	28,137	15,618	6,053	1,653	.....	.....	10,397	4,871	4,361	2,021	.....	.....
Nevada.....	9,932	3,319	1,155	.....	.....	.....	3,979	2,616	1,120	377	.....	.....
Pacific.....	68,898	41,767	25,127	9,487	1,803	45	71,733	40,514	20,762	9,711	3,433	51
Washington.....	13,122	4,042	1,851	659	.....	.....	13,861	3,627	1,215	383	.....	.....
Oregon.....	34,488	21,071	11,039	4,572	1,124	.....	9,092	5,638	2,567	1,653	222	.....
California.....	21,288	16,654	12,177	4,256	.....	.....	48,780	31,249	16,980	7,675	3,211	51

¹ Figures for 1860 and 1850 do not include slave population.

² Includes 2,313 migrants living in states contiguous to territories, and reported as "born in territories;" they are assumed to have been born in territories contiguous to the state of residence, but can not be distributed by territory of birth.

³ Includes 631 migrants living in states or territories contiguous to territories, and reported as "born in territories;" they are assumed to have been born in territories contiguous to the state or territory of residence, but can not be distributed by territory of birth.

⁴ Includes 437 migrants living in states not contiguous to any territory, and reported as "born in territories;" they can not be distributed by territory of birth.

⁵ Includes 318 migrants living in states or territories not contiguous to any territory, and reported as "born in territories;" they can not be distributed by territory of birth.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXII.—POPULATION IMMIGRATING TO EACH STATE OR TERRITORY FROM CONTIGUOUS AND FROM NON-CONTIGUOUS STATES: 1850 TO 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	MIGRANT POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ¹											
	Living in the specified state or territory and born in contiguous states and territories.						Living in the specified state or territory and born in noncontiguous states and territories.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860 ²	1850 ²	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860 ²	1850 ²
Continental United States.....	6,257,677	4,620,467	4,083,005	3,274,449	2,531,865	2,106,375	7,254,051	6,473,641	5,509,759	4,382,871	3,242,569	2,006,366
North Atlantic division.....	1,422,300	1,032,332	916,156	792,889	707,722	654,823	742,129	490,916	382,122	275,691	207,557	170,124
New England.....	494,963	392,478	318,773	290,398	265,969	242,064	298,639	220,391	171,302	132,513	101,739	79,824
Maine.....	8,902	7,640	9,458	9,753	12,366	13,509	28,186	18,973	17,579	17,171	18,270	20,503
New Hampshire.....	62,884	51,606	49,731	40,751	43,328	39,396	14,939	11,047	8,208	5,520	4,704	3,240
Vermont.....	38,760	31,711	33,808	34,039	37,263	41,886	8,969	6,083	5,737	5,535	5,906	6,994
Massachusetts.....	234,072	186,968	154,491	126,250	110,101	98,737	167,055	128,985	96,529	74,156	53,536	36,093
Rhode Island.....	45,748	34,855	31,145	24,243	18,599	15,864	33,147	24,099	18,904	12,312	8,562	5,794
Connecticut.....	104,597	79,698	70,140	55,362	44,312	32,672	46,348	31,204	24,345	17,819	10,761	7,200
Southern North Atlantic.....	927,337	669,854	597,383	502,491	441,753	412,759	443,490	270,525	210,820	143,178	105,818	90,300
New York.....	295,747	225,286	215,855	185,101	161,866	136,144	208,185	125,964	99,204	69,591	58,298	51,956
New Jersey.....	295,184	195,453	145,559	111,036	84,906	64,906	87,683	53,263	38,259	30,635	14,479	8,053
Pennsylvania.....	336,406	249,115	238,969	206,354	159,981	139,656	147,622	91,298	73,387	42,952	33,041	30,291
South Atlantic division.....	813,418	622,101	602,677	374,367	268,062	229,816	288,696	207,192	168,299	139,772	66,595	65,668
Northern South Atlantic.....	464,335	336,882	331,059	185,090	121,820	88,200	150,173	102,987	80,399	58,467	28,473	32,959
Delaware.....	34,311	29,225	22,859	17,949	14,839	10,613	6,624	5,722	3,698	3,175	1,340	1,004
Maryland.....	103,381	75,596	69,112	53,170	32,685	29,419	31,756	21,964	20,375	14,186	8,009	8,903
District of Columbia.....	84,130	68,950	53,571	45,347	18,311	14,195	54,042	38,134	26,225	17,749	6,768	8,794
Virginia.....	91,302	50,923	41,067	68,624	55,985	39,973	40,860	27,435	21,678	23,557	12,356	19,258
West Virginia.....	151,211	162,188	194,450	189,277	146,242	141,616	16,891	9,732	8,474	8,819	38,122	32,709
Southern South Atlantic.....	349,083	285,219	221,618	189,277	146,242	141,616	138,523	104,205	87,819	81,305	38,122	32,709
North Carolina.....	69,533	41,773	44,139	34,519	20,255	18,139	13,838	8,007	7,312	5,121	3,590	3,363
South Carolina.....	48,065	23,119	24,938	11,166	9,672	7,677	11,453	8,348	10,558	7,610	4,694	4,976
Georgia.....	154,072	117,630	107,917	108,200	94,017	102,144	35,815	28,832	28,475	30,743	13,587	13,269
Florida.....	82,413	52,677	44,624	35,392	22,298	13,656	77,417	59,018	41,474	37,831	16,251	11,101
North Central division.....	2,465,005	1,892,050	1,589,453	1,338,872	1,012,142	761,054	3,288,682	3,478,587	3,280,782	2,753,752	2,136,963	1,262,671
Eastern North Central.....	1,225,786	922,165	890,031	872,802	731,008	619,724	1,358,606	1,307,876	1,477,961	1,549,577	1,431,919	1,037,866
Ohio.....	298,531	231,550	222,072	272,604	280,419	309,840	199,149	195,146	219,606	177,088	196,547	228,284
Indiana.....	332,711	273,418	291,708	288,175	251,459	309,840	159,760	149,140	182,847	202,179	204,600	195,479
Illinois.....	361,742	248,581	231,113	209,558	144,316	144,316	582,162	510,241	553,647	624,886	531,934	302,938
Michigan.....	140,417	119,709	106,044	80,333	40,625	17,012	207,137	295,769	339,067	328,253	262,957	183,931
Wisconsin.....	92,385	48,907	34,094	22,062	14,189	7,663	150,398	157,580	182,794	217,171	236,221	127,234
Western North Central.....	1,239,219	969,885	699,422	466,070	281,134	141,330	1,930,076	2,170,711	1,802,821	1,204,175	705,044	224,805
Minnesota.....	139,749	84,350	55,430	28,100	8,249	382	205,252	185,685	155,292	124,319	70,614	2,291
Iowa.....	261,737	194,926	173,662	107,185	38,882	11,881	338,616	382,162	451,988	453,089	337,039	108,359
Missouri.....	483,798	395,186	338,771	285,378	219,357	129,067	360,458	362,685	349,381	338,632	208,865	114,155
North Dakota.....	29,840	13,408	17,380	1,469	534	.....	65,948	43,378	48,202	5,808	943	.....
South Dakota.....	59,956	44,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,989	108,673	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	134,880	139,838	48,282	12,914	3,168	.....	289,736	401,834	210,915	60,781	15,805	.....
Kansas.....	129,259	97,918	65,897	31,024	11,444	.....	579,077	686,294	587,013	221,526	71,118	.....
South Central division.....	1,359,226	933,280	889,800	745,580	540,473	460,135	1,558,407	1,226,887	1,126,056	913,320	594,388	427,751
Eastern South Central.....	662,264	565,458	585,025	536,806	406,080	393,346	259,578	269,125	311,445	345,423	234,879	249,061
Kentucky.....	171,244	147,027	149,289	133,849	106,941	97,316	36,195	33,778	37,761	42,629	41,291	41,801
Tennessee.....	206,755	169,276	173,801	174,362	125,245	146,081	58,615	51,148	38,282	37,125	26,154	24,490
Alabama.....	156,869	140,038	136,896	125,738	109,148	85,450	76,875	83,129	101,240	116,774	86,941	97,040
Mississippi.....	127,396	109,117	125,039	102,917	64,746	64,499	87,893	101,070	134,162	148,895	80,493	85,730
Western South Central.....	696,962	367,822	304,775	208,774	134,393	66,789	1,298,829	957,762	814,611	567,897	359,509	178,690
Louisiana.....	69,559	48,034	50,041	40,088	17,603	12,580	87,951	94,119	107,434	122,911	56,119	47,867
Arkansas.....	230,147	213,951	173,649	117,443	95,476	45,030	213,393	227,740	181,848	128,988	100,359	82,109
Indian Territory.....	158,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	105,041	16,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	211,975	40,413	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	134,097	89,144	81,085	51,243	21,314	9,179	693,758	595,490	523,329	315,998	203,031	78,714
Western division.....	197,728	110,704	54,919	22,741	3,466	547	1,376,137	1,070,059	552,590	300,336	237,066	80,092
Rocky Mountain.....	107,395	56,311	22,693	10,999	421	108	476,587	359,194	165,442	41,360	32,940	732
Montana.....	4,951	1,204	349	62	.....	.....	106,666	63,201	20,064	10,842	.....	.....
Idaho.....	29,482	13,061	4,630	897	.....	.....	58,640	33,455	12,014	5,270	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	13,039	5,374	1,107	371	.....	.....	42,204	31,327	11,336	4,941	.....	.....
Colorado.....	47,069	29,960	15,031	8,953	197	.....	244,127	212,114	113,136	17,944	31,009	.....
New Mexico.....	12,854	6,712	1,576	716	224	108	24,950	19,097	8,892	2,363	1,931	732
Basin and Plateau.....	25,039	14,779	10,851	3,818	139	90	74,320	57,520	46,504	33,640	15,877	7,884
Arizona.....	12,730	7,763	4,821	253	.....	.....	32,439	17,409	11,401	2,356	.....	.....
Utah.....	7,132	2,883	986	116	.....	.....	33,014	28,974	17,267	14,413	11,470	7,884
Nevada.....	5,177	4,193	5,044	3,449	139	.....	8,867	11,137	17,836	16,871	4,407	.....
Pacific.....	65,234	39,614	21,375	7,924	2,906	349	825,230	653,345	340,644	225,336	188,249	71,476
Washington.....	20,530	13,651	6,773	1,755	484	.....	245,077	184,334	33,181	10,115	5,890	.....
Oregon.....	24,217	14,867	8,272	2,506	698	32	156,872	125,131	68,046	39,025	29,776	8,785
California.....	20,547	11,096	6,330	3,663	1,724	317	423,281	343,880	239,417	175,596	152,583	62,691

¹ Figures for 1860 and 1850 do not include slave population.

² All migrants living in states and territories contiguous to territories and reported as born in territories, assumed to be migrants to contiguous states.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

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TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION BY MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE OF THE POPULATION BORN IN EACH MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: 1850 TO 1900.

DIVISION OF BIRTH, AND CENSUS.	POPULATION BORN IN THE SPECIFIED DIVISION AND LIVING IN—											
	Continen- tal United States. ¹	New England.	Southern North Atlantic division.	Northern South Atlantic division.	Southern South Atlantic division.	Eastern North Central division.	Western North Central division.	Eastern South Central division.	Western South Central division.	Rocky Mountain division.	Basin and Plateau division.	Pacific division.
Continental United States:												
1900.....	65,402,767	4,119,509	12,089,967	4,286,585	5,924,432	13,305,007	8,777,275	7,444,534	6,244,819	1,009,507	351,962	1,849,170
1890.....	52,965,719	3,540,915	9,840,357	3,685,860	4,939,821	10,890,202	7,278,499	6,292,013	4,279,938	661,158	222,077	1,334,879
1880.....	43,475,498	3,216,890	8,475,904	3,247,826	4,175,080	9,289,997	5,157,213	5,489,952	3,155,090	331,257	160,969	775,320
1870.....	32,478,660	2,838,792	6,935,402	2,564,652	3,121,484	7,460,310	3,188,301	4,299,251	1,899,927	144,810	83,480	447,251
1860.....	23,301,503	2,668,090	5,899,050	1,751,938	1,606,550	5,716,138	1,702,923	2,538,950	985,282	117,955	32,161	287,466
1850.....	17,737,578	2,423,212	4,884,356	1,491,994	1,415,962	3,965,382	695,463	2,207,682	503,319	69,261	9,355	81,602
New England—												
1900.....	4,338,274	3,811,295	178,332	14,113	8,358	118,100	95,679	5,108	8,167	23,322	4,456	71,349
1890.....	3,898,003	3,333,431	160,163	13,468	8,737	142,377	126,777	5,944	7,300	23,738	5,330	70,738
1880.....	3,643,424	3,056,385	178,209	11,911	6,282	178,590	123,815	5,121	7,044	14,587	6,623	55,357
1870.....	3,232,103	2,724,396	182,205	10,196	4,857	213,339	147,222	5,707	4,654	4,260	4,964	41,309
1860.....	3,144,598	2,584,262	212,218	7,076	5,137	224,299	57,324	7,269	5,930	3,834	2,172	35,146
1850.....	2,821,823	2,367,932	237,367	6,839	4,255	171,172	9,404	5,922	5,522	61	1,070	12,299
Southern North Atlantic—												
1900.....	13,178,117	217,817	11,370,057	139,197	19,111	729,780	411,077	24,997	39,681	76,847	12,108	137,445
1890.....	11,177,406	153,058	9,359,042	103,347	16,274	773,301	508,213	25,269	30,253	72,486	12,322	123,841
1880.....	9,843,732	119,808	8,057,901	95,455	11,340	902,496	480,373	22,753	24,415	39,379	12,624	77,158
1870.....	8,180,679	86,441	6,590,578	77,862	8,149	970,840	340,052	23,703	13,634	10,910	9,736	54,574
1860.....	6,944,042	64,518	5,582,854	61,179	7,273	946,080	184,972	24,020	15,661	6,143	4,205	47,137
1850.....	5,483,951	46,635	4,566,495	49,362	5,843	725,056	39,123	19,778	12,656	207	2,079	16,712
Northern South Atlantic—												
1900.....	4,714,984	24,552	258,299	3,941,470	47,699	151,288	108,863	84,198	57,235	14,951	2,869	23,510
1890.....	4,162,967	17,148	165,306	3,453,068	39,255	153,863	132,482	103,123	61,962	12,849	2,724	21,187
1880.....	3,774,759	14,374	124,076	3,049,251	46,161	176,943	127,888	139,228	78,829	6,745	2,196	14,068
1870.....	3,135,727	10,909	88,896	2,421,796	44,428	201,922	115,673	162,067	75,178	2,230	1,542	11,086
1860.....	2,179,575	4,958	61,937	1,654,092	18,921	209,536	91,559	104,338	21,777	1,602	508	10,847
1850.....	1,925,927	3,724	56,973	1,415,033	22,684	220,652	56,140	130,799	14,289	132	144	5,587
Southern South Atlantic—												
1900.....	6,446,641	11,071	39,938	78,321	5,726,899	33,651	30,977	272,545	237,281	7,481	2,109	11,368
1890.....	5,453,905	6,031	18,525	40,222	4,793,279	33,899	35,210	277,579	232,278	5,779	1,443	9,660
1880.....	4,734,955	4,613	13,404	30,195	4,048,372	45,478	38,251	330,370	214,844	2,961	997	5,470
1870.....	3,693,066	3,461	9,239	22,525	3,021,540	56,636	37,804	362,834	172,957	888	756	4,426
1860.....	2,085,174	1,819	5,034	11,540	1,551,618	56,033	34,423	307,581	111,895	649	287	4,295
1850.....	1,838,881	1,576	3,761	1,364,780	8,779	65,543	24,693	315,592	51,200	46	161	2,737
Eastern North Central—												
1900.....	14,160,456	31,411	166,439	67,965	17,337	11,687,407	1,431,795	123,699	194,830	161,270	20,020	258,283
1890.....	11,596,441	18,730	96,960	48,001	11,240	9,401,523	1,470,927	97,273	114,111	123,187	15,790	198,699
1880.....	9,179,161	12,956	74,516	39,258	4,511	7,626,794	1,130,089	70,618	70,988	51,768	11,184	86,489
1870.....	6,618,928	8,563	49,019	18,125	1,657	5,688,209	706,326	49,326	25,611	12,009	8,691	50,792
1860.....	4,562,911	5,057	29,662	9,884	561	4,044,329	858,725	32,248	24,038	12,543	4,510	41,354
1850.....	2,757,356	2,410	16,349	6,635	413	2,582,600	96,708	21,821	14,616	78	2,433	13,298
Western North Central—												
1900.....	7,448,659	11,438	34,128	9,902	5,835	278,551	6,346,803	25,423	317,732	177,204	17,360	224,263
1890.....	5,262,124	6,611	17,118	5,272	3,384	144,112	4,669,184	17,226	128,495	105,577	10,886	155,259
1880.....	3,276,998	3,205	11,202	3,345	1,196	107,355	2,943,459	14,490	85,027	37,817	6,978	62,918
1870.....	1,801,712	1,652	5,109	1,708	502	67,203	1,625,085	11,947	40,460	7,431	4,509	35,506
1860.....	849,370	652	1,965	749	166	27,496	375,696	5,842	23,459	4,628	2,560	25,157
1850.....	373,715	181	568	388	107	12,794	534,877	2,951	11,619	96	1,245	8,889
Eastern South Central—												
1900.....	8,325,166	3,744	20,171	33,937	90,469	264,763	247,877	6,842,958	753,693	24,395	5,339	37,820
1890.....	6,978,603	2,348	11,236	18,441	62,204	220,327	275,336	5,722,814	608,135	18,855	4,082	34,822
1880.....	6,019,996	2,013	8,232	15,434	53,453	235,663	268,110	4,873,156	527,262	10,135	3,079	23,519
1870.....	4,591,940	1,450	5,748	10,638	38,241	249,462	231,969	3,659,164	371,009	2,754	2,307	18,298
1860.....	2,781,432	797	3,061	6,788	22,144	202,798	210,990	2,048,632	263,132	3,100	1,206	18,754
1850.....	2,179,500	507	1,840	4,401	17,550	184,634	131,053	1,705,012	123,282	92	731	10,398
Western South Central—												
1900.....	4,855,385	2,129	9,002	3,930	7,737	22,150	67,378	63,504	4,624,297	22,717	6,808	25,643
1890.....	3,242,235	1,549	5,830	2,528	5,018	13,184	43,346	41,424	3,092,949	13,683	3,035	19,629
1880.....	2,257,662	1,183	4,688	2,240	3,466	11,393	30,606	33,611	2,149,206	4,582	1,558	9,176
1870.....	1,269,192	897	2,979	1,605	2,026	9,397	21,311	24,210	1,194,818	1,115	724	7,210
1860.....	550,043	522	1,648	524	706	4,322	7,759	8,887	518,799	758	1,115	5,926
1850.....	286,016	378	934	543	315	2,812	3,485	5,796	270,104	67	21	1,611
Rocky Mountain^a—												
1900.....	524,280	1,399	3,851	831	368	7,868	21,453	726	6,289	451,799	10,827	18,839
1890.....	288,330	570	1,531	294	140	2,609	8,459	327	1,868	260,511	4,202	7,819
1880.....	166,146	292	716	151	125	1,314	3,531	155	950	154,288	2,241	2,380
1870.....	104,096	41	79	27	10	282	1,151	22	139	101,234	300	801
Basin and Plateau^a—												
1900.....	311,578	341	1,027	238	86	1,564	2,654	167	980	29,305	259,461	15,752
1890.....	181,501	197	417	85	33	593	1,791	378	291	14,320	154,487	8,912
1880.....	119,478	443	460	70	24	679	1,472	41	233	4,839	106,281	4,927
1870.....	51,628	27	62	15	4	149	1,077	46	29	1,040	47,010	2,169
Pacific—												
1900.....	1,099,277	4,309	8,723	1,681	538	9,885	12,689	1,119	4,634	20,216	10,585	1,024,898
1890.....	724,201	2,242	4,229	1,131	257	4,414	6,774	656	2,296	10,173	7,716	684,313
1880.....	450,190	1,618	2,556	480	150	3,349	4,119	408	1,292	4,166	7,205	433,858
1870.....	233,189	955	1,488	255	70	2,867	2,031	225	939	2,911	221,080	
1860.....	102,847	477	600	86	21	1,131	475	62	165	104	376	99,550
1850.....	10,190	10	13	5	1	6	8	1	7	6	10	10,119
Territories—												
1860.....	101,511	28	71	20	3	183	(1)	41	426	184,594	1216,145	(13)
1850.....	60,219	59	56	9		113	147	10	24	158,477	1,457	

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified, and of slave population in 1860 and 1850.
² Exclusive of population born in Dakota and Nebraska territories and living outside the Western North Central division.
³ Including population born in territories outside the Western North Central division.
⁴ Exclusive of population born in Minnesota territory and living outside the Western North Central division.
⁵ Including the population living in states of the Western North Central division and born in territories outside that division.
⁶ Natives of this division in 1860 and 1850 shown as

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIV.—PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION, BY MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE OF THE POPULATION BORN IN EACH MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: 1850 TO 1900.

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE OF THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ BORN IN—											
	New England.						Southern North Atlantic division.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
New England.....	8,785	8,552	8,389	8,272	8,218	8,391	165	137	122	105	92	84
Southern North Atlantic.....	411	411	489	553	675	841	8,628	8,378	8,186	8,050	8,040	8,827
Northern South Atlantic.....	33	35	32	31	22	24	106	92	97	96	89	91
Southern South Atlantic.....	19	23	18	15	17	15	15	14	12	10	10	11
Eastern North Central.....	272	364	489	648	713	607	554	692	917	1,186	1,363	1,321
Western North Central.....	221	324	339	295	182	33	812	454	488	416	266	72
Eastern South Central.....	12	16	14	18	23	21	19	23	23	29	35	36
Western South Central.....	19	18	19	14	18	20	30	28	25	16	23	23
Rocky Mountain.....	54	62	41	13	13	(²)	58	65	89	14	9	(²)
Basin and Plateau.....	10	14	18	16	7	4	9	12	13	12	6	4
Pacific.....	164	182	152	125	112	44	104	110	78	66	67	31

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE OF THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ BORN IN—											
	Northern South Atlantic division.						Southern South Atlantic division.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
New England.....	52	41	38	35	22	18	17	10	9	10	8	9
Southern North Atlantic.....	548	397	329	284	284	295	62	34	29	25	24	20
Northern South Atlantic.....	8,359	8,294	8,079	7,724	7,589	7,347	114	75	68	62	56	48
Southern South Atlantic.....	101	94	122	142	87	118	8,883	8,789	8,550	8,182	7,442	7,422
Eastern North Central.....	221	370	469	643	962	1,145	52	62	95	154	269	357
Western North Central.....	231	319	338	369	421	292	48	66	82	102	166	135
Eastern South Central.....	179	248	368	516	479	679	423	508	698	982	1,474	1,716
Western South Central.....	121	148	196	240	100	75	368	426	464	468	537	278
Rocky Mountain.....	32	31	17	7	7	1	12	11	5	1	3	(²)
Basin and Plateau.....	6	7	6	5	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	1
Pacific.....	50	51	38	35	47	29	18	17	12	12	20	14

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE OF THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ BORN IN—											
	Eastern North Central division.						Western North Central division.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
New England.....	22	16	14	14	12	9	15	12	10	10	8	5
Southern North Atlantic.....	118	84	80	74	64	60	46	32	35	28	23	15
Northern South Atlantic.....	48	40	43	28	22	24	13	10	9	9	9	10
Southern South Atlantic.....	12	10	4	2	2	(²)	8	6	3	3	2	3
Eastern North Central.....	8,254	8,108	8,309	8,595	8,864	9,366	374	274	328	373	324	342
Western North Central.....	1,011	1,268	1,231	1,067	786	351	8,521	8,872	8,981	9,023	8,909	8,961
Eastern South Central.....	87	84	77	74	71	80	34	33	45	66	69	79
Western South Central.....	138	98	78	39	53	53	427	244	260	225	276	311
Rocky Mountain.....	114	106	57	18	27	(²)	238	201	116	41	54	3
Basin and Plateau.....	14	14	13	13	10	9	23	21	21	25	30	33
Pacific.....	182	172	94	76	90	48	301	295	192	197	296	238

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE OF THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ BORN IN—											
	Eastern South Central division.						Western South Central division.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
New England.....	5	3	3	2	3	2	4	4	4	7	10	14
Southern North Atlantic.....	24	16	14	18	12	9	18	18	20	23	31	32
Northern South Atlantic.....	41	26	25	23	24	20	8	8	10	12	10	19
Southern South Atlantic.....	109	89	88	83	79	61	16	15	15	15	12	11
Eastern North Central.....	318	316	392	544	729	848	46	41	51	75	78	98
Western North Central.....	298	396	446	504	759	601	159	134	163	191	141	121
Eastern South Central.....	8,220	8,200	8,095	7,969	7,365	7,823	131	127	149	191	162	202
Western South Central.....	905	871	875	810	946	566	9,524	9,539	9,520	9,414	9,432	9,444
Rocky Mountain.....	29	27	16	7	11	(²)	47	43	20	10	14	2
Basin and Plateau.....	6	6	6	5	4	3	14	10	7	5	3	1
Pacific.....	45	50	39	40	68	47	53	61	41	57	107	56

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER 10,000 DISTRIBUTION BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE OF THE POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ BORN IN—												
	Rocky Mountain division.				Basin and Plateau division.				Pacific division.				
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
New England.....	27	21	18	4	11	12	87	5	39	31	36	41	47
Southern North Atlantic.....	73	53	43	8	33	23	39	12	79	59	55	64	58
Northern South Atlantic.....	16	10	9	2	8	4	6	3	15	15	11	12	8
Southern South Atlantic.....	7	5	7	1	3	1	2	1	5	3	3	2	1
Eastern North Central.....	150	90	79	29	50	33	57	29	90	61	74	122	110
Western North Central.....	410	298	212	110	85	100	123	209	116	95	89	87	46
Eastern South Central.....	14	10	9	2	5	20	3	10	10	9	9	10	6
Western South Central.....	120	66	68	13	31	16	20	5	42	32	29	14	16
Rocky Mountain.....	8,618	9,035	9,287	9,725	941	788	405	200	184	140	90	40	10
Basin and Plateau.....	206	146	135	29	8,327	8,512	8,896	9,105	96	106	157	126	37
Pacific.....	859	271	143	77	506	491	412	421	9,324	9,449	9,448	9,481	9,680

¹ Figures for 1860 and 1850 do not include slave population.

² Less than 1 in 10,000.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE XXXV.—POPULATION BORN IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES OUTSIDE THE MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH (INTER-DIVISIONAL EMIGRANTS), AND POPULATION LIVING IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES OUTSIDE THE MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE (INTERDIVISIONAL IMMIGRANTS): 1850 TO 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES OUTSIDE STATE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE (INTERDIVISIONAL IMMIGRANTS).											
	Born in the specified state, territory, or minor geographic division and living in other minor geographic divisions.						Living in the specified state, territory, or minor geographic division and born in other minor geographic divisions.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860 ¹	1850 ¹	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860 ¹	1850 ¹
Continental United States.....	9,315,423	8,041,118	6,976,547	5,683,150	4,360,102	3,060,795	9,315,423	8,041,118	6,976,547	5,683,150	4,360,102	3,060,795
New England.....	526,970	564,572	587,039	568,707	560,336	453,891	308,214	207,484	160,565	114,396	78,828	55,280
Maine.....	91,335	99,964	93,263	77,116	57,890	25,778	9,383	5,813	4,988	3,853	2,377	1,921
New Hampshire.....	37,212	45,127	49,407	50,976	49,753	35,657	12,613	9,174	6,655	4,391	3,148	1,771
Vermont.....	98,091	115,115	129,777	137,293	140,316	113,599	25,261	18,040	16,578	13,594	10,106	8,025
Massachusetts.....	182,480	184,415	182,845	170,439	160,932	126,239	139,793	90,380	63,931	43,213	29,013	21,069
Rhode Island.....	23,128	22,125	22,095	21,762	23,373	23,421	23,180	16,254	12,790	8,251	5,887	3,851
Connecticut.....	91,733	97,826	109,652	111,121	123,312	129,197	97,978	67,823	55,563	41,091	29,097	18,643
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,808,060	1,818,364	1,785,831	1,596,101	1,361,188	917,456	719,910	481,315	418,003	344,824	316,196	317,861
New York.....	981,995	1,013,986	1,001,971	910,946	757,819	467,822	313,345	222,567	211,638	185,114	208,433	226,429
New Jersey.....	94,494	90,231	88,282	79,728	75,514	68,945	94,412	58,835	42,342	33,991	16,420	9,437
Pennsylvania.....	731,571	714,147	695,578	605,427	527,855	340,689	312,153	199,913	164,023	124,716	91,343	81,935
Northern South Atlantic.....	773,464	709,899	725,508	713,931	525,483	510,874	345,115	232,792	198,575	142,856	97,846	76,941
Delaware.....	44,394	37,144	35,719	30,777	27,028	26,951	21,417	19,327	16,196	13,449	10,850	7,090
Maryland.....	165,877	148,081	145,320	132,102	108,851	103,869	67,707	49,461	47,361	37,032	26,466	24,979
District of Columbia.....	22,761	17,756	14,689	10,241	5,248	4,117	51,827	36,831	25,428	17,457	6,608	3,695
Virginia.....	436,673	410,327	491,332	540,811	384,356	375,940	107,729	63,693	50,757	39,196	58,922	41,177
West Virginia.....	103,759	66,591	38,448				96,455	63,480	58,833	35,722		
Southern South Atlantic.....	719,742	660,626	686,583	671,526	533,556	474,092	197,533	146,542	126,708	99,944	54,932	51,173
North Carolina.....	254,208	236,131	245,755	265,505	230,707	235,845	45,853	30,185	31,807	23,900	15,909	16,184
South Carolina.....	108,744	121,695	146,078	155,476	128,323	125,455	10,681	7,970	10,022	7,345	4,556	4,921
Georgia.....	333,446	284,512	280,274	241,148	169,600	109,290	78,998	58,065	56,201	52,367	25,920	24,634
Florida.....	23,344	15,288		9,397	4,926	3,522	62,001	28,678	30,322	28,678	8,547	5,434
Eastern North Central.....	2,473,049	2,194,918	1,552,367	930,119	518,582	174,756	1,617,600	1,488,679	1,663,203	1,772,101	1,671,809	1,382,782
Ohio.....	691,334	665,100	620,379	369,241	231,375	84,962	390,990	357,951	390,333	417,910	458,448	526,898
Indiana.....	422,563	404,400	300,912	198,092	132,882	48,992	234,060	218,305	254,961	277,470	272,169	264,031
Illinois.....	883,048	743,138	490,505	248,746	112,733	84,513	585,333	488,195	521,746	562,405	472,066	294,888
Michigan.....	176,980	135,513	76,846	38,948	18,608	4,296	248,335	284,426	329,368	322,198	260,790	183,435
Wisconsin.....	299,124	246,767	163,725	75,092	22,984	2,053	138,882	149,302	166,765	192,118	208,336	113,530
Western North Central.....	1,101,856	592,940	333,539	176,027	92,674	38,838	2,430,472	2,609,315	2,213,754	1,557,616	946,227	360,576
Minnesota.....	101,133	51,876	18,075	7,815	2,060		275,521	239,733	196,521	146,825	76,550	2,502
Iowa.....	245,657	147,111	77,025	40,857	20,280	4,911	512,081	529,933	591,466	541,998	369,433	116,298
Missouri.....	442,654	271,623	203,325	121,410	69,503	33,927	716,516	681,040	640,637	594,249	416,591	241,776
North Dakota.....	11,369	5,878	1,233	115			53,402	37,658	46,599	5,641	861	
South Dakota.....	19,021	4,624					88,664	104,761				
Nebraska.....	82,727	28,939	7,268	1,863			288,189	397,310	209,057	60,565	15,758	
Kansas.....	199,292	83,389	26,013	4,467	831		496,099	618,880	529,474	208,338	67,034	
Eastern South Central.....	1,482,208	1,255,789	1,146,840	932,776	732,770	474,488	601,576	569,199	616,796	640,087	490,288	502,670
Kentucky.....	496,779	449,416	418,862	371,752	313,762	238,392	143,062	127,241	128,827	122,648	112,381	114,045
Tennessee.....	452,886	398,982	363,887	302,143	269,259	168,003	166,252	145,993	145,383	155,812	126,842	149,427
Alabama.....	294,223	224,398	204,944	147,714	89,927	42,151	178,246	178,990	198,607	209,986	170,136	154,403
Mississippi.....	238,320	182,993	159,147	111,167	59,822	25,942	114,016	116,975	113,979	151,561	80,929	84,795
Western South Central.....	231,088	149,286	108,456	74,374	31,244	15,912	1,620,522	1,186,989	1,005,884	705,109	466,483	233,215
Louisiana.....	60,305	48,639	41,549	30,934	15,061	9,211	132,630	128,799	145,812	154,522	71,160	58,780
Arkansas.....	76,935	49,126	38,400	27,846	11,700	5,420	397,925	413,201	334,197	234,479	191,957	95,707
Indian Territory.....	10,144	4,479	2,374	1,336			133,184					
Oklahoma.....	6,955	228					231,720	48,848				
Texas.....	76,749	46,814	26,133	14,258	4,543	1,281	695,062	596,141	525,875	316,108	203,366	78,728
Rocky Mountain.....	72,481	27,819	11,858	2,862			557,708	400,647	176,969	43,576	33,361	840
Montana.....	11,566	3,779	1,264	466			107,910	63,766	20,053	10,742		
Idaho.....	9,721	3,659	1,590	510			84,709	45,508	16,410	6,146		
Wyoming.....	7,466	2,708	1,220	169			51,361	35,010	12,170	5,202		
Colorado.....	34,670	13,200	4,606	1,021			278,771	231,994	118,855	18,450	31,206	
New Mexico.....	9,118	4,473	3,178	696			34,957	24,369	9,981	3,036	2,155	810
Basin and Plateau.....	52,117	27,017	13,194	4,618			92,501	67,590	54,688	36,470	16,016	7,974
Arizona.....	5,719	2,072	855	394			41,631	22,025	14,772	2,608		
Utah.....	33,904	16,868	8,276	2,719			38,347	31,051	17,846	14,497	11,470	7,974
Nevada.....	12,494	8,077	4,063	1,505			12,523	14,514	22,070	19,365	4,546	
Pacific.....	74,379	39,888	25,332	12,109	3,497	71	824,272	650,566	341,462	226,171	188,116	71,483
Washington.....	14,390	3,408	878	229			236,079	176,139	30,954	9,785	5,757	
Oregon.....	14,237	7,950	3,725	2,071	226		159,572	128,446	68,657	39,815	29,776	8,792
California.....	45,752	28,530	20,729	9,809	3,271	71	428,621	347,981	241,851	176,571	152,588	62,691

¹ Exclusive of slave population.

² Includes 772 persons living in states outside of the Western North Central and Pacific divisions, and reported as born in territories, but not distributed by territory of birth.

³ Includes 417 persons living in states outside of the Western North Central and Pacific divisions, or in territories other than that of birth, and reported as born in territories, but not distributed by territory of birth.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION BY BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000, DISTINGUISHING PERSONS BORN IN STATE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE; IN OTHER STATES OR TERRITORIES—CONTIGUOUS AND NONCONTIGUOUS, IN THE SAME MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND IN OTHER MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS; AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES: 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000: 1900.											
	Total.	Born in—								United States, state or territory not specified.	United States outside continental United States. ¹	Foreign countries.
		Continental United States.										
		Total.	In state or territory of residence.	In other states and territories.								
Total.	Contiguous states.	Noncontiguous states.	In the same minor geographic division.	In other minor geographic divisions.								
Continental United States	19,718,312	14,489,700	11,086,741	3,402,956	1,644,333	1,758,623	1,188,009	2,214,947	72,901	25,430	5,130,281	
North Atlantic division	10,098,606	6,979,770	5,861,983	1,117,787	692,333	425,454	557,720	560,067	26,857	12,817	3,079,252	
New England	2,318,058	1,521,495	1,179,251	342,244	191,745	150,499	208,574	133,670	6,473	5,266	784,824	
Maine	50,145	39,494	34,918	4,576	793	3,783	3,215	1,961	115	101	10,485	
New Hampshire	50,987	32,302	24,281	8,021	5,884	2,137	6,179	1,842	145	283	24,257	
Vermont	1,637,164	1,060,443	833,490	226,953	121,942	105,011	147,667	79,280	5,236	4,315	567,170	
Massachusetts	243,082	160,680	113,589	47,091	27,399	19,692	33,767	13,324	676	216	81,460	
Rhode Island	330,730	228,576	172,973	55,603	35,727	19,876	17,746	37,857	301	351	101,502	
Southern North Atlantic	7,780,638	5,458,275	4,682,732	775,543	500,558	274,955	349,146	426,897	20,384	7,551	2,294,428	
New York	4,457,023	2,916,481	2,584,538	331,943	184,397	147,546	122,030	209,913	13,378	5,743	1,521,431	
New Jersey	906,747	645,979	453,200	192,779	152,031	40,748	148,618	44,161	1,759	516	258,493	
Pennsylvania	2,416,858	1,895,815	1,644,994	250,821	164,160	86,661	78,498	172,323	5,247	1,292	514,504	
South Atlantic division	1,302,528	1,178,861	876,662	302,199	199,516	102,683	162,721	199,478	3,140	581	119,946	
Northern South Atlantic	1,034,735	923,005	677,148	245,857	162,653	83,204	128,878	116,979	2,013	459	109,228	
Delaware	76,508	65,893	43,039	22,854	18,947	3,907	9,755	13,099	121	16	10,478	
Maryland	508,957	439,030	390,423	58,607	40,582	18,025	29,146	29,461	1,077	250	68,000	
District of Columbia	278,718	258,067	179,895	138,172	84,130	54,042	86,345	51,827	370	162	20,119	
Virginia	131,674	126,862	109,471	17,391	11,182	6,149	2,489	11,842	274	28	4,570	
West Virginia	38,878	33,213	24,320	8,893	7,812	1,081	1,143	7,750	201	3	5,461	
Southern South Atlantic	267,793	255,856	199,514	56,342	36,863	19,479	33,843	22,499	1,097	122	10,718	
North Carolina	55,807	53,174	50,403	2,771	1,198	1,573	1,338	1,433	20	21	2,592	
South Carolina	183,557	175,837	133,857	41,980	30,923	11,057	24,993	16,987	701	59	6,960	
Georgia	28,429	26,845	15,294	11,591	4,742	6,849	7,512	4,079	375	42	1,166	
Florida	6,097,884	4,519,513	3,187,309	1,332,204	584,618	747,586	388,564	943,640	23,010	8,831	1,546,520	
Eastern North Central	4,339,130	3,121,353	2,364,107	757,246	329,420	427,826	271,778	485,468	14,326	7,044	1,196,407	
Ohio	1,206,918	940,910	763,645	177,265	99,146	78,119	46,442	130,823	5,414	1,136	259,458	
Indiana	345,958	303,392	213,691	89,701	59,609	30,692	40,889	48,812	1,294	180	41,092	
Illinois	1,945,145	1,279,319	896,640	382,679	131,971	250,708	146,346	236,333	5,927	2,434	627,465	
Michigan	468,422	320,182	260,553	59,629	16,513	43,116	20,312	39,317	1,034	3,044	144,162	
Wisconsin	402,687	277,550	229,578	47,972	22,181	25,791	17,789	30,183	667	250	124,230	
Western North Central	1,758,754	1,398,150	823,202	574,958	255,198	319,760	110,786	458,172	5,694	1,787	350,118	
Minnesota	418,762	286,133	175,064	111,069	35,716	75,373	15,710	95,379	2,928	848	128,823	
Iowa	215,250	178,668	112,566	66,097	30,761	35,336	12,639	53,398	1,215	208	38,173	
Missouri	867,992	724,416	450,169	274,247	150,508	123,744	47,242	227,065	4,036	457	139,083	
North Dakota	168,725	133,773	54,914	78,859	26,523	52,336	26,913	51,946	288	208	34,456	
South Dakota	85,026	75,155	30,489	44,666	11,695	32,971	14,222	30,444	227	66	9,578	
Kansas	1,186,025	1,076,134	811,394	264,740	138,584	126,156	58,814	205,926	5,370	487	104,094	
Eastern South Central	655,545	606,381	451,298	155,083	109,985	45,098	44,585	110,495	2,685	135	46,344	
Kentucky	302,339	269,522	216,529	52,998	40,841	12,152	6,365	46,628	1,002	60	31,755	
Tennessee	245,976	234,720	158,387	76,333	55,328	21,005	31,359	44,974	1,166	54	10,036	
Alabama	107,230	102,189	76,382	25,757	13,816	11,941	6,864	18,893	517	21	4,568	
Mississippi	530,480	469,753	360,096	109,657	28,599	81,058	14,226	95,431	2,685	352	57,690	
Louisiana	287,104	255,917	226,423	29,494	10,399	19,095	2,040	27,454	672	190	30,325	
Arkansas	38,307	35,971	19,420	16,551	7,281	9,270	1,350	15,201	231	6	2,099	
Indian Territory	205,069	177,865	114,253	63,612	10,919	52,693	10,886	52,776	1,782	156	25,266	
Oklahoma	1,033,179	735,422	349,396	386,026	29,282	356,744	20,190	365,836	14,514	2,714	280,529	
Texas	192,486	149,049	43,497	105,552	10,420	95,132	1,540	104,012	2,974	247	40,216	
Rocky Mountain	30,470	19,924	5,301	14,623	361	14,262	541	14,082	286	50	10,210	
Montana	162,016	129,125	38,196	90,929	10,059	80,870	999	89,930	2,688	197	30,006	
Idaho	53,531	40,387	27,289	13,098	1,551	11,547	255	12,843	339	64	12,741	
Utah	53,531	40,387	27,289	13,098	1,551	11,547	255	12,843	339	64	12,741	
Nevada	787,162	545,986	278,610	267,376	17,311	250,065	18,395	248,981	11,201	2,408	227,572	
Pacific	155,233	108,136	24,899	83,237	4,135	79,102	8,148	75,089	5,614	615	40,868	
Washington	90,426	64,245	27,754	36,491	6,104	32,387	5,080	32,611	103	202	25,876	
Oregon	541,503	373,605	227,957	145,648	7,072	138,576	4,567	141,081	5,484	1,586	160,828	
California												

¹Includes population born in outlying districts, population born at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE XXXVII.—DISTRIBUTION BY BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 25,000 AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS, DISTINGUISHING PERSONS BORN IN STATE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE; IN OTHER STATES OR TERRITORIES—CONTIGUOUS AND NONCONTIGUOUS, IN THE SAME MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND IN OTHER MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS; AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES: 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 25,000, AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.										
	Total.	Born in—							United States, state or territory not specified.	United States outside continental United States. ¹	Foreign countries.
		Continental United States.									
		Total.	In state or territory of residence.	In other states and territories.				In the same minor geographic division.				In other minor geographic divisions.
Total.	Contiguous states.	Noncontiguous states.	In the same minor geographic division.	In other minor geographic divisions.	In the same minor geographic division.	In other minor geographic divisions.	In the same minor geographic division.	In other minor geographic divisions.			
Continental United States.....	56,276,263	50,913,067	40,804,295	10,108,772	4,613,344	5,495,428	3,008,296	7,100,476	107,557	44,644	5,210,995
North Atlantic division.....	10,947,999	9,229,706	8,183,064	1,046,642	729,967	316,675	578,565	468,057	17,898	16,851	1,683,544
New England.....	3,273,959	2,598,014	2,146,656	451,358	803,218	148,140	276,814	174,544	5,556	9,976	660,413
Maine.....	644,821	558,100	525,588	32,512	8,109	24,403	24,490	8,022	1,002	2,324	82,895
New Hampshire.....	354,601	288,567	218,765	69,802	57,000	12,802	59,031	10,771	802	1,382	63,850
Vermont.....	343,641	295,859	248,100	47,759	38,760	8,969	22,468	25,261	521	2,514	44,747
Massachusetts.....	1,168,182	883,773	709,599	174,174	112,130	62,041	113,667	60,507	2,315	2,940	279,154
Rhode Island.....	185,624	131,976	100,172	31,804	18,849	13,455	21,942	9,822	252	237	53,059
Connecticut.....	677,690	439,739	344,402	95,337	68,870	26,467	35,216	60,121	664	579	136,708
Southern North Atlantic.....	7,674,040	6,631,692	6,036,408	595,284	426,749	168,535	301,771	293,513	12,342	6,875	1,023,131
New York.....	2,811,861	2,421,392	2,249,403	171,989	111,350	60,639	68,557	103,432	6,891	5,081	378,994
New Jersey.....	976,922	801,287	611,199	190,088	143,153	46,935	139,837	50,251	1,571	673	173,391
Pennsylvania.....	3,885,257	3,409,013	3,175,806	233,207	172,246	60,961	93,377	139,880	4,380	1,118	470,746
South Atlantic division.....	9,140,952	9,032,156	8,232,241	799,915	613,902	186,013	396,745	403,170	11,926	786	96,084
Northern South Atlantic.....	3,429,746	3,303,580	2,994,929	308,651	301,682	66,969	140,515	228,136	5,201	418	60,547
Delaware.....	108,227	104,588	86,507	18,081	15,364	2,717	9,763	8,318	288	19	3,332
Maryland.....	679,087	652,724	576,194	76,530	62,799	13,731	38,284	38,246	894	135	25,334
District of Columbia.....	1,722,510	1,705,813	1,590,982	114,831	80,120	34,711	21,944	92,887	1,613	193	14,891
Virginia.....	919,922	900,455	741,246	159,209	143,399	15,810	70,524	88,685	2,406	71	16,990
West Virginia.....	5,711,206	5,668,576	5,237,312	431,264	312,220	119,044	256,230	175,034	6,725	368	35,537
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	1,867,399	1,804,028	83,371	69,533	13,838	37,518	45,853	1,851	68	4,492
South Carolina.....	1,284,509	1,280,916	1,239,169	51,747	41,867	9,880	42,499	9,248	614	43	2,936
Georgia.....	2,082,774	2,024,458	1,876,551	147,907	123,149	24,758	85,896	62,011	2,783	90	5,443
Florida.....	500,113	475,803	327,564	148,239	77,671	70,568	90,317	57,922	1,477	167	22,666
North Central division.....	20,235,120	17,562,769	13,141,286	4,421,483	1,880,357	2,541,096	1,317,051	3,104,432	41,168	19,229	2,611,954
Eastern North Central.....	11,646,451	10,183,654	8,856,508	1,327,146	896,366	930,780	695,014	1,132,132	20,469	13,509	1,428,819
Ohio.....	2,950,627	2,746,607	2,426,192	320,415	199,385	121,080	60,248	260,167	3,549	1,195	199,276
Indiana.....	2,170,504	2,065,467	1,662,697	402,770	273,102	129,668	217,529	185,243	3,403	605	101,021
Illinois.....	2,906,405	2,588,442	1,997,217	591,225	229,771	331,454	212,225	349,000	7,040	1,641	339,282
Michigan.....	1,952,560	1,542,987	1,195,062	347,925	123,904	224,021	138,907	209,018	3,534	8,548	397,491
Wisconsin.....	1,666,855	1,270,151	1,076,840	194,311	70,204	124,607	66,112	128,699	2,943	1,520	391,741
Western North Central.....	8,588,669	7,379,115	4,784,778	2,594,337	984,021	1,610,316	622,037	1,972,300	20,699	5,720	1,183,135
Minnesota.....	1,332,642	952,867	718,955	233,912	104,083	129,879	53,770	180,142	2,183	1,097	370,495
Iowa.....	2,013,594	1,740,067	1,205,811	534,256	290,976	303,280	75,573	458,683	4,513	1,267	267,747
Missouri.....	2,238,673	2,155,091	1,585,089	570,009	333,285	236,714	80,498	489,511	5,718	568	77,296
North Dakota.....	319,146	204,518	108,730	95,788	29,840	65,948	42,396	53,402	840	697	113,091
South Dakota.....	401,570	311,165	160,220	150,945	59,956	90,989	62,281	88,664	1,362	835	83,568
Nebraska.....	897,575	751,905	406,148	345,767	108,357	237,400	109,514	236,243	2,114	665	142,891
Kansas.....	1,385,469	1,263,502	599,832	663,670	117,564	546,106	198,015	465,655	3,969	891	117,107
South Central division.....	12,894,022	12,613,219	9,960,326	2,652,893	1,220,642	1,432,251	636,721	2,016,172	25,312	1,870	253,621
Eastern South Central.....	6,892,212	6,838,153	6,071,394	766,759	552,279	214,480	275,678	491,081	9,420	415	44,224
Kentucky.....	1,844,835	1,823,255	1,668,809	154,446	130,403	24,043	58,012	96,434	2,972	114	18,494
Tennessee.....	1,774,640	1,764,637	1,575,600	189,037	151,427	37,610	67,759	121,278	2,175	118	7,710
Alabama.....	1,721,467	1,708,975	1,500,988	207,987	143,053	64,934	48,631	159,353	2,373	80	10,639
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	1,541,286	1,325,997	215,289	127,396	87,893	101,273	114,016	1,900	103	7,981
Western South Central.....	6,001,810	5,775,066	3,888,932	1,886,134	668,363	1,217,771	361,043	1,525,091	15,892	1,455	209,397
Louisiana.....	1,064,521	1,070,302	942,886	127,416	59,160	68,256	22,240	105,176	1,380	261	22,578
Arkansas.....	1,273,257	1,257,332	830,343	426,989	222,866	204,123	44,264	382,725	3,603	132	12,190
Indian Territory.....	392,060	385,610	135,040	250,470	158,118	92,352	117,286	133,184	1,605	87	4,858
Oklahoma.....	398,331	380,357	63,341	317,016	105,041	211,975	55,296	261,720	2,183	161	15,680
Texas.....	2,843,041	2,081,565	1,917,322	764,243	123,178	641,065	121,957	642,286	7,171	814	154,091
Western division.....	3,058,170	2,475,217	1,287,378	1,187,839	168,446	1,019,393	79,194	1,108,645	11,253	5,908	565,792
Rocky Mountain.....	1,040,156	860,458	382,028	478,430	96,975	381,455	24,734	453,696	4,815	1,233	173,650
Montana.....	212,859	154,392	57,398	96,994	4,590	92,404	3,166	93,828	1,264	346	56,857
Idaho.....	161,772	136,544	48,422	88,122	29,482	58,640	3,413	84,709	397	227	24,604
Wyoming.....	92,531	74,750	19,507	55,243	13,039	42,204	3,882	51,361	251	115	17,415
Colorado.....	377,684	313,752	113,465	200,287	37,010	163,257	11,426	188,841	2,466	317	61,149
New Mexico.....	195,310	181,020	143,216	37,804	12,854	24,950	2,847	34,957	437	228	13,625
Basin and Plateau.....	388,484	311,575	225,314	86,261	23,488	62,778	6,603	79,658	811	736	75,362
Arizona.....	122,931	97,949	52,780	45,169	12,730	32,439	3,538	41,631	343	406	24,238
Utah.....	223,218	181,645	154,597	27,048	5,581	21,467	1,544	25,504	286	251	41,036
Nevada.....	42,335	81,981	17,937	14,044	5,177	8,867	1,621	12,523	182	79	10,093
Pacific.....	1,629,530	1,303,184	680,036	623,148	47,983	575,165	47,857	575,291	5,627	3,939	316,780
Washington.....	362,870	290,406	108,036	182,370	16,395	165,975	21,330	160,990	887	1,081	70,496
Oregon.....	323,110	281,275	138,677	142,598	18,113	124,485	15,837	126,761	1,459	504	39,872
California.....	943,550	731,503	439,323	298,180	13,475	284,705	10,640	287,540	3,281	2,354	206,412

¹Includes population born in outlying districts, population born at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVIII.—PER CENT OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000, AND PER CENT OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN SMALLER CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, BORN IN STATE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE; IN OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES—CONTIGUOUS AND NONCONTIGUOUS; AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES: 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER CENT OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000, BORN IN—							PER CENT OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN SMALLER CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, BORN IN—						
	State or territory of residence.	Other states and territories in continental United States.			United States, state or territory not specified.	United States outside of continental United States. ¹	Foreign countries.	State or territory of residence.	Other states and territories in continental United States.			United States, state or territory not specified.	United States outside continental United States. ¹	Foreign countries.
		Total.	Contiguous states.	Non-contiguous states.					Total.	Contiguous states.	Non-contiguous states.			
Continental United States.....	56.2	17.3	8.4	8.9	0.4	0.1	26.0	72.5	18.0	8.2	9.8	0.2	0.1	9.2
North Atlantic division.....	58.0	11.1	6.9	4.2	0.3	0.1	30.5	74.7	9.6	6.7	2.9	0.2	0.1	15.4
New England.....	50.9	14.8	8.3	6.5	0.3	0.2	33.8	65.5	13.8	9.3	4.5	0.2	0.3	20.2
Maine.....	69.7	9.1	1.6	7.5	0.2	0.2	20.8	81.6	5.0	1.2	3.8	0.1	0.4	12.9
New Hampshire.....	42.6	14.1	10.3	3.8	0.2	0.5	42.6	61.7	19.7	16.1	3.6	0.2	0.4	18.0
Vermont.....	50.9	13.9	7.5	6.4	0.3	0.3	34.6	72.2	13.9	11.3	2.6	0.2	0.7	13.0
Massachusetts.....	46.7	19.4	11.3	8.1	0.3	0.1	33.5	60.7	14.9	9.6	5.3	0.2	0.3	23.9
Rhode Island.....	52.3	16.8	10.8	6.0	0.1	0.1	30.7	54.0	17.2	9.9	7.3	0.1	0.1	23.6
Connecticut.....	60.2	10.0	6.4	3.6	0.2	0.1	29.5	59.6	16.5	11.9	4.6	0.1	0.1	23.7
Southern North Atlantic.....	58.0	7.5	4.2	3.3	0.3	0.1	31.1	80.0	6.1	4.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	13.5
New York.....	21.3	16.8	16.8	4.5	0.2	(²)	28.5	19.4	14.6	14.6	4.8	0.2	0.1	17.7
Pennsylvania.....	68.1	10.4	6.8	3.6	0.2	(²)	21.3	81.8	6.0	4.4	1.6	0.1	(²)	12.1
South Atlantic division.....	67.3	23.2	15.3	7.9	0.2	0.1	9.2	90.1	8.7	6.7	2.0	0.1	(²)	1.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	65.4	23.8	15.7	8.1	0.2	(²)	10.6	87.3	10.7	8.8	1.9	0.2	(²)	1.8
Delaware.....	56.2	29.9	24.8	5.1	0.2	(²)	13.7	79.9	16.7	14.2	2.5	0.3	(²)	3.1
Maryland.....	74.7	11.5	8.0	3.5	0.2	0.1	13.5	84.9	11.3	9.3	2.0	0.1	(²)	3.7
District of Columbia.....	43.0	49.6	30.2	19.4	0.1	0.1	7.2							
Virginia.....	83.1	13.2	8.5	4.7	0.2	(²)	3.5	92.3	6.7	4.7	2.0	0.1	(²)	0.9
West Virginia.....	62.6	22.9	20.1	2.8	0.5	(²)	14.0	80.6	17.3	15.6	1.7	0.3	(²)	1.8
Southern South Atlantic.....	74.5	21.0	13.7	7.3	0.4	0.1	4.0	91.7	7.6	5.5	2.1	0.1	(²)	0.6
North Carolina.....					(²)	(²)		95.3	4.4	3.7	0.7	0.1	(²)	0.2
South Carolina.....	90.3	5.0	2.2	2.8			4.7	95.7	4.0	3.2	0.8	0.1	(²)	0.2
Georgia.....	72.9	22.9	16.9	6.0	0.4	(²)	3.8	92.3	7.3	6.1	1.2	0.1	(²)	0.3
Florida.....	53.7	40.8	16.7	24.1	1.3	0.1	4.1	65.5	29.7	15.6	14.1	0.3	(²)	4.5
North Central division.....	52.3	21.8	9.6	12.2	0.4	0.1	25.4	64.9	21.9	9.3	12.6	0.2	0.1	12.9
Eastern North Central.....	54.5	17.4	7.6	9.8	0.3	0.2	27.6	71.7	15.7	7.7	8.0	0.2	0.1	12.3
Ohio.....	63.3	14.7	8.2	6.5	0.4	0.1	21.5	82.2	10.9	6.8	4.1	0.1	(²)	6.8
Indiana.....	61.8	25.9	17.2	8.7	0.4	(²)	11.9	76.6	18.6	12.6	6.0	0.2	(²)	4.6
Illinois.....	46.8	20.0	6.9	13.1	0.3	0.1	32.8	68.7	19.3	7.9	11.4	0.2	0.1	11.7
Michigan.....	55.6	12.7	3.5	9.2	0.2	0.7	30.8	61.2	17.8	6.3	11.5	0.2	0.4	20.4
Wisconsin.....	57.0	11.9	5.5	6.4	0.2	0.1	30.8	64.5	11.7	4.2	7.5	0.2	0.1	23.5
Western North Central.....	46.8	32.7	14.5	18.2	0.5	0.1	19.9	55.7	30.2	11.5	18.7	0.2	0.1	13.8
Minnesota.....	41.8	26.5	8.5	18.0	0.7	0.2	30.8	53.9	17.6	7.8	9.8	0.2	0.1	28.2
Iowa.....	51.6	30.3	14.1	16.2	0.5	0.1	17.5	69.9	26.5	11.5	15.0	0.2	0.1	13.3
Missouri.....	51.9	31.6	17.3	14.3	0.5	(²)	16.0	70.8	25.5	14.9	10.6	0.3	(²)	3.4
North Dakota.....								34.1	30.0	9.3	20.7	0.3	0.2	35.4
South Dakota.....								39.9	37.6	14.9	22.7	0.3	0.1	22.1
Nebraska.....	32.6	46.7	15.7	31.0	0.2	0.1	20.4	45.3	38.5	12.1	26.4	0.2	0.1	15.9
Kansas.....	35.8	52.5	13.7	38.8	0.3	0.1	11.3	43.3	47.9	8.5	39.4	0.3	0.1	8.4
South Central division.....	68.4	22.3	11.7	10.6	0.5	(²)	8.8	77.2	20.6	9.5	11.1	0.2	(²)	2.0
Eastern South Central.....	63.8	23.7	16.8	6.9	0.4	(²)	7.1	88.1	11.1	8.0	3.1	0.1	(²)	0.7
Kentucky.....	71.6	17.5	13.5	4.0	0.4	(²)	10.5	90.4	8.4	7.1	1.3	0.2	(²)	1.0
Tennessee.....	64.4	31.0	22.5	8.5	0.5	(²)	4.1	88.8	10.7	8.6	2.1	0.1	(²)	0.4
Alabama.....	71.2	24.0	12.9	11.1	0.5	(²)	4.3	87.2	12.1	8.3	3.8	0.1	(²)	0.6
Mississippi.....								86.5	13.9	8.2	5.7	0.1	(²)	0.5
Western South Central.....	67.9	20.7	5.4	15.3	0.5	(²)	10.9	64.8	31.4	11.1	20.3	0.3	(²)	3.5
Louisiana.....	78.9	10.3	3.6	6.7	0.2	0.1	10.5	86.2	11.6	5.4	6.2	0.1	(²)	2.1
Arkansas.....	50.7	43.2	19.0	24.2	0.6	(²)	5.5	65.2	33.5	17.5	16.0	0.3	(²)	1.0
Indian Territory.....								34.5	63.9	40.3	23.6	0.4	(²)	1.2
Oklahoma.....								15.9	79.6	26.4	53.2	0.5	0.1	3.9
Texas.....	55.7	31.0	5.3	25.7	0.9	0.1	12.3	67.4	26.9	4.3	22.6	0.3	(²)	5.4
Western division.....	33.8	37.4	2.9	34.5	1.4	0.3	27.1	42.1	38.8	5.5	33.3	0.4	0.2	18.5
Rocky Mountain.....	22.6	54.8	5.4	49.4	1.6	0.1	20.9	36.7	46.0	9.3	36.7	0.5	0.1	16.7
Montana.....	17.4	48.0	1.2	46.8	0.9	0.2	33.5	27.0	45.6	2.2	43.4	0.6	0.1	26.7
Idaho.....								29.9	54.5	18.2	30.3	0.3	0.1	15.2
Wyoming.....								21.1	59.7	14.1	45.6	0.3	0.1	18.8
Colorado.....	23.6	56.1	6.2	49.9	1.7	0.1	18.5	30.0	53.0	9.8	43.2	0.7	0.1	16.2
New Mexico.....								73.3	19.4	6.6	12.8	0.2	0.1	7.0
Basin and Plateau.....	51.0	24.5	2.9	21.6	0.6	0.1	23.8	58.0	22.2	6.0	16.2	0.2	0.2	19.4
Arizona.....								42.9	36.8	10.4	26.4	0.3	0.3	19.7
Utah.....	51.0	24.5	2.9	21.6	0.6	0.1	23.8	69.3	12.1	2.5	9.6	0.1	0.1	18.4
Nevada.....								42.4	33.2	12.2	21.0	0.4	0.2	23.5
Pacific.....	35.4	34.0	2.2	31.8	1.4	0.3	28.9	41.7	38.2	2.9	35.3	0.4	0.3	19.4
Washington.....	16.1	53.6	2.7	50.9	3.6	0.4	26.3	29.8	50.3	4.5	45.8	0.2	0.3	19.4
Oregon.....	28.5	42.6	6.8	35.8	0.1	0.2	28.6	42.9	44.1	5.6	33.5	0.5	0.2	12.3
California.....	42.1	25.9	1.3	25.6	1.0	0.3	29.7	45.9	31.6	1.4	30.2	0.3	0.3	21.9

¹ Includes population born in outlying districts, population born at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE XXXIX.—PER CENT OF THE NATIVE POPULATION (BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES) LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000, AND PER CENT OF THE NATIVE POPULATION LIVING IN SMALLER CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, BORN IN STATE OR TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE, AND IN OTHER STATES OR TERRITORIES—CONTIGUOUS AND NONCONTIGUOUS: 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER CENT OF THE POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ AND LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000, BORN IN—				PER CENT OF THE POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ AND LIVING IN SMALLER CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, BORN IN—			
	State or territory of residence.	Other states and territories.			State or territory of residence.	Other states and territories.		
		Total.	Contiguous states.	Noncontiguous states.		Total.	Contiguous states.	Noncontiguous states.
Continental United States.....	76.5	23.5	11.4	12.1	80.1	19.9	9.1	10.8
North Atlantic division.....	84.0	16.0	9.9	6.1	88.7	11.3	7.9	8.4
New England.....	77.5	22.5	12.6	9.9	82.6	17.4	11.7	5.7
Maine.....	88.4	11.6	2.0	9.6	94.2	5.8	1.4	4.4
New Hampshire.....	75.2	24.8	18.2	6.6	75.8	24.2	19.8	4.4
Vermont.....	78.6	21.4	11.5	9.9	83.9	16.1	18.1	3.0
Massachusetts.....	70.7	29.3	17.0	12.3	80.3	19.7	12.7	7.0
Rhode Island.....	70.7	29.3	17.0	12.3	75.9	24.1	18.9	10.2
Connecticut.....	75.7	24.3	15.6	8.7	78.3	21.7	15.7	6.0
Southern North Atlantic.....	85.8	14.2	9.2	5.0	91.0	9.0	6.4	2.6
New York.....	88.6	11.4	6.3	5.1	92.9	7.1	4.6	2.5
New Jersey.....	70.2	29.8	23.5	6.3	76.3	23.7	17.9	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	86.8	13.2	8.6	4.6	93.2	6.8	5.0	1.8
South Atlantic division.....	74.4	25.6	16.9	8.7	91.1	8.9	6.8	2.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	78.4	26.6	17.6	9.0	89.0	11.0	9.0	2.0
Delaware.....	65.3	34.7	28.8	5.9	82.7	17.3	14.7	2.6
Maryland.....	86.7	13.3	9.2	4.1	88.3	11.7	9.6	2.1
District of Columbia.....	46.5	53.5	32.6	20.9	83.3	16.7	4.7	2.0
Virginia.....	86.3	13.7	8.8	4.9	82.3	17.7	15.9	1.8
West Virginia.....	73.2	26.8	23.5	3.8	82.3	17.7	15.9	1.8
Southern South Atlantic.....	78.0	22.0	14.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	5.5	2.1
North Carolina.....	94.8	5.2	2.2	8.0	95.6	4.4	3.7	0.7
South Carolina.....	76.1	23.9	17.6	6.3	96.0	4.0	3.2	0.8
Georgia.....	56.8	43.2	17.7	25.5	92.7	7.3	6.1	1.2
Florida.....	56.8	43.2	17.7	25.5	68.8	31.2	16.3	14.9
North Central division.....	70.5	29.5	12.9	16.6	74.8	25.2	10.7	14.5
Eastern North Central.....	75.7	24.3	10.6	18.7	82.1	17.9	8.8	9.1
Ohio.....	81.2	18.8	10.5	8.3	88.3	11.7	7.3	4.4
Indiana.....	70.4	29.6	19.7	9.9	80.5	19.5	13.2	6.3
Illinois.....	70.1	29.9	10.3	19.6	78.1	21.9	9.0	12.9
Michigan.....	81.4	18.6	5.1	13.5	77.5	22.5	8.0	14.5
Wisconsin.....	82.7	17.3	8.0	9.3	84.7	15.3	5.5	9.8
Western North Central.....	58.9	41.1	18.2	22.9	64.8	35.2	18.4	21.8
Minnesota.....	61.2	38.8	12.5	26.3	75.5	24.5	10.9	13.6
Iowa.....	63.0	37.0	17.2	19.8	69.3	30.7	13.3	17.4
Missouri.....	62.1	37.9	20.8	17.1	73.6	26.4	15.4	11.0
North Dakota.....	41.1	58.9	19.8	39.1	53.2	46.8	14.6	32.2
South Dakota.....	40.6	59.4	15.5	43.9	51.5	48.5	19.3	29.2
Nebraska.....	41.1	58.9	19.8	39.1	54.0	46.0	14.4	31.6
Kansas.....	40.6	59.4	15.5	43.9	47.5	52.5	9.3	43.2
South Central division.....	75.4	24.6	12.9	11.7	79.0	21.0	9.7	11.3
Eastern South Central.....	74.4	25.6	18.2	7.4	88.8	11.2	8.1	3.1
Kentucky.....	80.3	19.7	15.2	4.5	91.5	8.5	7.2	1.3
Tennessee.....	67.5	32.5	23.6	8.9	89.3	10.7	8.6	2.1
Alabama.....	74.8	25.2	18.5	11.7	87.8	12.2	8.4	3.8
Mississippi.....	74.8	25.2	18.5	11.7	86.0	14.0	8.3	5.7
Western South Central.....	76.7	23.3	6.1	17.2	67.3	32.7	11.6	21.1
Louisiana.....	88.5	11.5	4.1	7.4	88.1	11.9	5.5	6.4
Arkansas.....	54.0	46.0	20.2	25.8	66.0	34.0	17.7	18.3
Indian Territory.....	64.2	35.8	6.2	29.6	35.0	65.0	41.0	24.0
Oklahoma.....	64.2	35.8	6.2	29.6	16.7	83.3	27.6	55.7
Texas.....	64.2	35.8	6.2	29.6	71.5	28.5	4.6	23.9
Western division.....	47.5	52.5	4.0	48.5	52.0	48.0	6.8	41.2
Rocky Mountain.....	29.2	70.8	7.0	63.8	44.4	55.6	11.3	44.3
Montana.....	26.6	73.4	1.8	71.6	37.2	62.8	3.0	59.8
Idaho.....	29.6	70.4	7.8	62.6	35.5	64.5	21.6	42.9
Wyoming.....	29.6	70.4	7.8	62.6	26.1	73.9	17.4	56.5
Colorado.....	29.6	70.4	7.8	62.6	36.2	63.8	11.8	52.0
New Mexico.....	29.6	70.4	7.8	62.6	79.1	20.9	7.1	13.8
Basin and Plateau.....	67.6	32.4	3.8	28.6	72.3	27.7	7.5	20.2
Arizona.....	67.6	32.4	3.8	28.6	53.9	46.1	13.0	33.1
Utah.....	67.6	32.4	3.8	28.6	85.1	14.9	3.1	11.8
Nevada.....	67.6	32.4	3.8	28.6	66.1	33.9	16.2	27.7
Pacific.....	51.0	49.0	3.2	45.8	52.2	47.8	3.7	44.1
Washington.....	23.0	77.0	3.8	73.2	37.2	62.8	5.6	57.2
Oregon.....	40.1	59.9	9.5	50.4	49.3	50.7	6.4	44.3
California.....	61.0	39.0	1.9	37.1	59.2	40.8	1.9	38.9

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XL.—POPULATION BORN IN EACH MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, DISTRIBUTED BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE, AND CLASSIFIED AS RESIDENTS OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000 AND RESIDENTS OF SMALLER CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

LIVING IN—	Total population.	POPULATION BORN IN—						
		United States.	New England.	Southern North Atlantic division.	Northern South Atlantic division.	Southern South Atlantic division.	Eastern North Central division.	Western North Central division.
United States	76,308,387	65,843,302	4,346,784	13,200,505	4,721,062	6,451,505	14,181,663	7,457,564
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	19,757,618	14,609,902	1,615,628	5,565,337	1,068,798	847,171	3,179,821	1,158,219
In smaller cities and country districts.....	56,545,769	51,233,400	2,731,156	7,635,168	3,652,264	6,104,334	11,001,842	6,299,345
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	25.9	22.2	37.2	42.2	22.6	5.4	22.4	15.5
New England.....	5,592,017	4,146,780	3,811,295	217,817	24,552	11,071	31,411	11,438
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	2,318,058	1,533,234	1,387,825	87,004	14,589	7,035	14,505	4,617
In smaller cities and country districts.....	3,273,959	2,613,546	2,423,470	130,813	9,963	4,036	16,906	6,821
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	41.5	37.0	56.4	39.9	59.4	63.5	46.2	40.4
Southern North Atlantic division.....	15,454,678	12,137,119	178,332	11,370,057	258,299	39,938	166,439	34,128
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	7,780,638	5,486,210	104,886	5,031,878	159,623	28,976	85,966	17,460
In smaller cities and country districts.....	7,674,040	6,650,909	73,446	6,338,179	98,676	10,962	80,473	16,678
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	50.3	45.2	58.8	44.3	61.8	72.6	51.7	61.1
Northern South Atlantic division.....	4,464,481	4,294,706	14,113	139,197	3,941,470	78,321	67,965	9,902
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	1,034,735	925,507	9,037	56,487	806,026	19,232	18,905	4,297
In smaller cities and country districts.....	3,429,746	3,369,199	5,076	82,710	3,135,444	54,089	49,060	5,605
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	23.2	21.5	64.0	40.6	20.4	26.2	27.8	43.4
Southern South Atlantic division.....	5,978,999	5,932,744	8,353	19,111	47,699	5,726,899	17,337	5,835
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	267,793	257,075	1,623	4,154	3,692	233,357	2,747	708
In smaller cities and country districts.....	5,711,206	5,675,669	6,730	14,957	44,007	5,493,542	14,590	5,127
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	4.5	4.3	19.4	21.7	7.7	4.1	15.8	12.1
Eastern North Central division.....	15,985,681	13,860,355	118,100	729,780	151,288	33,651	11,687,407	278,551
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	4,339,130	3,142,723	44,661	206,666	85,959	10,013	2,635,885	90,022
In smaller cities and country districts.....	11,646,451	10,717,632	73,439	523,114	115,329	23,638	9,051,522	188,529
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	27.1	23.5	37.8	28.3	23.8	29.8	22.6	32.3
Western North Central division.....	10,347,423	8,814,175	95,679	411,077	108,863	30,977	1,431,795	6,346,803
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	1,758,754	1,408,641	28,077	83,585	18,717	5,951	251,223	939,988
In smaller cities and country districts.....	8,588,669	7,405,534	67,602	327,492	90,146	25,026	1,180,572	5,406,815
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	17.0	16.0	29.3	20.3	17.2	19.2	17.5	14.8
Eastern South Central division.....	7,547,757	7,457,189	5,108	24,997	84,198	272,545	123,699	25,423
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	655,545	609,201	1,970	9,664	12,123	26,680	43,182	6,414
In smaller cities and country districts.....	6,892,212	6,847,988	3,138	15,333	72,075	245,865	80,517	19,009
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	8.7	8.2	38.6	38.7	14.4	9.8	34.9	25.2
Western South Central division.....	6,532,290	6,265,203	8,167	39,681	57,235	237,281	194,830	317,732
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	530,480	472,790	2,133	8,321	7,090	11,403	14,313	11,125
In smaller cities and country districts.....	6,001,810	5,792,413	6,034	31,360	50,145	225,878	180,517	306,607
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	8.1	7.5	26.1	21.0	12.4	4.8	7.3	3.5
Rocky Mountain division.....	1,232,642	1,018,776	23,322	76,847	14,951	7,481	161,270	177,204
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	192,486	152,270	6,002	19,997	2,973	1,141	34,467	28,702
In smaller cities and country districts.....	1,040,156	866,506	17,320	56,850	11,978	6,340	126,803	148,502
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	15.6	14.9	26.0	26.0	19.9	15.3	21.4	16.2
Basin and Plateau division.....	442,015	353,912	4,456	12,108	2,869	2,109	20,020	17,880
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	53,531	40,790	628	2,204	370	242	3,599	2,986
In smaller cities and country districts.....	388,484	313,122	3,828	9,904	2,499	1,867	16,421	14,894
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	12.1	11.5	14.1	18.2	12.9	11.5	18.0	17.2
Pacific division.....	2,416,692	1,872,840	71,349	137,445	23,510	11,368	258,283	224,263
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	787,162	559,590	28,408	54,911	7,581	3,111	74,658	51,758
In smaller cities and country districts.....	1,629,530	1,312,750	42,941	82,534	15,929	8,257	183,625	172,505
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	32.6	29.9	39.8	40.0	32.2	27.4	28.9	28.1
Outlying districts.....	308,812	190,003	8,510	22,388	6,128	4,864	21,207	8,905
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	39,306	21,871	329	466	55	30	371	157
In smaller cities and country districts.....	269,506	168,132	8,181	21,922	6,073	4,834	20,836	8,748
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	12.7	11.5	3.8	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.8

¹ Includes persons stationed abroad in the military and naval service of the United States.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE XL.—POPULATION BORN IN EACH MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, DISTRIBUTED BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE, AND CLASSIFIED AS RESIDENTS OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000 AND RESIDENTS OF SMALLER CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900—Continued.

LIVING IN—	POPULATION BORN IN—								
	Eastern South Central division.	Western South Central division.	Rocky Mountain division.	Basin and Plateau division.	Pacific division.	United States, state or territory not specified.	Outlying districts.	Born at sea and abroad. ¹	Foreign countries.
United States	8,333,435	4,857,942	524,825	311,900	1,104,195	192,893	91,560	67,469	10,460,085
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.	709,596	427,988	64,089	37,518	317,984	73,261	20,311	24,181	5,147,716
In smaller cities and country districts.....	7,623,839	4,429,954	460,736	274,382	786,211	119,632	71,249	43,288	5,312,369
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	8.5	8.8	12.2	12.0	28.8	38.0	22.2	35.8	49.2
New England	3,744	2,129	1,399	344	4,309	12,029	143	15,099	1,446,237
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	1,956	1,100	602	168	2,094	6,473	68	5,198	784,824
In smaller cities and country districts.....	1,788	1,029	797	176	2,215	5,556	75	9,901	660,413
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	52.2	51.7	43.0	48.8	48.6	53.8	47.6	34.4	54.3
Southern North Atlantic division.....	20,171	9,002	3,851	1,027	8,723	32,726	546	13,880	3,317,569
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	14,101	6,611	1,989	526	6,269	20,384	397	7,154	2,294,428
In smaller cities and country districts.....	6,070	2,391	1,862	501	2,454	12,342	149	6,726	1,023,131
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	69.9	73.4	51.6	51.2	71.9	62.3	72.7	51.5	69.2
Northern South Atlantic division.....	33,937	3,930	831	238	1,681	7,244	97	780	169,775
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	5,577	2,020	413	123	888	2,043	69	390	109,228
In smaller cities and country districts.....	28,360	1,910	418	115	793	5,201	28	390	60,547
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	16.4	51.4	49.7	51.7	52.8	28.2	71.1	50.0	64.3
Southern South Atlantic division.....	90,469	7,737	368	86	538	7,822	40	450	46,255
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	8,368	1,040	51	15	101	1,097	7	115	10,718
In smaller cities and country districts.....	82,101	6,697	317	71	437	6,725	33	335	35,537
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	9.2	13.4	13.9	17.4	18.8	14.0	17.5	25.6	28.2
Eastern North Central division.....	264,763	22,450	7,868	1,564*	9,885	34,795	166	20,387	2,625,226
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	81,246	8,889	3,050	693	4,269	14,326	84	6,960	1,196,407
In smaller cities and country districts.....	183,517	13,261	4,818	871	5,616	20,469	82	13,427	1,428,819
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	30.7	40.1	38.8	44.3	43.2	41.2	50.6	34.1	45.6
Western North Central division.....	247,877	67,378	21,483	2,654	12,689	29,393	66	7,441	1,533,248
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	47,669	14,723	4,390	786	3,051	8,694	23	1,764	350,113
In smaller cities and country districts.....	200,208	52,655	17,093	1,868	9,638	20,699	43	5,677	1,183,135
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	19.2	21.9	20.4	29.6	24.0	29.6	34.8	23.7	22.8
Eastern South Central division.....	6,842,958	63,594	726	167	1,119	12,105	34	516	90,568
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	495,886	9,795	237	50	379	2,685	10	125	46,944
In smaller cities and country districts.....	6,347,072	53,798	489	117	740	9,420	24	391	44,224
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	7.2	15.4	32.6	29.9	33.9	22.2	29.4	24.2	51.2
Western South Central division.....	753,693	4,624,297	6,289	980	4,634	18,577	200	1,607	267,087
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	39,805	374,322	510	97	631	2,685	43	309	57,690
In smaller cities and country districts.....	713,888	4,249,975	5,779	883	4,000	15,892	157	1,298	209,397
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	5.3	8.1	8.1	9.9	13.7	14.5	21.5	19.2	21.6
Rocky Mountain division.....	24,395	22,717	451,799	29,305	20,216	7,789	33	1,447	213,866
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	5,093	2,200	45,037	1,529	1,848	2,974	6	241	40,216
In smaller cities and country districts.....	19,302	20,517	406,762	27,776	18,368	4,815	27	1,206	173,650
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	20.9	9.7	10.0	5.2	9.1	38.2	18.2	16.7	18.8
Basin and Plateau division.....	5,339	6,808	10,827	259,461	10,585	1,150	109	691	88,103
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	538	222	1,529	27,544	525	339	7	57	12,741
In smaller cities and country districts.....	4,801	6,586	9,298	231,917	10,060	811	102	634	75,362
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	10.1	3.3	14.1	10.6	5.0	29.5	6.4	8.2	14.5
Pacific division.....	37,820	25,643	18,839	15,752	1,024,898	16,828	1,489	4,853	544,352
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	9,312	7,087	6,255	5,957	297,005	11,201	572	1,831	227,572
In smaller cities and country districts.....	28,508	18,606	12,584	9,795	727,893	5,627	917	3,022	316,780
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	24.6	27.4	33.2	37.8	29.0	66.6	38.4	37.7	41.8
Outlying districts.....	8,209	2,557	545	322	4,918	12,435	88,637	318	118,809
In cities having a population of at least 25,000.....	45	28	26	30	921	360	19,025	37	17,435
In smaller cities and country districts.....	8,224	2,529	519	292	3,997	12,075	69,612	281	101,374
Per cent in cities having a population of at least 25,000	0.5	1.1	4.8	9.3	18.7	2.9	21.5	11.6	14.7

¹ Includes population born at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.
² Includes persons stationed abroad in the military and naval service of the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLI.—POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000 IN 1890, CLASSIFIED AS RESIDENT NATIVES AND INTRADIVISIONAL AND INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRANTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ AND LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000 IN 1890.									
	Total.		Born in state or territory of residence (resident natives).		Born in other states and territories (immigrants).					
					Total.		In the same minor geographic division (intradivisional migrants).		In other minor geographic divisions (interdivisional migrants).	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	13,599,027	9,720,269	10,475,687	7,490,560	3,123,340	2,229,709	1,099,348	748,159	2,028,992	1,481,550
North Atlantic division.....	6,616,937	4,730,403	5,576,082	4,034,689	1,040,855	695,714	515,292	370,561	525,563	325,153
New England.....	1,404,326	1,054,631	1,087,638	817,663	316,688	236,968	190,877	157,899	125,811	79,069
Maine.....	39,494	28,389	34,918	25,889	4,576	2,500	3,215	1,843	1,361	657
New Hampshire.....	32,302	23,980	24,281	17,653	8,021	6,327	6,179	4,856	1,842	1,471
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	975,586	742,846	766,591	579,022	208,945	163,824	135,046	116,904	73,899	46,920
Rhode Island.....	145,091	109,409	102,834	78,610	42,257	30,799	29,773	22,432	12,484	8,307
Connecticut.....	211,903	150,007	159,014	116,489	52,889	33,518	16,604	11,864	36,225	21,654
Southern North Atlantic.....	5,212,611	3,675,772	4,488,444	3,217,026	724,167	458,746	324,415	212,662	399,752	246,084
New York.....	2,892,123	1,939,949	2,562,132	1,741,352	329,991	198,597	121,538	72,965	208,453	125,682
New Jersey.....	585,247	425,662	419,548	314,133	165,699	111,529	130,186	87,418	35,513	24,111
Pennsylvania.....	1,735,241	1,310,161	1,506,764	1,161,541	228,477	148,620	72,691	52,279	155,785	96,341
South Atlantic division.....	1,152,016	952,039	861,408	734,326	290,608	217,713	155,209	120,866	135,399	96,847
Northern South Atlantic.....	923,005	765,761	677,148	578,026	245,857	187,735	128,878	103,486	116,979	84,249
Delaware.....	65,893	52,115	43,039	33,242	22,854	18,873	9,755	7,655	13,099	11,218
Maryland.....	439,030	364,699	380,423	321,114	58,607	43,585	29,146	22,821	29,461	21,264
District of Columbia.....	258,067	209,723	119,865	102,639	138,172	107,084	86,345	70,253	51,827	36,881
Virginia.....	126,802	111,312	109,471	100,508	17,831	10,804	2,489	1,577	14,842	9,227
West Virginia.....	33,213	27,912	24,320	20,523	8,898	7,380	1,143	1,680	7,750	5,709
Southern South Atlantic.....	229,011	186,278	184,260	156,300	44,751	29,978	26,331	17,880	18,420	12,598
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	53,174	51,779	50,403	49,829	2,771	1,950	1,338	824	1,433	1,126
Georgia.....	175,837	134,499	133,857	106,471	41,980	28,028	24,993	16,556	16,987	11,472
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Central division.....	4,225,288	2,885,773	2,994,496	1,976,572	1,230,792	909,201	356,031	213,589	874,761	695,612
Eastern North Central.....	2,915,246	1,890,117	2,215,976	1,437,086	699,270	453,031	251,870	141,317	447,400	311,714
Ohio.....	940,910	664,049	763,645	543,312	177,265	120,737	46,442	25,259	130,823	95,478
Indiana.....	276,068	187,670	194,633	131,808	81,435	55,862	35,681	22,689	45,754	33,173
Illinois.....	1,181,945	689,177	826,990	478,450	354,955	210,727	138,874	74,750	216,081	135,977
Michigan.....	298,086	210,067	245,004	165,062	63,982	45,005	18,459	12,282	35,523	32,723
Wisconsin.....	217,337	139,154	185,704	118,454	81,633	20,700	12,414	6,337	19,219	14,363
Western North Central.....	1,310,042	995,656	778,520	539,486	531,522	456,170	104,161	72,272	427,361	383,898
Minnesota.....	286,153	193,973	175,064	101,767	111,089	92,206	15,710	9,774	95,379	82,432
Iowa.....	135,634	109,603	86,747	64,656	48,887	44,947	9,056	6,239	39,881	39,708
Missouri.....	699,659	481,600	439,071	311,307	260,588	170,193	43,473	19,542	217,115	150,651
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	113,441	151,143	47,149	43,184	66,292	107,959	21,700	28,415	44,592	79,544
Kansas.....	75,155	59,437	30,489	18,572	44,636	40,865	14,222	9,302	30,444	31,663
South Central division.....	941,000	708,575	711,264	539,776	229,736	168,799	55,981	34,418	174,355	134,381
Eastern South Central.....	495,993	376,135	363,747	280,294	132,246	95,841	42,581	26,015	89,715	69,826
Kentucky.....	220,196	167,272	177,847	136,564	42,349	30,708	5,932	3,068	36,417	27,640
Tennessee.....	203,296	156,356	133,858	105,276	69,438	51,080	30,464	19,073	38,974	32,007
Alabama.....	72,501	52,507	62,042	38,454	20,459	14,053	6,185	3,874	14,324	10,179
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western South Central.....	445,007	332,440	347,517	259,482	97,490	72,958	12,850	8,408	84,640	64,555
Louisiana.....	255,917	206,599	226,423	184,225	29,494	22,374	2,040	1,130	27,454	21,244
Arkansas.....	35,971	22,634	19,420	11,052	16,551	11,642	1,350	706	15,201	10,936
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	153,119	103,147	101,674	64,205	51,445	38,942	9,460	6,567	41,985	32,376
Western division.....	663,786	443,479	332,437	205,197	331,349	238,282	17,435	8,725	313,914	220,557
Rocky Mountain.....	106,140	78,781	82,183	15,282	73,957	63,499	787	204	78,170	63,295
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	106,140	78,781	82,183	15,282	73,957	63,499	787	204	78,170	63,295
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau.....	40,387	30,091	27,289	18,736	13,098	11,355	255	136	12,843	11,219
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	40,387	30,091	27,289	18,736	13,098	11,355	255	136	12,843	11,219
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	517,259	334,607	272,965	171,179	244,294	163,428	16,898	8,385	227,901	155,048
Washington.....	79,409	49,862	19,254	5,728	60,155	44,134	6,146	4,292	54,009	39,842
Oregon.....	64,245	27,359	25,754	10,220	38,491	17,139	5,680	2,572	32,811	14,667
California.....	373,605	257,386	227,957	155,231	145,648	102,155	4,567	1,521	141,081	100,634

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

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TABLE XLII.—POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND LIVING IN CITIES HAVING LESS THAN 25,000 INHABITANTS IN 1890 OR IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS, CLASSIFIED AS RESIDENT NATIVES AND INTRA-DIVISIONAL AND INTERDIVISIONAL MIGRANTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION BORN IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ¹ AND LIVING IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 25,000 IN 1890 OR IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.									
	Total.		Born in state or territory of residence (resident natives).		Born in other states and territories (immigrants).					
					Total.		In the same minor geographic division (intradivisional migrants).		In other minor geographic divisions (interdivisional migrants).	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	51,803,740	43,245,450	41,415,352	34,381,051	10,388,388	8,864,399	3,096,957	2,304,831	7,291,431	6,559,568
North Atlantic division	9,592,539	8,650,869	8,468,965	7,793,335	1,123,574	857,534	621,013	493,888	502,561	363,646
New England	2,715,183	2,486,284	2,238,269	2,110,383	476,914	375,901	294,511	247,486	182,408	128,415
Maine	558,100	552,186	525,588	528,073	32,512	24,113	24,490	18,957	8,022	5,156
New Hampshire	288,567	278,847	218,765	222,521	69,802	56,326	59,081	48,623	10,771	7,708
Vermont	295,859	287,384	248,130	249,590	47,729	37,794	22,468	19,754	25,261	18,040
Massachusetts	968,680	829,515	776,496	677,386	192,182	152,129	126,288	108,669	65,894	43,460
Rhode Island	147,565	128,653	110,927	100,498	36,638	28,155	28,936	20,288	10,702	7,887
Connecticut	456,412	400,699	358,361	332,315	98,051	77,384	36,298	31,215	61,753	46,169
Southern North Atlantic	6,877,356	6,164,585	6,230,696	5,682,952	646,660	481,633	326,502	246,402	320,158	235,231
New York	2,445,750	2,402,334	2,271,809	2,249,681	173,941	152,653	69,049	55,718	104,892	96,935
New Jersey	862,019	680,601	644,851	543,414	217,168	137,187	158,269	102,463	58,899	34,724
Pennsylvania	3,569,587	3,081,650	3,314,036	2,899,857	255,551	191,793	99,184	88,221	156,367	103,672
South Atlantic division	9,059,001	7,673,642	8,247,495	7,062,062	811,506	611,580	401,257	329,093	407,249	282,487
Northern South Atlantic	3,363,580	2,920,099	2,994,929	2,617,965	368,651	302,134	140,515	153,591	228,136	148,543
Delaware	104,588	102,749	86,507	86,675	18,081	16,074	9,763	7,965	8,318	8,109
Maryland	682,724	579,390	576,194	525,415	76,530	59,975	38,284	25,778	38,246	28,197
District of Columbia										
Virginia	1,705,813	1,521,079	1,590,982	1,456,525	114,811	67,564	21,944	13,088	92,887	54,466
West Virginia	900,455	713,881	741,246	549,350	159,209	164,331	70,624	106,760	88,685	57,771
Southern South Atlantic	5,695,421	4,753,543	5,252,566	4,444,097	442,855	309,446	263,742	175,502	179,113	133,944
North Carolina	1,887,399	1,611,249	1,804,028	1,561,469	183,371	49,780	37,518	19,595	45,853	30,185
South Carolina	1,280,916	1,092,457	1,229,169	1,062,940	51,747	29,517	42,499	22,673	9,248	6,844
Georgia	2,024,468	1,683,964	1,876,551	1,565,910	147,907	118,454	85,896	71,861	62,011	46,593
Florida	502,648	365,873	342,818	254,178	159,830	111,695	97,829	61,373	62,001	50,922
North Central division	17,856,994	15,282,928	13,334,099	10,821,492	4,522,895	4,461,436	1,849,584	1,059,054	3,173,811	3,402,382 ²
Eastern North Central	10,389,761	9,000,085	8,504,639	7,229,075	1,885,122	1,777,010	714,922	600,045	1,170,200	1,176,965
Ohio	2,746,607	2,534,660	2,426,192	2,228,701	320,415	305,959	60,248	43,486	260,167	262,473
Indiana	2,092,791	1,819,497	1,681,755	1,482,801	411,036	366,696	222,730	186,564	188,366	180,132
Illinois	2,655,816	2,265,933	2,066,867	1,717,838	588,949	518,095	219,697	200,877	309,252	347,218
Michigan	1,564,183	1,329,389	1,210,611	958,916	353,572	370,473	140,760	118,770	212,812	251,703
Wisconsin	1,330,364	1,020,606	1,119,214	834,819	211,150	185,787	71,487	50,348	139,663	135,439
Western North Central	7,467,233	6,282,843	4,829,460	3,598,417	2,637,773	2,684,426	634,662	459,009	2,003,111	2,225,417
Minnesota	952,867	630,597	718,955	452,768	233,912	177,829	53,770	20,528	180,142	157,301
Iowa	1,783,096	1,466,938	1,231,630	934,797	551,465	532,141	79,216	41,916	472,250	490,225
Missouri	2,179,848	1,988,927	1,596,180	1,351,249	588,668	587,678	84,267	57,289	399,401	530,389
North Dakota	204,618	100,569	108,730	43,783	95,788	56,786	42,386	19,128	53,402	37,658
South Dakota	311,165	230,178	169,220	83,246	150,945	152,932	62,281	48,171	88,664	104,761
Nebraska	772,237	697,706	413,913	264,053	358,324	433,713	114,727	115,947	243,597	317,766
Kansas	1,263,502	1,211,868	599,832	468,521	663,670	743,347	198,015	156,030	465,655	587,317
South Central division	12,748,353	9,863,376	10,060,456	7,872,008	2,687,897	1,991,368	640,154	369,561	2,047,743	1,621,807
Eastern South Central	6,948,541	5,915,578	6,158,945	5,177,136	789,596	738,742	277,735	239,369	511,861	499,373
Kentucky	1,872,581	1,622,594	1,707,491	1,472,497	165,090	150,097	58,445	50,496	106,645	99,601
Tennessee	1,796,061	1,580,865	1,600,129	1,411,521	195,932	169,344	68,654	55,358	127,278	113,986
Alabama	1,738,613	1,438,566	1,525,328	1,229,452	213,285	209,114	49,303	40,303	163,922	168,811
Mississippi	1,513,286	1,273,853	1,325,997	1,063,666	215,289	210,187	101,273	93,212	114,016	116,975
Western South Central	5,799,812	3,947,498	3,901,511	2,694,872	1,898,301	1,252,626	362,419	130,192	1,535,882	1,122,434
Louisiana	1,070,302	858,439	942,886	738,660	127,416	119,779	22,240	12,224	105,176	107,556
Arkansas	1,257,332	1,078,952	830,343	648,903	426,989	430,049	44,264	27,784	382,725	402,265
Indian Territory	885,510	(²)	135,040	(²)	250,470	(²)	117,286	(²)	133,184	(²)
Oklahoma	380,357	58,377	63,341	1,271	317,016	57,106	65,296	8,258	261,720	48,488
Texas	2,706,311	1,951,730	1,929,901	1,306,038	776,410	645,692	123,333	81,926	653,077	563,766
Western division	2,546,853	1,774,635	1,304,337	832,154	1,242,516	942,481	81,949	53,235	1,160,567	889,246
Rocky Mountain	903,367	582,377	393,342	230,371	510,025	352,006	25,487	14,654	484,538	337,352
Montana	174,316	86,023	62,699	21,618	111,617	64,405	3,707	639	107,910	69,766
Idaho	136,544	66,335	48,422	19,819	88,122	46,516	3,413	1,008	84,709	45,488
Wyoming	74,750	45,177	9,507	8,478	65,243	36,701	3,882	1,691	51,361	35,010
Colorado	336,737	242,779	119,498	64,204	217,239	178,575	11,638	9,876	205,601	168,699
New Mexico	181,020	142,063	143,216	116,254	37,804	25,809	2,847	1,440	34,957	24,369
Basin and Plateau	311,575	191,986	225,314	131,042	86,261	60,944	6,603	4,573	79,658	56,371
Arizona	97,949	40,578	52,780	15,466	45,169	25,112	3,538	3,087	41,631	22,625
Utah	181,645	121,547	164,597	101,045	27,048	20,502	1,544	670	25,504	19,832
Nevada	31,981	29,861	17,937	14,631	14,044	15,330	1,521	816	12,523	14,514
Pacific	1,331,911	1,000,272	685,681	470,741	646,230	529,531	49,859	34,008	596,371	495,523
Washington	819,183	202,350	113,681	48,499	205,452	133,851	23,382	17,554	182,070	136,297
Oregon	281,275	224,489	138,677	101,630	142,598	122,859	15,837	10,960	126,761	111,879
California	731,508	573,433	433,323	320,612	298,180	252,821	10,640	5,474	287,540	247,347

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.
² Unknown.

TABLE XLIII.—MIGRANT POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 25,000 IN 1890, AND OF SMALLER CITIES AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, BORN IN CONTIGUOUS AND NONCONTIGUOUS STATES: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	MIGRANT POPULATION BORN AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. ¹											
	Living in cities having a population of at least 25,000 in 1890.						Living in smaller cities and country districts.					
	Total.		Born in contiguous states and territories.		Born in noncontiguous states and territories.		Total.		Born in contiguous states and territories.		Born in noncontiguous states and territories.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States...	3,123,340	2,229,709	1,517,596	1,014,386	1,605,744	1,215,323	10,388,388	8,864,399	4,740,081	3,606,081	5,648,307	5,258,318
North Atlantic division...	1,040,855	695,714	639,773	444,348	401,082	251,366	1,123,574	857,534	782,527	617,984	841,047	239,550
New England.....	316,688	236,968	176,999	132,823	139,689	104,145	476,914	375,901	317,964	259,655	168,950	116,246
Maine.....	4,576	2,500	793	520	3,783	1,980	32,512	24,113	8,109	7,120	24,403	16,993
New Hampshire.....	8,021	6,327	5,884	4,628	2,137	1,699	69,802	56,325	57,000	46,978	12,802	9,348
Vermont.....	208,945	163,824	112,322	87,604	96,623	76,220	47,729	37,794	38,760	31,711	8,969	6,083
Massachusetts.....	42,257	30,799	24,064	18,125	18,193	12,674	192,182	152,129	121,750	99,364	70,432	52,705
Rhode Island.....	52,889	33,518	33,936	21,946	18,953	11,572	36,638	28,155	21,684	16,730	14,954	11,425
Connecticut.....	724,167	458,746	462,774	311,525	261,393	147,221	98,051	77,384	70,661	57,752	27,390	19,632
Southern North Atlantic.....	329,991	198,597	183,204	119,968	146,787	78,629	173,941	152,653	112,543	105,318	61,398	47,335
New York.....	169,039	111,529	133,127	89,963	32,572	21,566	217,168	137,187	162,057	105,490	55,111	31,687
New Jersey.....	228,477	148,620	146,443	101,594	82,034	47,026	255,551	191,793	189,963	147,521	65,538	44,272
Pennsylvania.....	290,608	217,713	194,774	149,540	95,834	68,173	811,506	611,580	618,644	472,561	192,862	139,019
South Atlantic division.....	245,857	187,735	162,653	129,132	83,204	58,603	368,651	302,134	301,682	257,750	66,969	44,384
Delaware.....	22,854	18,873	18,947	15,534	3,907	3,339	18,081	16,071	15,364	13,691	2,717	2,383
Maryland.....	58,607	43,585	40,582	31,229	18,025	12,356	76,530	53,975	62,799	44,367	13,781	9,608
District of Columbia.....	138,172	107,084	84,130	68,950	54,042	38,134	114,831	67,554	80,120	44,025	34,711	23,529
Virginia.....	17,331	10,804	11,182	6,898	6,149	3,906	169,209	164,531	143,399	155,667	15,810	8,664
West Virginia.....	8,893	7,389	7,812	6,521	1,081	868	442,855	309,446	316,962	214,811	125,893	94,635
Southern South Atlantic.....	44,751	29,978	32,121	20,408	12,630	9,570	83,371	49,780	69,533	41,773	13,838	8,007
North Carolina.....	2,771	1,950	1,198	771	1,573	1,179	61,747	29,517	41,867	22,348	9,880	7,169
South Carolina.....	41,980	28,028	30,923	19,637	11,057	8,391	147,907	118,454	123,149	98,013	24,758	20,441
Georgia.....	1,230,792	909,201	536,593	325,461	694,199	582,740	4,522,895	4,461,436	1,928,412	1,565,589	2,594,483	2,895,847
Florida.....	699,270	463,031	302,421	174,565	396,849	278,466	1,885,122	1,777,010	928,365	747,600	961,767	1,029,410
North Central division.....	177,265	120,737	99,146	62,450	78,119	58,287	320,415	305,959	199,385	169,100	121,030	136,859
Eastern North Central.....	81,435	65,862	54,439	34,818	26,947	21,044	411,036	366,696	278,223	238,600	152,813	128,086
Ohio.....	354,955	210,727	120,011	60,388	234,944	150,339	588,949	548,095	241,731	188,193	847,218	359,902
Indiana.....	59,382	45,065	14,939	10,448	34,657	24,339	353,572	370,473	128,478	109,261	228,094	261,212
Illinois.....	31,633	20,700	13,897	6,461	17,796	14,239	211,150	185,787	78,548	42,446	152,602	143,341
Michigan.....	531,622	456,170	234,172	151,896	297,350	304,274	2,637,773	2,684,426	1,005,047	817,989	1,632,726	1,866,437
Wisconsin.....	111,089	92,206	35,716	23,795	75,373	68,501	233,912	177,829	104,033	60,645	129,879	117,184
Minnesota.....	46,887	44,947	23,286	16,336	25,601	28,611	411,036	366,696	238,451	178,590	313,015	353,511
Iowa.....	260,588	170,193	142,098	77,121	118,495	93,072	583,668	587,678	341,705	318,065	241,963	269,663
Missouri.....	97,490	72,958	27,204	16,787	70,286	56,171	95,788	56,786	20,840	13,408	65,948	48,378
North Dakota.....	29,494	22,374	10,399	5,756	19,095	16,618	150,945	152,932	44,259	40,989	108,673	108,673
South Dakota.....	16,551	11,642	7,281	4,435	9,270	7,207	150,945	152,932	59,956	44,259	90,989	108,673
Nebraska.....	66,292	107,959	21,382	27,473	44,910	80,486	358,324	438,718	113,498	112,365	244,826	321,348
South Dakota.....	44,666	40,865	11,695	7,261	32,971	33,604	663,670	743,347	117,564	90,657	546,106	662,690
Kansas.....	229,736	168,799	121,339	81,575	108,397	87,224	2,687,397	1,991,368	1,237,887	851,705	1,450,010	1,139,663
South Central division.....	132,246	95,841	94,135	64,788	34,111	31,053	789,596	738,742	668,129	500,670	221,467	238,072
Eastern South Central.....	42,349	30,708	32,152	22,333	10,197	8,375	165,090	150,097	139,092	124,694	25,998	25,403
Kentucky.....	69,438	51,080	50,925	36,887	18,513	14,993	195,932	169,344	155,830	133,189	40,102	36,155
Tennessee.....	20,459	14,053	11,058	6,368	9,401	7,685	213,285	209,114	145,811	133,670	67,474	75,444
Alabama.....	97,490	72,958	27,204	16,787	70,286	56,171	215,289	210,187	127,396	109,117	37,893	101,070
Mississippi.....	29,494	22,374	10,399	5,756	19,095	16,618	1,898,301	1,252,626	669,758	351,035	1,228,543	901,591
Western South Central.....	16,551	11,642	7,281	4,435	9,270	7,207	127,416	119,779	59,160	42,278	68,256	77,501
Louisiana.....	16,551	11,642	7,281	4,435	9,270	7,207	426,989	430,049	222,866	209,516	204,123	220,533
Arkansas.....	51,445	38,942	9,524	6,596	41,921	32,346	250,470	.....	158,118	.....	92,352	.....
Indian Territory.....	51,445	38,942	9,524	6,596	41,921	32,346	317,016	57,100	105,041	16,693	211,975	40,413
Oklahoma.....	51,445	38,942	9,524	6,596	41,921	32,346	776,410	645,692	124,573	82,548	651,837	563,144
Texas.....	331,349	238,282	25,117	12,462	306,232	225,820	1,242,516	942,481	172,611	98,242	1,069,905	844,239
Western division.....	73,957	63,499	7,782	4,264	66,175	59,235	510,025	352,006	99,613	62,047	410,412	299,959
Rocky Mountain.....	73,957	63,499	7,782	4,264	66,175	59,235	111,617	64,405	4,951	1,204	106,666	69,201
Montana.....	73,957	63,499	7,782	4,264	66,175	59,235	88,122	46,516	29,482	13,061	58,640	33,455
Idaho.....	73,957	63,499	7,782	4,264	66,175	59,235	55,243	36,701	13,089	5,874	42,204	31,327
Wyoming.....	73,957	63,499	7,782	4,264	66,175	59,235	217,239	178,575	89,287	25,696	177,952	152,879
Colorado.....	73,957	63,499	7,782	4,264	66,175	59,235	37,804	25,809	12,854	6,712	24,950	19,097
New Mexico.....	13,098	11,355	1,551	822	11,547	10,533	86,261	60,944	23,488	13,957	62,773	46,987
Basin and Plateau.....	13,098	11,355	1,551	822	11,547	10,533	45,160	25,112	12,730	7,703	32,439	17,409
Arizona.....	13,098	11,355	1,551	822	11,547	10,533	27,048	20,502	5,581	2,061	21,467	18,441
Utah.....	13,098	11,355	1,551	822	11,547	10,533	14,044	15,330	5,177	4,193	8,867	11,137
Nevada.....	244,294	163,428	15,784	7,376	228,510	156,052	646,230	529,531	49,510	32,238	596,720	497,293
Pacific.....	60,155	44,134	2,608	1,482	57,547	42,652	205,452	153,851	17,922	12,169	187,530	141,682
Washington.....	38,491	17,139	6,104	2,650	32,387	14,459	142,598	122,859	18,113	12,187	124,485	110,672
Oregon.....	145,648	102,155	7,072	3,214	138,576	98,941	293,180	252,821	18,475	7,882	284,705	244,939
California.....	60,155	44,134	2,608	1,482	57,547	42,652	205,452	153,851	17,922	12,169	187,530	141,682

¹ Exclusive of population born in the United States, state or territory not specified.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

TABLE XLIV.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF RESIDENT NATIVES AND OF EMIGRANTS IN THE WHITE AND IN THE NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION BORN IN EACH STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF BIRTH.	WHITE POPULATION BORN IN THE SPECIFIED STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.				NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION BORN IN THE SPECIFIED STATE, TERRITORY, OR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND LIVING IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.					
	Total.	Living in the specified state, territory, or geographic division.		Living in other states and territories or other geographic divisions (emigrants).		Total.	Living in the specified state, territory, or geographic division.		Living in other states and territories or other geographic divisions (emigrants).	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	56,375,811					9,026,956				
North Atlantic division.....	17,298,866	15,375,060	88.9	1,923,806	11.1	217,525	202,341	93.1	15,084	6.9
New England.....	4,304,088	3,782,347	87.9	521,741	12.1	84,186	28,948	34.4	5,238	6.2
Maine.....	774,989	559,044	72.1	215,945	27.9	2,068	1,462	70.7	606	29.3
New Hampshire.....	366,638	242,825	66.2	123,813	33.8	456	221	48.5	235	51.5
Vermont.....	415,452	247,678	59.6	167,774	40.4	1,220	452	37.0	768	63.0
Massachusetts.....	1,827,117	1,590,824	87.1	236,293	12.9	15,586	12,265	78.7	3,321	21.3
Rhode Island.....	270,808	209,867	77.6	60,941	22.4	4,811	3,894	80.9	917	19.1
Connecticut.....	649,584	509,696	78.5	139,888	21.5	10,045	7,679	76.4	2,366	23.6
Southern North Atlantic.....	12,994,778	11,203,366	86.2	1,791,412	13.8	183,339	166,691	90.9	16,648	9.1
New York.....	6,068,573	4,784,807	78.9	1,279,266	21.1	60,234	49,634	82.4	10,600	17.6
New Jersey.....	1,257,902	1,032,729	82.1	225,173	17.9	38,145	31,670	83.0	6,475	17.0
Pennsylvania.....	5,673,303	4,750,335	83.7	922,968	16.3	84,960	70,465	82.9	14,495	17.1
South Atlantic division.....	7,028,299	6,105,309	86.9	922,990	13.1	4,133,276	3,684,080	89.1	449,196	10.9
Northern South Atlantic.....	3,462,066	2,934,330	84.8	527,736	15.2	1,252,868	1,007,140	80.4	245,728	19.6
Delaware.....	152,007	106,268	69.9	45,739	30.1	33,057	23,278	70.4	9,779	29.6
Maryland.....	932,596	747,934	80.2	184,662	19.8	266,659	208,683	78.3	57,976	21.7
District of Columbia.....	109,120	83,546	76.6	25,574	23.4	45,728	36,349	79.5	9,379	20.5
Virginia.....	1,409,474	1,074,674	76.2	334,800	23.8	878,397	625,779	71.2	252,618	28.8
West Virginia.....	858,869	744,138	86.6	114,731	13.4	29,027	21,428	73.8	7,599	26.2
Southern South Atlantic.....	3,566,233	3,105,071	87.1	461,162	12.9	2,880,408	2,621,828	91.0	258,580	9.0
North Carolina.....	1,394,389	1,201,619	86.2	192,770	13.8	739,264	602,409	81.5	136,855	18.5
South Carolina.....	631,152	511,887	81.1	119,265	18.9	881,712	767,685	87.1	114,027	12.9
Georgia.....	1,330,342	1,052,145	79.1	278,197	20.9	1,090,365	958,263	87.9	132,102	12.1
Florida.....	210,350	185,451	88.2	24,899	11.8	169,067	157,367	93.1	11,700	6.9
North Central division.....	21,201,769	19,374,439	91.4	1,827,330	8.6	407,346	370,117	90.9	37,229	9.1
Eastern North Central.....	13,990,407	11,589,208	82.5	2,451,199	17.5	170,049	148,199	87.2	21,850	12.8
Ohio.....	4,233,792	3,133,582	74.0	1,100,210	26.0	70,210	56,255	80.1	13,955	19.9
Indiana.....	2,484,900	1,850,862	74.5	634,038	25.5	32,768	25,526	77.9	7,242	22.1
Illinois.....	3,867,555	2,865,795	74.0	1,003,757	26.0	38,089	30,059	77.2	8,030	22.8
Michigan.....	1,727,104	1,441,726	83.5	285,378	16.5	17,248	13,889	80.5	3,359	19.5
Wisconsin.....	1,677,056	1,295,900	77.3	381,156	22.7	10,884	9,018	82.9	1,866	17.1
Western North Central.....	7,211,362	6,142,945	85.2	1,068,417	14.8	237,297	203,858	85.9	33,439	14.1
Minnesota.....	1,050,525	884,137	84.2	166,388	15.8	12,288	9,882	80.4	2,406	19.6
Iowa.....	1,865,371	1,313,417	70.4	551,954	29.6	7,346	4,960	67.5	2,386	32.5
Missouri.....	2,494,615	1,914,688	76.8	579,927	23.2	155,593	129,503	83.2	25,090	16.0
North Dakota.....	126,001	103,218	81.9	22,783	18.1	6,893	5,512	80.0	1,381	20.0
South Dakota.....	187,666	145,632	77.6	42,034	22.4	15,895	14,588	91.8	1,307	8.2
Nebraska.....	599,625	457,395	76.3	142,230	23.7	6,717	3,607	53.6	3,110	45.4
Kansas.....	887,559	607,622	68.5	279,937	31.5	32,565	22,699	69.7	9,866	30.3
South Central division.....	9,026,746	8,293,912	91.9	732,834	8.1	4,153,805	3,990,630	96.1	163,175	3.9
Eastern South Central.....	5,696,181	4,515,686	79.3	1,180,495	20.7	2,628,985	2,327,272	88.5	301,713	11.5
Kentucky.....	2,082,403	1,625,221	78.0	457,182	22.0	344,978	260,117	75.4	84,861	24.6
Tennessee.....	1,791,754	1,328,893	74.2	462,861	25.8	508,698	405,094	79.6	103,604	20.4
Alabama.....	1,101,493	824,119	74.8	277,374	25.2	873,722	753,251	86.2	120,471	13.8
Mississippi.....	720,581	593,127	74.0	127,454	17.6	901,647	792,870	87.9	108,777	12.1
Western South Central.....	3,330,565	3,143,786	94.4	186,779	5.6	1,524,820	1,480,511	97.1	44,309	2.9
Louisiana.....	668,771	588,510	88.0	80,261	12.0	632,943	580,799	91.8	52,141	8.2
Arkansas.....	805,400	609,482	75.7	195,918	24.3	263,231	240,281	89.6	22,950	10.4
Indian Territory.....	98,611	70,014	71.0	28,597	29.0	68,367	65,026	95.1	3,341	4.9
Oklahoma.....	62,415	52,695	84.4	9,720	15.6	11,349	10,646	93.8	703	6.2
Texas.....	1,695,368	1,514,202	89.3	181,166	10.7	543,980	517,313	95.1	26,667	4.9
Western division.....	1,820,131	1,733,526	95.2	86,605	4.8	115,004	108,156	94.0	6,848	6.0
Rocky Mountain.....	488,137	420,901	86.2	67,236	13.8	36,143	30,898	85.5	5,245	14.6
Montana.....	65,888	53,502	81.2	12,386	18.8	10,855	9,197	84.7	1,658	15.3
Idaho.....	56,511	44,796	79.3	11,715	20.7	3,955	3,026	76.5	929	23.5
Wyoming.....	26,983	17,890	66.3	9,093	33.7	3,184	1,617	50.8	1,567	49.2
Colorado.....	189,934	149,268	78.6	40,666	21.4	3,973	2,413	60.7	1,560	39.3
New Mexico.....	148,821	130,182	87.5	18,639	12.5	14,146	13,034	92.1	1,112	7.9
Basin and Plateau.....	276,941	226,274	81.7	50,667	18.3	34,637	33,187	95.8	1,450	4.2
Arizona.....	32,295	26,862								

ILLITERACY.

By JOSEPH A. HILL, Ph. D.¹

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The term "illiterate" includes all persons at least 10 years of age unable to write their own language, the majority of them being also unable to read.

In continental United States illiterates form about one-tenth (106.6 per 1,000) of the population at least 10 years of age.

The available statistics of illiteracy in European countries generally refer to army recruits, and are therefore fairly comparable with the statistics in the United States for native white males 21 to 24 years of age. According to this comparison the proportion of illiterates in continental United States (38 per 1,000 for the class referred to) is less than that in any European countries except Germany, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, and Scotland. In the Netherlands, England, and France the number per 1,000 is not much higher than in the United States; but in the remaining countries of Europe illiteracy is much more prevalent than in this country.

In continental United States since 1880 the proportion of illiteracy has declined steadily for every class of population except the foreign born whites during the decade 1880 to 1890. Apparent increases in illiteracy during two of the decades previous to 1880 are explained by the growing perfection in census methods.

In all classes of the population the proportion illiterate is less for young persons than for those advanced in life, and as a rule the illiteracy increases in each older age group above 25. This reflects the extension and improvement of elementary education, the younger generation having enjoyed better educational opportunities than the older. Among the native whites of native parentage the proportion illiterate is less at the age periods 15 to 17, 18 to 20, and 21 to 24 than at the age period 10 to 14. Apparently this decline in illiteracy between the periods of childhood and youth—most pronounced in the states and territories of the South and Southwest, where illiteracy among children is especially prevalent—is mainly the result of the fact that a considerable number of persons learn to read and write after they have passed the period of childhood.

"Belated education" probably exists outside the South and certainly appears among other classes of the population than the purely native stock. Comparison between the decrease in the total and in the illiterate native white population in corresponding age groups during the decade 1890 to 1900 indicates that "belated education" is most common in youth, continuing at a diminishing rate as the age period advances, and practically disappearing after the period of middle life.

The injurious effect of the Civil War upon elementary education—naturally most marked in the South—is indicated by the fact that among native white males in 1900 the proportion of illiteracy was much higher in the age group 45 to 54 than in the next older or next younger age groups.

Statistics of illiteracy among children are indicative of the present or recent condition of elementary education, while the statistics for older people refer to conditions that prevailed in the past.

Child illiteracy varies greatly in different sections of the country. It is less in the North and West than in the South. The South is handicapped by a smaller per capita wealth, a larger proportion of children, and separate schools for the races.

Illiteracy among children decreased between 1890 and 1900 in every main and minor geographic division and in nearly all states and territories. In 1900 it was least (3.4 per 1,000) in Nebraska, with Iowa, Oregon, Ohio, Kansas, and Indiana ranking next in order. In 1890 it was least (7.7 per 1,000) in Iowa, with Massachusetts, Ohio, Kansas, Connecticut, and Nebraska following in the order named.

Among native white children illiteracy in 1900 was least in the state of Washington, with Connecticut, District of Columbia, Utah, and Massachusetts ranking next in the order named. In 1890 it was least in Massachusetts, and the states next in order of rank were Nevada, Connecticut, Iowa, and Nebraska. The greatest gains in rank according to the literacy of native white children were made by some of the states and territories west of the Mississippi river, including Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Montana, and Oregon,

¹ A part of this chapter is derived from an unfinished study of the subject of illiteracy prepared by Dr. Frederick S. Hall, formerly employed in the Census Office.

and the greatest losses sustained by some of the North-eastern states east of the Mississippi, including Illinois, New Hampshire, Maine, Ohio, and New Jersey.

Illiteracy is much less prevalent in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants than in smaller cities or country districts. The contrast is especially marked in the South and in the Rocky Mountain and Basin and Plateau divisions. It is least in the North Atlantic division, where a large proportion of the population living outside the cities of over 25,000 inhabitants live in smaller cities or suburban communities in which the school systems are not inferior to those in the larger cities.

In a comparison which includes the total population at least 10 years of age, the female sex is shown to be more illiterate than the male. But in the age period 10 to 24 years females are less illiterate than males. In 1890 the age period in which this was true extended only from 10 to 19 years. The lengthening of this period and the reduction in the excess of female over male illiteracy in the total population at least 10 years of age point to the coming of a time when females of all ages will be less illiterate than males.

The proportion of illiterates in the native white population at least 10 years of age is 46.4 per 1,000, or approximately 5 per cent; in the foreign born white population the proportion is 128.5 per 1,000, or more than 12.5 per cent. The contrast is less marked among the children in these classes of population, the illiteracy for native white children being 33.6 per 1,000 and for foreign born white children 55.8 per 1,000.

The greater concentration of the foreign born in cities gives them an advantage over the native white as regards educational opportunities. Restricting the comparison to the population living in cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, the proportion of illiteracy among native white children is reduced to 3.0 per 1,000 and that among foreign born children to only 38.8 per 1,000. In the smaller cities or country districts the proportions are, respectively, 42.6 per 1,000 and 75.5 per 1,000.

The illiteracy among non-Caucasians (negroes, Indians, and Mongolians) at least 10 years of age is 44.7 per 1,000; for non-Caucasian children, 300.7 per 1,000; for non-Caucasian children living in cities with at least 25,000 inhabitants, 77.0 per 1,000. While the proportion is always much higher than that for the corresponding class of native white population, the difference is usually less striking in comparisons restricted to a particular section of the country or to a particular community than it is in totals covering the entire country.

In continental United States the native white children of native parentage are more illiterate than the native white children of foreign parentage, the proportion for the former being 44.1 per 1,000 and for the latter 8.8 per 1,000. Further analysis shows that this contrast results chiefly from the concentration of the foreign born in cities, where the schools are better than in the country. A comparison of illiteracy by cities indicates that in the same communities such small differences as exist between the two classes of children

with regard to illiteracy are for the most part in favor of the native white children of native parentage.

NATURE AND ACCURACY OF RETURNS.

Meaning of "illiterate."—Statistics of illiteracy are obtained in answer to two direct questions regarding the ability of persons at least 10 years of age to read and write their own language. In most cases persons unable to read are also unable to write, but at each census a considerable number are reported who have learned how to read but are still not able to write. There were 955,843 of these partial illiterates reported in 1900, or 15.5 per cent of the total illiterate body. In the following pages this distinction is not considered, both the total and the partial illiterates being termed "illiterates."

Accuracy of returns.—The accuracy of the information obtained is impaired in so far as the questions on the schedule are misunderstood or are falsely answered. In recent censuses the errors arising from a misunderstanding of the questions were probably very few, since explicit instructions were given to enumerators before they began their work, thus making impossible, or at least improbable, the misunderstandings that made the statistics of certain of the earlier censuses defective. Before these instructions became explicit, it is probable that many persons who were able to read and write their own language were erroneously classed as illiterate, because they were unable to read and write English. The possibility of such a misunderstanding was realized as far back as 1870.¹

It is not easy to estimate to what extent the replies given are untruthful. Persons unable to read and write are likely to be ashamed of the fact, and may, therefore, deny it. Regarding this possibility, however, it must be observed that illiterates, who are the most ignorant class of the population, and many of whom are persons of foreign birth, stand in extreme awe of the law and of all representatives of the Government. It is probable, therefore, that they generally give correct answers to the questions regarding ability to read and write—an ability which they think they might be called upon to prove before the enumerator. Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly some falsifying regarding illiteracy; and it is probably greatest where illiteracy is least, and where for that reason the inability is most keenly felt. ●

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS.

Illiteracy in Europe.—In the United States² somewhat more than one-tenth (106.6 per 1,000) of the population at least 10 years of age is illiterate. The proportion seems large, but it is smaller than in most of the other countries for which statistics are available. Table I presents these statistics in summary form.

¹Ninth Census, Population and Social Statistics, page 397, footnote.

²Throughout this discussion the United States in 1900 referred to is continental United States; i. e., that portion of the United States lying on the continent of North America south of the Canadian boundary.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE I.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN SPECIFIED POPULATION OF COUNTRIES OR STATES IN EUROPE, AT RECENT DATES.¹

GROUP.	Country or state.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Year.	Sex.	Basis.	Authority.
Teutonic.....	German Empire.....	1.1	1896	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Imperial Bureau of Statistics, Berlin.
	Sweden and Norway.....	1.1	1893	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
	Denmark.....	5.4	1891	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
	Finland.....	16.0	1892	Male and female over 10 years.	Census.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
Mixed Teutonic.....	Switzerland.....	3.0	1897	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Schweizerische Lehrzeitung
	Scotland.....	35.7	1893	Male and female.....	Marriage certificates.....	Statesman's Yearbook.
	Netherlands.....	40.0	1897	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
	England.....	58.0	1893	Male and female.....	Marriage certificates.....	Statesman's Yearbook.
Romanic, Teutonic, Magyaric mixture.	France.....	49.0	1897	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Levasseur's Statistique.
	Belgium.....	128.0	1897	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
	Ireland.....	170.0	1893	Male and female.....	Marriage certificates.....	Statesman's Yearbook.
	Austria.....	238.0	1895	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Army Returns.
	Hungary.....	281.0	1894	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Army Returns.
	Greece.....	300.0	1897	Male and female.....	Census.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
	Italy.....	383.0	1895	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
	Spain.....	681.0	1889	Male.....	Census.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
	Portugal.....	790.0	1890	Male and female.....	Census.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
	Slavic.....	Russia.....	617.0	1894	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
Servia.....		860.0	1890	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.
Roumania.....		890.0	1892	Male.....	Army recruits.....	Hübner's Annual Tables.

¹ Derived from the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, 1899-1900, Vol. I, page 785.

Comparable figures for the United States.—Most of the proportions presented in Table I are based upon the figures for army recruits, and it would evidently be misleading to make a comparison between such figures and the proportions shown by the United States census for the total population at least 10 years of age. In the first place, the entire colored population should be eliminated from the United States totals, and the com-

parison should then be restricted to males 21 to 24 years of age—this being the age class most nearly corresponding to that of army recruits in European countries. Table II shows the number and proportion illiterate in the white male population 21 to 24 years of age, classified as native and foreign born, for states and territories in 1900.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN WHITE MALE POPULATION 21 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE MALE POPULATION 21 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.								
	Total.	Illiterate.		Native.			Foreign born.		
		Number.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Number.	Per 1,000.
Continental United States.....	2,513,640	126,472	50.3	2,139,162	81,316	38.0	374,478	45,156	120.6
North Atlantic division.....	764,546	38,538	50.4	573,161	7,589	13.2	191,385	30,949	161.7
New England.....	204,228	11,290	55.3	141,960	2,048	14.4	62,268	9,242	148.4
Maine.....	24,105	1,507	62.5	19,813	662	33.4	4,292	845	196.9
New Hampshire.....	14,938	1,107	78.1	10,475	209	20.0	4,463	958	214.7
Vermont.....	11,810	625	52.9	10,011	337	33.7	1,799	288	160.1
Massachusetts.....	102,906	4,807	47.3	67,596	472	7.0	35,310	4,395	124.5
Rhode Island.....	16,185	1,137	70.3	10,372	201	19.4	5,813	936	161.0
Connecticut.....	34,284	1,987	58.0	28,698	167	7.0	10,591	1,820	171.8
Southern North Atlantic.....	560,318	27,248	48.6	431,201	5,541	12.9	129,117	21,707	168.1
New York.....	262,275	10,950	41.8	192,250	2,029	10.6	70,025	8,921	127.4
New Jersey.....	65,523	3,039	46.8	49,905	682	13.7	15,618	2,387	152.8
Pennsylvania.....	232,520	13,229	56.9	189,046	2,830	15.0	43,474	10,390	239.2
South Atlantic division.....	255,233	24,838	97.3	248,239	23,770	95.8	6,994	1,068	152.7
Northern South Atlantic.....	129,457	9,801	75.7	123,940	8,852	71.4	5,517	952	172.6
Delaware.....	5,756	359	62.4	5,196	225	43.3	560	134	239.3
Maryland.....	34,660	1,367	39.4	31,913	1,030	32.3	2,747	397	122.7
District of Columbia.....	7,540	52	6.9	7,050	38	5.4	490	14	28.6
Virginia.....	44,927	4,599	102.4	44,327	4,536	102.3	600	63	105.0
West Virginia.....	36,574	3,427	93.7	35,454	3,023	85.3	1,120	404	360.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	125,776	15,034	119.5	124,299	14,918	120.0	1,477	116	78.5
North Carolina.....	45,873	7,372	160.7	45,718	7,356	160.9	155	16	103.2
South Carolina.....	22,172	2,558	115.1	22,027	2,548	115.7	145	5	34.5
Georgia.....	45,939	4,375	95.2	45,593	4,349	95.4	346	26	75.1
Florida.....	11,792	784	62.2	10,961	665	60.7	831	69	83.0

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN WHITE MALE POPULATION 21 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE MALE POPULATION 21 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.								
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Native.		Total.	Foreign born.	
		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.
Continental United States—Continued.	964,868	21,172	21.9	826,120	12,882	15.6	138,748	8,290	59.7
North Central division.....	579,166	13,624	23.5	493,130	7,369	14.9	86,036	6,255	72.7
Eastern North Central.....	152,119	3,272	21.5	138,146	1,997	14.5	13,973	1,275	91.2
Ohio.....	89,200	2,071	23.2	85,798	1,798	21.0	3,402	273	80.2
Indiana.....	177,511	4,201	23.7	144,485	1,759	12.2	33,026	2,442	73.9
Illinois.....	88,567	2,454	27.7	67,561	1,021	15.2	20,946	1,430	68.3
Michigan.....	71,829	1,626	22.6	57,140	791	13.8	14,689	835	56.8
Wisconsin.....	385,702	7,548	19.6	332,990	5,513	16.6	52,712	2,035	38.6
Western North Central.....	65,903	1,100	16.7	46,835	373	8.0	19,068	727	38.1
Minnesota.....	84,840	863	10.2	75,567	619	8.2	9,273	244	26.3
Iowa.....	109,295	4,110	37.6	104,247	3,816	36.6	5,048	294	58.2
Missouri.....	14,106	342	24.2	7,854	58	7.4	6,252	284	45.4
North Dakota.....	14,890	186	12.5	11,411	67	5.9	3,479	119	34.2
South Dakota.....	41,965	393	9.4	35,859	187	5.2	6,106	206	33.7
Nebraska.....	54,708	554	10.1	51,217	393	7.7	3,496	161	46.2
Kansas.....	376,912	37,627	99.8	365,977	35,185	96.1	10,935	2,442	223.3
South Central division.....	192,776	21,550	111.8	190,665	21,384	112.2	2,111	166	78.6
Eastern South Central.....	70,320	8,572	121.9	69,345	8,512	122.7	975	60	61.5
Kentucky.....	58,658	6,931	118.2	58,222	6,893	118.4	436	38	87.2
Tennessee.....	39,069	4,375	112.0	38,578	4,834	123.3	491	41	83.5
Alabama.....	24,729	1,672	67.6	24,520	1,645	67.1	209	27	129.2
Mississippi.....	184,136	16,077	87.3	175,312	13,801	78.7	8,824	2,276	257.9
Western South Central.....	27,121	4,775	176.1	25,757	4,307	167.2	1,364	468	343.1
Louisiana.....	35,920	3,176	88.4	35,491	3,144	88.6	429	32	74.6
Arkansas.....	12,312	1,381	112.2	12,116	1,333	110.0	196	48	244.9
Indian Territory.....	18,738	229	16.7	18,274	212	16.0	464	17	36.6
Oklahoma.....	95,045	6,516	68.6	88,674	4,805	54.2	6,371	1,711	268.6
Texas.....	152,081	4,297	28.3	125,665	1,890	15.0	26,416	2,407	91.1
Western division.....	50,220	2,153	42.9	40,630	1,220	30.0	9,590	933	97.3
Rocky Mountain.....	11,243	338	30.1	7,766	41	5.3	3,477	297	85.4
Montana.....	6,108	85	13.9	5,341	31	5.8	767	54	70.4
Idaho.....	5,414	126	23.3	4,311	29	6.7	1,103	97	87.9
Wyoming.....	21,008	623	29.7	17,264	300	17.4	3,744	323	86.8
Colorado.....	6,447	981	152.2	5,948	819	137.7	499	162	324.6
New Mexico.....	15,088	757	50.2	12,304	260	21.1	2,784	497	178.5
Basin and Plateau.....	4,214	618	146.7	3,096	215	69.4	1,118	403	360.5
Arizona.....	9,182	99	10.8	7,843	41	5.2	1,339	58	43.3
Utah.....	1,692	40	23.6	1,365	4	2.9	327	36	110.1
Nevada.....	86,773	1,387	16.0	72,731	410	5.6	14,042	977	69.6
Pacific.....	20,057	191	9.5	15,959	33	2.1	4,098	158	38.6
Washington.....	14,912	90	6.0	13,333	53	4.0	1,579	37	23.4
Oregon.....	51,804	1,106	21.3	43,439	324	7.5	8,365	782	93.5
California.....									

This table includes the entire illiterate white male population 21 to 24 years of age, but the proper class with which to compare the countries shown in the preceding table is the native white. The illiteracy of foreign born whites reflects the educational system of the country from which these persons emigrated, and, therefore, should not be allowed to affect the proportions which are to be regarded as representative of conditions in the United States. It appears that in each 1,000 of the native white males of the age specified, 38 are illiterate. The only foreign countries in Table I showing a lower proportion of illiteracy are those in the Teutonic group, Switzerland, and Scotland. England, France, and the Netherlands show a

somewhat greater illiteracy, and all the remaining European countries are very much more illiterate. Thus it is evident that the effect which immigration has upon illiteracy in this country depends upon the country from which the immigrants come. For example, immigrants coming from Italy invariably increase the illiteracy of the region in which they settle, while immigrants coming from Germany to some parts of the United States might have, and probably have had, a contrary effect.

If comparison is made with the proportions for the main geographic divisions, it appears that the North Atlantic division, though the least illiterate section of the country, is nevertheless considerably more illiter-

ate than Germany, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, or Switzerland; while the South Atlantic division is far more illiterate than France, England, the Netherlands, Scotland, or Finland.

Among the 11 minor divisions the proportion of illiteracy for native white males 21 to 24 years of age is lowest in the Pacific and highest in the Southern South Atlantic. The proportion for the latter division is about as great as that for Belgium, being very much greater than the proportion for France or for the nations in the mixed Teutonic and the Teutonic groups.

Of the states and territories none has so small a proportion illiterate as Germany or Sweden or Norway. Two—Washington and Nevada—have a smaller proportion than Switzerland, and five others—Oregon, District of Columbia, Nebraska, Montana, and Utah—have pro-

portions no greater than that for Denmark. On the other hand, there are only three states—Louisiana, North Carolina, and New Mexico—in which the proportion illiterate among native white males 21 to 24 years of age is greater than that for army recruits in Belgium.

COMPARISONS WITH EARLIER CENSUSES.

Summary of statistics, 1880 to 1900.—Statistics confirm the general impression that illiteracy has decreased in recent years. Since 1880 there has been a steady decline in the illiteracy of the total population and also in that of the native white and the negro, Indian, and Mongolian populations. For the foreign born white there was an increase of illiteracy from 1880 to 1890, which was partially offset by a decrease from 1890 to 1900.

TABLE III.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.								
	1900	1890	1880	Illiterate.					
				Number.			Per 1,000.		
				1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Total	57,949,824	47,413,559	36,761,607	6,180,069	6,324,702	6,239,958	106.6	133.4	169.7
Native white	41,236,662	33,144,187	25,785,789	1,913,611	2,065,069	2,255,460	46.4	62.3	87.5
Foreign born white	10,014,256	8,786,887	6,374,611	1,287,135	1,147,571	763,620	128.5	130.6	119.8
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	6,698,906	5,482,485	4,601,207	2,979,323	3,112,128	3,220,878	444.7	567.6	700.0

By reference to tables¹ showing illiteracy by age groups it will be seen that the decrease in the illiteracy for the foreign born population in the decade 1890 to 1900 appears only in the youngest and the older age groups. For the age period 15 to 34, which includes most of the newly arrived immigrants, the proportion of illiteracy was higher in 1900 than in 1890. Doubtless the increase in the illiteracy of the foreign born between 1880 and 1900 reflects changes in the composition by nationality of the stream of immigration. The immigration of Teutonic races, which have a comparatively small proportion of illiterates, declined after 1882, while that of other and more illiterate races increased. Variations in the size of the total immigration may also have some influence on illiteracy statistics. During the decade ending with 1890 immigration was very large, while during most of the years between 1890 and 1900 it was much below the normal. During this last decade, moreover, those children who were under 10 years of age in 1890, and, therefore, not included in the statistics for that year, had become 10 to 19 years of age. Only 87.8 in each 1,000 of the foreign born white children of this age were illiterate in 1900, and their

presence in the foreign white class had an undoubted influence in lowering its proportion of illiteracy. One further fact regarding the foreign whites will be noticed. They form the only class in which the absolute number of illiterates is increasing. The increase was, however, much less during the last decade than during the years between 1880 and 1890.

Illiteracy statistics previous to 1880.—It would be interesting, if it were possible, to trace the comparison back to 1840, when the collection of statistics of illiteracy was begun by the Census Office. The figures for 1840, 1850, and 1860 were worked over very thoroughly by a well-known educator, Dr. Edwin Leigh, of Missouri, and published in the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1870.² The illiteracy statistics of the censuses of 1870 and 1880 were similarly worked over by Dr. Charles Warren, statistician of the Bureau of Education, and published by that Bureau in 1884 as Circular of Information No. 3. Although the figures given in these two reports are in every way superior to the original figures in the Census volumes, they are, nevertheless, in the opinion of the writer, so inaccurate as to be worse than useless. The difficulty

¹ Twelfth Census, Vol. II, page cxliii; Eleventh Census, Population, Part II, page xliii.

² Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1870, pages 467 to 502.

is fundamental, and arises from a misunderstanding of the census questions asked in those earlier years.

In 1840 the number of illiterates in each family was entered by the enumerator against the name of the head of that family, a method which undoubtedly led to very great understatements. This conclusion is corroborated by Governor Campbell of Virginia, who stated in his message in 1839 that "almost one-quarter part of the men applying for marriage licenses were unable to write their names,"¹ a statement which was based upon the court records of five city and borough courts and ninety-three county courts. Instead of one-fourth, the census figures show less than one-fifth illiterate in Virginia in 1840, in spite of the fact that the latter is the proportion for figures including females, a more illiterate class than males, and including also the old, a more illiterate class than those applying for marriage licenses. On account of such facts as these Horace Mann felt that it was necessary to add 30 per cent to the figures of 1840, in order to make up for the "undoubted underestimates."

Beginning with 1850 the individual entry system was used, the questions being asked regarding each member of the family. This improvement in the method of taking the census is probably the reason for an apparent increase in white illiteracy during the decade preceding the year 1850.

In 1870 another improvement in census methods was introduced, which for the first time brought the returns up to a reasonable standard of accuracy. Two questions were asked regarding each person's literacy: (1) Can he or she read? (2) Can he or she write? In the Instructions to Enumerators for that year it was explained that "it will not do to assume that because a person can read he can therefore write. Many persons who will claim to be able to read, though they really do so in a most defective manner, will frankly admit that they can not write." This indicates, what is probably the fact, that in previous censuses, where merely each person's ability to "read and write" had been ascertained, the ability to write was assumed from the ability to read, and in this way the actual illiteracy was considerably understated. The result of this greater accuracy in taking the census of 1870 is seen in a second apparent increase in the proportion of white illiteracy, an increase which can not be attributed to immigration.

These two increases in the illiteracy of the white population are the only increases between 1840 and 1900. They correspond with the only changes in the method of taking the census of illiteracy during those same years, and the conclusion is inevitable that they are apparent increases only, and are due in each case to the growing perfection in census methods.

¹Quoted in Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1870, page 468.

The census of 1870 is comparable with all succeeding censuses so far as the method of taking it is concerned; but the classification of the returns by nativity and age is not quite the same as at later censuses. For this reason comparisons in this discussion are limited to the years 1880, 1890, and 1900.

ILLITERACY, BY SEX AND AGE PERIODS.

Age periods compared.—In studying illiteracy as shown by the census of 1900, comparisons may be made between the old and the young, males and females, city and country, whites and negroes, native whites and foreign born whites, and also native whites of native parents and native whites of foreign parents. The age of a population has such a marked effect upon its illiteracy that comparisons of this kind are considered first. The following table gives, for continental United States, the illiteracy of the population at least 10 years of age, classified by race and nativity and age periods:

TABLE IV.—Proportion illiterate in population at least 10 years of age, classified by race and nativity and age periods, for continental United States: 1900.¹

AGE PERIOD.	PER 1,000 ILLITERATE IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.							
	Total.	Native white.		Foreign born white.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese.	Japanese.
		Native parents.	Foreign parents.					
At least 10 years	106.6	57.2	16.4	123.5	444.7	561.6	289.6	182.1
10 to 14 years.....	71.5	44.1	8.8	55.8	301.3	280.5	224.9	208.8
15 to 17 years.....	73.9	41.4	11.7	99.2	313.5	298.7	197.8	191.7
18 to 20 years.....	85.0	42.1	12.3	116.5	338.9	404.9	274.5	169.7
21 to 24 years.....	86.1	44.0	11.8	114.1	347.4	431.5	311.2	174.8
25 to 34 years.....	91.3	46.4	13.4	121.3	393.1	587.8	271.2	188.9
35 to 44 years.....	112.2	63.6	19.7	118.9	519.7	728.9	271.5	193.8
45 to 54 years.....	147.5	79.9	34.0	127.1	681.0	798.9	311.6	207.9
55 to 64 years.....	160.5	80.2	48.1	146.9	784.2	846.8	350.8	(²)
65 years and over.....	198.5	106.9	80.0	192.9	853.7	891.8	391.8	(²)
Age unknown.....	233.3	84.2	82.5	274.8	553.9	642.1	148.0	141.6

¹Compiled from Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Table LXVI.
²Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

The more important variations in illiteracy by age, as brought out by the above figures, are shown graphically for 1900 in Diagram 7, page 334.

The rise in illiteracy from lower to higher ages, shown in the table and diagram, reflects in the main the progress during the last half century in the educational advantages open to the various classes. Naturally the most striking difference between the older and younger age groups is seen in the case of the negroes.² Those 55 to 64 years of age in 1900 spent their years of school age under the slavery system, and it is therefore not surprising that nearly four-fifths of them were illiterate in 1900. The illiteracy line for this class traces

²Indians, Chinese, and Japanese are excepted because of their relatively small numbers and the peculiar conditions surrounding them.

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roughly the extension of elementary education among the negroes since the Civil War.

Each of the other lines shows a rise from the lower to the higher ages. Illiteracy among the foreign born whites is very much less at the lowest two age periods than at any older period. This is a result of the fact

that illiterate immigrants who reach this country as children get the benefit of the American schools, while most of the adult immigrants who are illiterate remain so.

Diagram 8,¹ page 335, shows the variations in illiteracy by age for 1890.

DIAGRAM 7.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN THE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY AND AGE PERIODS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

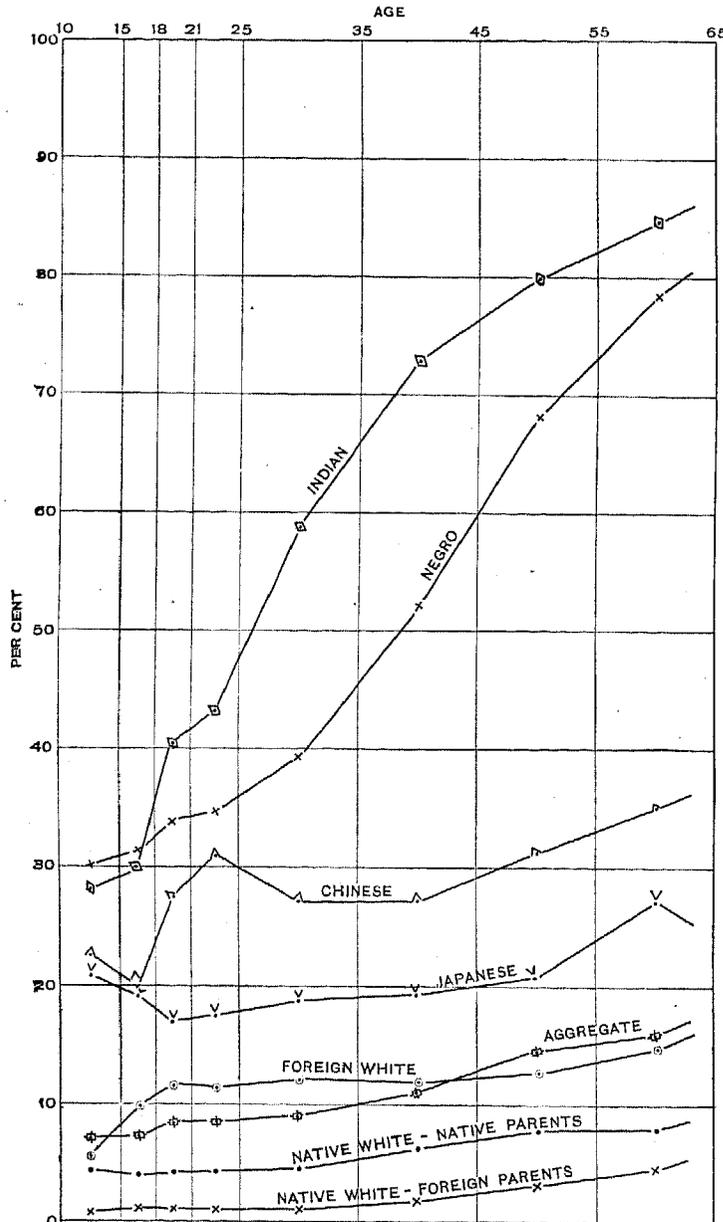


Diagram 8 is introduced in order to call attention to the similarity of results at the two censuses. Practically the same variations as shown for 1900 in Diagram 7 appear here for 1890, thus partially confirming the accuracy of the figures.

Comparison by sex and age periods.—In the total population at least 10 years of age the proportion of

illiteracy is slightly higher among females than among males, being 112.2 in each 1,000 for the former and 101.4 for the latter. The excess of female illiteracy was less in 1900 than in 1890 and less in 1890 than in 1880. The change is shown by Table v.

¹ Derived from figures given in Eleventh Census, Population, Part II, pages xlii and xliii.

TABLE V.—Proportion illiterate in male and female population at least 10 years of age and excess of female illiteracy, for continental United States: 1900, 1890, and 1880.

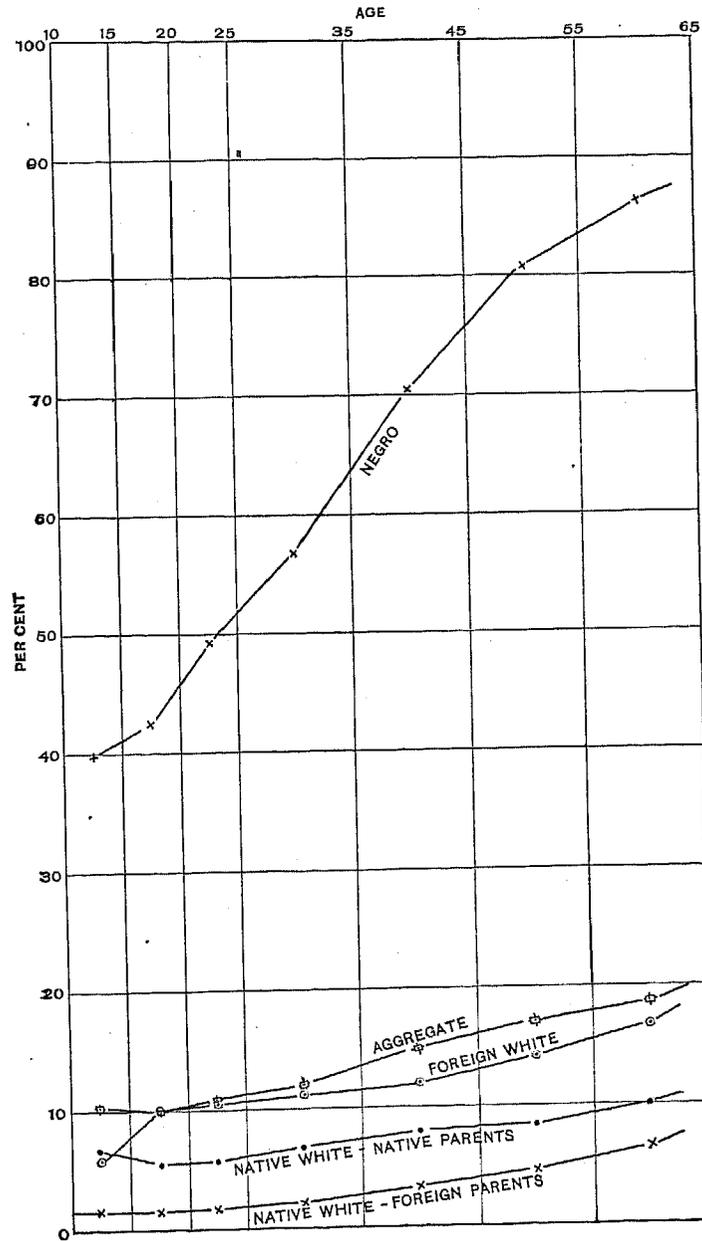
CENSUS.	ILLITERATES PER 1,000.		Excess of female illiteracy.
	Males at least 10 years of age.	Females at least 10 years of age.	
1900.....	101.4	112.2	10.8
1890.....	123.5	143.8	20.3
1880.....	158.8	181.6	23.3

The above comparison suggests that as regards illiteracy the two sexes are approaching equality. But a comparison by age periods leads to a modification of this conclusion, indicating that the period of equality will be but transitory and will be followed by a period when the proportion of illiteracy is lower for females than for males.

The illiteracy of each sex by age groups is given in Table VI.

Inspection of this table shows that the excess of

DIAGRAM 8.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN THE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY AND AGE PERIODS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890.



female illiteracy is confined to the older age periods. It appears first in the age group 25 to 34, and increases as the age period advances. Under 25 it is the male sex which is the more illiterate. Thus it may be said that in the younger generation females are clearly superior to the other sex in the more general possession of ability to read and write. Among the native white population both of native and of foreign parentage this superiority continues until the age group 35 to 44 is reached, as is shown in Table VII.

Speaking with reference to the native white population, then, it appears that the generation which passed through the school period of life twenty or more years ago has a higher proportion of illiteracy for females than for males, while with the younger generation the difference is the other way. This fact indicates that under present conditions the elementary schooling of boys is more liable to be neglected than that of girls. Some probable reasons for this difference will be suggested in discussing the illiteracy of children (page 349); but it may be noted here that the conditions referred to point to the coming of a time when females of all ages will be less illiterate than males.

TABLE VI.—Proportion illiterate in male and female population at least 10 years of age, classified by age periods, for continental United States: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	ILLITERATES PER 1,000: 1900.	
	Males.	Females.
At least 10 years.....	101.4	112.2
10 to 14 years.....	79.8	63.0
15 to 17 years.....	85.4	62.4
18 to 20 years.....	91.6	78.7
21 to 24 years.....	89.5	82.7
25 to 34 years.....	87.6	95.2
35 to 44 years.....	97.2	129.1
45 to 54 years.....	129.2	168.3
55 to 64 years.....	140.8	181.4
65 years and over.....	166.6	231.0
Age unknown.....	169.9	343.6

The inference that such a change is in progress is confirmed by the fact that the age period in which illiteracy is less common among females than among males appears to be lengthening, including more age groups in 1900 than in 1890, as may be seen by comparing Table VII, showing the illiteracy by age periods for 1900, with Table VIII, which presents the corresponding statistics for 1890.

TABLE VII.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY AND AGE PERIODS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER 1,000 ILLITERATE: 1900.															
	Total population.		Native white.				Foreign born white.		Negro.		Indian.		Chinese.		Japanese.	
			Native parents.		Foreign parents.											
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
At least 10 years.....	101.4	112.2	55.8	58.7	17.1	15.6	113.0	146.9	431.0	458.2	524.6	599.3	274.0	662.0	181.4	199.5
10 to 14 years.....	79.8	63.0	50.4	37.7	9.8	7.7	58.5	53.0	334.5	267.7	284.9	275.9	110.2	397.6	231.3	(1)
15 to 17 years.....	85.4	62.4	49.9	32.7	14.0	9.4	102.3	96.3	307.5	262.2	231.2	306.4	138.1	478.0	193.7	(1)
18 to 20 years.....	91.6	78.7	48.8	35.7	14.6	10.2	121.0	112.4	370.4	311.6	366.0	443.9	223.1	612.7	168.8	203.5
21 to 24 years.....	89.5	82.7	48.2	39.8	13.8	9.8	120.6	107.5	354.7	340.6	391.1	476.7	251.9	688.7	172.9	209.9
25 to 34 years.....	87.6	95.2	46.7	46.2	14.7	12.2	119.7	123.2	354.7	340.6	391.1	476.7	251.9	688.7	172.9	209.9
35 to 44 years.....	97.2	129.1	57.5	70.2	19.6	19.8	106.1	136.0	429.6	406.1	478.2	580.2	647.3	667.0	188.3	202.3
45 to 54 years.....	129.2	168.3	73.2	87.3	31.6	36.6	103.1	156.7	592.8	778.2	760.8	838.3	301.3	745.1	193.4	(1)
55 to 64 years.....	140.8	181.4	67.3	93.2	42.4	54.1	109.5	189.4	734.0	842.6	813.2	877.3	342.5	784.3	(1)	(1)
65 years and over.....	166.6	231.0	79.9	133.5	66.0	94.4	142.7	247.3	835.6	872.4	874.6	906.0	383.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Age unknown.....	169.9	343.6	58.4	140.5	69.1	102.4	227.6	362.0	462.1	651.5	520.5	554.7	148.6	.....	138.9	(1)

¹ Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

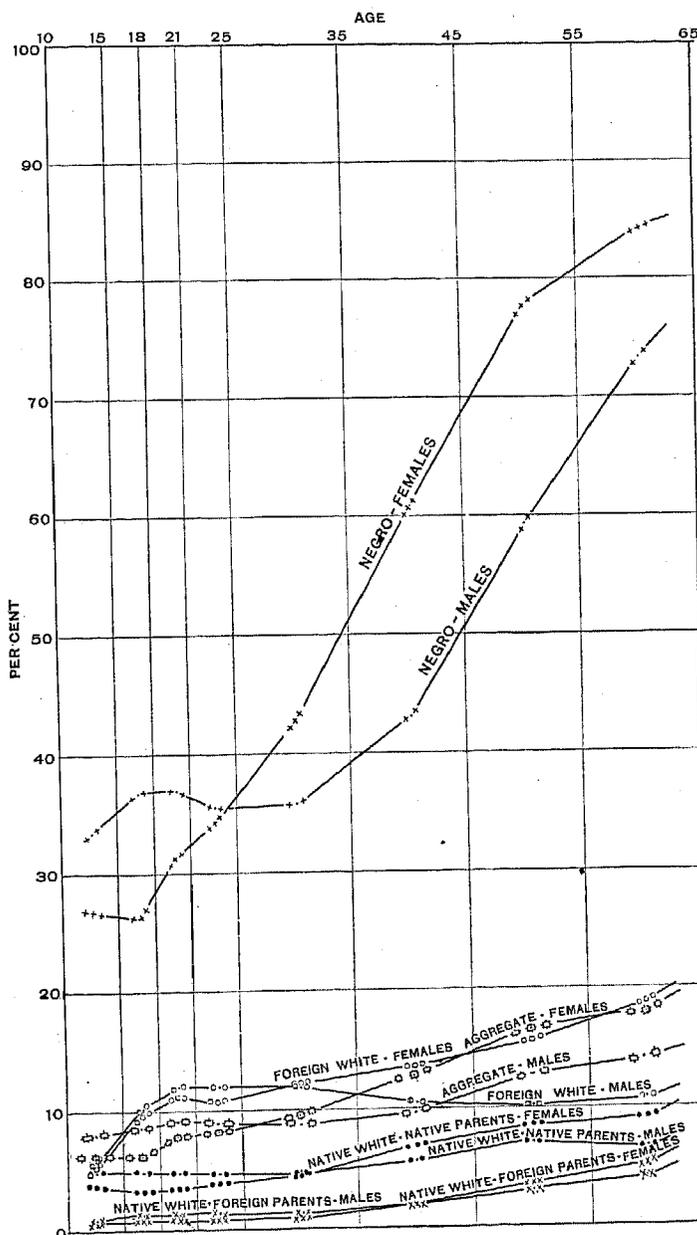
TABLE VIII.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY AND AGE PERIODS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890.

AGE PERIOD.	PER 1,000 ILLITERATE: 1890.											
	Total population.		Native white.				Foreign born white.		Negro.		Indian and Mongolian.	
			Native parents.		Foreign parents.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
At least 10 years.....	123.5	143.8	68.9	80.3	23.1	21.8	112.8	151.9	543.8	597.8	402.2	707.7
10 to 14 years.....	110.9	96.9	73.0	61.6	17.2	14.2	62.3	56.4	418.7	377.2	425.1	462.5
15 to 19 years.....	108.1	91.3	63.3	48.7	19.5	13.1	108.6	93.7	456.7	397.1	401.4	516.7
20 to 24 years.....	105.1	111.7	57.7	58.0	18.9	14.2	110.6	100.1	463.5	518.9	400.6	684.5
25 to 34 years.....	108.6	131.5	64.0	73.4	22.1	20.9	107.7	117.5	496.2	637.8	364.1	773.8
35 to 44 years.....	128.7	173.3	72.7	89.5	32.2	37.5	103.7	141.9	606.2	797.9	380.5	808.6
45 to 54 years.....	149.8	196.5	70.5	98.8	41.8	54.7	110.9	180.1	748.2	871.0	431.0	857.6
55 to 64 years.....	159.4	219.6	75.0	129.7	53.9	78.9	125.5	218.2	831.7	899.1	496.7	865.2
65 years and over.....	182.1	263.0	90.5	164.0	80.3	128.4	165.5	284.6	888.5	920.7	717.7	891.2
Age unknown.....	222.8	334.1	85.8	132.6	46.6	51.3	238.9	280.3	894.1	785.7	527.0	737.9

Although, when the figures in Tables VII and VIII are compared, the general tendency to lengthen the age period in which illiteracy is lower among females than among males is apparent, it does not appear explicitly for each class of the population. In the case of the total and of the negro population the age period is lengthened by five years, and of the native white popu-

lation of native parentage, by fifteen years. But for the native white population of foreign parentage there is no change in the age period, and yet the tendency is present, as is indicated by the fact that the decrease in illiteracy is greater among females than among males. Among the foreign born whites the tendency, which is probably present among those who have been in this

DIAGRAM 9.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY AND AGE PERIODS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.



country for any length of time, is obscured by the influx of large numbers of immigrants having a very high proportion of illiteracy.

The same tendency is illustrated graphically by Diagrams 9 and 10, in which the change from an excess of male illiteracy in the younger age groups to an excess of female illiteracy in the older produces an intersection

of the two lines representing the illiteracy of the sexes. For each class of the population the point where the lines cross is farther to the right in the diagram for 1900 than in that for 1890.

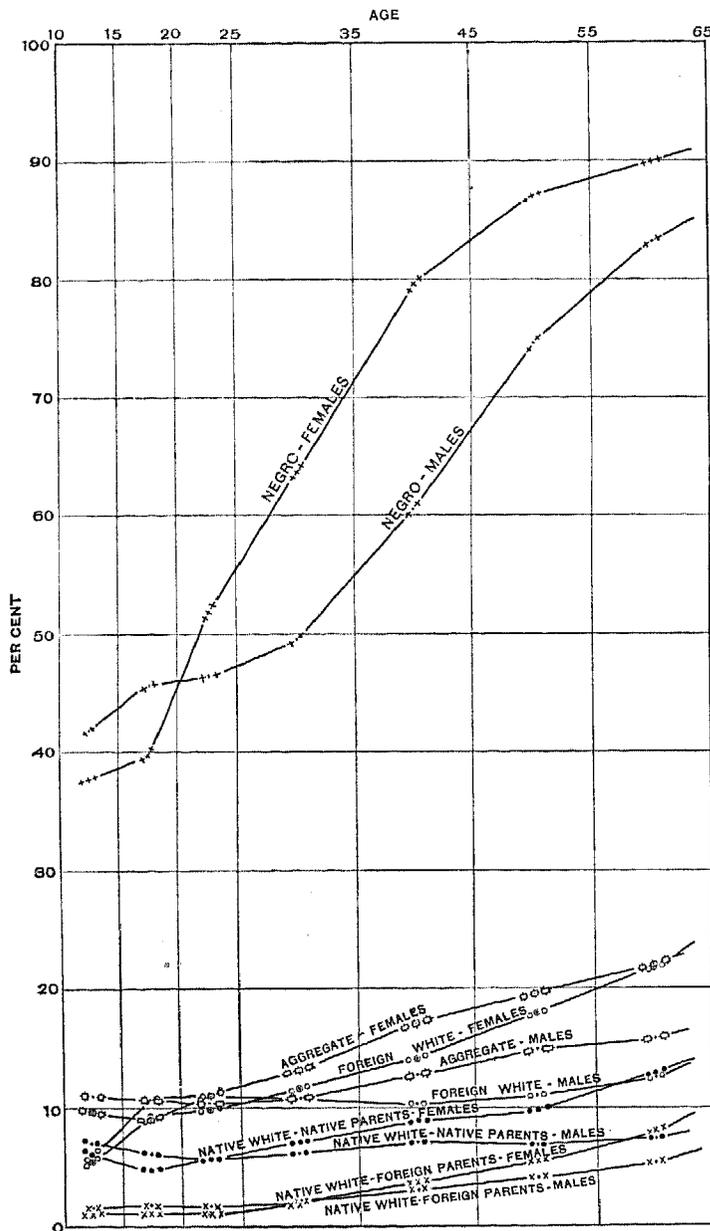
“*Belated education.*”—One exceptional feature will be noticed about the line that represents the illiteracy of the native whites of native parents in Diagrams 7

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

and 8. This line falls from the age period 10 to 14 years to the age period 15 to 17 years in the 1900 diagram, and from the age period 10 to 14 years to the age period 15 to 19 years in the 1890 diagram. This

means, of course, that for this class illiteracy decreases from the age period 10 to 14 years to the age period 15 to 17 or 15 to 19 years. Since the general tendency among all classes is toward a rise in illiteracy from the

DIAGRAM 10.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY AND AGE PERIODS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890.



lower to the higher age periods, the decline noted for native whites of native parentage during the early age periods demands special consideration.

It appears from Table VII that this exceptional de-

crease in illiteracy from lower to higher ages embraces more age groups for males than for females, and the following comparison is therefore confined to the native white males of native parentage:

ILLITERACY.

TABLE IX.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN NATIVE WHITE MALE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER 1,000 ILLITERATE IN NATIVE WHITE MALE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE: 1900.									
	At least 10 years.	10 to 14 years.	15 to 20 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 54 years.	55 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States.....	55.8	50.4	49.4	48.2	46.7	57.5	73.2	67.3	79.9	58.4
North Atlantic division.....	17.5	5.0	11.5	13.7	14.7	19.1	24.6	25.7	37.2	32.0
New England.....	11.5	4.5	10.5	10.5	11.0	12.1	13.2	12.0	16.9	18.0
Maine.....	20.9	10.5	24.8	22.2	21.1	22.1	22.3	18.1	24.1	41.8
New Hampshire.....	13.0	4.3	8.9	10.6	12.8	13.5	15.3	14.3	19.1	21.5
Vermont.....	22.7	6.1	20.5	22.5	26.8	25.9	28.1	22.2	24.9	44.2
Massachusetts.....	5.4	2.2	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.3	6.5	6.1	10.2	9.1
Rhode Island.....	10.5	2.5	6.4	8.7	8.9	11.1	11.5	16.3	21.2	5.1
Connecticut.....	7.9	2.6	4.5	5.4	6.3	9.5	9.9	9.2	14.9	38.3
Southern North Atlantic.....	19.7	5.1	11.8	14.7	16.0	21.8	29.6	32.3	48.9	38.9
New York.....	15.8	3.2	9.3	12.4	13.0	17.6	22.9	22.6	37.7	25.9
New Jersey.....	24.0	9.4	15.8	17.6	19.2	25.2	33.9	40.0	62.3	44.5
Pennsylvania.....	21.7	5.5	12.8	15.7	17.5	24.2	34.2	39.4	60.5	52.7
South Atlantic division.....	117.5	111.7	107.2	101.2	97.7	123.7	151.5	138.6	167.3	123.7
Northern South Atlantic.....	89.2	66.3	77.1	78.4	76.8	99.9	119.8	113.0	142.3	97.7
Delaware.....	66.1	24.6	37.3	48.5	58.0	73.6	103.3	101.7	133.3	163.4
Maryland.....	49.1	22.5	32.6	38.7	38.2	56.6	78.8	87.7	100.8	107.3
District of Columbia.....	8.2	2.2	3.5	6.1	6.0	8.7	14.5	15.3	20.5	8.3
Virginia.....	119.5	107.9	109.7	105.1	105.6	134.4	143.9	130.2	159.3	94.7
West Virginia.....	97.8	58.2	82.1	89.1	87.2	112.7	142.9	138.9	176.4	94.8
Southern South Atlantic.....	144.4	150.6	133.8	122.1	118.7	147.3	180.6	167.9	195.8	157.3
North Carolina.....	185.2	183.4	168.6	161.7	151.9	187.2	240.9	223.8	241.9	287.3
South Carolina.....	136.4	165.8	144.3	118.0	108.5	136.0	184.9	133.6	161.3	180.5
Georgia.....	118.2	122.3	104.6	97.2	102.0	124.9	145.8	136.2	172.3	130.2
Florida.....	83.0	84.7	67.6	63.0	65.3	90.8	124.7	105.5	104.1	60.1
North Central division.....	28.3	12.1	16.5	18.9	23.0	34.5	45.5	49.6	64.6	41.0
Eastern North Central.....	28.1	7.3	14.0	17.4	22.6	35.3	47.7	52.5	67.8	45.0
Ohio.....	28.1	5.9	12.3	17.5	23.5	36.4	46.3	52.0	71.9	47.6
Indiana.....	36.9	6.0	17.2	23.0	28.3	45.9	64.9	72.5	97.6	84.8
Illinois.....	28.8	12.1	16.2	16.9	22.0	35.5	51.6	55.8	65.0	33.4
Michigan.....	18.1	4.6	10.5	12.1	14.7	21.1	24.9	29.2	40.9	23.7
Wisconsin.....	11.2	3.5	7.5	7.7	11.1	13.7	17.6	18.3	28.5	21.7
Western North Central.....	28.7	18.9	20.1	21.1	23.6	33.2	42.2	44.8	58.9	36.0
Minnesota.....	6.0	3.4	4.5	3.5	4.4	5.9	9.9	12.4	15.4	6.6
Iowa.....	14.3	4.2	6.5	8.0	9.3	17.1	24.1	29.9	44.1	26.4
Missouri.....	55.9	41.3	42.2	44.9	47.2	64.9	79.4	80.1	99.9	72.5
North Dakota.....	6.5	2.3	4.4	4.2	7.1	6.6	8.5	14.3	20.9	8.3
South Dakota.....	5.0	3.0	2.4	4.0	4.9	4.1	6.1	10.8	15.9	12.6
Nebraska.....	8.6	3.2	3.4	4.6	6.1	9.5	14.2	19.1	35.5	11.4
Kansas.....	13.7	4.9	7.2	7.7	10.8	16.2	22.3	24.7	39.8	23.9
South Central division.....	112.7	113.4	102.5	98.7	97.7	114.9	140.4	133.2	155.0	141.0
Eastern South Central.....	132.4	121.5	115.5	117.6	118.7	138.9	171.4	160.3	181.1	199.2
Kentucky.....	136.6	90.0	114.5	134.8	137.3	155.8	177.5	165.4	197.1	217.5
Tennessee.....	139.5	134.0	125.0	121.5	119.9	139.0	180.0	173.7	189.9	225.6
Alabama.....	145.7	175.2	130.2	115.2	115.1	158.5	192.0	166.8	177.1	142.4
Mississippi.....	82.7	93.1	72.1	68.1	68.5	89.6	99.5	95.1	107.4	107.1
Western South Central.....	89.7	104.3	87.3	76.8	74.2	87.4	104.2	96.9	112.7	84.5
Louisiana.....	199.3	185.0	200.5	195.0	194.5	212.7	216.5	190.8	234.1	156.6
Arkansas.....	110.4	131.1	98.8	90.4	87.5	107.8	140.4	124.4	143.1	105.9
Indian Territory.....	144.9	260.1	165.6	111.6	94.3	103.1	128.5	125.7	143.0	103.0
Oklahoma.....	26.9	30.3	18.9	16.2	19.3	26.1	38.1	44.5	65.5	28.1
Texas.....	62.4	55.8	47.9	42.2	41.7	54.8	67.6	65.7	72.3	75.5
Western division.....	25.5	19.2	18.3	17.7	17.8	24.8	36.0	45.9	56.9	18.0
Rocky Mountain.....	56.7	49.1	43.6	36.7	37.0	52.5	81.3	112.2	167.8	37.4
Montana.....	5.9	1.9	3.7	4.7	4.2	6.1	9.5	10.0	21.5	13.2
Idaho.....	9.6	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.4	7.7	17.8	20.6	30.0	28.9
Wyoming.....	8.1	3.8	5.1	7.9	6.8	8.6	8.8	22.2	35.4	7.7
Colorado.....	26.2	16.0	22.4	20.5	19.1	23.4	41.0	45.1	74.8	11.8
New Mexico.....	219.3	167.0	153.3	139.6	137.7	225.4	300.8	410.4	521.3	339.4
Basin and Plateau.....	18.1	7.4	14.9	18.8	17.3	20.9	23.7	29.5	32.8	20.0
Arizona.....	33.2	23.7	46.0	39.2	27.3	28.2	35.4	40.4	44.1	46.3
Utah.....	10.4	2.7	3.0	7.3	10.2	17.7	18.0	26.1	37.9	7.8
Nevada.....	7.9	5.5	8.6	3.1	7.3	6.4	7.0	16.6	10.5	.....
Pacific.....	8.1	3.2	4.3	5.2	5.5	8.0	10.7	15.4	24.4	8.0
Washington.....	4.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	4.5	7.0	9.4	18.7	3.1
Oregon.....	8.9	3.2	3.1	4.3	5.9	7.2	12.0	20.2	38.0	16.2
California.....	9.5	3.6	5.9	7.0	6.9	10.2	11.8	15.6	21.7	12.1

Upon inspection of the preceding table it appears that this exceptional decline in illiteracy from lower to higher ages is confined to the Southern South Atlantic, Eastern South Central, Western South Central, and Rocky Mountain divisions. When the same data for states and territories are considered, it is evident that the above decline is not confined to the states in those divisions nor is it manifest in each state in those divisions. The states and territories in which the decline in the proportion of illiteracy covers three or more consecutive age periods, commencing with the age period 10 to 14, are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. The additional states and territories that show a decline covering three consecutive age periods, commencing with the age period 15 to 20, are: Maine, Louisiana, Colorado, and Arizona. In no case does the decline continue beyond the age period 25 to 34, though in some instances the proportion illiterate in still later age periods remains below that for the age period 10 to 14, or 15 to 20. The fact that the states in which the decline is marked are the states showing the greatest illiteracy among children, suggests the probability that the exceptional reduction of illiteracy after the years of childhood is, in part at least, the

result of a number of persons learning to read and write in later years.

It is not to be assumed, however, that this "belated education" (as it may be called for the sake of brevity) is confined to a few Southern states and to the native whites. Doubtless it is found in all of the states and among all classes, though in a less marked degree, its effect on the illiteracy line being obscured by another and usually more powerful cause—the increase of educational advantages from decade to decade. Because of this steady improvement in education, each successive generation enters the period of adult life with a lower proportion of illiteracy than the generation which preceded it, and consequently each age group as a rule has a lower per cent of illiteracy than the next older age group. But the exceptions to this rule, already noted as indicating the presence of counteracting influences, suggest that each generation may become less illiterate as it grows older, though usually remaining more illiterate than the next younger generation. This last inference is confirmed by reference to the following table, in which the illiteracy in 1900 of the native whites of native parentage, the native whites of foreign parentage, and the negroes in each specified age group may be readily compared with the illiteracy in 1890 of the same classes in the age group 10 years younger:

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN THE NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE AND OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE AND IN THE NEGRO POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900 AND 1890.

AGE PERIOD.		NATIVE WHITE.												NEGRO.					
		Native parents.						Foreign parents.						In 1900.			In 1890.		
		In 1900.		In 1890.		In 1900.		In 1890.		In 1900.		In 1890.		In 1900.		In 1890.			
In 1900.	In 1890.	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.				
			Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	
Years.	Years.																		
20 to 24	10 to 14	3,805,609	166,884	43.9	3,964,906	267,410	67.4	1,609,953	19,082	11.9	1,630,687	25,553	15.7	969,172	340,516	351.3	1,033,701	411,726	398.3
25 to 34	15 to 24	5,868,002	272,557	46.4	6,737,691	383,073	56.9	2,628,510	35,342	13.4	2,947,454	48,256	16.4	1,262,086	496,180	393.1	1,602,666	731,968	456.7
35 to 44	25 to 34	4,404,222	280,246	63.6	4,922,050	337,642	68.6	1,764,918	34,713	19.7	1,854,910	39,867	21.5	841,903	437,509	519.7	969,628	650,551	667.9
45 to 54	35 to 44	3,339,418	266,889	79.9	3,773,703	305,161	80.9	756,629	25,751	34.0	801,329	27,876	34.8	617,371	420,438	681.0	707,581	498,687	704.7
55 to 64	45 to 54	2,170,510	174,089	80.2	2,727,152	230,423	84.5	283,331	13,638	48.1	315,982	15,189	48.1	340,863	267,312	784.2	499,670	409,634	807.8
65 and over	55 and over	1,715,226	183,428	106.9	3,162,452	358,141	113.2	141,146	11,285	80.0	209,347	17,103	81.7	261,363	223,124	853.7	480,004	422,389	880.0

In the above table every comparison but one shows a decrease from 1890 to 1900, and in that one the proportion is stationary. For example, in 1890 the number of illiterates among negroes who were 10 to 14 years of age was 398.3 per 1,000; ten years later, in 1900, the number of illiterates among negroes who were then 20 to 24 years of age was but 351.3 per 1,000.

It is evident that all persons who were 10 to 14 in 1890 had become 20 to 24 in 1900, provided they were still alive. All losses that appear when the total number of persons in a given age group in 1890 is com-

pared with the total number in the group 10 years older in 1900 must be ascribed to deaths and emigration, chiefly to the former. The illiterate population is subject to both these losses and to an additional loss which represents the number who learned to read and write between 1890 and 1900. That the illiterate population in a given age group decreased more rapidly than the total population in the same age group, is shown by the decline in the proportion of illiteracy. But it can not be inferred that the difference is due entirely to learning to read and write, because it is

probable that ignorance and bad sanitary conditions among illiterates make the death rate higher for this class than for the total population. Moreover, the fact that illiterates are older than the rest of the population,¹ or, in other words, are concentrated to a greater degree in the older age periods and probably in the

older years of each single age period, would also tend to produce a higher death rate for this class. The difference referred to between the decrease in the number of illiterates and the decrease in the total population is shown for native whites of native parentage in the following table:

TABLE XI.—DECREASE FROM 1890 TO 1900 IN TOTAL AND ILLITERATE NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE OF SPECIFIED AGE GROUP IN 1890, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.									
1900			1890			Decrease from 1890 to 1900.			
Age period.	Total.	Illiterate.	Age period.	Total.	Illiterate.	Total.		Illiterate.	
						Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
20 to 24 years.....	3,805,609	166,884	10 to 14 years.....	3,964,906	267,410	159,297	4.0	100,526	37.6
25 to 34 years.....	5,868,002	272,557	15 to 24 years.....	6,737,691	383,073	869,689	12.9	110,516	28.8
35 to 44 years.....	4,404,122	280,246	25 to 34 years.....	4,922,050	337,642	517,928	10.5	57,396	17.0
45 to 54 years.....	3,339,418	266,889	35 to 44 years.....	3,773,703	305,161	434,285	11.5	38,272	12.5
55 to 64 years.....	2,170,510	174,089	45 to 54 years.....	2,727,152	230,423	556,642	20.4	56,334	24.4
65 years and over.....	1,716,226	183,428	55 years and over.....	3,162,452	358,141	1,447,226	45.8	174,713	48.8

The above table shows that the total native white population included in the age group 10 to 14 in 1890 decreased 4.0 per cent in the ensuing ten years, while the number of illiterates in that group decreased 37.6 per cent. The relatively high per cent of decrease for the illiterates could hardly be accounted for by the difference in death rates, and doubtless represents to a large extent the reduction produced by the number that learned to read and write.

The difference between the per cents becomes less marked in each older age group, and in the groups above the age of 45 is not greater than might result from a difference in death rates, thus indicating that there is but little, if any, learning to read and write in the later period of life.

Effect of the Civil War.—One further fact of interest is revealed in the illiteracy of the native white males of native parents, as given in Table IX and indicated graphically by Diagram 9. This is the fact that their illiteracy in the age group 45 to 54 is exceptionally high—not only, as would be expected, higher than in any younger age group, but higher, also, than in the next older age

group. On comparing the figures by states it will be found that this feature, appearing in the total for continental United States, is common to most of the Southern states, New York, and five New England states. Since those persons who were between 45 and 54 years of age in 1900 were between 5 and 14 when the Civil War broke out, it is evident that the illiteracy of this age group reflects the conditions that prevailed during that conflict. Naturally the effect is most marked on the population of the Southern states, but even in the North there are indications that elementary education during the war period was not as well cared for as in the previous decade.

CHILD ILLITERACY, 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

Summary of statistics, 1880 to 1900.—Statistics relating to the illiteracy of persons of all ages have value for certain purposes, representing, as they do, the general level of a population's illiteracy; but it is plain that they furnish no index to present-day educational advantages, or the extent to which such advantages are being used. Information of this latter character is best obtained from statistics which are confined to children from 10 to 14 years of age. Children enter the first grade of school ordinarily at the age of 6, 7, or 8 years, and it is to be expected that by the time they have reached the age of 10 they will be able to read and write. On this assumption it will be seen that the children 10 to 14 years of age in 1900 would normally have learned to read and write between the years 1892 and 1900, inclusive. Figures relating to the illiteracy of these children indicate the most recent conditions of education, and they are, therefore, the statistics most frequently used in the following pages.

Table XII gives the proportion illiterate among children 10 to 14 years of age, classified by race and nativity, for 1900, 1890, and 1880.

¹ The difference in age distribution in 1890 was as follows:

AGE PERIOD.	NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE: 1890.			
	Total.		Illiterate.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 distribution.	Number.	Per 1,000 distribution.
At least 10 years.....	25,375,706	1,000.0	1,890,723	1,000.0
10 to 14 years.....	3,964,906	156.2	267,410	141.4
15 to 19 years.....	3,552,524	140.0	198,867	105.2
20 to 24 years.....	3,185,167	125.5	184,206	97.4
25 to 34 years.....	4,922,050	194.0	337,642	178.6
35 to 44 years.....	3,773,703	148.7	305,161	161.4
45 to 54 years.....	2,727,152	107.5	230,423	121.9
55 to 64 years.....	1,730,312	68.2	176,118	83.1
65 years and over.....	1,432,140	56.4	182,023	96.3
Age unknown.....	87,812	3.5	8,873	4.7

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.								
	Total.			Illiterate.					
				Number.			Per 1,000.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Total	8,080,234	7,033,509	5,715,186	577,649	731,688	1,131,965	71.5	104.0	198.1
White.....	6,959,238	5,991,972	4,880,531	240,580	316,498	579,194	34.6	52.8	118.7
Native white—native parents.....	4,660,390	3,964,906	(1)	205,735	267,410	(1)	44.1	67.4	.....
Native white—foreign parents.....	1,987,283	1,630,687	(1)	17,473	25,553	(1)	8.8	15.7	.....
Foreign born white.....	311,665	396,379	238,439	17,372	23,535	(1)	55.8	59.4	.....
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	1,120,996	1,041,537	834,655	337,069	415,190	552,771	300.7	398.6	662.3
Negro.....	1,091,990	1,033,701	(1)	328,992	411,726	(1)	301.3	398.3	.....
Indian and Mongolian.....	29,006	7,836	(1)	8,077	3,464	(1)	278.5	442.1	.....

¹ Figures not available.

In 1900 the least illiterate children of any class were the native whites of foreign parentage, with 8.8 illiterate per 1,000, while the most illiterate were the negroes, with 301.3 illiterate per 1,000.

During the period 1880 to 1900 illiteracy declined among children 10 to 14 years of age, as well as among the population at least 10 years of age (page 332). The decline from 1890 to 1900 extended to all the different classes of children shown in the above table, although not to all in the same degree. It was greater among Indian and Mongolian and less among foreign born white children than among those of any other class. In fact, the decrease of 163.6 in the number of illiterates in each 1,000 of Indian and Mongolian children was so great that they have become less illiterate than negroes in the same age group; while on the other hand the decline, 3.6, for foreign born white children was so small that in 1900 they were more illiterate than native white children of native parentage. There was also a marked decrease in illiteracy among both the white and non-Caucasian children during the decade 1880 to 1890.

States and territories.—Child illiteracy varies greatly in the different parts of the country. For example, in the North Atlantic division it has almost disappeared, being less than 10 per 1,000; while in the South Atlantic division it is still large, 177.9 per 1,000, as is shown in Table XIII.

If the figures for 1900 are compared with those for 1890, it will be noticed that child illiteracy decreased in every main and minor division. In the Southern North Atlantic division the proportion of illiterates among children in 1900 was just one-half as large as it was in 1890. Only in the Pacific and the Eastern North Central states was the relative reduction greater, though the absolute decrease in some of the more illiterate divisions was very marked.

TABLE XIII.—Number and proportion illiterate among children 10 to 14 years of age, for states and territories: 1900 and 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.					
	Total.		Illiterate.			
			Number.		Per 1,000.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	8,080,234	7,033,509	577,649	731,688	71.5	104.0
North Atlantic division.....	1,908,183	1,666,834	17,908	29,810	9.4	17.9
New England.....	465,807	416,535	4,773	7,032	10.2	16.9
Maine.....	60,307	62,375	1,255	1,517	20.8	24.3
New Hampshire.....	32,897	32,318	557	1,090	16.9	33.7
Vermont.....	30,179	31,644	287	768	9.5	24.8
Massachusetts.....	229,330	192,228	1,547	1,591	6.7	8.3
Rhode Island.....	36,739	31,878	691	1,267	18.8	39.7
Connecticut.....	76,355	66,092	436	799	5.7	12.1
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,442,376	1,250,299	13,135	22,778	9.1	18.2
New York.....	643,788	555,178	4,740	7,669	7.4	13.8
New Jersey.....	174,347	142,765	2,069	3,056	11.9	21.4
Pennsylvania.....	624,241	552,356	6,326	12,053	10.1	21.8
South Atlantic division.....	1,247,791	1,168,856	221,977	300,758	177.9	257.3
Northern South Atlantic.....	499,263	476,071	47,533	74,588	95.2	156.7
Delaware.....	18,746	18,550	845	1,077	45.1	90.4
Maryland.....	126,217	116,026	5,859	10,981	46.4	94.6
District of Columbia.....	22,734	22,852	398	1,232	17.5	53.9
Virginia.....	220,637	220,909	34,612	50,116	156.7	226.8
West Virginia.....	110,729	97,647	5,819	10,582	52.6	108.4
Southern South Atlantic.....	748,528	692,782	174,444	226,170	233.0	326.5
North Carolina.....	235,325	221,505	51,190	67,833	217.5	306.2
South Carolina.....	174,363	166,082	51,536	64,725	295.6	389.7
Georgia.....	277,865	254,661	63,329	84,731	227.9	332.7
Florida.....	60,975	50,534	8,389	8,881	137.6	175.7
North Central division.....	2,805,982	2,460,079	27,493	47,883	9.8	19.5
Eastern North Central.....	1,654,278	1,448,370	10,977	21,279	6.6	14.7
Ohio.....	414,847	396,532	2,048	4,270	4.9	10.8
Indiana.....	264,822	243,076	1,468	4,851	5.5	20.0
Illinois.....	494,880	400,676	4,044	5,027	8.2	12.5
Michigan.....	247,617	220,227	1,744	4,030	7.0	18.3
Wisconsin.....	232,112	187,859	1,688	3,101	7.3	16.5

TABLE XIII.—Number and proportion illiterate among children 10 to 14 years of age, for states and territories: 1900 and 1890—Cont'd.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.					
	Total.		Illiterate.			
			Number.		Per 1,000.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States—Continued.						
North Central division—Continued.						
Western North Central	1,151,704	1,011,709	16,506	26,604	14.3	26.3
Minnesota	192,004	138,639	1,365	2,486	7.1	17.9
Iowa	239,549	218,181	883	1,072	3.7	7.7
Missouri	347,265	315,503	11,660	17,414	33.6	55.2
North Dakota	35,507	17,629	836	779	23.5	44.2
South Dakota	47,299	34,994	472	857	10.0	24.5
Nebraska	121,743	116,548	412	1,452	3.4	12.5
Kansas	168,277	170,215	878	1,944	5.2	11.4
South Central division	1,738,387	1,461,288	299,649	341,275	172.4	233.5
Eastern South Central	922,176	855,887	168,028	201,261	182.2	235.2
Kentucky	251,653	231,782	21,247	34,354	84.4	148.3
Tennessee	248,773	232,823	36,375	44,386	149.2	190.6
Alabama	228,635	203,528	68,072	74,036	288.9	355.0
Mississippi	138,065	182,704	44,334	48,475	223.8	265.3
Western South Central	816,211	605,451	131,621	140,014	161.3	231.3
Louisiana	169,385	145,718	55,691	62,282	328.8	427.4
Arkansas	166,481	153,249	26,972	33,874	162.0	221.0
Indian Territory	49,906	.....	12,172	.....	243.9	.....
Oklahoma	47,202	6,898	1,295	565	27.4	81.9
Texas	383,177	299,686	35,491	43,293	92.6	144.5
Western division	379,891	276,452	10,632	11,962	28.0	43.3
Rocky Mountain	114,942	69,442	5,751	6,028	50.0	86.8
Montana	19,397	8,394	374	296	19.3	35.3
Idaho	16,982	8,256	209	315	12.3	38.2
Wyoming	7,843	4,460	72	168	9.2	37.7
Colorado	48,871	32,884	742	916	15.2	27.9
New Mexico	21,849	16,498	4,354	4,333	193.3	279.6
Basin and Plateau	48,429	34,394	3,087	2,390	63.7	69.5
Arizona	11,671	5,760	2,592	1,174	222.1	208.8
Utah	33,370	24,573	220	925	6.6	37.6
Nevada	3,388	4,061	275	291	81.2	71.7
Pacific	216,520	172,616	1,794	3,544	8.3	20.5
Washington	48,233	28,952	340	650	7.0	22.5
Oregon	41,398	32,498	175	585	4.2	18.0
California	126,889	111,166	1,279	2,309	10.1	20.8

The table furnishes data for some interesting comparisons regarding child illiteracy in the various states. Thus in 1900 the child population of Connecticut was less illiterate than that of any other New England state; but in 1890 this distinction belonged to Massachusetts. New York, which in 1890 had a considerably higher proportion of child illiteracy than Massachusetts, has reduced its proportion almost to the Massachusetts level. Among the states of the Northern South Atlantic division Virginia shows the highest proportion of illiterate children. This is probably due to the fact

that the conditions in Virginia correspond more closely to those in the states of the Southern South Atlantic and the South Central divisions than to those in the remaining states of the Northern South Atlantic division. In the Western South Central division two illiterate centers stand out prominently—Louisiana and Indian Territory. This latter area has been the home of thousands of white families who, in order to develop this fertile section, have voluntarily cut themselves off from the school privileges and educational influences which they might enjoy in other states, and the effect is apparent in the striking contrast between the illiteracy of children in this territory and in the adjoining territory of Oklahoma, which was settled by immigrants of the same sort from neighboring states, but settled under political conditions that made the establishment of public schools by the immigrant white population possible in the latter case, although impossible in the former. The high proportion of child illiteracy in Arizona and New Mexico is due chiefly to the Mexican element in those territories, and the same is true to a large degree of Texas.

The high proportion of child illiteracy in the Southern states is due partly to the large number of negro children in that section, yet on the other hand the northern population includes a large number of immigrant children—a very illiterate class—many of whom probably reached this country so shortly before the census was taken that their illiteracy could not be affected by the school opportunities offered here.¹ In making comparisons of this sort two considerations should not be overlooked. A public school system with universal compulsory attendance is expensive, entailing a heavy burden on a community with a relatively small per capita wealth. This is one of the reasons, probably, why illiteracy is so much more prevalent in the South Atlantic states, where the per capita wealth, according to the census of 1890, was \$579, than in the North Atlantic states, with a per capita wealth of \$1,232 in the same year.² Moreover, in addition to its handicap in financial resources, the South has a greater burden resulting from the fact that in proportion to the population the number of children is much greater there than in the North, and that separate schools are maintained for whites and negroes. The difference in the relative number of children is shown in Table xiv.

¹ The comparative illiteracy of native white and non-Caucasian children and of native and foreign born white children is discussed at length on pages 351-355.

² The statistics for 1900 corresponding to these for 1890 have not yet been published.

TABLE XIV.—Number and per cent of population of school age (5 to 20 years), for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	POPULATION: 1900.		
	Total.	5 to 20 years of age.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	26,041,940	34.3
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	6,308,377	30.0
New England.....	5,592,017	1,567,519	28.0
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	4,740,858	30.7
South Atlantic division.....	10,433,480	3,999,118	38.3
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	1,601,194	35.9
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	2,397,924	40.1
North Central division.....	26,333,004	8,953,121	34.0
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	5,293,105	33.1
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	3,660,016	35.4
South Central division.....	14,080,047	5,534,753	39.3
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	2,944,696	39.0
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	2,590,057	39.7
Western division.....	4,091,349	1,246,571	30.5
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	378,578	30.7
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	156,780	35.5
Pacific.....	2,416,692	711,213	29.4

The proportions given in this table show that in the North Atlantic states but 30.0 per cent of the population was between 5 and 20 years of age, while in the South Central states the per cent was 39.3. In both of the Southern main divisions the per cents are higher than in the Northern main divisions. When the population of school age is classified by age periods, similar differences between the various sections of the country exist at each age period.

Rank of states in child illiteracy.—In Table xv the states and territories are ranked according to their proportion of child illiteracy in 1900 and 1890.

Nearly every state shows a reduction in the proportion of illiteracy. The maximum proportion was 427.4 per 1,000 in 1890 and 328.8 per 1,000 in 1900. In 1890 there were only 2 states in which less than 10 per 1,000 children were illiterate; in 1900 there were 17 such states. But, of course, the improvement was more marked in some states than in others, and this naturally produced changes in the ranking, as is shown in the following table. For the majority of the states the change was not very great. For only 19 states did it make a difference of more than 2 in rank. The greatest gains were made by some of the Western states. Utah, which was the twenty-fourth state in 1890, became the eighth in 1900, an advance of 16. Wyoming showed a gain of 9; Oregon, of 8; Washington, of 6; and Idaho, of 4. Out-

side the Western divisions the only states showing an advance of 4 or more were Indiana (7), Nebraska (5), and the District of Columbia (4).

TABLE XV.—Rank of states and territories according to proportion illiterate among children 10 to 14 years of age: 1900 and 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	ILLITERATES PER 1,000 CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		RANK ACCORDING TO ILLITERATES PER 1,000 CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in rank from 1890 to 1900.
	1900	1890	1900	1890	
Iowa.....	3.7	7.7	2	1	− 1
Oregon.....	4.2	18.0	3	11	+ 8
Ohio.....	4.9	10.8	4	3	− 1
Kansas.....	5.2	11.4	5	5	− 1
Indiana.....	5.5	20.0	6	13	+ 7
Connecticut.....	5.7	12.1	7	5	− 2
Utah.....	6.6	37.6	8	24	+16
Massachusetts.....	6.7	8.3	9	2	− 7
Michigan.....	7.0	18.3	10	12	+ 2
Washington.....	7.0	22.5	11	17	+ 6
Minnesota.....	7.1	17.9	12	10	− 2
Wisconsin.....	7.3	16.5	13	9	− 4
New York.....	7.4	13.8	14	8	− 6
Illinois.....	8.2	12.5	15	7	− 8
Wyoming.....	9.2	37.7	16	25	+ 9
Vermont.....	9.5	24.3	17	18	+ 1
South Dakota.....	10.0	24.5	18	20	+ 2
California.....	10.1	20.8	19	14	− 5
Pennsylvania.....	10.1	21.8	20	16	− 4
New Jersey.....	11.9	21.4	21	15	− 6
Idaho.....	12.3	38.2	22	26	+ 4
Colorado.....	15.2	27.9	23	21	− 2
New Hampshire.....	16.9	33.7	24	22	− 2
District of Columbia.....	17.5	53.9	25	29	+ 4
Rhode Island.....	18.8	39.7	26	27	+ 1
Montana.....	19.3	35.3	27	23	− 4
Maine.....	20.8	24.8	28	19	− 9
North Dakota.....	23.5	44.2	29	28	− 1
Oklahoma.....	27.4	81.9	30	32	+ 2
Missouri.....	33.6	55.2	31	30	− 1
Delaware.....	45.1	90.4	32	33	+ 1
Maryland.....	46.4	94.6	33	34	+ 1
West Virginia.....	52.6	108.4	34	35	+ 1
Nevada.....	81.2	71.7	35	31	− 4
Kentucky.....	84.4	148.3	36	37	+ 1
Texas.....	92.6	144.5	37	36	− 1
Florida.....	137.6	175.7	38	38	0
Tennessee.....	149.2	190.6	39	39	0
Virginia.....	156.7	226.8	40	42	+ 2
Arkansas.....	162.0	221.0	41	41	0
New Mexico.....	199.3	279.6	42	44	+ 2
North Carolina.....	217.5	306.2	43	45	+ 2
Arizona.....	222.1	203.8	44	40	− 4
Mississippi.....	223.8	265.3	45	43	− 2
Georgia.....	227.9	332.7	46	46	0
Indian Territory.....	243.9	(¹)	47	.....	.....
Alabama.....	288.9	365.0	48	47	− 1
South Carolina.....	295.6	389.7	49	48	− 1
Louisiana.....	328.8	427.4	50	49	− 1

¹ Figures not available.

On the other hand, the states exhibiting the most marked decline in rank are in the North Atlantic and North Central divisions. Maine, the nineteenth state in 1890, became the twenty-eighth in 1900; Illinois dropped from seventh to fifteenth; Massachusetts, from second to ninth; New York, from eighth to fourteenth; New Jersey, from fifteenth to twenty-first. There are also 4 of the states in the Western division which showed a considerable though smaller loss in rank, viz, California, Montana, Nevada, and Arizona. For convenience of comparison the proportions of illiteracy in 1890 and 1900 for the states showing the greatest changes of rank are given in the following statement:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	ILLITERATES PER 1,000 CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		RANK ACCORDING TO ILLITERATES PER 1,000 CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in rank from 1890 to 1900.
	1900	1890	1900	1890	
Utah.....	6.6	37.6	8	24	+16
Wyoming.....	9.2	37.7	16	25	+9
Oregon.....	4.2	18.0	3	11	+8
Indiana.....	5.5	20.0	6	13	+7
Washington.....	7.0	22.5	11	17	+6
Nebraska.....	3.4	12.5	1	6	+5
Idaho.....	12.3	38.2	22	26	+4
District of Columbia.....	17.5	53.9	25	29	+4
Wisconsin.....	7.3	16.5	13	9	-4
Pennsylvania.....	10.1	21.8	20	16	-4
Montana.....	19.3	85.3	27	23	-4
Arizona.....	222.1	203.8	44	40	-4
Nevada.....	81.2	71.7	35	31	-4
California.....	10.1	20.8	19	14	-5
New Jersey.....	11.9	21.4	21	15	-6
New York.....	7.4	13.8	14	8	-6
Massachusetts.....	6.7	8.3	9	2	-7
Illinois.....	8.2	12.5	15	7	-8
Maine.....	20.8	24.3	28	19	-9

In many states the large proportion of negroes, Indians, or Mongolians is a barrier to progress in the reduction of illiteracy. The presence of a large proportion of foreign born whites may have a similar effect, although that depends largely upon the particular nationalities of which the foreign element is chiefly composed.

To eliminate the influence of the illiteracy of these classes of the population Table xvi has been prepared, in which the states are ranked with reference to the proportion of illiteracy among the native white children.

The elimination of negro, Indian and Mongolian, and foreign born white children reduces the proportion of child illiteracy in every state and territory. This reduction, being greater in some states than in others, produces many changes in rank. There is an advance in the rank (for 1900) of four North Atlantic states, viz, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York; of the two Dakotas; of seven states in the Western division, viz, California, Washington, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, and Arizona; and of eight Southern states, viz, District of Columbia, Maryland, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana. From this statement it may be inferred that the Eastern states mentioned are handicapped by the presence of the foreign born white children, the Western by the Indian and Mongolian, and the Southern by the negro.

On the other hand, there are several states with a large foreign born white element which decline in rank very materially when that element is eliminated from the comparison. These states, for the most part, are located in the middle West.

TABLE XVI.—Rank of states and territories according to proportion illiterate among native white children 10 to 14 years of age: 1900 and 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	ILLITERATES PER 1,000 NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		RANK ACCORDING TO ILLITERATES PER 1,000 NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in rank from 1890 to 1900.
	1900	1890	1900	1890	
Washington.....	1.8	15.1	1	19	+18
Connecticut.....	1.8	5.2	2	3	+1
District of Columbia.....	2.1	11.5	3	13	+10
Utah.....	2.2	30.1	4	28	+24
Massachusetts.....	2.3	3.5	5	1	-4
Oregon.....	2.4	14.0	6	17	+11
Nebraska.....	2.6	7.9	7	5	-2
New York.....	2.6	8.5	8	7	-1
Nevada.....	2.8	3.8	9	2	-7
Nevada.....	3.2	6.3	10	4	-6
Iowa.....	3.7	32.9	11	31	+20
Wyoming.....	3.8	25.1	12	25	+13
Montana.....	4.0	8.4	13	6	-7
Kansas.....	4.1	11.3	14	12	-2
Minnesota.....	4.1	14.1	15	18	+3
South Dakota.....	4.4	9.3	16	8	-8
California.....	4.4	10.2	17	10	-7
Indiana.....	5.1	18.4	18	23	+5
Michigan.....	5.6	12.8	19	15	-4
Wisconsin.....	5.7	12.4	20	14	-6
Pennsylvania.....	5.8	16.3	21	22	+1
Idaho.....	5.9	32.9	22	32	+10
Rhode Island.....	6.2	15.9	23	21	-2
New Jersey.....	6.5	13.5	24	16	-8
Illinois.....	6.6	9.9	25	9	-16
New Hampshire.....	6.7	10.9	26	11	-15
Vermont.....	7.4	13.0	27	24	-3
North Dakota.....	7.6	28.2	28	27	-1
Colorado.....	12.7	26.2	29	26	-3
Maine.....	13.6	15.9	30	20	-10
Maryland.....	16.9	32.8	31	30	-1
Delaware.....	17.8	32.4	32	29	-3
Oklahoma.....	22.4	75.3	33	34	+1
Missouri.....	29.8	46.4	34	35	+1
West Virginia.....	49.6	102.7	35	36	+1
Texas.....	61.0	100.5	36	35	+1
Arizona.....	66.6	111.8	37	38	+1
Florida.....	69.4	106.2	38	39	+1
Kentucky.....	74.7	116.7	39	40	0
Mississippi.....	77.5	118.7	40	41	0
Virginia.....	90.8	128.6	41	43	+2
Georgia.....	104.3	167.3	42	44	+2
Arkansas.....	110.8	167.8	43	42	-1
Tennessee.....	116.4	159.9	44	44	-2
South Carolina.....	148.4	212.8	45	46	+1
Alabama.....	153.4	208.2	46	45	-1
Louisiana.....	160.7	237.9	47	48	+1
North Carolina.....	166.1	317.5	48	47	-1
New Mexico.....	175.4	244.9	49	49	0
Indian Territory.....	224.9	(1)	50	.....	.....

¹ Figures not available.

The above figures show that, when the illiteracy of native white children only is considered, the variations in the rank of the states are on the whole more striking than when the comparison is based upon illiteracy statistics pertaining to all children without distinction of class. But whether the comparison be based on the illiteracy among all classes of children or on that among native white children only, it will be found that the states making the greatest gains in rank between 1890 and 1900 are some of the newer states of the far West, while those undergoing the greatest loss in rank are Northern states east of the Mississippi. The following statement shows the most conspicuous gains and losses in the rank as determined by the proportion of illiteracy among native white children:

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	ILLITERATES PER 1,000 NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		RANK ACCORDING TO ILLITERATES PER 1,000 NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in rank from 1890 to 1900.
	1900	1890	1900	1890	
Utah.....	2.2	30.1	4	28	+24
Wyoming.....	3.7	32.9	11	31	+20
Washington.....	1.8	15.1	1	19	+18
Montana.....	3.8	26.1	12	25	+13
Oregon.....	2.4	14.0	6	17	+11
District of Columbia.....	2.1	11.5	3	13	+10
Idaho.....	5.9	32.9	22	32	+10
Indiana.....	5.1	18.4	18	23	+5
Wisconsin.....	5.7	12.4	20	14	-6
Iowa.....	3.2	6.3	10	4	-6
California.....	4.4	10.2	17	10	-7
Nevada.....	2.8	3.8	9	2	-7
New Jersey.....	4.0	8.4	13	6	-7
Ohio.....	6.5	13.5	24	16	-8
Maine.....	4.4	9.3	16	8	-8
New Hampshire.....	13.6	15.9	30	20	-10
Illinois.....	6.7	10.9	26	11	-15
	6.6	9.9	25	9	-16

CHILD ILLITERACY IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

Distinction between city and country.—It is a well-known fact that illiteracy is much less in cities than in the country. This is proved by statistics. The proportion of illiterate children 10 to 14 years of age in 1900 was 10.4 per 1,000 in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants as compared with 88.7 per 1,000 outside such cities. For several reasons, however, these proportions do not adequately represent the actual difference between city and country as regards the educational conditions and influences.

Statistics of illiteracy in cities refer to cities having a population of 25,000 and over. Accordingly, the term "country," as used in the discussion of illiteracy statistics, includes many smaller cities and suburban communities that have much more in common with the larger cities than with country districts proper. This fact becomes important when comparisons are made between different sections of the United States, since the number of these smaller cities and large towns varies greatly in different sections, as is indicated in Table XVII. In this table the term "country districts" is restricted to places having less than 2,500 inhabitants, this being the accepted Census distinction whenever the published statistics make it possible to separate the population living in places of that size.

In the New England states about three-tenths of the population which is classed as country population in the analysis of illiteracy statistics live in cities of from 8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, while in the Eastern South Central states the corresponding proportion is not much over two one-hundredths. The bearing of this difference upon illiteracy statistics is plain when it is considered that many of these smaller cities are the wealthy suburbs of the larger cities, and that they often have better school systems than the larger cities enjoy.

The well-recognized cityward migration of the population tends also to cover up the real difference between city and country, by increasing illiteracy in cities without materially affecting illiteracy in the country. Illiteracy brought into cities by migration from the country is, of course, not chargeable to the school system of the cities to which such migrants go. In so far as the young children are concerned, their illiteracy will be reduced in a normal manner after a few years in their new homes, and will not affect the figures of subsequent censuses; but the census figures will be affected by the illiteracy of children who came into the cities so short a time before the census year that they had not received the benefit of the better school system there.

TABLE XVII.—Per cent distribution by class of place of residence of population living in cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants or in country districts, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING LESS THAN 25,000 INHABITANTS, OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, LIVING IN—				Country districts.
	Cities having—				
	2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
Continental United States.....	19.3	9.4	6.0	3.9	80.7
North Atlantic division.....	38.9	20.3	11.8	6.8	61.1
New England.....	59.8	30.8	18.8	10.2	40.2
Southern North Atlantic.....	29.9	15.9	8.8	5.2	70.1
South Atlantic division.....	10.2	5.2	3.0	2.0	89.8
Northern South Atlantic.....	11.3	6.5	2.5	2.3	88.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	9.5	4.4	3.2	1.9	90.5
North Central division.....	20.0	9.7	6.3	4.0	80.0
Eastern North Central.....	24.6	13.1	7.3	4.2	75.4
Western North Central.....	13.8	5.1	5.1	3.6	86.2
South Central division.....	7.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	92.2
Eastern South Central.....	6.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	98.1
Western South Central.....	8.8	3.7	2.9	2.2	91.2
Western division.....	20.5	8.0	6.3	6.2	79.5
Rocky Mountain.....	20.6	9.7	4.5	6.4	79.4
Basin and Plateau.....	20.2	4.2	7.5	8.5	79.8
Pacific.....	20.6	7.8	7.1	5.7	79.4

Causes for greater illiteracy in country districts.—The greater illiteracy in the country does not necessarily indicate that the regard for education is less there than in the city. One cause of the difference is the difficulty of providing school facilities for a scattered country population. The development of the school transportation system, already inaugurated in many country communities, will tend to remove this disadvantage. Another circumstance also operating to the disadvantage of the country population is their smaller per capita wealth, which necessitates a smaller per capita local appropriation for school purposes. Realizing

that a certain amount of public instruction is indispensable for the general good of the state, legislatures in many states have imposed a state school tax. This system, by which the wealthier school districts are made to assist the poorer, will naturally tend to lessen the difference between city and country in the matter of illiteracy.

Geographic divisions, 1900.—Table XVIII makes possible a comparison between child illiteracy in city and country for each geographic division.

TABLE XVIII.—Number and proportion illiterate among children 10 to 14 years of age living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.			In smaller cities or country districts.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.
Continental United States	1,772,883	18,391	10.4	6,307,351	559,258	88.7
North Atlantic division...	888,083	6,885	7.8	1,025,150	11,023	10.8
New England.....	187,721	1,506	8.0	278,086	3,267	11.7
Southern North Atlantic	695,312	5,379	7.7	747,064	7,756	10.4
South Atlantic division...	120,487	3,901	32.4	1,127,304	218,076	193.4
Northern South Atlantic	94,169	1,780	18.9	405,094	45,753	112.9
Southern South Atlantic	26,318	2,121	80.6	722,210	172,323	238.6
North Central division....	574,862	2,102	3.7	2,281,120	25,381	11.4
Eastern North Central	411,985	1,376	3.3	1,242,293	9,601	7.7
Western North Central	162,877	726	4.5	988,827	15,780	16.0
South Central division....	114,116	5,122	44.9	1,624,271	294,527	181.3
Eastern South Central	60,840	2,696	44.3	861,336	165,332	191.9
Western South Central	53,276	2,426	45.5	762,935	129,195	169.3
Western division.....	80,385	381	4.7	299,506	10,251	34.2
Rocky Mountain.....	15,608	67	3.7	99,336	5,694	57.3
Basin and Plateau	5,583	10	1.8	42,846	3,077	71.8
Pacific	59,196	314	5.3	157,324	1,480	9.4

In every geographic division the proportion of child illiteracy is lower in the larger cities than in the smaller cities or country districts. The difference is least in the North Atlantic division, where, as already noted, an exceptionally large proportion of the population outside the larger cities are living in smaller cities or towns, or in the suburbs of the larger cities, and accordingly have the advantage of school systems which are usually not inferior to those found in the larger cities.

In the North Central division the illiteracy of the country children is about the same as it is in the North Atlantic division, but the illiteracy of city children

being considerably lower, the contrast between city and country is more marked.

In the Southern divisions the contrast is still greater. In the Northern South Atlantic division the proportion of country illiteracy is almost six times the proportion of city illiteracy. This difference is doubtless in part a result of the fact that the two states, Delaware and Maryland, with the District of Columbia, contain more than four-fifths of the total city population of this division, but less than one-fourth of the country population.

The greatest relative difference between city and country appears in the Rocky Mountain and the Basin and Plateau divisions, and probably represents the contrast as regards educational opportunities between new cities like Denver and Butte, settled largely by people from the North Atlantic and North Central states, and the scattered frontier settlements or sparsely settled tracts of country, where adequate educational facilities are difficult to obtain and where a considerable number of Indians still live in tribal relations.

The slight difference between city and country in the North Atlantic section is interesting, and becomes more so when the detailed table for states and territories (page 367) is examined and it is noticed that in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York the proportion of illiteracy among children was actually greater in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants than in smaller cities or country districts. This is probably a result of the presence of so many foreign born in the cities of these states; yet even this conclusion can not be stated positively, because of the two considerations mentioned above, i. e., the really urban character of so many of the places included with the rural districts in these states and the probably greater cityward migration there.

Geographic divisions, 1900 and 1890.—Table XIX is introduced to show the decrease in child illiteracy in the city and in the country during the decade from 1890 to 1900, for geographic divisions. This table indicates that the reduction of child illiteracy is going on in both city and country in all parts of the United States. The absolute decrease, as measured by the difference obtained by subtracting the proportion in 1890 from that in 1900, is usually greater in the country. On the other hand, the relative decrease, as represented by the ratio of the number per 1,000 in 1890 to the corresponding number in 1900, is usually greater in the cities. Thus for continental United States the proportion of illiteracy in the country was 122.8 per 1,000 in 1890 and 88.7 in 1900, a difference of 34.1, while in the city the decline was from 20.9 to 10.4, a difference of 10.5; but in the city the proportion was reduced by one-half, and in the country by less than three-tenths.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900 AND 1890.

DIVISION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.							
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.				In smaller cities or country districts.			
	Number illiterate.		Per 1,000 illiterate.		Number illiterate.		Per 1,000 illiterate.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	18,391	26,981	10.4	20.9	559,258	704,707	88.7	122.8
North Atlantic division.....	3,885	8,536	7.8	13.2	11,023	21,274	10.8	20.9
New England.....	1,506	1,395	8.0	10.2	3,267	5,637	11.7	20.1
Southern North Atlantic.....	5,379	7,141	7.7	14.0	7,756	15,637	10.4	21.1
South Atlantic division.....	3,901	7,425	32.4	69.1	218,076	298,333	193.4	276.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	1,780	4,024	18.9	46.8	45,753	70,564	112.9	180.9
Southern South Atlantic.....	2,121	3,401	80.6	157.7	172,323	222,769	238.6	331.9
North Central division.....	2,102	4,303	3.7	10.8	25,381	43,580	11.4	21.1
Eastern North Central.....	1,376	2,775	3.3	10.2	9,601	18,504	7.7	15.7
Western North Central.....	726	1,528	4.5	12.3	15,780	25,076	16.0	28.2
South Central division.....	5,122	6,037	44.9	70.6	294,527	335,238	181.3	243.7
Eastern South Central.....	2,696	3,275	44.3	75.0	165,332	197,986	191.9	248.8
Western South Central.....	2,426	2,762	45.5	65.9	129,195	137,252	169.3	243.6
Western division.....	381	680	4.7	12.2	10,251	11,282	34.2	51.1
Rocky Mountain.....	57	71	3.7	9.9	5,694	5,957	57.3	95.7
Basin and Plateau.....	10	115	1.8	26.9	3,077	2,275	71.8	75.5
Pacific.....	314	494	5.3	11.1	1,480	3,050	9.4	23.8

It would be difficult to decide whether the absolute reduction or the relative is the more significant as a measure of progress. When the proportion of illiteracy is small to begin with, a comparatively small actual reduction represents a comparatively large relative reduction. Probably a reduction of a fixed amount, say 10 per 1,000, in the proportion of illiteracy presents greater difficulties when the proportion is low than when it is high, and in that sense represents greater progress. But this fact would not justify the acceptance of the relative reduction as an exact measure of progress unless it can be assumed that the difficulties are in exact inverse ratio to the proportion of illiteracy; that is to say, are exactly five times as great when the proportion is 5 as they are when it is 25. This assumption seems hardly tenable.

The statistics indicate that in this country at the present period the actual reduction in the proportion of illiteracy generally becomes smaller as the goal—no illiteracy—is approached, and the relative reduction larger. Accordingly, a comparison of the relative reductions is almost invariably unfavorable to the more backward communities or classes, and conversely a comparison of the actual reductions is unfavorable to the forward communities or classes. It seems unsafe to rely solely and implicitly upon either standard of comparison.

A greater relative reduction of child illiteracy in city than in country appears in each of the main geographic divisions, except the North Atlantic. In this division,

as already remarked, much of the population living in what is here termed "country" is virtually an urban population, consisting of the residents of smaller cities and towns or suburban districts. Moreover, the larger cities of this division are in some degree handicapped by the great influx of immigrants, bringing in, no doubt, a considerable number of illiterate children. This perhaps explains why the larger cities of New England show so small a reduction of illiteracy—smaller than that shown for the same class of cities in any other minor division. In 1890 there was only one minor division in which the proportion of illiteracy among city children was as low as it was in New England and one other in which it was lower. In 1900 there were six minor divisions—the Southern North Atlantic, the two North Central, and the three Western—in each of which the proportion was lower than in New England.

There are three minor divisions—the Southern North Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Western South Central—in which the relative reduction of child illiteracy was approximately the same in country as in city.

It may be objected that in this comparison of the relative progress of city and country, as shown by the reduction in the proportion of illiteracy, no account is taken of the fact that a number of cities which were under the 25,000 limit in 1890 passed that limit before 1900, and were thereby transferred from the country communities, as here defined, to the city. But the population of these cities formed such a very small proportion

either of the city population in 1900 or of the country population in 1890, that the effect of the transfer is insignificant.

Incidental reference has been made to the reduction of illiteracy among city children in New England as compared with other minor divisions. To carry this line of comparison somewhat farther, the following table has been prepared, showing the ranking of the several minor divisions with respect to child illiteracy in city and in country in 1900 and 1890:

TABLE XX.—Rank of minor geographic divisions according to proportion illiterate among children 10 to 14 years of age living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900 and 1890.

DIVISION.	IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS.					IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.				
	Illiterates per 1,000 children 10 to 14 years of age.		Rank according to illiterates per 1,000 children 10 to 14 years of age.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in rank from 1890 to 1900.	Illiterates per 1,000 children 10 to 14 years of age.		Rank according to illiterates per 1,000 children 10 to 14 years of age.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in rank from 1890 to 1900.
	1900	1890	1900	1890		1900	1890	1900	1890	
New England.....	8.0	10.2	7	3	-4	11.7	20.1	4	2	-2
Southern North Atlantic.....	7.7	14.0	6	6	0	10.4	21.1	3	3	0
Northern South Atlantic.....	18.9	46.8	8	8	0	112.9	180.9	8	8	0
Southern South Atlantic.....	80.6	157.7	11	11	0	238.6	331.9	11	11	0
Eastern North Central.....	3.3	10.2	2	2	0	7.7	15.7	1	1	0
Western North Central.....	4.5	12.3	4	5	+1	16.0	28.2	5	5	0
Eastern South Central.....	44.3	75.0	9	10	+1	191.9	243.8	10	10	0
Western South Central.....	45.5	65.9	10	9	-1	169.3	243.6	9	9	0
Rocky Mountain Basin and Plateau.....	3.7	9.9	3	1	-2	57.3	95.7	6	7	+1
Pacific.....	1.8	26.9	1	7	+6	71.8	75.5	7	6	-1
	5.3	11.1	5	4	-1	9.4	23.8	2	4	+2

There were many changes in the rank of the several divisions as regards child illiteracy in the larger cities, the most striking being the decline in rank for New England and the advance for the Basin and Plateau division, registering the effect of a very marked reduction of child illiteracy in Salt Lake City. For the smaller cities and country districts the majority of the divisions show no change of rank, a fact indicative, perhaps, of the conservatism and comparatively slow progress of rural communities. Here, again, New England is one of the divisions which declined in rank, changing places with the Pacific division. There was a similar transposition in the rank of the Basin and Plateau and the Rocky Mountain divisions.

CHILD ILLITERACY, BY SEX.

It is generally admitted that opportunities for elementary education should be given equally to males and females, and such a condition is practically attained in

most parts of the United States. Nevertheless, as already pointed out, the proportion of illiteracy is as a rule greater for boys than for girls; for in only four states—New York, South Dakota, Colorado, and New Mexico—and in 41 of the 160 cities is there an excess of illiteracy for girls. In only one state—California—and in 36 of the cities in continental United States there is the same proportion of illiteracy for male and female children 10 to 14 years of age. This condition—equality of illiteracy for males and females—may be regarded as the norm, and any considerable excess of illiteracy for either sex as a variation that calls for an explanation.

In the diagrams on pages 337 and 338 the age at which the norm is attained is shown for the different classes of the population, as well as for the aggregate, and in every case the children 10 to 14 years of age show a greater illiteracy for males than for females. A partial explanation is the fact that girls are not such violators of the compulsory education laws as boys. The great preponderance of boys in all truant schools bears witness to this. But many such truants never reach the truant schools, where they would be forced to learn to read and write. They elude all truant officers and spend their time on the streets, thus increasing the proportion illiterate among male children. Child labor is another factor which doubtless affects the comparative illiteracy of the two sexes. Boys more often than girls are required to contribute to the family income by becoming breadwinners. The census statistics of employment include only the population at least 10 years of age, and therefore do not cover the age period at which children ordinarily learn to read and write. But the following statement relating to the population 10 to 14 years of age affords some indication of the contrast between the two sexes as regards employment in gainful occupations during the period of childhood:

AGE PERIOD.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Male.			Female.		
	Total.	Gainfully employed.		Total.	Gainfully employed.	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent.		Num-ber.	Per-cent.
10 to 14 years.....	4,089,318	875,342	21.4	4,002,633	321,982	8.0
10 years.....	883,519	105,580	11.9	859,864	36,525	4.2
11 years.....	799,238	119,628	15.0	785,842	39,150	5.0
12 years.....	829,325	163,649	19.7	810,680	57,664	7.1
13 years.....	782,593	196,830	25.2	769,944	71,597	9.3
14 years.....	794,643	289,655	36.5	776,303	117,046	15.1

Table XXI presents the number and proportion of illiterate children, classified by sex, for the geographic divisions in 1900.

TABLE XXI.—Number and proportion illiterate among children 10 to 14 years of age, classified by sex, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Male.			Female.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	
Continental United States.....	4,083,041	325,984	79.8	3,997,193	251,665	63.0
North Atlantic division.....	957,414	9,964	10.4	950,769	7,944	8.4
New England.....	233,118	2,590	11.1	232,689	2,183	9.4
Southern North Atlantic.....	724,296	7,374	10.2	718,080	5,761	8.0
South Atlantic division.....	632,576	125,916	199.1	615,215	96,061	156.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	252,242	27,839	110.4	247,021	19,694	79.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	380,334	98,077	257.9	368,194	76,367	207.4
North Central division.....	1,417,469	16,228	11.4	1,388,513	11,255	8.1
Eastern North Central.....	833,310	6,507	7.8	820,968	4,470	5.4
Western North Central.....	584,159	9,721	16.6	567,545	6,785	12.0
South Central division.....	883,686	168,508	190.7	854,701	131,141	153.4
Eastern South Central.....	469,355	95,501	203.5	452,821	72,527	160.2
Western South Central.....	414,331	73,007	176.2	401,880	58,614	145.8
Western division.....	191,896	5,368	28.0	187,995	5,264	28.0
Rocky Mountain.....	58,128	2,810	48.3	56,814	2,941	51.8
Basin and Plateau.....	24,389	1,630	66.8	24,040	1,457	60.6
Pacific.....	109,379	928	8.5	107,141	866	8.1

The excess of illiteracy among boys is shown by this table to be common to every minor division except the Rocky Mountain. The excess as measured by the difference in the number of illiterates per 1,000 is greatest (50.5) in the Southern South Atlantic, but measured by the ratio of the higher number to the lower it is greatest in the Eastern North Central division.

Comparison with earlier censuses.—The following table gives the proportion of illiteracy among male and female children, classified by race and nativity, for the last three censuses:

TABLE XXII.—Proportion illiterate among male and female children 10 to 14 years of age, classified by race and nativity, for continental United States: 1900, 1890, and 1880.

RACE AND NATIVITY.	ILLITERATES PER 1,000 MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900		1890		1880	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total.....	79.8	63.0	110.9	96.9	209.2	186.5
White.....	39.3	29.8	57.2	48.3	129.8	107.1
Native white—native parents.....	50.4	37.7	73.0	61.6	(1)	(1)
Native white—foreign parents.....	9.8	7.7	17.2	14.2	(1)	(1)
Foreign born white.....	58.5	53.0	62.3	56.4	(1)	(1)
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.....	333.0	268.0	418.7	377.7	673.1	651.1
Negro.....	334.5	267.7	418.7	377.2	(1)	(1)
Indian and Mongolian.....	278.4	278.5	425.1	462.5	(1)	(1)

¹ Figures not available.

In every class of population given in the above table the proportion illiterate among the children of each sex was much less in 1900 than before, the decrease between

1880 and 1890 in the two classes for which the data were available being especially marked. The reduction in the proportion of illiteracy between 1880 and 1890 among the whites was greater for the boys than for the girls, while the reverse is true in regard to non-Caucasian (negro, Indian, and Mongolian) children. But between 1890 and 1900 the reduction in the proportion of illiteracy was greater for the girls than for the boys among the white as well as the non-Caucasian children. From 1890 to 1900 the greatest relative decrease in the illiteracy of each sex occurred among the native whites of foreign parentage, and the least among foreign born whites. In each class of population, except the Indian and Mongolian, the proportion of illiterate children was less for females than for males, and the relative decrease between 1890 and 1900 was greater for the former than for the latter, except among the foreign born whites. During the decade 1890 to 1900 the native white male children of native parentage became less illiterate than the foreign born white, and the Indian and Mongolian than the negro.

City and country, 1900.—The following table shows for city and country the illiterate children, classified according to sex, for main and minor geographic divisions:

TABLE XXIII.—Number and proportion illiterate among children 10 to 14 years of age, classified by sex, living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.							
	Male.				Female.			
	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.	
	Num-ber illit-erate.	Per 1,000 illit-erate.	Num-ber illit-erate.	Per 1,000 illit-erate.	Num-ber illit-erate.	Per 1,000 illit-erate.	Num-ber illit-erate.	Per 1,000 illit-erate.
Continental United States.....	9,528	10.9	316,466	98.7	8,863	9.9	242,802	78.3
North Atlantic division.....	3,273	7.5	6,691	12.9	3,612	8.1	4,332	8.6
New England.....	752	8.1	1,838	13.1	754	8.0	1,429	10.4
Southern North Atlantic.....	2,521	7.3	4,853	12.8	2,858	8.2	2,903	7.9
South Atlantic division.....	2,108	36.0	123,808	215.7	1,793	28.9	94,268	170.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	947	20.6	26,892	130.3	833	17.3	18,861	94.9
Southern South Atlantic.....	1,161	92.0	96,916	263.6	960	70.1	75,407	212.7
North Central division.....	1,121	3.9	15,107	13.3	981	3.4	10,274	9.4
Eastern North Central.....	723	3.6	5,784	9.2	653	3.1	3,817	6.2
Western North Central.....	398	4.9	9,323	18.5	328	4.0	6,457	13.3
South Central division.....	2,862	51.2	165,646	200.1	2,260	38.3	128,881	161.8
Eastern South Central.....	1,611	53.9	93,890	213.7	1,085	35.1	71,442	169.3
Western South Central.....	1,251	48.2	71,756	184.8	1,175	43.0	57,439	153.3
Western division.....	164	4.2	5,204	34.1	217	5.3	5,047	34.3
Rocky Mountain-Basin and Plateau.....	30	3.9	2,780	55.1	27	3.4	2,914	59.6
Pacific.....	128	4.4	1,024	10.0	186	6.2	1,463	68.6

The preceding table allows the same comparison to be made for city and country separately. For the country the only minor division showing an excess of illiteracy for female children is the Rocky Mountain. For the cities the divisions in which a similar excess appears are the Southern North Atlantic and the Pacific.

That the excess in the cities of these two divisions represents the influence of conditions in New York city and San Francisco is indicated by the following statement, which shows that when these cities are eliminated from the totals the excess of illiteracy for female children disappears, giving place to an excess for male children; and this suggests that it is the excess of female illiterates among the newly arrived immigrant children which produces the excess noted for the city totals in these two divisions:

RESIDENCE.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.			
	Male.		Female.	
	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.
Southern North Atlantic division	2,521	7.3	2,858	8.2
New York city	1,194	8.0	1,645	10.9
Other cities	1,327	6.8	1,213	6.1
Pacific division	128	4.4	186	6.2
San Francisco	69	5.7	133	10.5
Other cities	59	3.5	53	3.0

CHILD ILLITERACY AMONG THE NATIVE WHITE AND NON-CAUCASIAN POPULATION.

General comparison.—Few facts about illiteracy are more patent than the differences between native white and non-Caucasian¹ population in this regard; these differences are very great, nearly one-half of the non-Caucasians and less than one-twentieth of the native whites being illiterate in 1900. But these proportions are very much reduced if only children 10 to 14 are considered. A little less than one-third of the non-Caucasian children were illiterate in 1900, while among native white children the proportion was about one-thirtieth. Children 10 to 14 years of age in 1900

¹The total non-Caucasian, rather than negro population, is compared with the native white population throughout this section, since no separate figures for the illiteracy of negroes in cities were published in 1890. Except in some of the Western states, there are so few Indian, Chinese, and Japanese children 10 to 14 years of age that statistics for non-Caucasian children of those ages are approximately if not actually identical with those for negro children.

would normally have learned to read and write between 1892 and 1900. It appears, however, that only a little over two-thirds of the non-Caucasian children accomplished this, as compared with a little less than twenty-nine thirtieths of the native white children. This difference is important, in view of the fact that non-Caucasian children are supposed to have the same opportunities for education at the public expense as those that have been offered to native white children living in the same community; but doubtless the difference is in part accounted for by the fact that, broadly speaking, the two classes are living in different communities—that is to say, by far the greater proportion of native whites live in Northern and Western states, while the non-Caucasians, consisting principally of negroes, are concentrated mainly in Southern states, where the school facilities are in general poorer, the standard of education lower, and the level of illiteracy higher than in the North.

Geographic divisions.—The effects of the difference in territorial distribution are partially eliminated in a comparison by geographic divisions, such as is presented in Table XXIV.

In continental United States as a whole the proportion of child illiteracy is approximately nine times as great for non-Caucasians as it is for native whites. In none of the main or minor geographic divisions outside the Western division is the contrast equally marked. In the North Central division the illiteracy of non-Caucasian children is, however, about eight times as great as that of the native white; but in the North Atlantic it is not quite six times, and in each of the main Southern divisions—the South Atlantic and the South Central—not much more than three times as great. According to this test, then, the difference between the two races as regards child illiteracy is not as marked in the South as in the North, and it follows as a corollary that the difference in child illiteracy between North and South is greater for the native whites than for the non-Caucasians.

Some interest attaches to the fact that if the minor divisions outside the Western (where the negro children are so few that the figures may be disregarded) are ranked with reference to the proportion of child illiteracy for native whites and for negroes separately, the two rankings will be almost identical. In other words, as the proportion of illiteracy decreases for one race it usually decreases for the other also, though not perhaps to the same extent, indicating that the negro, like the white man, responds to the influence of improved conditions.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXIV.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG NATIVE WHITE, AND NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

DIVISION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.											
	Native white.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.			Negro.			Indian and Mongolian.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.
Continental United States.....	6,647,673	223,208	34.6	1,120,996	337,069	300.7	1,091,990	328,992	301.3	29,066	8,077	278.5
North Atlantic division.....	1,710,021	7,799	4.6	29,279	774	26.4	28,217	682	24.2	1,062	92	86.6
New England.....	465,076	1,915	4.7	4,469	61	13.6	4,285	49	11.4	184	12	65.2
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,304,945	5,884	4.5	24,810	713	28.7	23,932	633	26.4	878	80	91.1
South Atlantic division.....	764,642	72,090	94.3	476,967	149,409	313.2	476,108	149,060	313.1	859	349	406.3
Northern South Atlantic.....	367,557	19,419	52.8	126,992	27,806	219.0	126,929	27,806	219.1	63	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic.....	397,085	52,671	132.6	349,975	121,603	347.5	349,179	121,254	347.3	796	349	438.4
North Central division.....	2,642,540	21,132	8.0	55,755	3,720	66.7	49,380	2,542	51.5	6,375	1,178	184.8
Eastern North Central.....	1,557,727	8,607	5.5	25,647	890	34.7	23,851	576	24.1	1,796	314	174.8
Western North Central.....	1,084,813	12,525	11.5	30,108	2,830	94.0	25,529	1,966	77.0	4,579	864	188.7
South Central division.....	1,180,383	116,710	98.9	545,401	178,815	327.9	536,106	176,672	329.5	9,295	2,143	230.6
Eastern South Central.....	603,259	62,585	103.7	317,321	105,305	331.9	316,984	105,061	331.4	337	244	724.0
Western South Central.....	577,124	54,125	93.8	228,080	73,510	322.3	219,122	71,611	326.8	8,958	1,899	212.0
Western division.....	350,087	5,477	15.6	13,594	4,351	320.1	2,179	86	16.5	11,415	4,315	378.0
Rocky Mountain.....	105,751	4,204	39.8	4,465	1,250	280.0	858	15	17.5	3,607	1,235	342.4
Basin and Plateau.....	42,094	576	13.7	4,036	2,259	559.7	126	9	71.4	3,910	2,250	575.4
Pacific.....	202,282	697	3.4	5,093	842	165.3	1,195	12	10.0	3,898	830	212.9

City and country.—In the following table a comparison of city and country is shown by main and minor geographic divisions:

TABLE XXV.—Number and proportion illiterate among native white, and negro, Indian, and Mongolian children 10 to 14 years of age living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.							
	Native white.				Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.			
	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.	
	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.
Continental United States.....	4,488	3.0	218,720	42.6	7,399	77.0	329,670	321.7
North Atlantic division.....	1,615	2.1	6,184	6.5	245	16.3	529	37.0
New England.....	279	1.8	1,636	6.5	33	14.4	28	12.9
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,336	2.2	4,548	6.5	212	16.7	501	41.4
South Atlantic division.....	706	8.3	71,384	105.0	3,009	92.6	146,400	329.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	330	4.6	19,080	64.5	1,272	65.2	26,534	246.8
Southern South Atlantic.....	376	28.8	52,295	136.2	1,737	133.7	119,866	355.7
North Central division.....	954	1.9	10,178	9.5	244	16.3	3,476	85.3
Eastern North Central.....	583	1.6	8,024	6.7	80	9.9	810	46.2
Western North Central.....	371	2.5	12,154	13.0	164	23.8	2,666	114.8
South Central division.....	1,094	12.7	115,616	105.1	3,762	117.0	175,693	341.1
Eastern South Central.....	468	11.3	62,117	110.6	2,147	115.6	103,158	345.3
Western South Central.....	626	16.3	53,499	99.3	1,615	119.0	71,895	335.2
Western division.....	119	1.6	5,358	19.4	139	92.7	4,212	348.3
Rocky Mountain.....	21	1.5	4,183	45.8	3	7.9	1,247	305.2
Basin and Plateau.....	8	1.5	568	15.4	.....	.....	2,259	561.9
Pacific.....	90	1.6	607	4.1	136	123.1	706	177.0

The proportions for continental United States, as shown in Table xxv, are determined largely by the differences in territorial distribution of the two races. The proportion of illiteracy for native white children living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants represents practically conditions in the Northern states (North Atlantic and North Central divisions), which contain more than four-fifths of the total native white population living in this class of cities; but the proportion of illiteracy for the corresponding class of negro, Indian, and Mongolian children is influenced largely by conditions in the South, the Northern states containing less than three-eighths of the total non-Caucasian population living in such cities. The proportion of child illiteracy for negroes, Indians, and Mongolians living in smaller cities or country districts is not influenced to any appreciable degree by conditions in the North; but the corresponding proportion for native whites, while determined largely by conditions in the North, is affected to some extent by conditions in the South.

More interest attaches to a comparison of the proportions shown for the several geographic divisions. In every division except New England the proportion of child illiteracy for each race is considerably lower in the city than in the country; and in both city and country the proportions are always lower for native whites than for non-Caucasians. It may be noted that in the South the native white children living in the country have about as high a proportion of illiteracy as the non-Caucasian or negro children living in the city. This is but a natural result of the great contrast in the

South between city and country as regards educational opportunities.

A comparison of the relative differences in the proportions for the two races affords little basis for any general conclusions. Leaving out of consideration the Western divisions it will be found that the greatest relative difference between native white and non-Caucasian children living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants appears in the Northern South Atlantic division, and the smallest in the Southern South Atlantic. The contrast between the two classes of children living in smaller cities or country districts is greatest in the Western North Central division, and least in New England. In one case the extremes are both found in Southern divisions; in the other, in Northern. So far as this analysis goes it does not indicate that the relative differences between the races are on the whole greater in the North than in the South, and does not suggest that in regard to educational facilities the non-Caucasian race is at any greater disadvantage as compared with the native white in one section than in the other. But to decide this question would, of course, require further investigation and other and more detailed statistics than those presented here.

Comparison, 1900 and 1890.—The following table shows that both native white and non-Caucasian children have reduced their illiteracy since 1890:

TABLE XXVI.—*Number and proportion illiterate among native white, and negro, Indian, and Mongolian children 10 to 14 years of age, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900 and 1890.*

DIVISION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.							
	Native white.				Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.			
	Number illiterate.		Per 1,000 illiterate.		Number illiterate.		Per 1,000 illiterate.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	223,208	292,963	33.6	52.4	337,069	415,190	300.7	398.6
North Atlantic division	7,799	17,133	4.6	11.6	774	1,752	26.4	72.2
New England	1,915	3,037	4.7	8.5	61	121	13.6	30.5
Southern North Atlantic	5,884	14,096	4.5	12.6	713	1,631	28.7	80.3
South Atlantic division	72,090	97,259	94.3	140.3	149,409	202,901	313.2	432.3
Northern South Atlantic	19,419	29,427	52.8	87.6	27,806	44,694	219.0	330.8
Southern South Atlantic	52,671	67,832	132.6	190.0	121,603	158,207	347.5	473.4
North Central division	21,132	34,514	8.0	15.6	3,720	6,007	66.7	115.2
Eastern North Central	8,607	15,654	5.5	12.0	890	1,635	34.7	68.3
Western North Central	12,525	18,860	11.5	20.8	2,830	4,372	94.0	154.9
South Central division	116,710	136,233	98.9	142.1	178,815	201,834	327.9	412.2
Eastern South Central	62,585	78,751	103.7	142.3	105,305	122,306	331.9	407.9
Western South Central	54,125	57,482	93.8	141.8	73,510	79,528	322.3	418.9
Western division	5,477	7,824	15.6	31.2	4,351	2,696	320.1	442.8
Rocky Mountain Basin and Plateau	4,204	4,786	39.8	76.6	1,250	890	280.0	504.2
Pacific	576	1,184	13.7	38.9	2,259	532	559.7	764.4
	697	1,854	3.4	11.7	842	1,274	165.3	351.2

The table shows a decline of illiteracy in continental United States for both native white and non-Caucasian children. The proportion illiterate for the native whites was lowered by about one-third, or, more exactly, seven-twentieths; that for non-Caucasians, by one-fourth, or five-twentieths. Thus the relative reduction was greater for the native whites than for the non-Caucasian children; but the absolute reduction, obtained by subtracting the proportion illiterate in 1900 from the proportion illiterate in 1890, was greater for non-Caucasian children than for the white, being 97.9 per 1,000 for the former and 18.8 per 1,000 for the latter.

There is a similar contrast between the two classes in most of the main and minor geographic divisions. In each of these divisions the comparatively high proportion of illiteracy prevailing among non-Caucasian children was reduced by a greater absolute amount than the comparatively low proportion prevailing among the native white children; but the latter class, as a rule, shows the greater relative reduction. The only minor division which forms an exception to this rule is New England, in which there was a reduction of about five-ninths in the proportion of illiteracy for non-Caucasian children and of about four-ninths in the proportion for native white children. In the Southern North Atlantic and Eastern North Central divisions the relative reduction was about the same for the two classes here compared, being approximately two-thirds in the former division and about one-half in the latter. Thus a comparison of the relative reduction in the proportions here considered indicates that in the region east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, progress in the elimination of child illiteracy has been as marked for non-Caucasian children as for native white children.

Table xxvii carries this analysis a step farther by introducing the usual distinction between larger cities and smaller cities or country districts for each main and minor geographic division. A comparison of the figures for the several divisions shows that in both city and country the absolute reduction in the proportion of illiterate children was always greater for non-Caucasians than for native whites, while the relative reduction was, with a few exceptions, less. In the smaller cities or country districts the exceptions referred to appear in New England, in which the relative reduction is considerably greater for non-Caucasians than for native whites, and in the Southern North Atlantic division, in which it is practically identical for both classes; while in the larger cities the divisions in which the exceptions occur are the two North Central, where the relative reduction is somewhat greater for non-Caucasians than for native whites, and the Eastern South Central, where it is about the same for the two classes. In the Rocky Mountain division, where the non-Caucasians are mostly Indians and Mongolians, the rate of reduction in the larger cities is slightly greater for the non-Caucasians than for the native whites, and in the smaller cities or country districts it is approximately the same for the two classes.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG NATIVE WHITE, AND NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900 AND 1890.

DIVISION.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.															
	Native white.								Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.							
	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.			
	Number illiterate.		Per 1,000 illiterate.		Number illiterate.		Per 1,000 illiterate.		Number illiterate.		Per 1,000 illiterate.		Number illiterate.		Per 1,000 illiterate.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	4,488	8,145	3.0	7.8	218,720	284,818	42.6	62.6	7,399	11,414	77.0	146.1	329,070	403,776	821.7	419.1
North Atlantic division.....	1,615	3,243	2.1	6.0	6,184	13,890	6.5	14.8	245	452	16.3	42.4	529	1,300	37.0	95.6
New England.....	279	409	1.8	3.7	1,636	2,628	6.5	10.6	33	40	14.4	20.1	28	81	12.9	41.2
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,336	2,834	2.2	6.6	4,548	11,262	6.5	16.3	212	412	16.7	47.5	501	1,219	41.4	104.8
South Atlantic division.....	706	1,494	8.3	20.5	71,884	95,765	105.0	154.4	3,009	5,673	92.6	182.8	146,400	197,228	329.4	450.0
Northern South Atlantic.....	330	803	4.6	12.8	19,089	28,624	64.5	104.7	1,272	2,973	65.2	148.3	26,534	41,721	246.8	362.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	376	691	28.8	66.4	52,295	67,141	136.2	193.7	1,737	2,700	133.7	245.6	119,866	155,507	355.7	481.1
North Central division.....	954	1,778	1.9	5.5	20,178	32,736	9.5	17.3	244	652	16.3	57.9	3,476	5,355	85.3	130.9
Eastern North Central.....	583	1,115	1.6	5.1	8,024	14,539	6.7	13.4	80	225	9.9	42.0	810	1,410	46.2	75.9
Western North Central.....	371	663	2.5	6.4	12,154	18,197	13.0	22.7	164	427	23.8	72.4	2,666	3,945	114.8	176.7
South Central division.....	1,094	1,369	13.7	23.2	115,616	134,864	105.1	149.9	3,762	4,440	117.0	184.3	175,053	197,394	341.1	424.0
Eastern South Central.....	468	613	11.3	20.7	62,117	78,138	110.6	149.2	2,147	2,629	115.6	200.7	108,158	119,677	335.3	417.4
Western South Central.....	626	756	16.3	25.7	53,499	56,726	99.3	150.9	1,615	1,811	119.0	164.7	71,895	77,717	335.2	434.5
Western division.....	119	261	1.6	5.5	5,358	7,563	19.4	37.5	139	197	92.7	182.2	4,212	2,499	348.3	499.0
Rocky Mountain Basin and Plateau.....	21	35	1.5	5.6	4,183	4,751	45.8	84.6	3	9	7.9	40.7	1,247	881	305.2	570.6
Pacific.....	98	226	1.6	4.2	1,175	2,812	15.4	42.1	136	188	123.1	209.8	2,965	1,618	177.0	393.7

¹ Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

CHILD ILLITERACY AMONG THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN WHITE POPULATION.

Geographic divisions, 1900.—In general, foreign born white children are much more illiterate than native white children. There are parts of the country, however, where this does not appear to be the case, as shown by comparison of the proportions in the following table:

TABLE XXVIII.—Number and proportion illiterate among native and foreign born white children 10 to 14 years of age, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Native.			Foreign born.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.
Continental United States.....	6,647,673	223,298	33.6	311,565	17,372	55.8
North Atlantic division.....	1,710,021	7,799	4.6	168,883	9,335	55.3
New England.....	405,076	1,915	4.7	56,262	2,797	49.7
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,304,945	5,884	4.5	112,621	6,538	58.1
South Atlantic division.....	764,642	72,090	94.3	6,182	478	77.3
Northern South Atlantic.....	367,557	19,419	52.8	4,714	308	65.3
Southern South Atlantic.....	397,085	52,671	132.6	1,468	170	115.8

TABLE XXVIII.—Number and proportion illiterate among native and foreign born white children 10 to 14 years of age, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900—Continued.

DIVISION.	WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Native.			Foreign born.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.
North Central division.....	2,642,640	21,132	8.0	107,687	2,631	24.4
Eastern North Central.....	1,557,727	8,607	5.5	70,904	1,480	20.9
Western North Central.....	1,084,913	12,525	11.5	36,783	1,151	31.3
South Central division.....	1,180,383	116,710	98.9	12,603	4,124	327.2
Eastern South Central.....	603,259	62,685	103.7	1,566	138	86.5
Western South Central.....	577,124	54,125	93.8	11,007	3,986	362.1
Western division.....	350,087	5,477	15.6	16,210	804	49.6
Rocky Mountain Basin and Plateau.....	165,751	4,204	25.4	4,726	297	62.8
Pacific.....	184,336	1,273	0.7	11,484	507	43.9

Of the main divisions the South Atlantic is the only one in which there is greater illiteracy among the native white children than among the foreign born. The minor divisions in which the same exceptional condition prevails are the Southern South Atlantic and Eastern South Central.

It should be remembered that the foreign born white are concentrated in the larger cities to a much greater

extent than the native white. This is probably the explanation of the exceptional condition just noted.

A further analysis of the figures for the Southern South Atlantic division shows that the proportion of illiteracy is practically the same for foreign born white children and native white children living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants, and is also the same for both classes of children living in the smaller cities or country districts.¹ The difference between the two classes, as shown by the figures for the entire division, is but a natural result of the fact that about one-fifth of the foreign born white children and only one-thirtieth of the native white live in the larger cities. Therefore the effect of the superior educational standards of the city is greater upon the foreign born white population of the division than upon the native white.

Similar reasons exist for the higher proportion of illiteracy shown by the native white children in the Eastern South Central division. Only about one-fifteenth of these children live in the larger cities, while the corresponding proportion for foreign born white children is about nine-twentieths. In the city the proportion of child illiteracy for native white and foreign born white is 11.3 per 1,000 and 83.2 per 1,000, respectively; in the country, 110.6 and 89.2, respectively. Since so large a proportion of the native white children in this division live in the country, the proportion illiterate for the entire division (103.7 per 1,000) approaches closely to the high proportion for the country. On the other hand, since the foreign born white children are almost equally divided between city and country and the proportion illiterate is about the same in each section, the proportion illiterate for the division (86.5 per 1,000) does not differ much from either of the component factors. This close correspondence between the proportion illiterate for city and for country among foreign born white children suggests, that most of the foreign born whites in the country were living in the smaller cities which form part of the country as here defined, and not in distinctly rural communities. It is found, in fact, that in this division more than five-eighths of the foreign born white population and only one-eighth of the native white live in places having over 2,500 inhabitants. Thus the excess in illiteracy among native white children, as compared with foreign born white children, is a natural result of the fact that the great mass of native white children live in rural communities with comparatively poor educational advantages, while the major portion of the foreign born white children live in cities where the facilities for a primary education are good.

This contrast between native and foreign born white, as regards concentration in cities, exists to a greater or less extent in all geographic divisions, so that the

actual difference in illiteracy between the two classes living in the same community is doubtless greater than a comparison of the proportions shown in Table xxviii would indicate.

In the following table the distinction between city and country is introduced for each geographic division:

TABLE XXIX.—Number and proportion illiterate among native and foreign born white children 10 to 14 years of age living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.							
	Native.				Foreign born.			
	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.	
	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.
Continental United States.....	4,488	3.0	218,720	42.6	6,484	38.8	10,888	75.5
North Atlantic division.....	1,615	2.1	6,184	6.5	5,025	44.9	4,810	75.8
New England.....	279	1.8	1,636	6.5	1,194	39.3	1,603	61.9
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,336	2.2	4,548	6.5	3,831	46.9	2,707	87.4
South Atlantic division.....	706	8.3	71,384	105.0	186	54.1	292	106.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	330	4.6	19,089	64.5	178	56.4	130	83.5
Southern South Atlantic.....	376	28.8	52,295	136.2	8	28.7	162	136.2
North Central division.....	954	1.9	20,178	9.5	904	20.1	1,727	27.6
Eastern North Central.....	583	1.6	8,024	6.7	713	19.0	767	22.9
Western North Central.....	371	2.5	12,154	13.0	191	25.0	960	32.9
South Central division.....	1,094	13.7	115,616	105.1	246	119.8	3,878	367.6
Eastern South Central.....	468	11.3	62,117	110.6	61	83.2	77	89.2
Western South Central.....	626	16.3	53,499	99.3	185	140.2	3,801	392.4
Western division.....	119	1.6	5,358	19.4	123	26.1	681	59.2
Rocky Mountain.....	21	1.5	4,183	45.8	33	37.5	234	68.6
Basin and Plateau.....	8	1.5	568	15.4	2	6.2	250	124.0
Pacific.....	90	1.6	607	4.1	88	25.1	167	29.6

CHILD ILLITERACY AMONG THE NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE AND OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

Geographic divisions, 1900.—The questions asked in 1890 and 1900 regarding the parentage of each person enumerated make it possible to compare the illiteracy of native children whose parents were also natives with those native children whose parents were foreign born. A comparison of the illiteracy statistics for native white children, classified by nativity of parents, as presented in Table xxx, reveals a somewhat surprising condition—a greater illiteracy in continental United States among the children of native whites than among the children of foreign born whites: 44.1 per 1,000 for the former and 8.8 per 1,000 for the latter class. This fact

¹ See Table xxix.

might be taken to indicate that immigrants are more anxious than natives to secure for their children the advantages of an elementary education; but, of course, before any such conclusion is adopted the figures should be subjected to a more careful analysis.

TABLE XXX.—Number and proportion illiterate among native white children 10 to 14 years of age of native and of foreign parentage, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Native parents.			Foreign parents.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
	Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.	
Continental United States.....	4,660,390	205,735	44.1	1,987,283	17,473	8.8
North Atlantic division..	996,851	4,128	4.1	713,170	3,671	5.1
New England.....	207,468	832	4.0	197,608	1,083	5.5
Southern North Atlantic.....	789,383	3,296	4.2	515,562	2,588	5.0
South Atlantic division..	724,458	71,546	98.8	40,184	544	13.5
Northern South Atlantic.....	335,275	19,116	57.0	32,282	303	9.4
Southern South Atlantic.....	389,183	52,430	134.7	7,902	241	30.5
North Central division..	1,633,138	16,494	10.1	1,009,402	4,638	4.6
Eastern North Central.....	961,539	5,898	6.1	596,188	2,709	4.5
Western North Central.....	671,599	10,596	15.8	413,214	1,929	4.7
South Central division...	1,095,526	109,395	99.8	84,857	7,405	87.3
Eastern South Central.....	580,682	62,265	107.2	22,577	320	14.2
Western South Central.....	514,844	47,040	91.4	62,280	7,085	113.8
Western division.....	210,417	4,262	20.3	139,670	1,215	8.7
Rocky Mountain.....	71,337	3,781	53.0	34,414	423	12.3
Basin and Plateau.....	20,098	132	6.6	21,956	444	20.2
Pacific.....	118,982	349	2.9	83,300	348	4.2

The excess of illiteracy for native white children of native parents as compared with native white children of foreign born parents, exhibited in continental United States as a whole, appears also in all of the main geographic divisions except the North Atlantic. It is, however, confined to six of the minor divisions, comprising the two South Atlantic, the two North Central, the Eastern South Central, and the Rocky Mountain.

A comparison of the figures for states¹ shows that the excess of illiteracy among the children of native parents appears in all the Southern states except Texas, in only 3 North Atlantic states (Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey), in 5 North Central states (Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas), and in 4 Western states

¹ Figures given in Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Tables LXVII and LXVIII, placed upon a per 1,000 basis.

(Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Oregon). It thus develops that the greater illiteracy among children of native parents is confined principally to the Southern states, appearing in only 12 of the 32 Northern and Western states.

City and country.—In the preceding discussion of the comparative illiteracy of native and foreign born children attention was called to the influence on the statistics of the concentration of the foreign born population in cities, where illiteracy is in general relatively small. The same influence affects a comparison between children of native white parents and children of foreign born white parents, the latter being concentrated in cities to a much greater extent than the former. This makes it desirable to carry the analysis a step farther, by introducing the usual distinction between the city and the country population. The result for main and minor divisions is shown in Table XXXI.

TABLE XXXI.—Number and proportion illiterate among native white children 10 to 14 years of age, classified by nativity of parents, living in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.							
	Native parents.				Foreign parents.			
	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.	
	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.
Continental United States.....	2,375	3.5	203,360	51.1	2,133	2.6	15,340	13.3
North Atlantic division.....	467	1.5	3,661	5.4	1,148	2.6	2,523	9.2
New England.....	47	0.8	785	5.2	232	2.3	851	8.7
Southern North Atlantic.....	420	1.6	2,876	5.4	916	2.7	1,672	9.6
South Atlantic division.....	605	9.7	70,941	107.1	101	4.5	443	24.8
Northern South Atlantic.....	239	4.7	18,877	66.5	91	4.5	212	17.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	366	33.5	52,064	137.6	10	4.8	231	39.8
North Central division.....	432	2.1	16,062	11.3	522	1.7	4,116	5.8
Eastern North Central.....	213	1.6	5,085	6.9	370	1.6	2,389	6.4
Western North Central.....	219	2.9	10,377	17.4	152	2.1	1,777	5.2
South Central division.....	828	14.6	108,477	104.4	286	12.4	7,119	115.2
Eastern South Central.....	452	14.7	61,813	112.4	36	3.4	284	24.0
Western South Central.....	376	14.4	46,664	95.5	250	20.3	6,835	136.8
Western division.....	43	1.2	4,219	24.0	76	1.9	1,139	11.4
Rocky Mountain.....	8	1.0	3,773	59.8	13	2.1	410	14.5
Basin and Plateau.....	2	1.0	130	7.2	6	1.9	483	23.3
Pacific.....	33	1.4	316	3.3	57	1.9	291	5.5

When comparison is made between the two classes of children the difference in illiteracy is in favor of the children of foreign parents in both city and country; but it is not so marked in the former as in the latter. Making the same comparison by geographic divisions, it will be found that in the Western North Central division, and in all the Southern minor divisions, except the Western South Central, a lower proportion of illiteracy for children of foreign parents again appears in the city as well as in the country; in the Rocky Mountain and Eastern North Central divisions it appears in country though not in city; while in the other divisions, comprising the two North Atlantic, the Western South Central, the Basin and Plateau, and the Pacific, it appears in neither city nor country.

By referring to Table XLVI, page 372, the same comparison can be made by states and territories. Of the 38 states containing cities of over 25,000 inhabitants, there are only 15 in which the comparison between the two classes of children living in these cities shows an excess of illiteracy among children of native parents. Of these 15 states, 9, including District of Columbia, are Southern states. When, however, the comparison is made for the population living outside this class of cities, it will be found that there are 27 states and territories, including 11 Northern and Western states and all of the Southern states and territories, except Texas, in which the illiteracy is greater among children of native parents. It thus appears that a greater illiteracy among children of native parents is more common in the South than in the North and West, and more common outside of the larger cities than within such cities. In fact, as regards the city population, a greater illiteracy among white children of native parents is the exception rather than the rule, but in the population outside the larger cities it exists in over one-half of the total number of states. Attention has been called to the fact that not all of this outside population lives in distinctly rural communities, a considerable portion of it living in smaller cities or suburban districts; and it would be expected that the proportion of the foreign born whites living in such cities would exceed the proportion of native whites. The actual difference is shown by the following table, which gives the per cent distribution by class of place of residence of the native white and the foreign born white populations living in cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants or in country districts:

TABLE XXXVII.—Per cent distribution by class of place of residence of native whites and foreign born whites living in cities having less than 25,000 inhabitants or in country districts, for minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION AND NATIVITY.	POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING LESS THAN 25,000 INHABITANTS OR IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.			Per cent living in country districts.
	Per cent living in cities having—			
	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
New England:				
Native white.....	27.8	18.1	10.1	44.0
Foreign born white.....	42.1	21.7	10.9	25.3
Southern North Atlantic:				
Native white.....	14.5	8.4	5.1	72.0
Foreign born white.....	24.2	0.6	6.1	59.1
Northern South Atlantic:				
Native white.....	6.0	2.7	2.2	89.1
Foreign born white.....	12.1	4.7	3.5	79.7
Southern South Atlantic:				
Native white.....	4.1	3.2	1.8	90.9
Foreign born white.....	42.1	5.4	4.1	48.4
Eastern North Central:				
Native white.....	12.1	7.1	4.1	76.7
Foreign born white.....	18.7	8.1	5.0	68.2
Western North Central:				
Native white.....	4.9	5.0	3.7	86.4
Foreign born white.....	4.7	4.7	3.5	87.1
Eastern South Central:				
Native white.....	1.9	2.2	2.1	93.8
Foreign born white.....	8.9	10.6	6.3	74.2
Western South Central:				
Native white.....	3.2	2.7	2.3	91.8
Foreign born white.....	10.7	4.7	2.3	82.3
Rocky Mountain:				
Native white.....	9.4	4.5	6.5	79.6
Foreign born white.....	12.8	4.6	6.5	76.1
Basin and Plateau:				
Native white.....	4.7	7.9	9.3	78.1
Foreign born white.....	4.5	9.0	9.3	77.2
Pacific:				
Native white.....	7.5	7.2	5.8	79.5
Foreign born white.....	9.3	7.3	5.7	77.7

Outside the larger cities the foreign born whites are concentrated in the smaller cities to a greater extent than the native whites in every minor division except the Western North Central. In most parts of the United States the public school system is doubtless more efficient in these smaller cities than in the distinctly rural communities. In so far as that is the case the difference in the distribution of the two classes of children shown in the above table would give the children of foreign born parents an advantage as regards school facilities, which would tend to bring their proportion of illiteracy below that of the children of native white parents. This advantage is what might be called, in mathematical terminology, a function of two variables. It depends partly upon the greater degree of concentration in small cities and partly on the superiority of school systems in the small cities over those in the country districts. In the South the difference between city

and country as regards school systems is probably greater than in the North, as has been indicated by the comparison already made (page 346); hence the effect of concentration in cities, in giving an educational advantage, would likewise be greater in the South than in the North.

It will perhaps be noted in this connection that the Western North Central division, the one minor division in which, as indicated by the preceding table, there is no greater concentration in small cities on the part of the foreign born living outside the larger cities, is one of the divisions in which the children of foreign parents show a lower proportion of illiteracy than the children of native parents, a fact which, of course, seems to militate against the theory that the lower proportion is produced by the greater concentration in cities. That this result is due mainly to the influence of conditions prevailing in Missouri is indicated by the following comparison, in which the figures are given for Missouri alone and for the rest of the division:

RESIDENCE.	NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN LIVING IN CITIES HAVING LESS THAN 25,000 INHABITANTS OR IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.			
	Native parents.		Foreign parents.	
	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.	Number illiterate.	Per 1,000 illiterate.
Western North Central division.....	10,377	17.4	1,777	5.2
Missouri.....	9,126	40.2	316	12.2
Other states.....	1,251	3.4	1,461	4.7

Excluding Missouri, the degree of illiteracy in the smaller cities or country districts in this division is greater for children of foreign parents than for those of native parents. This is what should be expected, for in the other states of the division the native whites are concentrated in the smaller cities to a greater extent than the foreign born, as is shown by the following tabular statement:

RESIDENCE AND NATIVITY.	POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES HAVING LESS THAN 25,000 INHABITANTS OR IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.			
	Per cent living in cities having—			Per cent living in country districts.
	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
Western North Central division:				
Native white.....	4.9	5.0	3.7	86.4
Foreign born white.....	4.7	4.7	3.5	87.1
Missouri:				
Native white.....	3.6	5.2	1.8	89.4
Foreign born white.....	6.1	7.4	2.5	84.0
Other states:				
Native white.....	5.5	4.9	4.4	85.2
Foreign born white.....	4.6	4.5	3.6	87.3

The fact already noted that, in some geographic divisions and states, particularly in the South, the comparison of the two classes of children living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants shows a greater illiteracy among children of native parents, can not of course be attributed to differences in the distribution between city and country. But it may in some degree be the effect of cityward migration from the more illiterate country districts. The influence of this factor would be marked only in those sections where the contrast in illiteracy between city and country is marked, as in the South. The effect, moreover, would be confined principally to the children of native parents, since there is probably not much cityward migration on the part of the foreign born, most of whom settle in cities on their arrival in this country.

This analysis, then, points to the conclusion that the difference in the illiteracy of the two classes appearing in the totals for the United States and for the several geographic divisions and states and territories is largely influenced by the difference in local distribution, which is such that the children of foreign parents as a class live under better school systems than the children of native parents. Accordingly the difference in the proportions illiterate can not be accepted as indicative of a difference in the characteristics of the children or of their parents. If it is desired to ascertain whether one class of children or parents shows any marked superiority over the other as regards interest in elementary education, the comparison should be made between the two classes living in the same community, so that they are under practically the same local influences, are subject to the same school administration, and enjoy the same educational opportunities. A comparison by individual cities fulfills this requirement in a fairly satisfactory manner. Out of the 160 cities having over 25,000 inhabitants there are 53 in which the proportion illiterate is higher for the children of native parents than for those of foreign parents, 99 in which the reverse is true, and 8 in which the proportion was the same for the children of each class.

It should be noted, however, that in many of these cities the number of illiterates is so small that one or two more illiterates or one or two less in either class would be sufficient to turn the scale. On the whole, the result of this comparison by cities indicates that in the same communities there is little difference between the two classes of children as regards illiteracy, but such differences as appear are generally in favor of the children of native parents. The data for cities are given in Table XLVIII.

ILLITERACY.

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TABLE XXXIII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE.											
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.						In smaller cities or country districts.					
	Total.		Illiterate.				Total.		Illiterate.			
			Number.		Per 1,000.				Number.		Per 1,000.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	15,674,181	11,108,036	894,336	752,460	57.1	677.7	42,275,643	36,305,523	5,285,733	5,572,242	125.0	153.5
North Atlantic division.....	7,989,073	5,704,772	464,263	336,060	58.1	58.9	8,703,058	8,183,605	512,273	523,929	58.9	64.0
New England.....	1,863,120	1,318,212	117,540	88,581	63.1	67.2	2,661,482	2,541,516	154,862	154,823	58.2	60.9
Maine.....	41,665	30,642	1,591	1,969	38.2	64.3	523,775	511,020	27,469	27,618	52.4	54.0
New Hampshire.....	45,487	36,309	4,055	4,074	89.1	112.2	232,406	279,188	17,020	17,402	58.2	62.3
Vermont.....	1,315,399	946,818	81,541	64,453	62.0	68.1	278,943	271,173	16,247	18,154	58.2	66.9
Massachusetts.....	196,093	131,813	15,360	10,099	78.3	76.6	351,649	892,789	52,502	50,015	55.2	56.0
Rhode Island.....	264,476	172,630	14,939	7,986	56.7	46.3	148,731	150,146	13,644	17,426	91.7	116.1
Connecticut.....							465,978	437,200	27,989	24,208	60.0	55.4
Southern North Atlantic.....	6,125,953	4,386,560	346,723	247,479	56.6	56.4	6,041,606	5,642,089	357,411	369,106	59.2	65.4
New York.....	8,503,034	2,504,453	213,579	143,743	61.0	57.4	2,298,648	2,317,939	104,521	123,168	45.5	53.1
New Jersey.....	705,315	435,298	40,957	27,915	58.1	57.5	775,183	637,825	45,701	46,406	59.0	70.5
Pennsylvania.....	1,917,604	1,396,809	92,147	75,821	48.1	54.3	2,967,775	2,666,325	207,189	199,532	69.8	74.8
South Atlantic division.....	1,053,990	858,410	109,447	123,973	103.8	144.4	6,562,169	5,557,511	1,711,899	1,857,915	260.9	334.3
Northern South Atlantic.....	838,672	701,875	71,827	84,236	85.6	120.0	2,525,527	2,178,736	459,904	529,818	182.1	243.2
Delaware.....	61,294	49,587	5,051	4,267	82.4	86.1	84,206	82,380	12,480	14,611	148.2	177.4
Maryland.....	407,843	342,936	29,148	33,597	71.6	98.0	513,372	455,669	72,799	91,779	141.8	201.4
District of Columbia.....	231,837	188,567	20,028	24,884	86.4	132.0			295,694	345,629	235.1	309.1
Virginia.....	107,005	93,587	16,426	20,107	153.5	214.8	1,257,496	1,118,347	78,931	77,799	117.7	148.9
West Virginia.....	31,193	27,193	1,174	1,981	37.6	50.8	670,453	522,340				
Southern South Atlantic.....	215,318	156,535	37,620	39,737	174.7	253.9	4,036,642	3,378,775	1,251,995	1,328,097	310.2	393.1
North Carolina.....			7,763	9,076	173.6	208.8	1,346,734	1,147,446	386,251	409,703	286.8	357.1
South Carolina.....	44,719	43,459	26,653	30,061	180.3	271.2	897,693	758,947	330,896	351,629	368.6	403.3
Georgia.....	147,819	113,076	3,204		140.6		1,429,515	1,189,132	453,767	488,045	317.4	419.4
Florida.....	22,780						362,710	283,250	81,081	78,720	223.5	277.3
North Central division.....	4,820,810	3,302,941	177,538	162,334	36.8	49.1	15,461,056	13,606,672	680,784	801,934	44.0	58.9
Eastern North Central.....	3,415,363	2,221,204	131,880	112,213	38.6	50.5	9,027,939	8,096,579	402,419	476,762	44.6	58.9
Ohio.....	964,093	711,427	37,070	35,179	38.5	49.4	2,325,828	2,147,232	94,471	114,664	40.6	53.4
Indiana.....	920,535	173,326	11,748	10,042	41.9	56.3	1,687,680	1,495,792	78,791	95,787	46.7	64.0
Illinois.....	1,494,532	900,429	58,015	41,335	38.8	45.9	2,233,213	2,037,242	99,943	111,299	44.8	55.4
Michigan.....	399,021	261,667	13,857	16,332	37.5	62.4	1,526,644	1,357,348	65,625	79,582	43.6	56.0
Wisconsin.....	306,582	168,335	11,190	9,325	36.5	55.1	1,254,574	1,089,055	62,589	75,420	49.9	69.3
Western North Central.....	1,405,447	1,081,737	45,658	50,121	32.5	46.3	6,433,117	5,510,093	278,365	325,182	43.3	59.0
Minnesota.....	329,984	259,684	8,428	9,978	25.5	38.4	975,673	702,666	44,518	48,079	45.6	68.4
Iowa.....	174,334	114,287	3,273	3,497	18.8	30.1	1,537,455	1,327,021	36,899	48,624	24.0	36.6
Missouri.....	697,965	503,968	27,875	29,014	39.9	57.6	1,679,900	1,491,670	124,969	152,364	74.7	102.1
North Dakota.....							229,161	129,452	12,719	7,738	55.5	59.8
South Dakota.....							294,304	236,268	14,832	9,974	50.4	42.2
Nebraska.....	135,733	150,265	2,744	3,840	20.2	28.6	664,022	621,394	20,181	23,000	32.5	35.5
Kansas.....	67,431	53,533	3,338	3,852	49.5	72.0	1,058,602	1,001,682	29,175	38,227	27.6	38.2
South Central division.....	950,573	656,382	119,028	103,216	125.2	157.2	9,173,642	7,143,105	2,199,551	2,215,655	239.8	310.2
Eastern South Central.....	580,630	342,381	70,124	53,662	132.2	162.6	4,943,597	4,265,854	1,294,811	1,378,007	201.9	323.0
Kentucky.....	245,291	158,716	19,862	15,366	81.0	96.8	1,344,394	1,201,315	243,092	279,015	180.8	232.3
Tennessee.....	198,606	137,534	31,305	28,765	157.6	209.1	1,282,342	1,139,097	275,625	311,375	214.9	273.4
Alabama.....	86,733	46,131	18,957	11,531	218.6	250.0	1,217,970	1,023,414	424,683	427,004	348.6	417.2
Mississippi.....							1,098,891	902,028	351,461	360,613	319.8	399.8
Western South Central.....	419,943	314,001	48,904	47,554	116.5	151.4	4,230,045	2,877,251	904,740	837,648	213.9	291.1
Louisiana.....	225,832	189,507	30,820	29,757	136.5	157.0	764,532	605,176	350,325	334,427	458.2	552.6
Arkansas.....	31,016	20,507	3,863	3,409	124.5	166.2	908,316	766,606	186,792	206,336	206.8	269.2
Indian Territory.....							274,324		52,052		189.7	
Oklahoma.....							287,055		44,701		55.0	53.7
Texas.....	168,095	103,987	14,221	14,388	87.2	138.4	2,000,818	1,460,768	299,797	294,485	149.8	201.6
Western division.....	859,735	585,531	24,000	26,877	28.0	45.9	2,375,688	1,814,630	181,226	172,809	76.3	95.2
Rocky Mountain.....	156,982	89,634	3,780	2,511	24.1	28.3	793,219	570,090	81,028	75,478	102.2	132.4
Montana.....	24,967		592		23.7		166,629	107,811	11,033	5,884	66.5	54.6
Idaho.....							119,837	62,721	5,505	3,225	45.9	51.4
Wyoming.....							72,062	47,755	2,878	1,630	39.9	34.1
Colorado.....	132,015	88,634	3,188	2,511	24.1	28.3	293,409	239,262	14,591	14,669	49.7	61.3
New Mexico.....							141,282	112,541	46,971	50,070	332.5	444.9
Basin and Plateau.....	40,526	34,716	649	1,188	16.0	34.2	285,349	196,812	37,444	22,726	131.2	115.5
Arizona.....							94,147	46,076	27,907	10,785	290.0	234.1
Utah.....	40,526	34,716	649	1,188	16.0	34.2	156,243	112,511	6,492	7,044	35.2	62.6
Nevada.....							34,959	38,225	4,645	4,897	132.9	128.1
Pacific.....	602,227	462,181	19,631	23,178	29.6	50.1	1,297,120	1,047,728	62,754	74,605	48.4	71.2
Washington.....	130,416	65,834	2,329	2,134	17.9	32.4	278,021	209,805	10,411	9,644	37.4	46.0
Oregon.....	76,924	40,298	3,925	1,032	61.0	25.6	251,875	204,081	6,761	9,071	26.8	44.4
California.....	454,887	356,054	13,377	20,012	29.4	56.2	767,224	633,842	45,582	55,890	69.4	88.2

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXIV.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE, 1900.											
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.						
	Male.			Female.		Male.			Female.			
	Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Illiterate.	Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.	
Continental United States.....	7,781,507	377,951	48.6	7,892,674	516,385	65.4	21,921,933	2,633,273	120.1	20,358,710	2,652,460	130.3
North Atlantic division.....	3,925,232	198,344	50.5	4,063,841	265,919	65.4	4,411,361	276,933	62.8	4,291,727	235,340	54.8
New England.....	901,306	49,436	54.8	961,814	68,104	70.8	1,327,234	82,975	62.5	1,334,248	71,887	53.9
Maine.....	19,541	625	32.0	22,121	966	43.7	266,570	16,311	61.2	257,205	11,158	43.4
New Hampshire.....	20,942	1,911	91.3	24,545	2,144	87.3	147,541	10,132	68.7	144,865	6,888	47.5
Vermont.....	633,490	33,418	52.8	681,909	48,123	70.6	142,528	9,507	66.7	136,415	6,740	49.4
Massachusetts.....	94,233	6,701	71.1	101,850	8,659	85.0	464,091	25,996	56.0	487,558	26,506	54.4
Rhode Island.....	133,097	6,781	50.9	131,379	8,212	62.5	6,881	74,471	92.4	74,260	6,763	91.1
Connecticut.....	3,023,926	148,908	49.2	3,102,027	197,815	63.8	3,084,127	193,958	62.9	2,957,479	163,453	55.3
New York.....	1,723,874	86,893	50.4	1,779,160	126,686	71.2	1,153,948	56,321	48.8	1,144,700	48,200	42.1
New Jersey.....	350,669	18,087	51.6	354,646	22,870	64.5	388,556	24,538	63.2	386,028	21,163	54.7
Pennsylvania.....	949,383	48,928	46.3	968,221	48,259	49.8	1,541,624	113,099	73.4	1,420,151	94,090	66.0
South Atlantic division.....	496,447	42,591	85.8	557,543	66,856	119.9	3,301,831	836,474	253.3	3,260,338	875,425	268.5
Northern South Atlantic.....	397,654	28,725	72.2	441,018	43,102	97.7	1,288,052	236,393	183.5	1,237,475	223,511	180.6
Delaware.....	30,804	2,377	77.2	30,490	2,674	87.7	43,591	6,505	149.2	40,615	5,975	147.1
South Carolina.....	192,757	11,229	58.3	214,586	17,919	83.5	262,528	37,881	144.3	250,844	34,918	139.2
District of Columbia.....	108,613	7,807	71.9	123,224	12,221	99.2	629,050	151,089	240.2	628,446	144,605	230.1
Virginia.....	60,390	6,801	113.0	56,615	9,625	170.0	40,918	40,918	116.0	317,570	138,013	119.7
West Virginia.....	15,090	511	33.9	16,103	663	41.2	622,883	40,918	116.0	317,570	138,013	119.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	98,793	13,866	140.4	116,525	23,754	203.9	2,013,779	600,081	298.0	2,022,863	651,324	322.3
North Carolina.....	20,057	2,803	139.8	24,662	4,900	201.1	601,731	181,228	273.9	685,003	205,023	299.3
South Carolina.....	67,861	9,903	145.9	79,958	16,750	209.5	441,965	156,616	352.0	452,718	174,280	385.0
Georgia.....	80,390	11,600	106.7	11,905	2,044	171.7	714,768	221,977	310.6	714,747	231,790	324.3
Florida.....	10,875	1,160	106.7	11,905	2,044	171.7	192,315	40,260	209.3	170,395	40,821	239.6
North Central division.....	2,431,577	74,944	30.8	2,589,233	102,594	42.9	8,096,338	337,659	41.7	7,364,718	343,125	46.6
Eastern North Central.....	1,708,412	56,732	33.2	1,706,951	75,148	44.0	4,678,953	202,695	43.3	4,348,926	199,724	45.9
Ohio.....	478,087	15,910	33.3	486,006	21,160	43.5	1,185,508	47,494	40.1	1,140,930	46,977	41.1
Indiana.....	137,285	5,179	37.7	143,250	6,569	45.9	869,470	38,584	44.4	818,210	40,207	49.1
Illinois.....	762,827	25,239	33.1	732,205	32,776	44.8	1,160,476	49,513	42.7	1,072,737	50,490	47.0
Michigan.....	178,599	5,928	33.2	191,022	7,929	41.5	804,490	37,296	46.4	722,154	29,329	40.6
Wisconsin.....	152,114	4,476	29.4	154,468	6,714	43.5	659,009	29,808	45.2	635,565	32,781	55.0
Western North Central.....	723,165	18,212	25.2	682,282	27,446	40.2	3,417,385	134,964	39.5	3,015,732	143,401	47.6
Minnesota.....	172,751	3,449	20.0	157,233	4,979	31.7	533,650	19,600	36.7	442,023	24,918	56.4
Iowa.....	87,164	1,282	14.7	87,170	1,991	22.8	806,748	17,393	21.6	780,707	19,506	26.7
Missouri.....	355,345	10,871	30.6	342,620	17,004	49.6	867,823	64,401	74.2	806,077	60,568	75.1
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,893	6,194	47.0	97,268	6,525	67.1
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,746	6,160	38.1	132,558	8,672	65.4
Nebraska.....	73,068	1,103	14.9	61,765	1,641	26.6	555,497	6,991	19.7	308,525	8,262	26.8
Kansas.....	33,937	1,507	44.4	33,494	1,831	54.7	800,028	14,225	25.4	488,574	14,950	30.0
South Central division.....	458,448	48,763	106.4	492,125	70,265	142.8	4,718,307	1,088,870	229.7	4,455,335	1,115,681	250.4
Eastern South Central.....	256,150	29,453	115.0	274,480	40,671	148.2	2,501,998	635,939	254.2	2,441,599	658,872	269.9
Kentucky.....	117,412	8,451	72.0	127,879	11,411	89.2	689,744	133,488	179.0	651,650	119,604	182.7
Tennessee.....	97,438	13,457	138.1	101,168	17,848	176.4	649,355	136,590	210.3	632,987	139,035	219.6
Alabama.....	41,300	7,545	182.7	45,433	11,412	251.2	610,229	205,034	336.0	607,747	219,599	361.8
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552,676	170,827	309.1	546,215	180,684	330.7
Western South Central.....	202,298	19,310	95.5	217,645	29,594	136.0	2,216,309	447,931	202.1	2,013,736	456,809	226.8
Louisiana.....	105,383	12,152	115.3	120,449	18,668	155.0	391,496	171,166	437.2	373,036	179,159	480.3
Arkansas.....	15,588	1,693	106.0	15,428	2,210	143.2	469,013	89,830	191.5	434,303	96,962	223.3
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,318	27,709	185.6	125,006	24,843	194.7
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,910	7,930	50.2	129,145	7,844	60.7
Texas.....	81,327	5,505	67.7	81,768	8,716	106.6	1,048,572	151,296	144.3	952,246	148,501	155.9
Western division.....	469,808	13,309	28.3	389,932	10,751	27.6	1,394,096	98,337	70.5	981,592	82,889	84.4
Rocky Mountain.....	82,287	1,883	22.9	74,695	1,897	25.4	475,652	38,667	81.3	317,567	42,361	133.4
Montana.....	15,422	361	23.4	9,545	231	24.2	108,302	6,524	60.2	58,327	4,559	78.2
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,000	3,260	45.3	47,837	2,245	46.9
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,731	1,866	39.1	24,331	1,012	41.6
Colorado.....	66,865	1,522	22.8	65,150	1,666	25.6	170,800	7,252	42.5	122,609	7,339	59.9
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,819	19,765	257.3	64,463	27,206	422.0
Basin and Plateau.....	19,204	277	14.4	21,322	372	17.4	160,644	19,586	121.9	124,705	17,858	143.2
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,027	14,404	252.6	37,120	12,903	347.6
Utah.....	19,204	277	14.4	21,322	372	17.4	81,795	2,534	31.0	74,448	2,958	39.7
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,822	2,648	121.3	18,137	1,997	152.0
Pacific.....	368,312	11,149	30.3	293,915	8,482	28.9	757,800	40,084	52.9	539,320	22,670	42.0
Washington.....	81,360	1,578	19.4	49,050	751	15.3	166,922	5,782	34.6	111,099	4,629	41.7
Oregon.....	46,231	3,338	72.2	30,693	587	19.1	143,806	4,091	28.4	108,069	2,670	24.7
California.....	240,721	6,233	25.9	214,166	7,144	33.4	447,072	30,211	67.6	320,152	15,371	48.0

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXXVI.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN WHITE, AND NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION AT LEAST 19 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.											
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.						
	White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.			
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.		Number.	Per 1,000.
Continental United States.....	14,677,484	651,147	44.4	996,697	243,189	243.9	36,573,434	2,549,599	69.7	5,702,209	2,736,134	479.8
North Atlantic division.....	7,781,396	439,104	56.4	207,677	25,153	121.1	8,568,796	487,372	56.9	134,292	24,901	185.4
New England.....	1,830,412	113,648	62.1	32,708	3,892	119.0	2,639,670	151,639	57.4	21,812	3,223	147.8
Maine.....	41,399	1,560	37.7	266	31	116.5	522,218	27,029	51.8	1,557	440	282.6
New Hampshire.....	45,428	4,040	88.9	59	15	(1)	201,750	16,926	58.0	656	94	143.3
Vermont.....	1,293,334	78,980	61.1	22,065	2,561	116.1	278,222	16,139	58.0	721	108	149.8
Massachusetts.....	191,641	14,666	76.5	4,452	694	155.9	943,693	51,341	54.4	7,956	1,161	145.9
Rhode Island.....	258,610	14,402	55.7	5,866	591	100.8	145,213	13,205	90.9	3,518	439	124.8
Connecticut.....	5,950,984	325,456	54.7	174,969	21,267	121.5	458,574	26,999	58.9	7,404	981	132.5
Southern North Atlantic.....	3,436,951	207,079	60.3	66,083	6,500	98.4	2,268,753	98,694	48.5	29,895	5,827	194.9
New York.....	37,383	54.9	146.4	24,411	3,574	146.4	740,561	38,955	52.6	34,622	6,746	194.8
New Jersey.....	1,833,129	80,994	44.2	84,475	11,193	132.5	2,919,812	198,084	67.8	47,963	9,105	189.8
Pennsylvania.....	758,130	22,991	30.3	295,860	86,456	292.2	4,195,701	544,976	129.9	2,366,468	1,166,923	493.1
South Atlantic division.....	647,785	19,672	30.4	190,887	52,165	273.2	1,926,669	197,221	102.4	598,858	292,683	438.6
Delaware.....	59,211	2,660	50.0	8,083	2,391	295.8	68,702	5,888	85.7	15,504	6,592	425.2
Maryland.....	341,241	12,111	35.5	66,102	17,037	257.7	399,565	26,583	66.5	113,807	46,216	406.1
District of Columbia.....	159,423	2,480	15.6	75,414	17,548	242.3	821,375	96,721	117.8	436,121	198,973	456.2
Virginia.....	63,662	1,439	22.6	43,343	14,987	345.8	687,027	68,029	106.8	33,426	10,902	326.2
West Virginia.....	30,248	982	32.5	945	192	203.2	2,209,932	347,755	153.8	1,767,610	904,240	511.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	110,345	3,319	30.1	104,973	34,301	326.8	904,978	175,907	194.4	441,756	210,344	476.2
North Carolina.....	19,609	301	15.4	25,110	7,462	297.2	385,251	54,418	141.3	512,432	276,478	539.5
South Carolina.....	80,994	2,868	35.4	66,825	23,785	355.9	772,035	98,896	127.5	657,480	365,371	540.5
Georgia.....	9,742	150	15.4	13,038	3,054	234.2	206,768	19,034	92.1	155,942	62,047	397.9
Florida.....	4,651,654	149,633	32.2	169,156	27,905	165.0	15,179,940	598,015	39.4	281,116	82,769	294.4
North Central division.....	3,318,343	117,593	35.4	97,020	14,287	147.3	8,898,435	371,342	41.7	129,504	31,077	240.0
Eastern North Central.....	930,107	31,769	34.2	33,986	5,301	156.0	2,280,151	85,541	37.5	45,677	8,930	195.5
Ohio.....	258,880	7,067	27.3	21,655	4,681	216.2	1,661,980	72,792	43.8	5,999	233.4	
Indiana.....	1,459,258	54,234	37.2	35,274	3,781	107.2	2,195,739	90,471	41.2	37,474	9,472	252.8
Illinois.....	364,695	13,437	36.8	4,926	85.3	1,513,388	63,239	41.8	3,386	255.4		
Michigan.....	305,403	11,086	36.3	1,179	104	88.2	1,247,177	59,289	47.5	7,397	3,290	444.8
Wisconsin.....	1,333,311	32,040	24.0	72,136	13,618	188.8	6,281,505	226,673	36.1	151,612	51,692	340.9
Western North Central.....	326,212	8,140	25.0	3,772	288	76.4	968,613	40,340	41.6	7,060	4,178	591.8
Minnesota.....	171,729	2,947	17.2	2,605	326	125.1	1,529,078	35,006	22.9	8,377	1,868	226.0
Iowa.....	645,858	17,409	27.0	52,112	10,466	200.8	1,595,851	98,940	62.0	78,049	26,029	333.5
Missouri.....	181,392	2,288	12.6	4,311	456	105.0	223,711	9,495	42.4	6,450	8,224	691.6
North Dakota.....	181,392	2,288	12.6	4,311	456	105.0	223,711	9,495	42.4	6,450	8,224	691.6
South Dakota.....	58,125	1,256	21.6	9,306	2,082	223.7	1,024,899	14,340	21.7	3,679	819	248.2
Nebraska.....	671,416	24,491	36.5	279,157	94,537	338.7	6,395,292	808,815	126.5	2,778,350	1,300,736	500.6
Kansas.....	362,773	10,945	30.2	167,857	59,179	352.6	3,306,387	464,636	140.5	1,637,210	830,175	507.1
Eastern South Central.....	200,864	5,776	28.8	44,427	14,086	317.1	1,168,978	168,992	144.6	175,416	74,100	422.4
Kentucky.....	116,694	4,247	36.4	81,912	27,058	330.3	1,009,274	154,839	153.4	273,068	120,786	442.3
Tennessee.....	45,215	922	20.4	41,518	18,035	434.4	669,668	103,961	155.2	548,302	320,672	584.8
Alabama.....	308,643	13,546	43.9	111,300	35,358	317.7	3,088,905	344,179	111.4	1,141,140	560,561	491.2
Mississippi.....	162,822	8,062	49.5	63,010	22,758	361.2	361,931	88,489	244.5	402,601	261,836	650.4
Louisiana.....	18,928	549	29.0	12,088	3,314	274.2	212,653	76,611	117.6	251,895	110,181	437.5
Arkansas.....	126,893	4,935	38.9	36,292	9,286	256.5	1,598,137	29,980	140.8	61,872	22,072	369.6
Indian Territory.....	126,893	4,935	38.9	36,292	9,286	256.5	1,598,137	29,980	140.8	61,872	22,072	369.6
Oklahoma.....	814,888	14,928	18.3	44,847	9,132	203.6	2,233,705	110,421	49.4	141,983	70,305	498.7
Texas.....	151,695	3,068	20.2	5,287	712	134.7	755,181	60,690	80.4	38,038	20,338	534.7
Rocky Mountain.....	24,454	495	20.2	513	97	189.1	153,327	4,521	29.5	13,032	6,562	493.3
Montana.....	113,646	2,167	19.1	69,190	1,697	24.5	289,060	13,383	46.3	4,349	1,208	277.8
Idaho.....	127,241	2,573	20.2	4,774	615	128.8	129,958	38,922	299.5	11,324	8,049	710.8
Wyoming.....	40,059	546	13.6	467	103	220.6	253,791	15,151	59.7	31,558	22,293	706.4
Colorado.....	40,059	546	13.6	467	103	220.6	253,791	15,151	59.7	31,558	22,293	706.4
New Mexico.....	71,501	10,648	148.9	153,125	3,729	24.4	153,125	3,729	24.4	22,646	16,659	735.6
Arizona.....	19,165	291	15.2	103	20.6	220.6	19,165	291	15.2	103	20.6	220.6
Utah.....	623,134	11,314	18.2	39,093	8,317	212.7	1,224,733	34,580	28.2	72,387	28,174	389.2
Nevada.....	124,772	1,340	10.7	5,644	989	175.2	264,717	4,580	17.3	13,304	5,831	438.3
Washington.....	67,316	809	12.0	9,608	3,116	324.3	244,049	3,578	14.7	7,826	3,188	406.7
Oregon.....	431,046	9,165	21.3	23,841	4,212	176.7	715,967	26,422	36.9	51,257	19,160	373.8
California.....												

¹ Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

ILLITERACY.

TABLE XXXVII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE IN WHITE, AND NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION AT LEAST 10 YEARS OF AGE: 1890.											
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.						
	White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.			
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	
Continental United States.....	10,409,581	510,754	49.1	698,455	241,706	346.1	31,521,493	2,701,820	85.7	4,784,030	2,870,422	600.0
North Atlantic division.....	5,584,420	314,052	56.2	120,352	22,008	182.9	8,074,099	496,039	61.4	109,506	27,890	254.7
New England.....	1,296,105	85,109	65.7	22,107	3,472	157.1	2,524,337	151,658	60.1	17,179	3,165	184.2
Maine.....	30,404	1,925	63.3	238	44	184.9	509,753	27,183	53.3	1,267	435	343.3
New Hampshire.....	36,264	4,064	112.1	45	10	(1)	278,649	17,276	62.0	539	126	233.8
Vermont.....	932,548	62,227	66.7	14,275	2,226	155.9	270,885	17,986	66.5	788	168	213.2
Massachusetts.....	128,392	9,454	73.6	3,441	645	188.5	887,469	49,215	55.5	5,320	800	150.4
Rhode Island.....	168,502	7,439	44.1	4,128	547	132.5	147,237	16,901	114.8	2,909	525	180.5
Connecticut.....	4,288,315	228,943	53.4	98,245	18,536	188.7	430,844	23,097	53.6	6,356	1,111	174.8
Southern North Atlantic.....	2,467,170	188,116	56.0	37,283	5,027	150.9	5,549,762	344,381	62.1	92,327	24,726	267.8
New York.....	473,203	24,723	52.2	12,095	3,192	263.9	2,293,112	117,382	51.2	24,827	5,786	238.1
New Jersey.....	1,347,942	66,104	49.0	48,867	9,717	198.8	6,930,583	38,440	61.0	27,242	7,966	292.4
Pennsylvania.....	618,939	25,853	41.8	239,471	98,120	409.7	2,626,067	188,559	71.8	40,258	10,973	272.6
South Atlantic division.....	539,615	21,706	40.2	162,260	62,530	385.4	3,490,350	570,099	163.3	2,067,184	1,287,816	623.0
Northern South Atlantic.....	43,242	2,009	46.5	6,345	2,258	355.9	1,616,822	207,874	128.6	561,914	321,944	572.9
Delaware.....	288,372	13,233	45.9	54,564	20,364	373.2	1,873,508	6,177	92.0	15,263	8,434	552.6
Maryland.....	127,526	3,495	27.4	61,041	21,389	350.4	349,127	31,420	90.0	106,542	60,359	566.5
District of Columbia.....	54,103	1,858	34.3	39,484	18,249	462.2	702,149	103,200	147.0	416,198	242,429	582.5
Virginia.....	26,372	1,111	42.1	826	270	326.9	498,429	67,077	134.6	23,911	10,722	448.4
West Virginia.....	79,324	4,147	52.3	77,211	35,590	460.9	1,873,508	302,225	193.3	1,505,207	955,872	641.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	19,269	676	35.1	21,190	8,400	347.3	754,857	173,722	230.1	392,589	235,981	601.1
North Carolina.....	60,055	3,471	57.8	53,021	27,190	512.8	312,905	58,767	187.8	446,042	292,862	656.9
South Carolina.....							641,580	111,220	173.4	647,602	376,825	688.1
Georgia.....							164,216	18,516	112.8	119,034	60,204	505.8
Florida.....	3,193,006	183,337	41.8	109,935	28,997	263.8	13,307,834	716,500	53.6	238,838	85,428	357.7
North Central division.....	2,164,932	99,323	45.9	56,272	12,890	229.1	7,980,620	441,534	55.3	115,959	35,218	303.7
Eastern North Central.....	687,945	29,627	43.1	23,482	5,552	236.4	2,101,534	102,617	48.8	45,698	12,047	263.6
Ohio.....	165,197	5,720	34.6	13,129	4,322	329.2	1,473,137	88,614	60.2	22,565	7,173	317.9
Indiana.....	884,997	38,951	44.0	15,432	2,884	184.5	1,976,074	101,268	51.2	30,568	10,031	328.2
Illinois.....	257,904	15,756	61.1	3,783	676	182.3	1,344,570	75,320	56.0	12,778	4,262	333.5
Michigan.....	168,889	9,269	54.9	446	56	125.6	1,084,705	73,715	68.0	4,350	1,705	392.0
Wisconsin.....	1,028,074	34,014	33.1	53,668	10,107	300.2	5,387,214	274,972	51.0	122,879	50,210	408.6
Western North Central.....	256,906	9,663	37.6	2,778	815	113.4	700,756	47,303	67.5	1,910	776	406.3
Minnesota.....	112,704	3,123	27.7	1,583	314	198.4	1,320,145	46,705	35.4	6,876	1,919	279.1
Iowa.....	467,265	17,006	36.4	86,703	12,008	327.2	1,414,213	116,800	82.6	77,457	35,554	459.0
Missouri.....							128,998	7,528	58.4	454	215	473.0
North Dakota.....							234,979	9,564	40.7	1,229	410	333.6
South Dakota.....	145,305	2,976	20.5	4,900	865	176.5	616,779	18,600	30.2	4,615	1,681	342.6
Nebraska.....	45,834	1,247	27.2	7,699	2,605	338.4	971,344	28,472	29.3	30,338	9,735	321.5
Kansas.....	471,874	22,162	47.0	184,508	81,054	439.3	4,875,225	794,869	163.0	2,267,880	1,420,780	626.5
South Central division.....	239,930	9,117	38.0	102,451	46,545	454.3	2,864,457	499,993	174.6	1,401,397	878,014	626.5
Eastern South Central.....	133,472	4,810	36.0	25,244	10,556	418.2	1,028,870	179,041	174.0	172,445	99,974	579.7
Kentucky.....	80,371	3,559	44.3	57,163	25,206	440.9	886,460	168,610	190.2	252,637	142,765	555.1
Tennessee.....	26,087	748	28.7	20,044	10,783	598.0	564,028	106,387	189.0	459,386	320,417	697.5
Alabama.....							385,069	45,755	118.8	516,929	314,858	609.1
Mississippi.....	231,944	13,045	56.2	82,057	34,509	420.5	2,010,768	294,876	146.6	866,483	542,772	626.4
Western South Central.....	138,776	7,875	56.7	50,731	21,882	431.3	269,265	78,064	277.5	341,911	261,363	764.4
Louisiana.....	12,792	313	24.5	7,715	3,096	401.3	556,867	92,777	166.6	209,739	113,659	541.4
Arkansas.....												
Indian Territory.....												
Oklahoma.....	80,376	4,857	60.4	20,011	9,531	403.7	1,148,225	1,503	35.4	2,290	897	391.7
Texas.....	541,342	15,350	28.4	44,189	11,527	260.9	1,714,005	124,307	72.5	100,625	48,502	482.0
Western division.....	84,972	1,531	18.0	3,662	980	267.6	550,836	64,967	118.0	19,764	10,511	532.1
Rocky Mountain.....												
Montana.....							103,264	4,232	41.0	4,547	1,652	363.3
Idaho.....							60,446	2,119	35.1	2,275	1,106	486.2
Wyoming.....							46,436	1,408	30.3	1,319	222	168.3
Colorado.....	84,972	1,531	18.0	3,662	980	267.6	236,087	13,943	59.1	8,175	720	228.7
New Mexico.....	94,313	1,038	30.3	403	150	372.2	185,885	16,681	89.7	10,917	6,045	553.7
Basin and Plateau.....												
Arizona.....	34,313	1,038	30.3	403	150	372.2	42,482	8,956	210.8	8,504	1,829	508.9
Utah.....							111,124	6,369	57.3	1,887	675	486.7
Nevada.....							32,289	1,356	42.0	5,936	3,541	596.5
Pacific.....	422,057	12,781	30.3	40,124	10,397	259.1	977,774	42,659	43.6	69,954	31,946	456.7
Washington.....	64,677	1,721	26.6	1,157	413	357.0	203,070	6,510	32.2	6,735	3,104	460.9
Oregon.....	35,361	730	20.6	4,932	302	61.2	197,564	6,216	31.5	6,517	2,855	438.1
California.....	322,019	10,330	32.1	34,035	9,682	284.5	577,140	29,903	51.8	56,702	25,987	453.3

1 Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE XXXVIII.—NUMBER ILLITERATE AMONG TOTAL CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, AND AMONG CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.											
	Total.		Number illiterate.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.				In smaller cities or country districts.			
	1900	1890	1900	1890	Total.		Number illiterate.		Total.		Number illiterate.	
					1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States	8,080,234	7,033,509	577,649	731,688	1,772,883	1,292,986	18,391	26,981	6,307,351	5,740,523	559,258	704,707
North Atlantic division	1,908,183	1,666,834	17,908	29,810	883,033	647,178	6,885	8,536	1,025,150	1,019,656	11,023	21,274
New England	465,807	416,535	4,773	7,032	187,721	136,651	1,506	1,395	278,086	279,884	3,267	5,637
Maine	60,307	62,375	1,255	1,517	3,588	2,927	8	22	56,719	59,448	1,247	1,495
New Hampshire	32,897	32,318	557	1,090	1,090	3,856	110	104	27,964	28,402	447	986
Vermont	30,179	31,644	287	768	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,179	31,644	287	768
Massachusetts	229,330	192,228	1,547	1,591	132,558	97,651	980	868	96,772	94,577	567	723
Rhode Island	36,739	31,878	691	1,267	20,055	14,060	269	238	16,684	17,818	422	1,029
Connecticut	76,355	66,092	436	799	26,587	18,157	139	163	49,768	47,935	297	636
Southern North Atlantic	1,442,376	1,250,299	13,135	22,778	695,312	510,527	5,379	7,141	747,064	739,772	7,756	15,637
New York	643,788	555,178	4,740	7,669	395,028	284,942	3,227	3,528	248,760	270,236	1,513	4,141
New Jersey	174,347	142,765	2,069	3,056	83,604	60,879	715	1,061	90,743	81,886	1,354	1,995
Pennsylvania	624,241	552,356	6,326	12,053	216,680	164,706	1,437	2,552	407,561	387,650	4,889	9,501
South Atlantic division	1,247,791	1,168,856	221,977	300,758	120,487	107,524	3,901	7,425	1,127,304	1,061,332	218,076	293,333
Northern South Atlantic	499,263	476,074	47,533	74,588	94,169	85,955	1,780	4,024	405,094	390,119	45,753	70,564
Delaware	18,746	18,550	845	1,077	6,985	5,723	79	124	11,761	12,827	766	1,553
Maryland	126,217	116,026	5,859	10,981	48,904	41,563	689	1,370	77,313	74,463	5,170	9,611
District of Columbia	22,734	22,852	398	1,232	22,734	22,852	398	1,232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	230,837	220,999	34,612	50,116	11,918	11,986	586	1,218	208,919	209,013	34,026	48,898
West Virginia	110,729	97,647	5,819	10,582	3,628	3,831	28	80	107,101	93,810	5,791	10,502
Southern South Atlantic	748,528	692,782	174,444	226,170	26,318	21,569	2,121	3,401	722,210	671,213	172,323	222,769
North Carolina	235,325	221,505	51,190	67,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	235,325	221,505	51,190	67,833
South Carolina	174,363	166,082	51,536	64,725	5,867	6,014	476	559	168,496	160,068	51,060	64,166
Georgia	277,865	251,661	63,329	84,731	17,811	15,555	1,548	2,842	260,054	239,106	61,781	81,889
Florida	60,975	50,534	8,389	8,881	2,640	.....	97	.....	68,335	50,534	8,292	8,881
North Central division	2,805,982	2,460,079	27,483	47,883	574,862	396,909	2,102	4,303	2,231,120	2,063,170	25,381	43,580
Eastern North Central	1,654,278	1,448,370	10,977	21,279	411,985	273,149	1,376	2,775	1,242,293	1,175,221	9,601	18,504
Ohio	414,847	396,532	2,018	4,270	112,866	90,476	279	761	301,981	306,056	1,769	3,509
Indiana	264,822	243,076	1,453	4,851	30,885	21,554	89	309	233,937	221,522	1,364	4,542
Illinois	494,880	400,676	4,044	5,027	180,691	104,615	784	1,032	314,279	296,061	3,260	3,995
Michigan	247,617	220,227	1,744	4,300	45,647	32,817	131	481	201,970	187,410	1,613	3,546
Wisconsin	232,112	187,859	1,688	3,101	41,986	23,687	93	189	190,126	164,172	1,595	2,912
Western North Central	1,151,704	1,011,709	16,506	26,604	162,877	123,760	726	1,528	988,827	887,949	15,780	25,076
Minnesota	192,064	138,639	1,365	2,486	38,021	24,684	65	253	154,043	113,955	1,300	2,231
Iowa	239,549	218,181	883	1,672	20,540	14,399	45	104	219,009	203,782	1,368	1,568
Missouri	347,265	315,503	11,660	17,414	81,130	60,692	518	902	266,135	254,811	11,142	16,512
North Dakota	35,567	17,629	836	779	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,567	17,629	836	779
South Dakota	47,299	34,994	472	857	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,299	34,994	472	857
Nebraska	121,743	116,548	412	1,452	14,826	17,172	41	129	106,917	93,376	371	1,323
Kansas	168,277	170,215	878	1,944	8,360	6,813	57	140	159,917	163,402	821	1,804
South Central division	1,738,387	1,461,288	299,649	341,275	114,116	85,570	5,122	6,037	1,624,271	1,375,718	294,527	335,238
Eastern South Central	922,176	855,837	168,028	201,261	60,840	43,659	2,696	3,275	861,336	812,178	165,332	197,986
Kentucky	251,653	231,782	21,247	34,364	28,256	20,167	331	552	223,397	211,615	20,916	33,812
Tennessee	243,773	232,823	36,375	44,886	22,844	17,704	1,359	1,836	220,929	215,119	35,016	42,550
Alabama	228,685	208,528	66,072	74,036	9,740	5,788	1,006	887	218,945	202,740	65,066	73,149
Mississippi	198,065	182,704	44,334	48,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	198,065	182,704	44,334	48,475
Western South Central	816,211	605,451	131,621	140,014	53,276	41,911	2,426	2,762	762,935	563,540	120,195	137,252
Louisiana	169,385	145,718	55,691	62,282	29,363	25,884	1,046	1,771	140,022	119,834	54,045	60,511
Arkansas	166,481	153,249	26,972	33,874	3,633	2,593	117	108	162,848	150,656	26,855	33,766
Indian Territory	49,906	.....	12,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,906	.....	12,172	.....
Oklahoma	47,262	6,898	1,295	565	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,262	6,898	1,295	565
Texas	383,177	299,586	35,491	43,293	20,280	13,434	663	883	362,897	286,152	34,828	42,410
Western division	373,891	276,452	10,632	11,962	80,385	55,805	381	680	299,506	220,647	10,251	11,282
Rocky Mountain	114,942	69,442	5,751	6,028	15,606	7,200	57	71	99,336	62,242	5,694	5,957
Montana	19,397	8,394	374	296	1,936	.....	9	.....	17,461	8,394	365	296
Idaho	16,982	8,256	209	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,982	8,256	209	315
Wyoming	7,843	4,460	72	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,843	4,460	72	168
Colorado	48,871	32,834	742	916	13,670	7,200	48	71	35,201	25,634	694	845
New Mexico	21,849	15,498	4,354	4,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,849	15,498	4,354	4,333
Basin and Plateau	48,429	34,394	3,087	2,390	5,583	4,276	10	115	42,846	30,118	3,077	2,275
Arizona	11,671	5,760	2,592	1,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,671	5,760	2,592	1,174
Utah	33,370	24,573	220	925	5,583	4,276	10	115	27,787	20,297	270	810
Nevada	3,388	4,061	275	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,388	4,061	275	291
Pacific	216,520	172,616	1,794	3,544	59,196	41,329	314	494	157,324	128,287	1,480	3,050
Washington	48,233	28,952	340	650	11,017	4,831	30	54	37,216	24,121	310	596
Oregon	41,398	32,498	175	585	6,706	2,924	23	20	34,692	29,574	152	565
California	126,889	111,166	1,279	2,309	41,473	36,574	261	420	85,416	74,592	1,018	1,889

ILLITERACY.

TABLE XXXIX.—NUMBER ILLITERATE AMONG TOTAL MALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, AND AMONG MALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.											
	Total.		Number illiterate.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.				In smaller cities or country districts.			
					Total.		Number illiterate.		Total.		Number illiterate.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	4,083,041	3,574,787	325,984	396,489	876,642	641,193	9,528	14,118	3,206,399	2,933,594	316,456	382,371
North Atlantic division.....	957,414	842,596	9,961	16,921	438,554	322,648	3,273	4,498	518,860	519,948	6,691	12,423
New England.....	233,118	210,954	2,500	3,851	92,999	68,130	752	689	140,119	142,824	1,838	3,162
Maine.....	30,782	31,967	734	856	1,855	1,456	6	6	28,927	30,511	728	850
New Hampshire.....	16,350	16,410	289	594	2,461	1,819	50	42	13,889	14,561	289	552
Vermont.....	15,331	16,442	161	459	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,231	16,442	161	459
Massachusetts.....	114,122	96,693	788	786	65,573	48,698	488	409	48,549	47,995	300	377
Rhode Island.....	18,212	15,918	388	700	9,910	7,001	138	135	8,302	8,917	250	565
Connecticut.....	38,321	33,524	230	456	13,200	9,126	70	97	25,121	24,398	160	359
Southern North Atlantic.....	724,296	631,642	7,374	13,070	345,555	254,518	2,521	3,809	378,741	377,124	4,853	9,261
New York.....	322,541	279,909	2,228	4,085	196,538	141,802	1,389	1,719	126,003	138,107	839	2,366
New Jersey.....	86,789	71,861	1,146	1,683	41,094	30,295	341	560	45,695	41,566	805	1,123
Pennsylvania.....	314,966	279,872	4,000	7,302	107,923	82,421	791	1,530	207,043	197,451	3,209	5,772
South Atlantic division.....	632,576	595,793	125,916	162,561	58,510	52,297	2,108	3,843	574,066	543,496	123,808	158,718
Northern South Atlantic.....	252,242	241,451	27,839	40,747	45,884	41,901	947	2,109	206,358	199,550	26,892	38,638
Delaware.....	9,538	9,566	497	890	3,431	2,845	36	67	6,107	6,721	461	823
Maryland.....	63,526	58,426	3,347	5,944	24,033	20,221	323	640	39,493	38,205	3,024	5,804
District of Columbia.....	10,953	11,217	236	716	10,953	11,217	236	716	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	111,517	112,500	20,348	27,566	5,651	5,709	335	638	105,866	106,791	20,013	26,928
West Virginia.....	56,708	49,742	3,411	5,631	1,816	1,909	17	48	54,892	47,833	3,394	5,583
Southern South Atlantic.....	380,334	354,342	98,077	121,814	12,626	10,396	1,161	1,734	367,708	343,946	96,916	120,080
North Carolina.....	119,436	112,621	28,558	36,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,436	112,621	28,558	36,285
South Carolina.....	88,097	85,255	28,363	34,606	2,850	2,905	257	270	85,847	82,290	28,106	34,336
Georgia.....	141,202	130,642	36,301	46,058	8,468	7,431	842	1,464	132,734	123,211	35,459	44,594
Florida.....	30,999	25,824	4,855	4,865	1,308	.....	62	.....	29,691	25,824	4,793	4,865
North Central division.....	1,417,469	1,248,364	16,228	26,239	284,256	196,850	1,121	2,208	1,133,213	1,051,514	15,107	24,091
Eastern North Central.....	833,310	782,453	6,507	11,690	203,517	135,389	723	1,364	629,793	597,064	5,784	10,226
Ohio.....	209,149	201,062	1,164	2,240	56,046	45,066	158	345	153,103	155,996	1,006	1,895
Indiana.....	133,640	123,170	928	2,763	15,047	10,613	50	168	118,593	112,557	878	2,595
Illinois.....	248,639	202,051	2,427	2,662	89,499	51,856	400	527	159,140	150,195	2,027	2,135
Michigan.....	124,919	111,438	1,063	2,296	22,429	16,312	62	242	102,490	95,126	941	2,054
Wisconsin.....	116,963	94,732	985	1,629	20,496	11,542	53	82	96,467	83,190	932	1,547
Western North Central.....	584,159	515,911	9,721	14,709	80,739	61,461	398	844	503,420	454,450	9,323	13,865
Minnesota.....	97,205	70,094	785	1,344	18,764	12,270	26	135	78,441	67,824	759	1,209
Iowa.....	121,062	111,138	550	946	10,213	7,140	36	58	111,449	103,998	514	888
Missouri.....	175,600	160,014	6,970	9,625	40,215	29,985	285	493	135,385	130,029	6,685	9,132
North Dakota.....	18,193	9,303	434	411	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,193	9,303	434	411
South Dakota.....	24,396	18,174	227	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,396	18,174	227	447
Nebraska.....	61,690	59,877	246	813	7,434	8,740	20	67	54,255	51,137	226	746
Kansas.....	85,413	87,311	509	1,123	4,113	3,326	31	91	81,300	83,985	478	1,032
South Central division.....	883,686	747,683	168,508	184,550	55,872	41,935	2,862	3,228	827,814	705,748	165,646	181,322
Eastern South Central.....	469,355	438,186	95,501	109,321	29,911	21,473	1,611	1,834	439,444	416,716	93,890	107,487
Kentucky.....	127,657	118,395	12,405	18,766	13,942	9,960	198	333	113,715	108,435	12,207	18,433
Tennessee.....	124,492	119,577	21,065	24,214	11,210	8,680	832	1,039	113,282	110,897	20,233	23,175
Alabama.....	116,236	106,742	36,827	39,901	4,759	2,833	581	462	111,477	103,909	36,246	39,439
Mississippi.....	100,970	93,475	25,204	26,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,970	93,475	25,204	26,440
Western South Central.....	414,331	309,494	73,007	75,229	25,961	20,462	1,251	1,394	388,370	289,032	71,756	73,835
Louisiana.....	85,573	74,107	29,521	32,512	14,329	12,741	846	888	71,244	61,366	12,207	18,433
Arkansas.....	84,334	78,706	15,250	18,344	1,727	1,232	71	45	82,607	77,474	15,188	18,299
Indian Territory.....	25,095	.....	7,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,095	.....	7,086	.....
Oklahoma.....	24,240	3,557	809	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,240	3,557	809	336
Texas.....	194,483	153,124	20,332	24,637	9,905	6,489	234	461	184,578	146,635	19,998	23,576
Western division.....	191,896	140,351	5,368	6,158	30,450	27,463	164	341	152,446	112,888	5,204	5,817
Rocky Mountain.....	58,128	35,657	2,810	2,930	7,718	3,458	30	41	50,410	32,199	2,780	2,889
Montana.....	9,754	4,256	199	171	.....	954	.....	4	8,800	4,256	195	171
Idaho.....	8,599	4,213	114	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,599	4,213	114	198
Wyoming.....	4,103	2,312	49	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,103	2,312	49	98
Colorado.....	24,508	16,848	360	451	6,764	3,458	26	41	17,744	13,390	334	410
New Mexico.....	11,164	8,028	2,088	2,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,164	8,028	2,088	2,012
Basin and Plateau.....	24,389	17,494	1,630	1,293	2,729	2,113	6	57	21,660	15,381	1,624	1,236
Arizona.....	6,013	3,065	1,351	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,013	3,065	1,351	646
Utah.....	16,639	12,428	127	504	2,729	2,113	6	57	13,910	10,315	121	447
Nevada.....	1,737	2,061	152	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,737	2,061	152	143
Pacific.....	109,379	87,200	928	1,935	29,003	21,892	128	243	80,376	65,308	800	1,692
Washington.....	24,175	14,734	184	387	5,390	2,370	17	38	18,785	12,364	167	349
Oregon.....	21,119	16,359	97	332	3,387	1,442	11	19	17,732	14,917	86	325
California.....	64,085	56,107	647	1,216	20,226	18,080	100	198	49,859	38,027	547	1,018

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XL.—NUMBER ILLITERATE AMONG TOTAL FEMALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, AND AMONG FEMALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	FEMALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.											
	Total.		Number illiterate.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.				In smaller cities or country districts.			
					Total.		Number illiterate.		Total.		Number illiterate.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	3,997,193	3,458,722	251,665	335,199	896,241	651,793	8,863	12,863	3,100,952	2,806,929	242,802	322,336
North Atlantic division.....	950,769	824,238	7,944	12,889	444,479	324,530	3,612	4,038	506,290	499,708	4,332	8,851
New England.....	232,689	205,581	2,183	3,181	94,722	68,521	754	706	137,967	137,060	1,429	2,475
Maine.....	29,525	30,408	521	661	1,733	1,471	2	16	27,792	28,937	519	645
New Hampshire.....	16,547	15,908	268	496	2,472	2,007	60	62	14,075	13,901	208	434
Vermont.....	14,848	15,202	126	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,848	15,202	126	309
Massachusetts.....	115,268	95,535	759	805	66,985	48,953	492	459	48,223	46,582	267	346
Rhode Island.....	18,527	15,960	303	567	10,145	7,059	131	103	8,382	8,901	172	464
Connecticut.....	38,034	32,568	206	343	13,387	9,031	69	66	24,647	23,537	137	277
Southern North Atlantic.....	718,080	618,657	5,761	9,708	349,757	256,009	2,838	3,332	368,323	362,648	2,903	6,376
New York.....	321,247	275,269	2,512	3,584	198,490	143,140	1,838	1,809	122,757	132,129	674	1,775
New Jersey.....	87,558	70,904	923	1,373	42,510	30,581	374	501	45,048	40,320	549	872
Pennsylvania.....	309,275	272,484	2,326	4,751	108,757	82,285	646	1,022	200,518	190,199	1,680	3,729
South Atlantic division.....	615,215	573,063	96,061	138,197	61,977	55,227	1,793	3,582	553,238	517,836	94,268	134,615
Northern South Atlantic.....	247,021	234,623	19,694	33,841	48,285	44,054	833	1,915	198,736	190,569	18,861	31,925
Delaware.....	9,208	8,984	348	787	3,554	2,878	43	57	5,654	6,106	305	730
Maryland.....	62,691	57,600	2,512	5,037	24,871	21,342	366	730	37,820	36,258	2,146	4,307
District of Columbia.....	11,781	11,635	162	516	11,781	11,635	162	516	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	109,320	108,499	14,264	22,550	6,267	6,277	251	580	103,053	102,222	14,013	21,970
West Virginia.....	54,021	47,965	2,408	4,951	1,812	1,922	11	32	52,209	45,983	2,397	4,919
Southern South Atlantic.....	368,194	338,440	76,367	104,356	13,692	11,173	960	1,667	354,502	327,267	75,407	102,689
North Carolina.....	115,889	108,884	22,632	31,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,889	108,884	22,632	31,548
South Carolina.....	45,666	40,827	23,173	30,119	3,017	3,049	.....	289	42,649	37,778	22,954	29,830
Georgia.....	136,663	124,019	27,028	38,673	9,343	8,124	706	1,378	127,320	115,895	26,422	37,295
Florida.....	29,976	24,710	3,534	4,016	1,332	.....	35	.....	28,644	24,710	3,409	4,016
North Central division.....	1,388,513	1,211,715	11,255	21,584	290,606	200,059	981	2,095	1,097,907	1,011,656	10,274	19,489
Eastern North Central.....	820,968	715,917	4,470	9,689	208,468	137,760	653	1,411	612,500	578,157	3,817	8,278
Ohio.....	205,698	195,470	884	2,030	56,820	45,410	121	416	148,878	150,060	763	1,614
Indiana.....	131,182	119,906	525	2,088	15,838	10,941	39	141	115,344	108,965	486	1,947
Illinois.....	246,241	198,625	1,617	2,365	91,102	52,759	884	505	155,139	145,866	1,233	1,860
Michigan.....	122,668	108,789	741	1,734	23,218	16,505	69	242	99,480	92,284	672	1,492
Wisconsin.....	116,149	93,127	703	1,472	21,490	12,145	40	107	93,659	80,982	663	1,365
Western North Central.....	567,545	495,798	6,785	11,895	82,138	62,299	328	684	485,407	433,499	6,457	11,211
Minnesota.....	94,859	68,545	580	1,142	19,257	12,414	39	118	75,602	56,131	541	1,024
Iowa.....	117,867	107,043	333	726	10,327	7,259	9	46	107,560	99,784	324	680
Missouri.....	171,665	155,489	4,690	7,789	40,915	30,707	233	409	130,750	124,782	4,457	7,380
North Dakota.....	17,314	8,326	402	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,314	8,326	402	368
South Dakota.....	22,903	16,820	245	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,903	16,820	245	470
Nebraska.....	60,083	56,071	166	639	7,392	8,432	21	62	52,661	48,299	145	577
Kansas.....	82,864	82,904	369	821	4,247	3,487	26	49	78,617	79,417	343	772
South Central division.....	854,701	713,605	131,141	156,725	58,244	43,635	2,260	2,809	796,457	669,970	128,881	153,916
Eastern South Central.....	452,821	417,648	72,527	91,940	30,929	22,186	1,085	1,441	421,892	395,462	71,442	90,499
Kentucky.....	123,966	113,387	8,842	15,598	14,314	10,207	133	219	109,682	103,180	8,709	15,379
Tennessee.....	119,281	113,246	15,310	20,172	11,634	9,024	527	797	107,647	104,222	14,783	19,375
Alabama.....	112,449	101,786	29,245	34,135	4,981	2,955	425	425	107,468	98,831	28,820	33,710
Mississippi.....	97,095	89,229	19,130	22,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,095	89,229	19,130	22,035
Western South Central.....	401,880	295,957	58,614	64,785	27,315	21,449	1,175	1,368	374,565	274,508	57,439	63,417
Louisiana.....	83,812	71,611	26,170	29,770	15,034	13,143	800	883	68,778	58,468	25,370	28,887
Arkansas.....	82,147	74,543	11,713	15,530	1,906	1,361	46	63	80,241	73,182	11,667	15,467
Indian Territory.....	24,211	.....	5,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,211	.....	5,086	.....
Oklahoma.....	28,016	3,341	486	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,016	3,341	486	229
Texas.....	188,694	146,462	15,159	19,256	10,375	6,945	329	422	178,319	139,517	14,830	18,884
Western division.....	187,995	136,101	5,264	5,804	40,935	28,342	217	339	147,060	107,759	5,047	5,465
Rocky Mountain.....	56,814	33,785	2,941	3,038	7,888	5,742	27	30	48,926	30,043	2,914	3,068
Montana.....	9,643	4,138	175	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,661	4,138	170	125
Idaho.....	8,383	4,043	95	117	982	.....	.....	.....	8,383	4,043	95	117
Wyoming.....	3,740	2,148	23	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,740	2,148	23	70
Colorado.....	24,363	15,986	382	465	6,906	3,742	.....	.....	17,457	12,244	360	435
New Mexico.....	10,685	7,470	2,266	2,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,685	7,470	2,266	2,321
Basin and Plateau.....	24,040	16,900	1,457	1,097	2,854	2,163	4	58	21,186	14,737	1,453	1,039
Arizona.....	5,658	2,755	1,241	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,658	2,755	1,241	528
Utah.....	16,731	12,145	93	148	2,854	2,163	4	58	13,877	9,982	89	363
Nevada.....	1,651	2,000	123	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,651	2,000	123	148
Pacific.....	107,141	85,416	866	1,609	30,193	22,437	186	251	76,948	62,979	680	1,358
Washington.....	24,058	14,218	156	263	5,627	2,461	13	16	18,431	11,757	143	247
Oregon.....	29,279	16,139	78	253	3,319	1,482	12	13	16,960	14,657	66	240
California.....	62,804	55,059	632	1,093	21,247	18,494	161	222	41,557	36,565	471	871

ILLITERACY.

TABLE XLI.—PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG TOTAL CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AND AMONG CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	ILLITERATES PER 1,000 CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.						MALE ILLITERATES PER 1,000 MALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.						FEMALE ILLITERATES PER 1,000 FEMALE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.					
	Total.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.		In smaller cities or country districts.		Total.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.		In smaller cities or country districts.		Total.		In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.		In smaller cities or country districts.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	71.5	104.0	10.4	20.9	88.7	122.8	70.8	110.9	10.9	22.0	98.7	130.3	63.0	96.9	9.9	19.7	78.3	114.8
North Atlantic division.....	9.4	17.9	7.8	13.2	10.8	20.9	10.4	20.1	7.5	13.9	12.9	23.9	8.4	15.6	8.1	12.4	8.6	17.7
New England.....	10.2	16.9	8.0	10.2	11.7	20.1	11.1	18.3	8.1	10.1	13.1	22.1	9.4	15.5	8.0	10.3	10.4	18.1
Maine.....	20.8	24.3	2.2	7.5	22.0	25.1	23.8	26.8	8.2	4.1	25.2	27.9	17.6	21.7	1.2	10.9	18.7	22.3
New Hampshire.....	16.9	33.7	22.3	27.0	16.0	34.6	17.7	36.2	20.3	22.7	17.2	37.9	16.2	31.2	24.3	30.9	14.8	31.2
Vermont.....	9.5	24.3	.....	.....	9.5	24.3	10.5	27.9	.....	.....	10.5	27.9	8.5	20.3	.....	.....	8.5	20.3
Massachusetts.....	6.7	8.3	7.4	8.9	5.9	7.6	6.9	8.1	7.4	8.4	6.2	7.9	6.6	8.4	7.3	9.4	5.5	7.4
Rhode Island.....	18.8	39.7	13.4	16.9	25.3	57.8	21.3	44.0	13.9	19.3	30.1	63.4	16.4	35.5	12.9	14.6	20.5	52.1
Connecticut.....	8.7	12.1	5.2	9.0	6.0	13.3	6.0	13.6	5.3	10.6	6.4	14.7	5.4	10.5	5.2	7.3	5.6	11.8
Southern North Atlantic.....	9.1	18.2	7.7	14.0	10.4	21.1	10.2	20.7	7.3	15.0	12.8	24.6	8.0	15.7	8.2	13.0	7.9	17.6
New York.....	7.4	13.8	8.2	12.4	6.1	15.3	6.9	14.6	7.1	12.1	6.7	17.1	7.8	13.0	9.3	12.6	5.5	13.4
New Jersey.....	11.9	21.4	8.6	17.4	14.9	24.4	13.2	23.4	8.3	18.5	17.6	27.0	10.5	19.4	8.8	16.4	12.2	21.6
Pennsylvania.....	10.1	21.8	6.6	15.5	12.0	24.5	12.7	26.1	7.3	18.6	15.5	29.2	7.5	17.4	5.9	12.4	8.4	19.6
South Atlantic division.....	177.9	257.3	32.4	69.1	193.4	276.4	199.1	272.8	36.0	73.5	215.7	292.0	166.1	241.2	28.9	64.9	170.4	260.0
Northern South Atlantic.....	95.2	156.7	18.9	46.8	112.9	180.9	110.4	168.8	20.6	50.3	130.3	193.6	79.7	144.2	17.3	43.5	94.9	167.5
Delaware.....	45.1	90.4	11.3	21.7	65.1	121.1	52.1	93.0	10.5	23.6	75.5	122.5	37.8	87.6	12.1	19.8	53.9	119.6
Maryland.....	46.4	94.6	14.1	33.0	66.9	129.1	52.7	101.7	13.4	31.7	76.6	138.8	40.1	87.4	14.7	34.2	66.7	118.8
District of Columbia.....	17.5	53.9	17.5	53.9	.....	.....	21.5	63.8	21.5	63.8	.....	.....	13.8	44.3	13.8	44.3	.....	.....
Virginia.....	156.7	226.8	49.2	101.6	162.9	238.9	182.5	245.0	59.3	111.8	189.0	252.2	130.5	207.8	40.1	92.4	136.0	214.9
West Virginia.....	52.6	108.4	7.7	20.9	54.1	111.9	60.2	113.2	9.4	25.1	61.8	116.7	44.6	103.4	6.1	16.6	45.9	107.0
Southern South Atlantic.....	233.0	320.5	80.6	157.7	238.6	331.9	257.9	343.8	92.0	166.8	263.6	349.1	207.4	308.3	70.1	149.2	212.7	313.8
North Carolina.....	217.5	306.2	.....	.....	217.5	306.2	239.1	322.2	.....	.....	239.1	322.2	195.3	289.7	.....	.....	195.3	289.7
South Carolina.....	295.6	389.7	81.1	92.9	303.0	400.9	319.8	405.9	90.2	91.1	327.4	417.3	270.5	372.6	72.6	94.8	277.7	383.5
Georgia.....	227.9	332.7	86.9	182.7	237.6	342.5	237.1	352.6	99.4	197.0	267.1	361.9	197.8	311.8	75.6	169.6	206.7	321.8
Florida.....	137.6	175.7	36.7	.....	142.1	175.7	186.6	188.4	47.4	.....	101.4	188.4	117.9	162.5	26.3	.....	122.2	162.5
North Central division.....	9.8	19.5	8.7	10.8	11.4	21.1	11.4	21.1	3.9	11.2	13.3	22.9	8.1	17.8	3.4	10.5	9.4	19.3
Eastern North Central.....	6.6	14.7	3.3	10.2	7.7	15.7	7.8	15.8	3.6	10.1	9.2	17.1	5.4	13.5	3.1	10.2	6.2	14.3
Ohio.....	4.9	10.8	2.5	8.4	5.9	11.5	5.6	11.1	2.8	7.7	6.6	12.1	4.3	10.4	2.1	9.2	5.1	10.8
Indiana.....	5.5	20.0	2.9	14.8	5.8	20.5	6.9	22.4	3.3	15.8	7.4	23.1	4.0	17.4	2.5	12.9	4.2	17.9
Illinois.....	3.2	12.5	4.3	9.9	10.4	13.5	9.8	13.2	4.5	10.2	12.7	14.2	6.6	11.9	4.2	9.6	7.9	12.8
Michigan.....	7.0	13.3	2.9	14.7	8.0	18.9	8.0	20.6	2.8	14.8	9.2	21.6	6.0	15.9	3.0	14.7	6.8	16.2
Wisconsin.....	7.3	16.5	2.2	8.0	8.4	17.7	8.4	17.2	2.6	7.1	9.7	13.6	6.1	15.8	1.9	8.8	7.1	16.9
Western North Central.....	14.3	26.3	4.5	12.3	16.0	28.2	16.6	28.5	4.9	13.7	18.5	30.5	12.0	24.0	4.0	11.0	13.3	25.9
Minnesota.....	7.1	17.9	1.7	10.2	8.4	19.0	8.1	19.2	1.4	11.0	9.7	20.9	6.1	16.7	2.0	9.5	7.2	18.2
Iowa.....	3.7	7.7	2.2	7.2	3.8	7.7	4.5	8.5	3.5	8.1	4.6	8.5	2.8	6.8	0.9	6.3	3.0	6.8
Missouri.....	33.6	55.2	6.4	14.9	41.9	64.8	39.7	60.2	7.1	16.4	49.4	70.2	27.3	50.1	5.7	13.3	34.1	59.1
North Dakota.....	23.5	44.2	.....	.....	23.5	44.2	23.9	44.2	.....	.....	23.9	44.2	23.2	44.2	.....	.....	23.2	44.2
South Dakota.....	10.0	24.5	.....	.....	10.0	24.5	9.3	24.6	.....	.....	9.3	24.6	10.7	24.4	.....	.....	10.7	24.4
Nebraska.....	3.4	12.6	2.8	7.5	3.5	13.3	4.0	13.6	2.7	7.7	4.2	14.6	2.8	11.3	2.8	7.4	2.8	12.0
Kansas.....	5.2	11.4	6.8	20.5	5.1	11.0	6.0	12.9	7.5	27.4	5.9	12.3	4.5	9.9	6.1	14.1	4.4	9.7
South Central division.....	172.4	233.5	44.9	70.6	181.3	243.7	190.7	246.8	51.2	77.0	200.1	256.9	153.4	219.6	38.8	64.4	161.8	229.7
Eastern South Central.....	182.2	235.2	44.3	75.0	191.9	243.8	203.5	249.5	53.9	85.4	213.7	257.9	160.2	220.1	35.1	65.0	169.3	228.8
Kentucky.....	84.4	148.3	11.7	27.4	93.6	159.8	87.2	158.5	14.2	33.4	107.3	170.0	71.3	137.6	9.3	21.5	79.4	149.1
Tennessee.....	149.2	190.6	59.5	103.7	158.5	197.8	169.2	202.5	74.2	119.7	178.6	209.0	128.4	178.1	45.3	88.3	137.3	185.9
Alabama.....	288.9	355.0	103.3	153.2	297.2	360.8	316.8	373.8	122.1	163.1	325.1	379.6	260.1	335.4	35.3	143.8	268.2	341.1
Mississippi.....	223.8	265.3	.....	.....	223.8	265.3	249.6	282.9	.....	.....	249.6	282.9	197.0	246.9	.....	.....	197.0	246.9
Western South Central.....	161.3	231.3	45.5	65.9	169.3	243.6	176.2	243.1	48.2	68.1	184.8	255.5	145.8	218.9	43.0	63.8	153.3	231.0
Louisiana.....	328.8	427.4	56.1	68.4	380.0	505.0	345.0	438.7	59.0	69.7	402.5	515.3	312.2	415.7	53.2	67.2	368.9	494.1
Arkansas.....	162.0	221.0	32.2	41.7	164.9	224.1	180.9	233.1	41.1	36.5	183.9	236.2	142.6	208.3	24.1	46.3	145.4	211.3
Oklahoma.....	243.9	.....	.....	.....	243.9	.....	275.2	.....	.....	.....	275.8	.....	210.1	.....	.....	.....	210.1	.....
Oklahoma Territory.....	27.4	81.9	.....	.....	27.4	81.9	33.4	94.5	.....	.....	33.4	94.5	21.1	68.5	.....	.....	21.1	68.5
Texas.....	92.6	144.5	32.7	65.7	96.0	148.2	104.5	157.0	33.7	71.0	108.3	160.8	80.3	131.5	31.7	60.8	83.2	135.0
Western division.....	28.0	43.3	4.7	12.2	34.2	51.1	28.0	43.9	4.2	12.4	34.1	51.5	28.0	42.6	5.3	12.0	34.3	50.7
Rocky Mountain.....	50.0	86.8	3.7	9.9	57.3	95.7	48.3	82.2	3.9	11.9	55.1	89.7	51.8	91.7	3.4	8.0	59.6	102.1
Montana.....	19.3	35.3	4.6	.....	20.9	35.3	20.4	40.2	4.2	.....	22.2	40.2	18.1	30.2	.....	.....	19.6	30.2
Idaho.....	12.3	38.2	.....	.....	12.3	38.2	13.3	47.0	.....	.....	13.3	47.0	11.3	28.9	.....	.....	11.3	28.9
Wyoming.....	9.2	37.7	.....	.....	9.2	37.7	11.9	42.4	.....	.....	11.9	42.4	6.1	32.6	.....	.....	6.1	32.6
Colorado.....	15.2	27.9	3.5	9.9	19.7	33.0	14.7	26.8	3.8	11.9	18.8	30.6	15.7	29.1	3.2	8.0	20.6	35.5
New Mexico.....	190.3	279.6	.....	.....	190.3	279.6	187.0	250.6	.....	.....	187.0	250.6	212.1	310.7	.....	.....	212.1	310.7
Basin and Plateau.....	63.7	69.5	1.8	26.9	71.8	75.5	66.8	73.9	2.2	27.0	75.0	80.4	60.6	64.9	1.4	26.8	68.6	70.5
Arizona.....	222.1	203.8	.....	.....	222.1	203.8	224.7	215.0	.....	.....						

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG WHITE, AND NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.											
	White.						Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.					
	Total.		Illiterate.				Total.		Illiterate.			
			Number.		Per 1,000.				Number.		Per 1,000.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Continental United States.....	6,959,238	5,991,972	240,580	316,498	34.6	52.8	1,120,996	1,041,537	337,069	415,190	300.7	398.6
North Atlantic division.....	1,878,904	1,642,567	17,134	28,058	9.1	17.1	29,279	24,267	774	1,752	26.4	72.2
New England.....	461,338	412,574	4,712	6,911	10.2	16.8	4,469	3,961	61	121	13.6	30.5
Maine.....	60,120	62,225	1,244	1,507	20.7	24.2	187	150	11	10	58.8	66.7
New Hampshire.....	32,844	32,245	555	1,084	16.9	33.6	53	73	2	6	(1)	(1)
Vermont.....	30,106	31,556	286	761	9.5	24.1	73	88	1	7	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts.....	227,048	190,367	1,512	1,550	6.7	8.1	2,282	1,861	35	41	15.3	22.0
Rhode Island.....	36,061	31,240	688	1,248	19.1	39.9	678	638	3	19	4.4	29.8
Connecticut.....	75,159	64,941	427	761	5.7	11.7	1,196	1,151	9	38	7.5	33.0
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,417,566	1,229,993	12,422	21,147	8.8	17.2	24,810	20,306	713	1,631	28.7	80.3
New York.....	636,706	549,219	4,575	7,287	7.2	13.3	7,082	5,959	165	382	23.3	64.1
New Jersey.....	168,932	138,452	1,821	2,589	10.8	18.7	5,415	4,313	248	467	45.8	108.3
Pennsylvania.....	611,928	542,322	6,026	11,271	9.8	20.8	12,313	10,034	300	782	24.4	77.9
South Atlantic division.....	770,824	699,525	72,568	97,857	94.1	139.9	476,967	469,331	149,409	202,901	313.2	482.3
Northern South Atlantic.....	372,271	340,970	19,727	29,894	53.0	87.7	126,992	135,104	27,806	44,694	219.0	330.8
Delaware.....	15,344	15,102	295	498	19.2	33.0	3,402	3,448	550	1,179	161.7	341.9
Maryland.....	99,673	89,569	1,803	3,170	18.1	35.5	26,544	26,457	4,056	7,805	152.8	295.0
District of Columbia.....	15,426	14,632	43	181	2.8	12.4	7,308	8,220	355	1,051	48.6	127.9
Virginia.....	135,161	127,899	12,258	16,426	90.7	128.4	85,653	93,100	22,354	33,690	261.0	361.9
West Virginia.....	106,644	93,768	5,328	9,613	50.0	102.5	4,085	3,379	491	969	120.2	249.8
Southern South Atlantic.....	398,553	358,555	52,841	67,963	132.6	189.5	349,975	334,227	121,003	158,207	347.5	473.4
North Carolina.....	153,295	138,116	25,444	30,018	166.0	217.3	82,630	83,389	25,746	37,815	313.9	463.5
South Carolina.....	67,369	61,840	9,993	13,157	148.4	212.8	106,994	104,242	41,540	51,568	338.2	494.7
Georgia.....	143,321	130,734	14,923	21,841	104.1	167.1	134,544	123,927	48,406	62,890	359.8	507.5
Florida.....	34,568	27,865	2,478	2,947	71.7	105.8	26,407	22,669	5,911	6,934	223.8	261.8
North Central division.....	2,750,227	2,407,930	23,763	41,876	8.6	17.4	55,755	52,149	3,720	6,007	66.7	115.2
Eastern North Central.....	1,628,631	1,424,441	10,087	19,644	6.2	13.8	25,647	23,929	890	1,635	34.7	68.3
Ohio.....	405,636	387,011	1,910	3,847	4.7	9.9	9,211	9,521	138	428	15.0	44.4
Indiana.....	259,111	237,855	1,368	4,455	5.3	18.7	5,711	5,221	85	396	14.9	75.8
Illinois.....	487,615	394,575	3,712	4,613	7.6	11.7	7,265	6,101	332	414	45.7	67.9
Michigan.....	245,366	217,965	1,595	3,737	6.5	17.1	2,251	2,262	149	293	66.2	129.5
Wisconsin.....	230,903	187,035	1,502	2,992	6.5	16.0	1,209	824	186	109	153.8	132.3
Western North Central.....	1,121,596	983,489	13,676	22,232	12.2	22.6	30,108	28,220	2,890	4,372	94.0	154.9
Minnesota.....	190,699	138,009	976	2,389	5.1	17.3	1,465	630	389	97	265.0	154.0
Iowa.....	238,262	217,009	823	1,613	3.5	7.4	1,287	1,172	60	59	46.6	50.3
Missouri.....	329,925	297,040	9,872	13,779	29.9	46.4	17,540	18,463	1,768	3,695	103.1	196.9
North Dakota.....	34,689	17,578	619	753	17.8	42.8	818	51	175	26	205.3	(1)
South Dakota.....	45,357	34,831	297	829	6.5	23.8	1,942	163	217	36	90.1	171.8
Nebraska.....	120,822	115,389	380	1,353	3.1	11.7	921	1,159	32	99	34.7	85.4
Kansas.....	161,842	163,633	709	1,516	4.4	9.3	6,435	6,682	169	428	26.3	65.0
South Central division.....	1,192,986	971,587	120,834	139,441	101.3	143.5	545,401	489,701	178,815	201,834	327.9	412.2
Eastern South Central.....	604,855	556,002	62,723	78,955	103.7	142.0	317,321	290,835	105,305	122,306	331.9	407.9
Kentucky.....	218,482	197,417	16,290	22,958	74.6	116.3	33,171	34,365	4,957	11,406	149.4	331.9
Tennessee.....	181,424	173,097	21,473	24,181	116.4	139.7	59,349	59,726	14,902	20,205	251.1	338.3
Alabama.....	122,733	111,737	18,804	23,203	153.2	207.7	105,952	96,791	47,268	50,833	446.1	525.2
Mississippi.....	79,216	73,751	6,156	8,613	77.7	116.8	118,849	108,953	38,178	30,862	321.2	365.9
Western South Central.....	588,131	415,585	58,111	60,486	98.8	145.5	228,080	189,866	73,510	79,528	322.3	418.9
Louisiana.....	86,513	70,443	14,513	16,859	167.8	239.3	82,872	75,275	41,178	45,423	496.9	603.4
Arkansas.....	119,760	109,829	13,256	18,379	110.7	167.3	46,721	43,420	13,716	15,495	293.6	356.9
Indian Territory.....	37,962	.....	8,530	.....	234.9	.....	11,944	.....	3,636	.....	304.4	.....
Oklahoma.....	43,485	6,561	987	500	22.7	70.2	3,777	337	308	65	81.5	192.9
Texas.....	300,411	228,752	20,819	24,748	69.3	108.2	82,766	70,834	14,672	18,545	177.3	261.8
Western division.....	366,297	270,363	6,281	9,266	17.1	34.3	13,594	6,089	4,351	2,695	320.1	442.8
Rocky Mountain.....	110,477	67,677	4,501	5,138	40.7	75.9	4,465	1,765	1,250	890	280.0	504.2
Montana.....	18,088	8,249	87	250	4.8	30.3	1,309	145	287	46	219.3	317.2
Idaho.....	16,624	8,210	106	303	6.4	36.9	358	46	103	12	287.7	(1)
Wyoming.....	7,632	4,417	36	162	4.7	36.7	211	43	36	6	170.6	(1)
Colorado.....	48,008	32,388	676	897	14.1	27.7	863	446	66	19	76.5	42.6
New Mexico.....	20,125	14,413	3,596	3,526	178.7	244.6	1,724	1,085	758	807	439.7	743.8
Basin and Plateau.....	44,393	33,698	828	1,858	18.7	55.1	4,036	696	2,259	532	559.7	761.4
Arizona.....	8,403	5,462	731	961	87.0	175.9	3,268	298	1,861	213	569.5	714.8
Utah.....	33,103	24,474	87	877	2.6	35.8	267	99	133	48	498.1	(1)
Nevada.....	2,887	3,762	10	20	3.5	5.3	501	299	265	271	528.9	906.4
Pacific.....	211,427	168,988	952	2,270	4.5	13.4	5,083	3,628	842	1,274	165.3	351.2
Washington.....	47,043	28,405	116	478	2.5	16.8	1,190	547	224	172	188.2	314.4
Oregon.....	40,677	32,184	109	490	2.7	15.2	721	314	66	95	91.5	302.5
California.....	123,707	108,399	727	1,302	5.9	12.0	3,182	2,767	552	1,007	173.5	363.9

¹ Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

ILLITERACY.

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TABLE XLIII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG WHITE, AND NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.											
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.					In smaller cities or country districts.						
	White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.			
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	
Continental United States.....	1,676,757	10,992	6.6	96,126	7,399	77.0	5,282,481	229,588	43.5	1,024,870	329,670	321.7
North Atlantic division.....	868,040	6,640	7.6	14,993	245	16.3	1,010,864	10,494	10.4	14,286	529	37.0
New England.....	185,425	1,473	7.9	2,296	33	14.4	275,913	3,239	11.7	2,173	28	12.9
Maine.....	3,570	8	2.2	18			56,550	1,236	21.9	169	11	65.1
New Hampshire.....	4,932	110	22.3	1			27,912	445	15.9	52	2	(1)
Vermont.....							30,106	286	9.5	73		(1)
Massachusetts.....	131,059	948	7.2	1,499	82	21.3	95,989	564	5.9	783	3	3.8
Rhode Island.....	19,707	268	13.6	348	1	2.9	16,354	420	25.7	330	2	6.1
Connecticut.....	26,157	139	5.3	430			49,002	288	5.9	766	9	11.7
Southern North Atlantic.....	682,615	5,167	7.6	12,697	212	16.7	734,951	7,255	9.9	12,113	501	41.4
New York.....	390,881	3,177	8.1	4,147	50	12.1	245,825	1,398	5.7	2,935	115	39.2
New Jersey.....	81,724	660	8.1	1,890	55	29.3	87,208	1,161	13.3	3,585	193	54.6
Pennsylvania.....	210,010	1,330	6.3	6,670	107	16.0	401,918	4,696	11.7	5,643	193	34.2
South Atlantic division.....	87,990	892	10.1	32,497	3,009	92.6	682,834	71,676	105.0	444,470	146,400	329.4
Northern South Atlantic.....	74,668	508	6.8	19,501	1,272	65.2	297,603	19,219	64.6	107,491	26,534	246.8
Delaware.....	6,105	39	6.4	880	40	45.5	9,239	256	27.7	2,522	510	202.2
Maryland.....	42,220	316	7.5	6,684	373	55.8	57,453	1,487	25.9	19,860	3,683	185.4
District of Columbia.....	15,426	43	2.8	7,308	355	48.6						
Virginia.....	7,378	83	11.2	4,540	503	110.8	127,806	12,175	95.3	81,113	21,851	269.4
West Virginia.....	3,589	27	7.6	89	1	(1)	103,105	5,301	51.4	3,996	490	122.6
Southern South Atlantic.....	13,322	384	28.8	12,996	1,737	133.7	385,231	52,457	136.2	336,979	119,866	355.7
North Carolina.....							153,295	25,444	166.0	82,030	25,746	313.9
South Carolina.....	2,431	24	9.9	3,436	452	131.5	64,938	9,972	153.6	103,558	41,088	396.8
Georgia.....	9,831	355	36.1	7,960	1,193	149.5	133,490	14,568	109.1	126,564	47,213	373.0
Florida.....	1,060	5	4.7	1,580	92	58.2	33,508	2,478	73.8	24,827	5,319	234.4
North Central division.....	559,877	1,858	3.3	14,985	244	16.3	2,190,850	21,905	10.0	40,770	3,476	85.3
Eastern North Central.....	403,886	1,296	3.2	8,099	80	9.9	1,224,745	8,791	7.2	17,548	810	46.2
Ohio.....	109,839	258	2.3	3,027	21	6.9	295,797	1,652	5.6	6,184	117	18.9
Indiana.....	28,663	70	2.4	2,222	19	8.6	230,443	1,298	5.6	3,489	66	18.9
Illinois.....	178,289	748	4.2	2,312	36	15.6	309,326	2,964	9.6	4,553	296	59.8
Michigan.....	46,197	127	2.8	450	4	8.9	200,169	1,468	7.3	1,601	145	80.5
Wisconsin.....	41,898	93	2.2	88			189,005	1,409	7.5	1,121	186	165.9
Western North Central.....	155,991	562	3.6	6,886	164	23.8	965,605	13,114	13.6	23,222	2,666	114.8
Minnesota.....	37,804	63	1.7	217	2	9.2	152,895	913	6.0	1,148	387	337.1
Iowa.....	20,297	42	2.1	243	3	12.3	217,965	781	3.6	1,044	57	54.6
Missouri.....	76,259	387	5.1	4,871	131	26.9	253,666	9,485	37.4	12,469	1,657	132.9
North Dakota.....							34,689	619	17.8	818	217	265.3
South Dakota.....							45,357	297	6.5	1,942	175	90.1
Nebraska.....	14,499	39	2.7	327	2	6.1	106,323	341	3.2	594	30	50.5
Kansas.....	7,182	31	4.3	1,228	26	21.2	164,710	678	4.4	5,207	143	27.5
South Central division.....	81,965	1,360	16.6	32,151	3,762	117.0	1,111,621	119,474	107.5	513,250	175,053	341.1
Eastern South Central.....	42,263	549	13.0	18,577	2,147	115.6	562,592	62,174	110.5	298,744	103,158	345.3
Kentucky.....	23,883	119	5.0	4,373	212	48.5	194,599	16,171	83.1	28,798	4,745	164.8
Tennessee.....	13,324	363	27.2	9,520	996	104.6	171,100	21,110	123.4	49,829	13,906	279.1
Alabama.....	8,056	67	13.3	4,684	939	200.5	117,677	18,787	159.2	101,268	46,329	457.5
Mississippi.....							79,216	6,156	77.7	118,849	38,178	321.2
Western South Central.....	39,702	811	20.4	13,574	1,615	119.0	548,429	57,300	104.5	214,506	71,895	335.2
Louisiana.....	21,452	425	19.8	7,911	1,221	154.3	65,061	14,088	216.5	74,961	39,957	533.0
Arkansas.....	2,195	22	10.0	1,438	95	66.1	117,565	13,234	112.6	45,283	13,621	300.8
Indian Territory.....							37,962	8,586	224.9	11,944	3,636	304.4
Oklahoma.....							43,485	987	22.7	3,777	808	81.5
Texas.....	16,055	364	22.7	4,225	299	70.8	284,356	20,455	71.9	78,541	14,373	183.0
Western division.....	78,885	242	3.1	1,500	139	92.7	287,412	6,039	21.0	12,094	4,212	348.3
Rocky Mountain.....	15,227	54	3.5	879	3	7.9	95,250	4,447	46.7	4,086	1,247	305.2
Montana.....	1,922	8	4.2	14	1	(1)	16,166	79	4.9	1,295	286	220.8
Idaho.....							16,624	106	6.4	358	108	287.7
Wyoming.....							7,632	36	4.7	211	86	170.6
Colorado.....	13,305	46	3.5	365	2	5.5	34,703	630	18.2	498	64	128.5
New Mexico.....							20,125	3,596	178.7	1,724	758	439.7
Basin and Plateau.....	5,567	10	1.8	16			38,826	818	21.1	4,020	2,259	561.9
Arizona.....							3,403	731	87.0	3,268	1,861	569.5
Utah.....	5,567	10	1.8	16			27,536	77	2.8	251	133	523.9
Nevada.....							2,837	10	3.5	501	265	528.9
Pacific.....	58,091	178	3.1	1,105	136	123.1	163,336	774	5.0	3,988	706	177.0
Washington.....	10,896	24	2.2	121	6	49.6	36,147	92	2.5	1,069	218	208.9
Oregon.....	6,687	8	1.2	119	15	126.1	34,090	101	3.0	602	51	84.7
California.....	40,608	146	3.6	865	115	132.9	83,099	581	7.0	2,317	487	188.6

1 Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLIV.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG WHITE, AND NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1890.											
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.						In smaller cities or country districts.					
	White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.			White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	Number.		Per 1,000.	
Continental United States.....	1,214,852	15,567	12.8	78,134	11,414	146.1	4,777,120	300,931	63.0	963,403	403,776	419.1
North Atlantic division.....	636,512	8,084	12.7	10,666	452	42.4	1,006,055	19,974	19.9	13,601	1,300	95.6
New England.....	134,657	1,355	10.1	1,994	40	20.1	277,917	5,556	20.0	1,967	81	41.2
Maine.....	2,907	21	7.2	20	1	(¹)	59,318	1,486	25.1	130	9	69.2
New Hampshire.....	3,852	104	27.0	4			28,393	980	34.5	69	6	(¹)
Vermont.....							31,556	761	24.1	88	7	(¹)
Massachusetts.....	96,415	844	8.8	1,236	24	19.4	93,952	706	7.5	625	17	27.2
Rhode Island.....	13,720	231	16.8	340	7	20.6	17,520	1,017	58.0	298	12	40.3
Connecticut.....	17,763	155	8.7	394	8	20.3	47,178	606	12.8	757	30	39.6
Southern North Atlantic.....	501,855	6,729	13.4	8,672	412	47.5	728,138	14,418	19.8	11,634	1,219	104.8
New York.....	281,978	3,431	12.2	2,964	97	32.7	267,241	3,856	14.4	2,995	285	95.2
New Jersey.....	59,709	976	16.3	1,170	85	72.6	78,743	1,613	20.5	3,143	382	121.6
Pennsylvania.....	160,168	2,322	14.5	4,538	230	50.7	382,154	8,949	23.4	5,490	552	100.4
South Atlantic division.....	76,486	1,752	22.9	31,038	5,673	182.8	623,039	96,105	154.3	438,293	197,228	450.0
Northern South Atlantic.....	65,909	1,051	15.9	20,046	2,973	148.3	275,061	28,843	104.9	115,058	41,721	362.6
Delaware.....	5,022	47	9.4	701	77	109.8	10,080	451	44.7	2,747	1,102	401.2
Maryland.....	35,522	621	17.5	6,041	749	124.0	54,047	2,555	47.3	20,416	7,056	345.6
District of Columbia.....	14,632	181	12.4	8,220	1,051	127.9						
Virginia.....	7,015	134	19.1	4,971	1,084	218.1	120,884	16,292	134.8	88,129	32,606	370.0
West Virginia.....	3,718	68	18.3	113	12	106.2	90,050	9,545	106.0	3,766	957	254.1
Southern South Atlantic.....	10,577	701	66.3	10,992	2,700	245.6	347,978	67,262	193.3	323,235	155,507	481.1
North Carolina.....							138,116	30,018	217.3	37,389	37,815	453.6
South Carolina.....	2,635	118	44.8	3,379	441	130.5	59,205	13,039	220.2	100,863	51,127	506.9
Georgia.....	7,942	583	73.4	7,613	2,259	296.7	122,792	21,258	173.1	116,314	60,631	521.3
Florida.....							27,865	2,947	105.8	22,669	5,984	261.8
North Central division.....	385,656	3,651	9.5	11,253	652	57.9	2,022,274	38,225	18.9	40,896	5,355	130.9
Eastern North Central.....	267,794	2,550	9.5	5,355	225	42.0	1,156,647	17,094	14.8	18,574	1,410	76.9
Ohio.....	88,169	681	7.7	2,307	80	34.7	298,842	3,166	10.6	7,214	843	47.5
Indiana.....	19,065	204	10.2	1,689	105	66.1	217,690	4,251	19.5	3,632	291	80.1
Illinois.....	103,970	1,001	9.7	1,045	31	29.7	291,005	3,612	12.4	5,056	383	75.3
Michigan.....	32,450	477	14.7	367	7	19.1	185,515	3,260	17.6	1,895	280	150.9
Wisconsin.....	23,640	187	7.9	47	2	(¹)	163,395	2,805	17.2	777	107	137.7
Western North Central.....	117,862	1,101	9.3	5,898	427	72.4	865,627	21,131	24.4	22,322	3,945	176.7
Minnesota.....	24,511	241	9.8	173	12	69.4	113,498	2,148	18.9	457	85	186.0
Iowa.....	14,227	98	6.9	172	6	34.9	202,782	1,515	7.5	1,000	53	53.0
Missouri.....	56,774	567	10.0	3,918	335	85.5	240,266	13,212	55.0	14,545	3,300	226.9
North Dakota.....							17,578	753	42.8	51	26	(¹)
South Dakota.....							34,831	829	23.8	163	28	171.8
Nebraska.....	16,713	112	6.7	459	17	37.0	98,676	1,241	12.6	700	82	117.1
Kansas.....	5,637	83	14.7	1,176	57	48.5	157,996	1,433	9.1	5,406	371	68.6
South Central division.....	61,474	1,597	26.0	24,096	4,440	181.3	910,113	137,844	151.5	465,605	197,394	424.0
Eastern South Central.....	30,560	646	21.1	13,099	2,629	200.7	525,442	78,309	149.0	286,736	119,677	417.4
Kentucky.....	17,331	208	12.0	2,836	844	121.3	180,086	22,750	126.3	31,529	11,062	350.9
Tennessee.....	10,044	350	34.8	7,660	1,486	194.0	163,053	23,531	146.2	52,066	18,719	359.5
Alabama.....	3,185	88	27.6	2,603	799	307.0	108,552	23,115	212.9	94,188	50,034	531.2
Mississippi.....							73,751	8,613	116.8	108,953	39,862	365.9
Western South Central.....	30,914	951	30.8	10,997	1,811	164.7	384,671	59,535	154.8	178,869	77,717	434.5
Louisiana.....	19,081	519	27.2	6,803	1,252	184.0	51,362	16,340	318.1	68,472	44,171	645.1
Arkansas.....	1,006	16	10.0	988	92	93.1	108,224	18,363	169.7	42,432	15,403	363.0
Indian Territory.....												
Oklahoma.....							6,561	500	76.2	337	65	192.9
Texas.....	10,228	416	40.7	3,206	407	145.7	218,524	24,332	111.3	67,028	18,078	267.3
Western division.....	54,724	483	8.8	1,081	197	182.2	215,639	8,783	40.7	5,008	2,490	499.0
Rocky Mountain.....	6,979	62	8.9	221	9	40.7	60,698	5,076	83.6	1,544	881	570.6
Montana.....							8,249	250	30.3	145	46	317.2
Idaho.....							8,210	303	36.9	46	12	(¹)
Wyoming.....							4,417	162	36.7	43	6	(¹)
Colorado.....	6,979	62	8.9	221	9	40.7	25,409	835	32.9	225	10	44.4
New Mexico.....							14,413	3,526	244.6	1,085	807	743.8
Basin and Plateau.....	4,255	103	24.2	21	12	(¹)	29,443	1,755	59.6	675	520	770.4
Arizona.....							5,462	961	175.9	298	213	714.8
Utah.....	4,255	103	24.2	21	12	(¹)	20,219	774	38.3	78	36	(¹)
Nevada.....							3,762	20	5.3	299	271	906.4
Pacific.....	43,490	318	7.3	889	176	209.8	125,498	1,952	15.6	2,789	1,098	393.7
Washington.....	4,814	53	11.0	17	1	(¹)	23,591	425	18.0	530	171	322.6
Oregon.....	2,888	18	6.2	36	2	(¹)	29,296	472	16.1	278	98	334.5
California.....	35,788	247	6.9	786	173	220.1	72,611	1,055	14.5	1,981	834	421.0

¹ Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

ILLITERACY.

TABLE XLV.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG TOTAL NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, AND AMONG NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.																	
	Total.		Illiterate.				In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.				In smaller cities or country districts.							
			Number.		Per 1,000.		Total.		Illiterate.		Total.		Illiterate.					
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890		
Continental United States...	6,647,673	5,595,593	223,208	292,963	33.6	52.4	1,509,479	1,046,645	4,488	8,145	3.0	7.8	5,138,194	4,548,948	218,720	284,818	42.6	62.6
North Atlantic division...	1,710,021	1,480,821	7,799	17,133	4.6	11.6	756,039	542,821	1,615	3,243	2.1	6.0	953,982	938,000	6,184	13,800	6.5	14.8
New England.....	405,076	358,516	1,915	3,037	4.7	8.5	155,063	110,362	279	409	1.8	3.7	250,013	248,154	1,636	2,628	6.5	10.6
Maine.....	55,289	57,174	752	907	13.6	15.9	3,304	2,620	8	12	2.4	4.6	51,985	54,554	744	895	14.3	16.4
New Hampshire.....	28,097	27,416	187	298	6.7	10.9	3,415	2,363	19	13	5.6	5.5	24,682	25,053	168	285	6.8	11.4
Vermont.....	28,378	29,590	211	561	7.4	19.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,378	29,590	211	561	7.4	19.0
Massachusetts.....	196,320	161,547	457	568	2.3	3.5	109,315	78,020	173	234	1.6	3.0	87,005	83,527	284	334	3.3	4.0
Rhode Island.....	29,848	25,288	186	403	6.2	15.9	16,322	11,753	66	101	4.0	8.6	13,526	13,535	120	302	8.9	22.3
Connecticut.....	67,144	57,501	122	300	1.8	5.2	22,707	15,606	13	49	0.6	8.1	44,437	41,895	109	251	2.5	6.0
Southern North Atlantic.	1,304,945	1,121,805	5,884	14,096	4.5	12.6	600,976	431,959	1,336	2,834	2.2	6.6	703,969	689,846	4,548	11,262	6.5	16.3
New York.....	569,847	492,299	1,491	4,200	2.6	8.5	333,601	237,818	582	995	1.6	4.2	236,246	254,481	959	3,205	4.1	12.6
New Jersey.....	154,563	124,618	1,010	1,677	6.5	13.5	73,010	51,217	245	482	3.4	9.4	81,553	73,401	765	1,185	9.4	16.3
Pennsylvania.....	580,585	604,888	3,383	8,219	5.8	16.3	194,365	142,924	559	1,357	2.9	9.5	386,170	361,964	2,824	6,862	7.3	19.0
South Atlantic division...	764,642	693,054	72,090	97,259	94.3	140.3	84,553	73,011	706	1,494	8.3	20.5	680,089	620,043	71,884	95,765	105.0	154.4
Northern South Atlantic.	367,567	335,965	19,419	29,427	62.8	87.6	71,510	62,611	330	803	4.6	12.8	296,047	273,354	19,089	28,624	64.5	104.7
Delaware.....	14,956	14,632	266	474	17.8	32.4	5,790	4,651	15	31	2.6	6.6	9,166	9,951	251	443	27.4	44.5
Maryland.....	96,674	86,460	1,629	2,839	16.9	32.8	39,950	33,252	188	418	4.7	12.6	56,724	53,208	1,441	2,421	25.4	45.5
District of Columbia...	15,102	14,316	32	164	2.1	11.5	15,102	14,316	32	164	2.1	11.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	134,723	127,405	12,229	16,384	90.8	128.6	7,272	6,898	74	129	10.2	18.7	127,451	120,507	12,155	16,255	95.4	134.9
West Virginia.....	106,102	93,152	5,263	9,566	49.6	102.7	3,396	3,464	21	61	6.2	17.6	102,706	89,688	5,242	9,505	51.0	106.0
Southern South Atlantic.	397,085	357,089	52,671	67,832	132.6	190.0	13,043	10,400	376	691	28.8	66.4	384,042	346,689	52,295	67,141	130.2	193.7
North Carolina.....	153,154	138,013	25,437	30,013	166.1	217.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,154	138,013	25,437	30,013	166.1	217.5
South Carolina.....	67,274	61,754	9,986	13,141	148.4	212.8	2,394	2,614	23	117	9.6	44.8	64,880	59,140	9,963	13,024	163.6	220.2
Georgia.....	142,961	130,427	14,911	21,821	104.3	167.3	9,614	7,786	349	574	36.3	73.7	133,347	122,641	14,562	21,247	109.2	173.2
Florida.....	33,696	26,895	2,837	2,857	84.4	106.2	1,035	.....	4	.....	3.9	.....	32,661	26,895	2,833	2,857	71.4	106.2
North Central division....	2,642,540	2,212,426	21,132	34,514	8.0	15.6	514,794	322,831	954	1,778	1.9	5.5	2,127,746	1,889,595	20,178	32,736	9.5	17.3
Eastern North Central....	1,557,727	1,306,495	8,607	15,654	5.5	12.0	366,432	219,554	583	1,115	1.6	5.1	1,191,295	1,086,941	8,024	14,539	6.7	13.4
Ohio.....	394,897	369,696	1,727	3,429	4.4	9.3	102,770	78,191	159	406	1.5	5.2	292,127	291,505	1,568	3,023	5.4	10.4
Indiana.....	256,382	238,292	1,314	4,302	5.1	18.4	27,777	19,105	53	184	1.9	9.6	228,605	214,187	1,261	4,118	5.5	19.2
Illinois.....	400,626	355,908	3,045	5,526	6.6	9.9	158,249	79,409	261	239	1.6	3.0	302,377	276,499	2,784	3,287	9.2	11.9
Michigan.....	228,053	185,555	1,288	2,362	5.6	12.8	39,932	24,512	63	187	1.7	7.6	188,121	161,043	1,220	2,195	6.5	13.6
Wisconsin.....	127,769	162,044	1,233	2,015	5.7	12.4	37,704	18,337	52	99	1.4	5.4	180,065	143,707	1,181	1,916	6.6	13.3
Western North Central..	1,084,813	905,931	12,525	18,860	11.6	20.8	148,362	103,277	371	663	2.5	6.4	936,451	802,654	12,154	18,197	13.0	22.7
Minnesota.....	177,965	111,921	738	1,260	4.1	11.3	34,685	17,885	32	81	0.9	4.5	143,280	94,036	706	1,179	4.9	12.5
Iowa.....	232,216	202,928	735	1,269	3.2	6.3	19,602	12,877	34	69	1.7	5.4	212,614	190,051	701	1,200	3.3	6.3
Missouri.....	326,338	290,084	9,709	13,467	29.8	46.4	73,560	52,562	267	410	3.6	7.8	252,778	237,522	9,442	13,057	37.4	55.0
North Dakota.....	29,604	10,907	225	308	7.6	28.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,604	10,907	225	308	7.6	28.2
South Dakota.....	42,667	29,271	177	414	4.1	14.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,667	29,271	177	414	4.1	14.1
Nebraska.....	116,687	104,033	305	827	2.6	7.9	13,624	14,735	19	36	1.4	2.4	103,063	89,298	286	791	2.8	8.9
Kansas.....	169,336	156,787	636	1,315	4.0	8.4	6,891	5,218	19	67	2.8	12.8	152,445	151,569	617	1,248	4.0	8.2
South Central division....	1,180,383	958,780	116,710	136,233	98.9	142.1	79,912	59,077	1,094	1,369	13.7	23.2	1,100,471	899,703	115,616	134,864	105.1	149.9
Eastern South Central..	603,259	553,325	62,585	78,751	103.7	142.3	41,530	29,604	468	613	11.3	20.7	561,729	523,721	62,117	78,138	110.6	149.2
Kentucky.....	217,805	196,086	16,274	22,885	74.7	116.7	23,511	16,720	110	188	4.7	11.2	194,354	179,366	16,164	22,697	83.2	126.5
Tennessee.....	183,983	172,464	21,411	24,133	116.4	139.9	13,065	9,778	318	342	24.3	35.0	170,918	162,686	21,093	23,791	123.4	146.2
Alabama.....	122,349	111,102	18,769	23,134	153.4	208.2	4,954	3,106	40	83	8.1	26.7	117,395	107,996	16,729	23,051	139.5	213.4
Mississippi.....	79,062	73,673	6,131	8,599	77.5	116.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,062	73,673	6,131	8,599	77.5	116.7
Western South Central..	577,124	405,455	54,125	57,482	93.8	141.8	38,382	29,473	626	756	16.3	25.7	538,742	375,982	53,499	56,726	99.3	150.9
Louisiana.....	84,532	69,482	13,583	16,627	160.7	237.9	20,811	18,583	305	422	14.7	22.7	63,721	50,899	13,278	16,105	208.4	316.4
Arkansas.....	119,455	109,187	13,234	18,323	110.8	167.8	2,170	1,522	20	15	9.2	9.9	117,285	107,665	13,214	18,308	112.7	170.0
Indian Territory.....	37,836	.....	8,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,836	.....	8,803	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	48,037	6,444	965	485	22.4	75.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,072	6,444	965	485	22.4	75.3
Texas.....	292,294	230,342	17,840	22,147	61.0	100.5	15,401	9,368	301	319	19.5	34.1	276,893	210,974	17,539	21,828	63.3	103.5
Western division.....	350,087	251,012	5,477	7,824	15.6	31.2	74,181	49,405	119	261	1.6	5.3	275,906	201,607	5,358	7,563	19.4	37.5
Rocky Mountain.....	105,751	62,455	4,204	4,786	39.8	76.6	14,348	6,296	21	35	1.5	5.6	91,403	56,159	4,183	4,751	46.8	84.6
Montana.....	16,693	7,237	63	189	3.8	26.1	1,716	.....	5	.....	2.9	.....	14,977	7,237	63	189	3.9	26.1
Idaho.....	16,203	7,712	96	254	5.9	32.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,203	7,712	96	254	6.9	32.9
Wyoming.....	7,302	3,801	27	125	3.7	32.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,302	3,801	27	125	3.7	32.9
Colorado.....	45,980	29,659																

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLVI.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY, LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.									WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.								
	Native.						Foreign born.			Native.						Foreign born.		
	Native parents.			Foreign parents.			Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.	Native parents.			Foreign parents.			Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.
	Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.				Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.				Total.	Illiterate.	Per 1,000.
Continental United States...	678,586	2,375	3.5	830,893	2,133	2.6	167,278	6,484	38.8	3,981,804	203,360	51.1	1,156,390	15,340	13.3	144,287	10,888	75.5
North Atlantic division...	315,657	467	1.5	440,382	1,148	2.6	112,001	5,025	44.9	681,194	3,661	5.4	272,788	2,523	9.2	56,882	4,310	75.8
New England	55,485	47	0.8	99,578	232	2.3	30,362	1,194	39.3	151,983	785	5.2	98,030	851	8.7	25,900	1,603	61.9
Maine	1,835	5	2.7	1,469	3	2.0	266	.....	.....	39,965	395	9.9	12,020	349	29.0	4,565	492	107.8
New Hampshire	1,051	3	2.9	2,364	16	6.8	1,517	91	60.0	16,625	69	4.2	8,057	99	12.3	3,230	277	85.8
Vermont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,358	112	5.5	8,020	99	12.3	1,728	75	43.4
Massachusetts	37,935	24	0.6	71,940	149	2.1	21,744	775	35.6	45,469	129	2.8	41,536	155	3.7	8,984	280	31.2
Rhode Island	5,777	12	2.1	10,545	54	5.1	3,345	202	59.7	6,361	23	3.6	7,165	97	13.5	2,828	300	106.1
Connecticut	8,887	3	0.3	13,820	10	0.7	3,450	126	36.5	23,205	57	2.5	21,232	52	2.4	4,565	179	39.2
Southern North Atlantic.	260,172	420	1.6	340,801	916	2.7	81,639	3,831	46.9	529,211	2,876	5.4	174,758	1,672	9.6	30,982	2,707	87.4
New York	121,492	127	1.0	212,109	405	1.9	57,280	2,645	46.2	170,498	662	3.9	65,748	297	4.5	9,579	439	45.8
New Jersey	30,107	81	2.7	42,903	164	3.8	8,714	415	47.6	55,170	543	9.8	26,383	222	8.4	5,655	396	70.0
Pennsylvania	108,573	212	2.0	85,792	347	4.0	15,645	771	49.3	303,543	1,671	5.5	82,627	1,153	14.0	15,748	1,872	118.9
South Atlantic division...	62,207	605	9.7	22,346	101	4.5	3,437	186	54.1	662,251	70,941	107.1	17,838	443	24.8	2,745	292	106.4
Northern South Atlantic.	51,269	239	4.7	20,241	91	4.5	3,158	178	56.4	284,006	18,877	66.5	12,041	212	17.6	1,556	130	83.5
Delaware	3,955	9	2.3	1,835	6	3.3	315	24	76.2	8,589	247	28.8	577	4	6.9	73	5	(1)
Maryland	26,895	121	4.5	13,145	67	5.1	2,270	128	56.4	50,856	1,347	26.5	5,868	94	16.0	729	46	63.1
District of Columbia...	11,975	29	2.4	3,127	3	1.0	324	11	34.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	6,396	65	10.2	876	9	10.3	106	9	84.9	125,022	12,115	96.9	2,429	40	16.5	355	20	56.3
West Virginia	2,138	15	7.0	1,258	6	4.8	143	6	42.0	99,539	5,168	51.9	3,167	74	23.4	399	59	147.9
Southern South Atlantic.	10,938	366	33.5	2,105	10	4.8	279	8	28.7	378,245	52,064	137.6	5,797	231	39.8	1,189	162	136.2
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152,231	25,897	166.8	923	40	43.3	141	7	49.6
South Carolina	1,870	20	10.7	524	3	5.7	37	1	(1)	64,234	9,922	154.5	646	41	63.5	58	9	(1)
Georgia	8,234	342	41.6	1,380	7	5.1	217	6	27.6	132,083	14,526	110.0	1,264	36	28.5	143	6	42.0
Florida	834	4	4.8	201	.....	.....	25	1	(1)	29,697	2,219	74.7	2,964	114	38.5	847	140	165.3
North Central division...	209,332	432	2.1	305,462	522	1.7	45,083	904	20.1	1,423,806	16,062	11.3	703,940	4,116	5.8	62,604	1,727	27.6
Eastern North Central...	134,122	213	1.6	232,310	370	1.6	37,454	713	19.0	827,417	5,685	6.9	363,878	2,339	6.4	33,450	767	22.9
Ohio	49,407	100	2.0	53,363	59	1.1	7,069	99	14.0	245,128	1,452	5.9	46,999	116	2.5	3,670	84	22.9
Indiana	18,213	39	2.1	9,564	14	1.5	886	17	19.2	202,680	1,065	5.3	25,925	196	7.6	1,843	37	20.1
Illinois	43,862	54	1.2	114,387	197	1.7	20,040	497	24.8	216,705	2,521	11.6	85,672	273	3.2	6,949	170	24.5
Michigan	12,351	9	0.7	27,681	59	2.1	5,265	59	11.2	91,973	415	4.4	93,148	805	8.6	12,048	248	20.6
Wisconsin	10,389	11	1.1	27,315	41	1.5	4,194	41	9.8	67,931	232	3.4	112,134	949	8.5	8,940	228	25.5
Western North Central...	75,210	219	2.9	73,152	152	2.1	7,629	191	25.0	596,389	10,377	17.4	340,062	1,777	5.2	29,154	900	32.9
Minnesota	11,242	6	0.5	23,443	26	1.1	3,119	31	9.9	38,608	118	3.1	104,672	688	5.6	9,615	207	21.5
Iowa	11,024	18	1.6	8,578	16	1.9	695	8	11.5	134,048	460	3.4	78,566	241	3.1	5,351	80	15.0
Missouri	41,024	172	4.2	32,636	95	2.9	2,639	120	44.5	9,126	40.2	25,930	316	12.2	8,888	43	48.4	
North Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,258	14	1.9	22,346	211	9.4	5,085	394	77.5
South Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,963	41	2.4	25,704	136	5.3	2,690	120	44.6
Nebraska	7,149	8	1.1	6,475	11	1.7	875	20	22.9	57,823	142	2.5	45,240	144	3.2	3,260	55	16.9
Kansas	4,771	15	3.1	2,120	1	1.9	241	12	49.8	114,817	476	4.1	37,598	141	3.8	2,265	61	26.9
South Central division...	56,854	828	14.6	23,058	286	12.4	2,053	246	119.8	1,038,672	108,477	104.4	61,799	7,119	115.2	10,550	3,878	367.6
Eastern South Central...	30,784	452	14.7	10,746	36	3.4	733	61	83.2	549,898	61,813	112.4	11,831	284	24.0	863	77	80.2
Kentucky	15,743	96	6.1	7,768	14	1.8	372	9	24.2	189,120	16,104	85.2	5,234	60	11.5	245	7	28.6
Tennessee	10,987	303	27.6	2,078	15	7.2	259	45	173.7	168,775	21,021	124.6	2,143	72	33.6	182	17	93.4
Alabama	4,054	53	13.1	900	7	7.8	102	7	68.6	115,000	18,631	162.0	2,395	78	32.6	282	28	99.3
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,003	6,057	78.7	2,059	74	35.9	154	25	162.3
Western South Central...	26,070	376	14.4	12,312	250	20.3	1,320	185	140.2	488,774	46,664	95.5	49,968	6,835	136.8	9,687	3,801	392.4
Louisiana	14,474	175	12.1	6,337	130	20.5	641	120	187.2	60,484	12,897	213.2	3,237	381	117.7	1,340	810	604.5
Arkansas	1,642	18	11.0	528	2	3.8	25	2	(1)	113,711	13,025	114.5	3,574	189	52.9	20	71.4	
Indian Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,652	8,345	227.7	1,154	158	136.9	156	33	211.5
Oklahoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,053	859	22.4	4,084	76	15.2	448	22	49.1
Texas	9,954	183	18.4	5,447	118	21.7	654	63	96.3	239,874	11,508	48.0	37,019	6,031	162.9	7,463	2,916	390.7
Western division	34,536	43	1.2	39,645	76	1.9	4,704	123	26.1	175,881	4,219	24.0	100,025	1,139	11.4	11,506	681	59.2
Rocky Mountain	8,217	8	1.0	6,131	13	2.1	879	33	37.5	63,120	3,773	59.8	28,288	410	14.5	3,847	264	68.6
Montana	650	2	3.1	1,066	3	2.8	206	3	14.6	7,907	20	2.5	7,070	38	5.4	1,189	21	17.7
Idaho .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,499	57	5.4	5,701	39	6.8	421	10	23.8
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,472	14	3.1	2,830	13	4.6	330	9	27.3
Colorado	7,567	6	0.8	5,065	10	2.0	673	30	44.6	22,890	529	23.1	10,468	40	3.8	1,365	61	45.0
New Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,362	3,158	181.6	2,211	280	126.6	552	163	295.3
Basin and Plateau	2,098	2	1.0	3,146	6	1.9	323	2	6.2	18,000	130	7.2	18,810	438	23.3	2,016	250	124.0
Arizona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,221	96	22.7	3,271	403	123.2	911	232	254.7
Utah	2,098	2	1.0	3,146	6	1.9	323	2	6.2	12,353	29	2.3	14,144	32	2.3	1,039	16	

ILLITERACY.

TABLE XLVII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY, LIVING IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS: 1890.						WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.											
	Native.			Foreign born.			Native.			Foreign born.								
	Native parents.		Foreign parents.		Native parents.		Foreign parents.		Native parents.		Foreign parents.							
	Total.	Illiterate.	Total.	Illiterate.	Total.	Illiterate.	Total.	Illiterate.	Total.	Illiterate.	Total.	Illiterate.						
	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.	Num-ber.	Per 1,000.						
Continental United States...	436,317	4.200	9.6	610,328	3,946	6.5	168,207	7,422	44.1	3,528,589	263,210	74.6	1,020,359	21,608	21.2	228,172	16,113	70.6
North Atlantic division...	210,668	1,172	5.6	831,668	2,071	6.2	94,191	4,841	51.4	674,616	9,201	13.6	263,384	4,689	17.8	68,055	6,084	89.4
New England.....	42,379	102	2.4	67,983	807	4.5	24,295	940	38.9	162,214	1,122	6.9	85,940	1,506	17.5	29,763	2,928	98.4
Maine.....	1,402	5	3.6	1,218	7	5.7	287	9	31.4	45,711	476	10.4	8,843	419	47.4	4,764	591	124.1
New Hampshire.....	907	3	3.3	1,456	10	6.9	1,489	91	61.1	19,413	106	5.5	5,640	179	31.7	3,340	695	208.1
Vermont.....	28,949	59	2.0	49,077	175	3.6	18,395	610	33.2	20,984	257	12.2	8,606	304	35.3	1,966	200	101.7
Massachusetts.....	4,934	17	3.4	6,819	84	12.3	2,967	130	66.1	46,074	117	2.5	37,453	217	5.8	10,429	372	35.7
Rhode Island.....	6,193	18	2.9	9,413	31	3.3	2,157	106	49.1	5,761	67	9.9	6,774	235	34.7	3,985	715	179.4
Connecticut.....	168,274	1,070	6.4	263,685	1,764	6.7	69,896	3,895	55.7	512,402	8,079	15.8	177,444	3,183	17.9	38,292	3,156	82.4
South Atlantic division...	74,598	288	3.9	163,220	707	4.3	44,160	2,436	55.2	170,167	1,946	11.4	84,314	1,259	14.9	12,760	651	51.0
New York.....	19,863	181	9.1	31,354	801	9.5	8,492	494	58.2	51,121	889	17.4	22,280	306	13.7	5,342	418	78.2
New Jersey.....	78,818	601	8.1	69,111	756	10.9	17,244	965	56.0	291,114	5,244	18.0	70,850	1,618	22.8	20,190	2,087	103.4
Pennsylvania.....	50,385	1,264	25.1	22,626	230	10.2	3,475	258	74.2	602,158	95,050	157.8	17,885	715	40.0	2,996	340	113.5
Northern South Atlantic...	41,884	602	14.4	20,727	201	9.7	3,298	248	75.2	260,588	28,234	108.8	12,766	990	30.5	1,707	219	128.3
Delaware.....	3,319	21	6.3	1,362	10	7.3	841	16	46.9	9,225	436	47.3	726	7	9.6	129	8	62.0
Maryland.....	20,271	285	14.1	12,981	133	10.2	2,270	203	89.4	47,077	2,263	48.1	6,181	158	25.8	839	134	159.7
District of Columbia.....	10,613	141	13.3	3,703	28	6.2	316	17	53.8	118,126	16,156	136.8	2,883	99	41.6	377	37	98.1
Virginia.....	5,886	123	20.9	1,013	6	5.9	117	5	42.7	86,160	9,379	108.9	3,528	126	35.7	362	40	110.5
West Virginia.....	1,796	32	17.8	1,668	29	17.4	254	7	27.6	841,570	66,816	195.6	5,119	325	63.5	1,289	121	93.9
Southern South Atlantic...	8,501	662	77.9	1,899	29	15.3	177	10	56.5	137,077	29,941	218.4	936	72	76.9	103	5	48.5
North Carolina.....	2,003	106	52.9	611	11	18.0	21	1	(1)	58,397	12,961	221.9	743	63	84.8	65	15	(1)
South Carolina.....	6,498	556	85.6	1,288	18	14.0	156	9	57.7	121,465	21,163	174.2	1,176	84	71.4	151	11	72.8
Georgia.....										24,631	2,751	111.7	2,264	106	46.8	970	90	92.8
Florida.....																		
North Central division...	122,179	777	6.4	200,652	1,001	5.0	62,825	1,873	29.8	1,272,643	25,369	19.9	616,952	7,367	11.9	132,679	5,489	41.4
Eastern North Central...	73,498	423	5.8	140,056	686	4.7	48,240	1,485	29.7	737,133	10,442	14.2	349,808	4,097	11.7	69,706	2,555	36.7
Ohio.....	31,483	169	5.4	46,708	237	5.1	9,978	275	27.6	235,061	2,710	11.5	56,444	313	5.5	7,337	143	19.5
Indiana.....	10,964	138	12.6	8,141	46	5.7	860	20	23.8	182,601	3,720	20.4	31,686	398	12.6	3,703	133	35.9
Illinois.....	19,867	56	2.8	59,542	183	3.1	24,161	762	31.5	186,366	2,763	14.8	90,133	524	5.8	14,500	325	22.4
Michigan.....	7,618	48	6.3	16,894	139	8.2	7,938	290	36.5	88,638	907	10.3	73,005	1,288	17.6	24,472	1,065	48.5
Wisconsin.....	3,566	18	5.0	14,771	81	5.5	5,303	88	16.6	45,167	342	7.6	98,540	1,574	16.0	19,688	889	45.2
Western North Central...	48,681	348	7.1	54,596	315	5.8	14,585	438	30.0	535,510	14,927	27.9	267,144	3,270	12.2	62,973	2,934	46.6
Minnesota.....	7,119	29	4.1	10,766	52	4.8	6,626	160	24.1	24,162	169	7.0	69,874	1,010	14.5	19,462	979	49.8
Iowa.....	6,893	41	5.9	5,984	28	4.7	1,850	29	21.5	115,741	752	6.5	74,310	448	6.0	12,731	315	24.7
Missouri.....	21,073	214	10.2	31,489	196	6.2	4,212	157	37.3	206,509	12,454	60.3	31,013	603	19.4	2,744	155	56.5
North Dakota.....										8,468	57	16.4	7,439	251	93.7	6,071	445	66.7
South Dakota.....										13,324	133	10.0	15,947	281	17.6	5,560	415	74.6
Nebraska.....	9,927	18	1.8	4,808	18	3.7	1,978	76	38.4	56,169	430	7.7	33,129	361	10.9	9,378	450	48.0
Kansas.....	3,669	46	12.5	1,549	21	13.6	419	16	38.2	116,137	932	8.0	35,432	316	8.9	6,427	185	28.8
South Central division...	34,228	895	26.1	24,849	474	19.1	2,397	228	95.1	851,307	128,031	150.4	48,396	6,833	141.2	10,410	2,980	286.3
Eastern South Central...	18,294	520	28.4	11,310	93	8.2	956	33	34.5	608,339	77,400	152.3	15,382	788	48.0	1,721	171	99.4
Kentucky.....	8,477	137	16.2	8,243	51	6.2	611	20	32.7	170,827	22,446	131.4	8,539	251	29.4	720	53	73.6
Tennessee.....	7,521	315	41.9	2,257	17	12.0	266	8	30.1	160,293	23,630	147.4	2,393	161	67.3	367	40	109.0
Alabama.....	2,296	68	29.6	810	15	18.5	79	5	(1)	105,826	22,855	216.0	2,170	190	90.3	556	64	115.1
Mississippi.....										71,393	8,469	118.6	2,280	130	57.0	78	14	(1)
Western South Central...	15,934	375	23.5	13,539	381	28.1	1,441	195	135.3	342,968	50,631	147.6	38,014	6,095	184.0	8,689	2,809	323.8
Louisiana.....	9,337	182	19.5	9,246	240	26.0	498	97	194.8	47,876	15,630	327.7	3,023	416	137.3	463	235	507.6
Arkansas.....	1,151	12	10.4	371	3	8.1	83	1	(1)	104,767	17,990	171.7	2,908	318	109.4	559	55	98.4
Indian Territory.....										5,909	456	77.2	535	29	54.2	117	15	128.2
Oklahoma.....										16,426	16,495	89.4	26,648	5,333	200.9	7,550	2,504	331.7
Texas.....	5,440	181	33.2	3,922	138	35.2	800	97	112.8									
Western division...	18,872	92	4.9	30,533	169	5.5	5,319	222	41.7	127,865	5,559	43.5	73,742	2,004	27.2	14,032	1,220	86.9
Rocky Mountain.....	8,769	20	5.3	2,527	15	5.9	683	27	39.5	40,289	4,112	102.1	15,870	699	40.8	4,539	325	71.6
Montana.....										4,159	101	24.3	8,078	88	28.6	1,012	61	60.3
Idaho.....										4,719	149	31.6	2,993	105	35.1	498	49	98.4
Wyoming.....										2,493	58	23.6	1,533	67	43.7	37	60	45.0
Colorado.....										16,688	632	37.9	5,075	111	16.6	2,046	92	45.0
New Mexico.....	3,769	20	5.8	2,527	15	5.9	683	27	39.5	12,455	3,172	254.7	1,591	268	168.4	367	86	234.3
Basin and Plateau.....	1,229	14	11.4	2,469	47	19.0	557	42	75.4	9,877	345	34.9	16,826	778	46.2	2,740	632	230.7
Arizona.....										2,268	105	46.3	893	179	8	1,008	463	459.3
Utah.....	1,229	14	11.4	2,469	47	19.0	557	42	75.4	6,175	236	38.2	12,435	375	30.2	1,609	163	101.3
Nevada.....										1,434	4	2.8	2,205	10	4.5	123	6	48.8
Pacific.....	13,874	58	4.2	25,557	107	4.2	4,079	153	3									

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XLVIII.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, CLASSIFIED BY NATIVITY OF PARENTS, LIVING IN EACH CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS: 1900.

CITY.	NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.						CITY.	NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	Native parents.			Foreign parents.				Native parents.			Foreign parents.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.			Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.			Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.
Portland, Me.	1,835	5	2.7	1,469	3	2.0	Jacksonville, Fla.	834	4	4.8	201		
Manchester, N. H.	1,951	3	2.9	2,364	16	6.8	Cleveland, Ohio.	8,729	9	1.0	22,770	14	0.6
Boston, Mass.	11,034	5	0.5	24,389	22	0.9	Cincinnati, Ohio.	15,319	17	1.1	13,496	17	1.3
Worcester, Mass.	3,032	1	0.3	5,491	13	2.4	Toledo, Ohio.	5,351	3	0.6	6,092	4	0.7
Fall River, Mass.	1,404	1	0.7	5,911	36	6.1	Columbus, Ohio.	7,319	57	7.8	2,800	18	6.4
Lowell, Mass.	1,693	3	1.8	4,262	17	4.0	Dayton, Ohio.	5,071	7	1.4	2,080	1	0.5
Cambridge, Mass.	2,016	1	0.5	4,121	1	0.2	Youngstown, Ohio.	1,416	1	0.7	2,598	3	1.2
Lynn, Mass.	2,278	3	1.3	2,294	3	1.3	Akron, Ohio.	1,971	2	1.0	1,639	2	1.2
Lawrence, Mass.	964			2,951	2	0.7	Springfield, Ohio.	2,354	4	1.7	939		
New Bedford, Mass.	1,274	2	1.6	2,626	21	8.0	Canton, Ohio.	1,877			949		
Springfield, Mass.	2,093	1	0.5	2,281	3	1.3	Indianapolis, Ind.	8,916	15	1.7	3,629	5	1.4
Somerville, Mass.	1,836			2,437	1	0.4	Evansville, Ind.	3,306	4	1.2	1,631		
Holyoke, Mass.	811			2,808	8	2.8	Fort Wayne, Ind.	2,428	3	1.2	1,878	1	0.5
Brockton, Mass.	1,551			1,411	1	0.7	Terre Haute, Ind.	2,223	17	7.6	748	1	1.3
Haverhill, Mass.	1,354	2	1.5	1,093	3	2.7	South Bend, Ind.	1,340			1,678	7	4.2
Salem, Mass.	1,025	1	1.0	1,494	3	2.0	Chicago, Ill.	33,641	28	0.8	105,959	180	1.7
Chelsea, Mass.	781	1	1.3	1,483	2	1.3	Peoria, Ill.	2,672	8	3.0	1,914	9	4.7
Malden, Mass.	1,087	1	0.9	1,448	3	2.1	Quincy, Ill.	2,012	8	4.0	1,338		
Newton, Mass.	1,141	1	0.9	1,120	1	0.9	Springfield, Ill.	1,851	4	2.2	1,113	1	0.9
Fitchburg, Mass.	824			1,348	3	2.2	Rockford, Ill.	1,004			1,598		
Taunton, Mass.	1,021	1	1.0	1,249	4	3.2	East St. Louis, Ill.	1,641	6	3.7	874	5	5.7
Gloucester, Mass.	746			1,163	2	1.7	Joliet, Ill.	1,041			1,591	2	1.3
Providence, R. I.	4,399	9	2.1	7,121	35	4.9	Detroit, Mich.	6,384	2	0.3	17,392	37	2.1
Pawtucket, R. I.	1,036	1	1.0	1,944	2	1.0	Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,856	7	2.5	4,397	6	1.4
Woonsocket, R. I.	432	2	4.6	1,480	17	11.5	Saginaw, Mich.	1,304			2,836	6	1.8
New Haven, Conn.	2,982	1	0.3	4,578	2	0.4	Bay City, Mich.	590			2,278	11	4.8
Hartford, Conn.	2,204	1	0.5	2,828	1	0.4	Jackson, Mich.	1,117			778		
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,852	1	0.5	2,909	4	1.4	Milwaukee, Wis.	7,006	9	1.3	20,207	83	1.6
Waterbury, Conn.	1,198			2,232	2	0.9	Superior, Wis.	757			1,484	1	0.7
New Britain, Conn.	611			1,273	1	0.8	Racine, Wis.	801	1	1.2	1,769		
New York, N. Y.	82,649	68	0.8	166,437	311	1.9	La Crosse, Wis.	929	1	1.1	2,132	5	2.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	11,817	18	1.5	19,185	47	2.4	Oshkosh, Wis.	896			1,723	2	1.2
Rochester, N. Y.	6,143	1	0.2	7,761	6	0.8	Minneapolis, Minn.	6,079	6	1.0	10,735	8	0.7
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,487	23	5.1	4,202	14	3.3	St. Paul, Minn.	4,238			9,841	13	1.3
Albany, N. Y.	4,310	10	2.3	3,194	7	2.0	Duluth, Minn.	925			2,867	5	1.7
Troy, N. Y.	2,131			2,819	4	1.4	Des Moines, Iowa	3,490	7	2.0	1,728	7	4.1
Utica, N. Y.	2,242	1	0.4	2,256	5	2.2	Dubuque, Iowa	1,628			1,688		
Yonkers, N. Y.	1,469			2,223	3	1.3	Davenport, Iowa	1,440			1,872	1	0.5
Binghamton, N. Y.	2,121	3	1.4	856	3	3.5	Sioux City, Iowa	1,516	4	2.6	1,297	1	0.8
Elmira, N. Y.	1,744	1	0.6	931	1	1.1	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1,734	4	2.3	879		
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,149	1	0.9	896	2	2.2	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,221	3	2.5	1,114	5	4.5
Auburn, N. Y.	1,230	1	0.8	984	2	2.0	St. Louis, Mo.	23,406	76	3.2	26,644	77	2.9
Newark, N. J.	7,637	5	0.7	11,571	47	4.1	Kansas City, Mo.	8,382	28	3.3	3,626	14	3.9
Jersey City, N. J.	6,646	11	1.7	10,728	38	3.5	St. Joseph, Mo.	7,077	32	4.5	2,060	4	1.9
Paterson, N. J.	2,548	7	2.7	5,480	26	4.7	Joplin, Mo.	2,169	36	16.7	206		
Camden, N. J.	4,309	24	5.6	2,046	7	3.4	Omaha, Nebr.	3,740	5	1.3	4,434	8	1.8
Trenton, N. J.	3,282	22	6.7	2,771	19	6.9	Lincoln, Nebr.	2,388	3	1.3	1,036	2	1.9
Hoboken, N. J.	1,336	4	3.0	3,096	7	1.9	South Omaha, Nebr.	1,021			1,005	1	1.0
Elizabeth, N. J.	1,700	2	1.2	2,645	6	2.3	Kansas City, Kans.	2,817	12	4.3	1,401	4	2.9
Bayonne, N. J.	883	1	1.1	1,943	4	2.1	Topeka, Kans.	1,954	3	1.5	719		
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,245	3	2.4	377	2	5.3	Louisville, Ky.	10,355	76	7.3	4,996	6	1.2
Passaic, N. J.	521	2	3.8	1,646	8	4.9	Covington, Ky.	2,588	8	3.1	1,556	5	3.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	52,597	68	1.3	44,617	145	3.2	Newport, Ky.	1,049	1	0.6	1,016	2	2.0
Pittsburg, Pa.	10,960	16	1.5	14,752	38	2.6	Lexington, Ky.	1,151	11	9.6	200	1	5.0
Allegheny, Pa.	5,269	1	0.2	5,528	15	2.7	Memphis, Tenn.	3,456	15	4.3	996	6	6.0
Scranton, Pa.	3,215	17	5.3	6,385	92	14.4	Nashville, Tenn.	3,980	73	18.3	672	1	1.5
Reading, Pa.	6,383	17	2.7	1,052	3	2.9	Knoxville, Tenn.	2,330	167	71.7	186	1	5.4
Eric, Pa.	2,201	1	0.5	2,382	5	2.1	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,221	48	39.3	224	7	31.3
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	2,070	9	4.3	2,815	25	8.9	Mobile, Ala.	1,539	8	5.2	440	4	9.1
Harrisburg, Pa.	3,813	16	4.2	417			Birmingham, Ala.	1,428	17	11.9	809	3	9.7
Lancaster, Pa.	3,616	10	3.3	800	2	2.5	Montgomery, Ala.	1,087	28	25.8	151		
Altoona, Pa.	2,946	4	1.4	869			New Orleans, La.	14,474	175	12.1	6,397	130	20.5
Johnstown, Pa.	2,100	4	1.9	1,074	8	7.4	Little Rock, Ark.	1,642	13	11.0	528	2	3.8
Allentown, Pa.	2,676	9	3.5	576	1	1.7	San Antonio, Tex.	2,683	75	28.0	2,036	90	42.9
McKeesport, Pa.	1,409	1	0.7	1,628	4	2.5	Houston, Tex.	1,784	12	6.7	934	8	8.6
Chester, Pa.	1,673	5	3.0	948	4	4.2	Dallas, Tex.	2,384	60	25.2	745	11	14.8
York, Pa.	2,850	19	6.7	261	2	7.7	Galveston, Tex.	1,425	24	16.8	1,310	6	4.6
Williamsport, Pa.	1,590	6	2.8	615			Fort Worth, Tex.	1,678	12	7.2	362	3	3.3
Newcastle, Pa.	1,790	4	2.5	635	1	1.6	Butte, Mont.	650	2	3.1	1,066	3	2.8
Easton, Pa.	1,775	5	2.8	438	2	4.6	Denver, Colo.	6,119	6	1.0	4,440	2	1.8
Wilmington, Del.	3,955	9	2.3	1,835	6	3.3	Pueblo, Colo.	1,448			625	2	3.2
Baltimore, Md.	26,805	121	4.5	13,145	67	5.1	Salt Lake City, Utah.	2,098	2	1.0	3,146	6	1.9
Washington, D. C.	11,975	29	2.4	3,127	3	1.0	Seattle, Wash.	2,399	3	1.3	2,127	5	2.4
Richmond, Va.	4,904	48	11.2	588	8	13.6	Tacoma, Wash.	1,335			1,595	1	0.6
Norfolk, Va.	2,092	17	8.1	288	1	3.5	Spokane, Wash.	1,638			1,067		
Wheeling, W. Va.	2,138	15	7.0	1,258	6	4.8	Portland, Oreg.	3,147			3,014	2	0.7
Charleston, S. C.	1,870	20	10.7	524	3	5.7	San Francisco, Cal.	7,381	17	2.3	15,302	27	1.8
Atlanta, Ga.	4,747	162	34.1	643	4	7.4	Los Angeles, Cal.	4,911	9	1.8	3,218	9	2.8
Savannah, Ga.	1,664	21	12.6	645	2	3.1	Oakland, Cal.	2,355	4	1.7	3,081	9	2.9
Augusta, Ga.	1,823	159	87.2	192	1	5.2	Sacramento, Cal.	1,155			969	4	4.1

ILLITERACY.

TABLE XLIX.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION ILLITERATE AMONG WHITE, AND NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE LIVING IN EACH CITY HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND MORE THAN 100 NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.

CITY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.						CITY.	CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.					
	White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.				White.			Negro, Indian, and Mongolian.		
	Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.			Total.	Illiterate.		Total.	Illiterate.	
		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.			Num-ber.	Per 1,000.		Num-ber.	Per 1,000.
Boston, Mass.	41,764	155	3.7	598	9	15.1	Indianapolis, Ind.	12,811	31	2.4	1,358	13	9.6
Cambridge, Mass.	7,024	8	1.1	307	9	29.3	Terre Haute, Ind.	2,994	18	6.0	142	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	5,493	112	20.4	127	11	86.6	Chicago, Ill.	158,744	672	4.2	1,606	10	6.2
Providence, R. I.	13,482	194	14.4	337	1	3.0	East St. Louis, Ill.	2,550	12	4.7	156	15	96.2
Hartford, Conn.	5,764	9	1.6	108	.....	.....	Quincy, Ill.	3,397	10	2.9	201	4	19.9
New Haven, Conn.	8,714	66	7.6	225	.....	.....	Springfield, Ill.	3,044	21	6.9	213	2	9.4
Buffalo, N. Y.	35,721	157	4.4	104	.....	.....	Detroit, Mich.	27,663	86	3.1	802	3	9.9
New York, N. Y.	297,655	2,794	9.4	3,609	45	12.5	St. Paul, Minn.	15,193	28	1.8	107	.....	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	1,679	8	4.8	263	4	15.2	Des Moines, Iowa	5,371	16	3.0	139	2	15.0
Camden, N. J.	6,662	84	5.1	453	17	37.5	Kansas City, Mo.	12,423	62	5.0	1,341	25	18.6
Elizabeth, N. J.	4,777	17	3.6	102	4	39.2	St. Joseph, Mo.	9,365	52	5.6	587	5	8.5
Jersey City, N. J.	18,821	128	6.8	298	6	20.8	St. Louis, Mo.	52,092	237	4.5	2,882	89	30.9
Newark, N. J.	21,768	163	7.5	482	7	14.5	Omaha, Nebr.	8,754	23	2.6	231	2	8.7
Trenton, N. J.	6,690	90	13.6	145	11	75.9	Kansas City, Kans.	4,376	26	5.9	660	21	31.8
Allegheny, Pa.	11,572	45	3.9	284	2	7.0	Topeka, Kans.	2,756	5	1.8	568	5	8.8
Chester, Pa.	2,744	15	5.5	403	13	32.3	Covington, Ky.	4,160	13	3.1	216	10	46.3
Harrisburg, Pa.	4,300	19	4.4	380	7	18.4	Lexington, Ky.	1,360	12	8.8	1,009	70	69.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	106,041	664	6.3	3,845	64	16.6	Louisville, Ky.	15,650	90	5.8	3,098	132	42.6
Pittsburg, Pa.	28,531	165	5.8	1,157	12	10.4	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,475	55	37.3	1,341	211	157.3
Williamsport, Pa.	2,780	7	2.5	105	1	9.5	Knoxville, Tenn.	2,540	168	66.1	755	76	100.7
Wilmington, Del.	6,105	39	6.4	880	40	45.5	Memphis, Tenn.	4,587	64	14.0	4,387	474	108.0
Baltimore, Md.	42,220	316	7.5	6,684	373	55.8	Nashville, Tenn.	4,722	76	16.1	3,037	235	77.4
Washington, D. C.	15,426	43	2.8	7,308	355	48.6	Birmingham, Ala.	1,791	27	15.1	1,379	277	200.9
Norfolk, Va.	2,417	21	8.7	1,676	242	144.4	Mobile, Ala.	2,012	12	6.0	1,605	282	175.7
Richmond, Va.	4,961	62	12.5	2,864	261	91.1	Montgomery, Ala.	1,258	28	22.3	1,700	380	223.5
Charleston, S. C.	2,431	24	9.9	3,436	452	131.5	New Orleans, La.	21,452	425	19.8	7,911	1,221	154.3
Atlanta, Ga.	5,405	168	31.1	3,688	461	125.0	Little Rock, Ark.	2,195	22	10.0	1,438	95	66.1
Augusta, Ga.	2,034	160	78.7	1,937	329	169.9	Dallas, Tex.	3,191	71	22.3	862	46	53.4
Savannah, Ga.	2,392	27	11.3	2,355	403	171.1	Fort Worth, Tex.	2,068	17	8.2	419	37	88.3
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,060	5	4.7	1,580	92	58.2	Galveston, Tex.	2,859	33	11.5	742	27	36.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	29,550	51	1.7	1,055	11	10.4	Houston, Tex.	2,827	25	8.8	1,416	144	101.7
Cleveland, Ohio	35,770	76	2.1	371	.....	.....	San Antonio, Tex.	5,110	218	42.7	786	45	57.3
Columbus, Ohio	10,346	80	7.7	643	7	10.9	Denver, Colo.	11,140	31	2.8	277	1	3.6
Dayton, Ohio	7,363	13	1.8	295	1	3.4	Portland, Ore.	6,587	8	1.2	119	15	126.1
Springfield, Ohio	3,332	4	1.2	418	2	4.8	Los Angeles, Cal.	8,543	25	2.9	204	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio	12,421	15	1.2	110	.....	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	24,141	89	3.7	516	113	219.0
Evansville, Ind.	4,998	4	0.8	663	6	9.0							

FAMILIES.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

In census usage the word "family" means the group of people, whether related by blood or not, who share a common dwelling and table. Census families are divided into two classes—private or natural families and economic families, the latter including hotels, boarding houses, boarding schools, institutions, and groups of laborers, miners, sailors, soldiers, etc.

The per cent of population in economic families is greatest in the Pacific division; the Rocky Mountain, Basin and Plateau, New England, and Southern North Atlantic divisions follow in the order given; while the proportion is lowest in the far Southern states east of the Mississippi.

Among the states and territories the largest proportion of population living outside of private or natural families is found in the two outlying districts, Alaska and Hawaii, where from one-fourth to two-fifths of the population are so living. In continental United States the largest proportion is found in Wyoming and Montana.

In all parts of continental United States the per cent of population in economic families is greater in the cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants than in the smaller cities or country districts. In Hawaii, outside of Honolulu, on the contrary the proportion is much higher than it is in the city and approaches that in Alaska.

Including Honolulu, Hawaii, there are 17 cities in the United States having at least 25,000 inhabitants with at least one-tenth of their population in economic families. Only 1, Atlantic City, lies east of the Mississippi river, while 7 of the 8 Pacific coast cities of the size specified are included in the group.

In continental United States the size of families is decreasing. The average number of members in a family was 5.1 in 1870, 5.0 in 1880, 4.9 in 1890, and 4.7 in 1900. In the North Atlantic and North Central divisions this change has been going on throughout the thirty-year period, while in the other three main geographic divisions the average size of the family increased somewhat from 1870 to 1890, but declined rapidly in the following ten years. In 1900 the average size was smallest in Nevada, with only 3.8 members in a family, and next smallest in Arizona,

4.1; while in 1890 it was smallest in Oklahoma, 4.1, and next smallest in New Hampshire and New Mexico, 4.3.

In 1890 the most usual size for a family in continental United States was four members, the number of families of that size exceeding by 15,773 the number having three members. In 1900, however, there were 100,387 more families of three members than of any other size.

The prevailing size of the family was three in three-eighths of the states and territories in 1890, and in three-fifths of them in 1900. Three was also the prevailing size of the family in three-fifths of the cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants in 1890, and in seven-tenths of such cities in 1900.

DISCUSSION OF FAMILIES.

Definitions.—A family in the ordinary or popular sense of the word means a group of persons bound together by ties of kindred. Usually the members live together, but this is not necessarily involved, for a married son or daughter occupying a separate house is often included as a member of the family into which he or she was born. On the other hand, persons who live with a family, as servants, laborers, or boarders, are not usually deemed members. Such ties of kindred binding together the members of a family interlace in manifold and complex ways, and, in consequence, an individual often belongs to two or more families in the popular sense of the word. For census purposes, on the contrary, each person must be assigned to only one family as he must be assigned to only one place of residence, only one race, etc. For this reason the census finds this popular definition of a family inapplicable to its field of work. There is another practical or administrative difficulty. The test of kindred can not be applied by the enumerator. In many cases families of relatives are dispersed through the community, returns about them coming on different schedules and through different enumerators. Under such conditions it is impracticable for the names of the members and the facts about them to be assembled in the tabulation. Accordingly, in this field the census is forced to abandon the effort to bring together data that belong together, and to

confine itself to the simpler and more practicable task of tabulating together data that are found conjoined by the enumerators. The census test of a family can not be kinship by blood; it is association in home life. Persons living in the same home are for census purposes members of one family. Perhaps this idea is conveyed with less ambiguity by the word "household." In the following discussion, therefore, household and family will be used interchangeably as synonyms.

In census usage the word family means the group of people, whether related by blood or not, who share a common dwelling and table. If one person sleeps and eats alone, he constitutes for census purposes a family or household. On the other hand, if a large group of people sleep and eat in a common dwelling, like a hotel or convent, they make up a single census family. Census families, therefore, have been divided at the present census into two classes—private or natural families and economic families. In private or natural families the conditions warrant the assumption that ties of kindred, or economic motives origi-

nally rooted in such ties, are the main, although often not the sole, bond of union. The economic families are those in which the conditions warrant the assumption that ties of kindred are absent or play an entirely subordinate part in creating or maintaining the union of the group. These economic families include hotels, boarding houses, boarding schools, institutions, and "groups of laborers at work on farms and plantations, railroads, roads, etc.; groups of miners and lumbermen in camps, etc.; crews of boats and vessels; soldiers and sailors at military posts and stations and on naval vessels; and miscellaneous groups of persons lodging together but having no family relationship."¹

Economic families.—The number of these economic families and the per cent that they make of the whole number of families, and the population they include of the whole population are indicated in the following table:

¹Twelfth Census, Vol. II, page clviii.

TABLE I.—FAMILIES, CLASSIFIED AS PRIVATE AND ECONOMIC, WITH THE PER CENT ECONOMIC FAMILIES FORM OF ALL FAMILIES AND POPULATION IN ECONOMIC FAMILIES FORMS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF—			POPULATION IN—			PER CENT THAT—	
	Total families.	Private families.	Economic families.	Total families.	Private families.	Economic families.	Economic families form of total families.	Population in economic families forms of total population.
Continental United States.....	16,187,715	15,963,965	223,750	75,904,575	73,410,992	2,583,583	1.4	3.4
North Atlantic.....	4,623,740	4,557,266	66,474	21,046,695	20,180,490	866,205	1.4	4.1
South Atlantic.....	2,101,757	2,078,603	23,154	10,443,480	10,222,343	221,137	1.1	2.1
North Central.....	5,695,250	5,632,548	62,702	26,333,004	25,512,205	820,799	1.1	3.1
South Central.....	2,836,316	2,808,210	28,106	14,080,047	13,824,337	255,710	1.0	1.8
Western.....	930,652	887,338	43,314	4,091,349	3,671,617	419,732	4.7	10.3

Geographic divisions.—From the definition already given of economic families it might be inferred that probably the largest proportion of such families is among the city population. It is therefore not surprising to find from the following comparison a general correspondence between the per cent of population living in economic families and the per cent of population living in cities.

TABLE II.—Per cent of population in cities and in economic families, for main geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	Per cent of population in cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants.	Per cent of population in economic families.
Continental United States.....	40.2	3.4
North Atlantic.....	68.2	4.1
Western.....	40.6	10.3
North Central.....	38.5	3.1
South Atlantic.....	21.4	2.1
South Central.....	15.5	1.8

It is apparent that these two series correspond in some degree, but the figures show in the Western

division a much larger per cent of population in economic families than in any other division. Special reasons must exist in that division for the widespread practice of living in households not bound together primarily by family ties.

The 11 minor geographic divisions of continental United States rank as follows in the per cent of population living in economic families.

TABLE III.—Per cent of population in economic families, for minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	Per cent of population in economic families: 1900.
Continental United States.....	3.4
Pacific.....	11.5
Rocky Mountain.....	9.2
Basin and Plateau.....	6.4
New England.....	4.3
Southern North Atlantic.....	4.0
Western North Central.....	3.1
Eastern North Central.....	3.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	2.7
Western South Central.....	2.0
Southern South Atlantic.....	1.6
Eastern South Central.....	1.6

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

It will be noticed that the per cent of population living outside private families is greatest on the Pacific coast and greater in each of the three parts of the Western division than in any other of the minor geographic divisions. Next to these come the two parts of the North Atlantic division, then the two parts of the North Central, while the lowest proportion is found in the far Southern states east of the Mississippi.

States and territories.—The following table shows the proportions for the states and territories of the area of enumeration in order of decreasing per cent of population in economic families:

TABLE IV.—Per cent of population in economic families, for states and territories: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent of population in economic families: 1900.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent of population in economic families: 1900.
Alaska	37.7	Utah	3.4
Hawaii	28.4	Illinois	3.3
Wyoming	15.6	Vermont	3.2
Montana	15.3	Michigan	3.1
Washington	13.8	New Mexico	3.1
Nevada	11.6	Ohio	3.1
Arizona	11.2	Maryland	3.0
California	11.1	Missouri	3.0
Oregon	10.1	Delaware	2.7
Colorado	8.0	Oklahoma	2.5
Idaho	7.4	West Virginia	2.5
District of Columbia	6.3	Iowa	2.4
New York	4.8	Indiana	2.2
Massachusetts	4.7	Louisiana	2.2
Minnesota	4.7	Virginia	2.2
Rhode Island	4.4	Kansas	2.1
North Dakota	4.3	Texas	2.1
New Hampshire	4.2	Tennessee	1.9
Connecticut	4.0	Georgia	1.8
Wisconsin	3.8	Alabama	1.6
Florida	3.7	Arkansas	1.6
Maine	3.5	Kentucky	1.6
Nebraska	3.4	Indian Territory	1.4
New Jersey	3.4	Mississippi	1.4
Pennsylvania	3.4	South Carolina	1.3
South Dakota	3.4	North Carolina	1.2

This table indicates that the largest proportion of population living outside of natural families is found in the two outlying districts, Alaska and Hawaii, where from one-fourth to two-fifths of the population are so living. In continental United States the largest proportion is found not on the Pacific coast, but in Wyoming and Montana, of the Rocky Mountain division.

City and country.—To determine whether there is a relation between urban life and the proportion of people living in economic families, the per cents have been computed for the cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and for the rest of continental United States. These figures show that in those cities, the total population of which is 19,718,312, the population living in economic families is 1,085,855, or 5.5 per cent. The population outside of these large cities, consisting of 56,276,263, includes 1,497,728 persons living in economic families, or 2.7 per cent. The following table shows the per cent living in economic families for each state and territory, the states being arranged in the order of decreasing per cent of total population in economic families. That in some instances the figures appear only in the second column is due to the fact

that the state or territory in question contained in 1900 no city having at least 25,000 inhabitants.

TABLE V.—Per cent of population in economic families in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for states and territories: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF POPULATION IN ECONOMIC FAMILIES: 1900.		EXCESS OF PER CENT.	
	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.
Alaska		37.7		
Hawaii	18.9	31.6		12.7
Wyoming		15.6		
Montana	20.3	14.6	5.7	
Washington	24.0	9.0	15.9	
Nevada		11.6		
Arizona		11.2		
California	13.3	9.9	3.4	
Oregon	24.8	6.0	18.8	
Colorado	9.4	7.4	2.0	
Idaho		7.4		
District of Columbia	6.3			
New York	5.2	4.0	1.2	
Massachusetts	5.2	4.1	1.1	
Minnesota	8.5	3.5	5.0	
Rhode Island	4.2	4.7		0.5
North Dakota		4.3		
New Hampshire		5.7		
Connecticut		5.0		
Wisconsin		4.5		
Florida		5.6		
Maine		6.2		
Nebraska	10.5	2.0	8.5	
New Jersey		3.4		
Pennsylvania		3.7		
South Dakota		3.4		
Utah		5.2		
Illinois		4.6		
Vermont		3.2		
Michigan		3.1		
New Mexico	3.3	3.1	0.2	
Ohio		3.1		
Maryland		5.0		
Missouri		3.8		
Delaware		6.0		
Oklahoma		3.2		
West Virginia		2.5		
Iowa		3.2		
Indiana		6.2		
Louisiana		4.1		
Virginia		4.4		
Kansas		5.7		
Texas		2.7		
Tennessee		2.1		
Georgia		8.3		
Alabama		6.5		
Arkansas		5.2		
Kentucky		6.2		
Indian Territory		11.8		
Mississippi		4.2		
South Carolina		1.2		
North Carolina		1.4		
		1.4		
		4.0		
		1.2		
		1.2		

The table shows that in all parts of continental United States the proportion of the population living in economic families is greater in the cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants than in the smaller cities or country districts. The very slight exception in the case of Rhode Island may be disregarded. In Hawaii, outside of Honolulu, owing probably to the employment of large gangs of immigrant laborers in the agricultural districts of the island, the proportion is much higher than it is in the city and approaches that in Alaska, being double that in any of the continental states or territories.

In the following table the 17 cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants in 1900 and with at least one-tenth of their population living outside of natural families, are given in order of decreasing per cent of population in economic families.

TABLE VI.—Per cent of population in economic families, for cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants with at least 10 per cent of their population in economic families: 1900.

CITY.	Per cent of population in economic families: 1900.
Seattle, Wash.	32.1
Portland, Oreg.	24.8
Butte, Mont.	20.3
Atlantic City, N. J.	20.0
Spokane, Wash.	19.3
Honolulu, Hawaii	18.9
Superior, Wis.	15.8
San Francisco, Cal.	15.8
Tacoma, Wash.	15.2
Duluth, Minn.	13.8
South Omaha, Nebr.	13.1
Lincoln, Nebr.	12.8
Little Rock, Ark.	11.8
St. Joseph, Mo.	11.4
Sacramento, Cal.	11.2
Pueblo, Colo.	10.2
Los Angeles, Cal.	10.0

It will be noticed that the only one of these cities which lies east of the Mississippi is Atlantic City, a summer resort crowded with hotels and boarding houses, and that 7 of the 8 cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants in the Pacific coast states are in this group. The only cities of the Far West in which the population lives in families to a degree at all comparable with that in eastern cities are Oakland, Cal., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colorado.

Size of families.—Table x (page 382) shows that the average number of members in a family is decreasing, being 5.1 in 1870, 5.0 in 1880, 4.9 in 1890, and 4.7 in 1900. In the North Atlantic and North Central divisions this change has been going on throughout the thirty-year period. In the other three divisions, South Atlantic, South Central, and Western, the average size of the family increased somewhat from 1870 to 1890, but rapidly declined in the following ten years. Among the minor divisions the exceptions to the changes in the size of the family characteristic of the corresponding main division are the Northern South Atlantic division, in which there has been a decrease during the thirty-year period; the Eastern South Central division, in which there was an increase from 1870 to 1880, and a decrease from 1880 to 1900; and the Basin and Plateau division, in which there was a decrease from 1870 to 1880, an increase from 1880 to 1890, and a decrease from 1890 to 1900. The average size of a family at the present time is smallest in the Western division, 4.4, while in 1890 it was smallest in the North Atlantic division, 4.7. Among the minor divisions the average size of the family was smallest in 1900 in the Rocky Mountain division, 4.3, and in 1890 in New England, 4.5. Among the states and territories it was smallest in Nevada, with only 3.8 members in a family, and

next smallest in Arizona, 4.1; while in 1890 it was smallest in Oklahoma, 4.1, and next smallest in New Hampshire and New Mexico, 4.3. This shifting in the average size of a family may be due to numerous and complex changes in the composition of families in the last ten years. To ascertain what these changes have been the total number of families has been distributed according to the number of members each contains. They run as follows:

TABLE VII.—Number and per cent of families with specified number of members, for continental United States: 1900 and 1890.

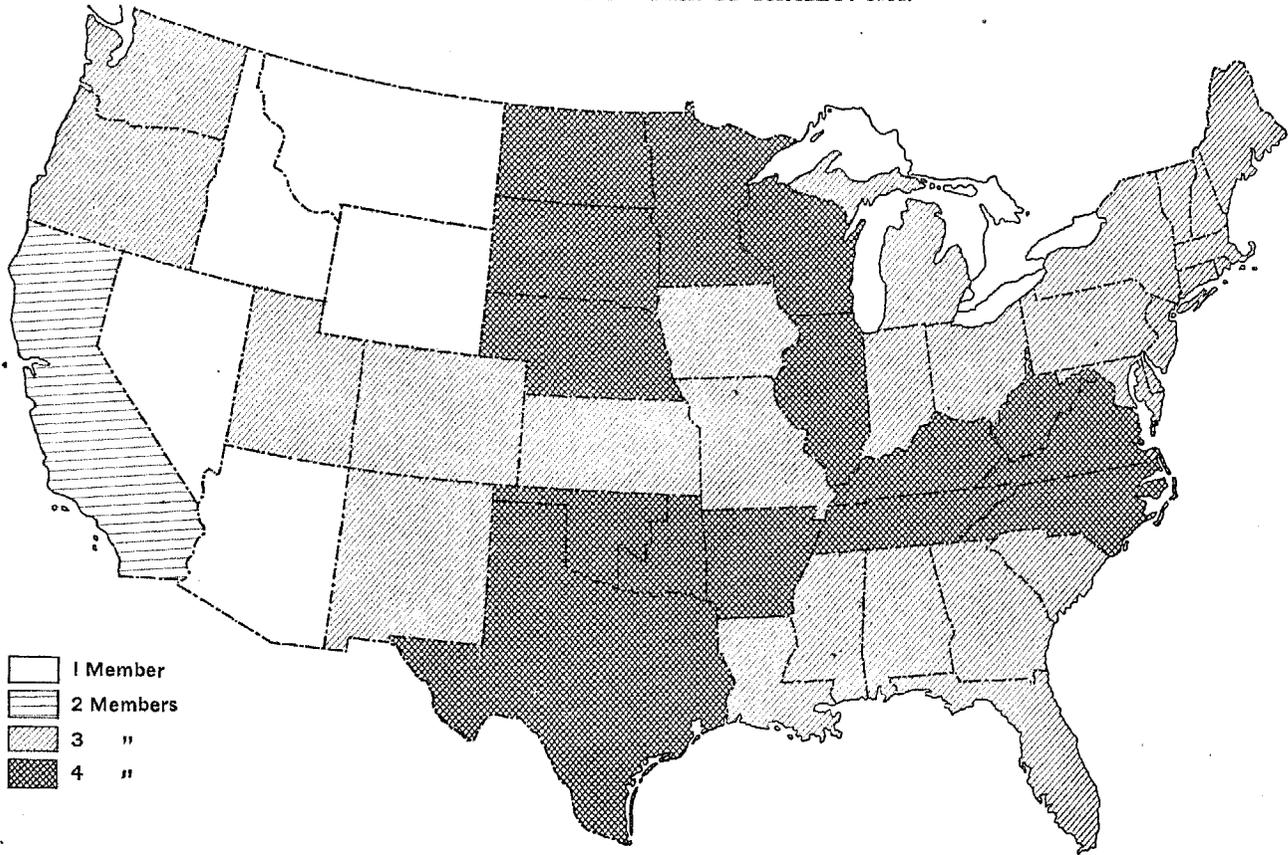
SIZE OF FAMILY.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		PER CENT OF FAMILIES WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		CHANGE OF PER CENT: 1890 TO 1900.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	Increase.	Decrease.
Total.....	16,187,715	12,690,152	100.0	100.0		
1 member.....	818,744	461,163	5.1	3.6	1.5	
2 members.....	2,427,135	1,673,224	15.0	13.2	1.8	
3 members.....	2,843,436	2,117,198	17.6	16.7	0.9	
4 members.....	2,743,049	2,132,971	16.9	16.8	0.1	
5 members.....	2,303,968	1,916,536	14.2	15.1		0.9
6 members.....	1,768,538	1,466,158	10.9	11.6		0.7
7 members.....	1,255,960	1,080,910	7.8	8.5		0.7
8 members.....	843,223	748,103	5.2	5.9		0.7
9 members.....	526,242	478,532	3.3	3.8		0.5
10 members.....	304,374	352,545	1.9	2.8		0.9
11 to 15 members.....	309,916	218,248	1.9	1.7	0.2	
16 to 20 members.....	21,029	25,875	0.1	0.2		0.1
21 members and over.....	22,101	18,689	0.1	0.1		

The figures show that in 1890 the most usual size for a family in continental United States was four members, while families of three members were slightly less numerous. In the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the families of four members have increased at a slightly greater rate than the total number, while the families of three members increased at a much greater rate. As a result, in 1900 there were in the country 100,387 more families of three members than of any other size, while in 1890 there were 15,773 more families of four members than of any other size.

Prevailing size.—Maps 40 and 41 indicate for 1890 and 1900 the prevailing size of family in each state or territory. They are not to be interpreted as meaning that families of the specified size were a majority of all families. In every case, indeed, there were more families of all other sizes. Prevailing size means that size which embraced more families than any other single size.

The figures on which the maps are based will be found in Eleventh Census, Population, Part I, Table 92, and Twelfth Census, Volume II, Table 99. From those tables the totals shown in Table VIII have been derived, Indian Territory, Alaska, and Hawaii, which were not reported in 1890, being omitted.

MAP 40.—PREVAILING SIZE OF FAMILY: 1900.



MAP 41.—PREVAILING SIZE OF FAMILY: 1890.

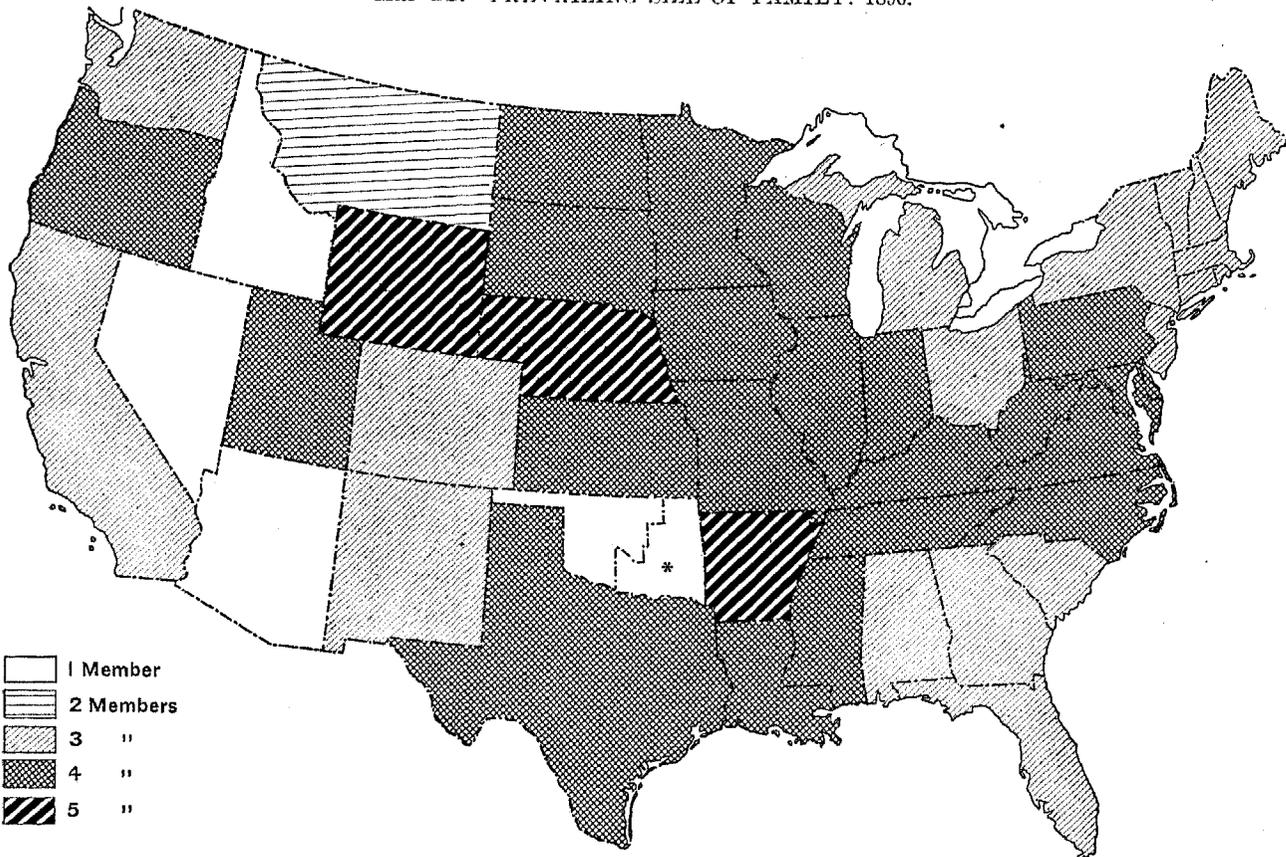


TABLE VIII.—*Prevailing size of family in states and territories: 1900 and 1890.*

PREVAILING SIZE OF FAMILY.	NUMBER OF STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH FAMILIES OF SIZE SPECIFIED MORE NUMEROUS THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE SIZE.	
	1900	1890
Total.....	49	49
1 member.....	5	4
2 members.....	1	1
3 members.....	29	18
4 members.....	14	23
5 members.....	0	3

In 1890 three-eighths and in 1900 three-fifths of the states and territories had three as the prevailing size of family. In 1890 there were 26 states in which the prevailing size was four or five; in 1900 only 14, or about half as many. Perhaps the most noteworthy change was in Wyoming. In 1890 there were 179 more families of five members than of any other size; in 1900 there were 527 more families of one member than of any other size. In 1890 there were three areas east of the Mississippi river—the northeastern states from Maine to New Jersey, the southeastern from South Carolina to Alabama, and the central states of Ohio and Michigan—in which the prevailing size of family was three; in 1900 the northeastern area had extended southward to the Potomac by including Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia; the southeastern had extended westward by including Mississippi and Louisiana.

A similar change has been in progress in the cities. The tabulation was made at each census for the cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants—124 in 1890 and 160 in 1900. The following figures compiled from Eleventh Census, Population, Part I, Table 93, and

Twelfth Census, Volume II, Table 100 show the results reached:

TABLE IX.—*Prevailing size of family in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants: 1900 and 1890.*

PREVAILING SIZE OF FAMILY.	NUMBER OF CITIES WITH FAMILIES OF SIZE SPECIFIED MORE NUMEROUS THAN ANY OTHER SINGLE SIZE.	
	1900	1890
Total.....	160	124
1 member.....	0	0
2 members.....	11	0
3 members.....	114	74
4 members.....	34	40
5 members.....	0	7
Unclassified.....	1	3

At each census the prevailing size of family in the large cities of continental United States was three. But the concentration on this size has increased. In 1890 in three-fifths and in 1900 in seven-tenths of the cities this was the prevailing size of family. In 1900 there were also 11 cities in which the prevailing size of family was two. Examination of the table in the Twelfth Census referred to above shows that 10 of these cities, all but Butte, Mont., were southern cities. In one-third of the large cities in the South, 10 of 29, two is the prevailing size of family. As these 10 cities—Charleston, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and Nashville—lie in or near the black belt, and as it appears elsewhere¹ that the proportion of children, and therefore probably the size of families, among negroes living in cities is very small, it may be conjectured that if these families had been classified also by race, the small size would be found due in the main to the small size of negro families in those cities.

¹ Page 419.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE X—TOTAL POPULATION, NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900, 1890, 1880, AND 1870.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	TOTAL POPULATION.				NUMBER OF FAMILIES.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS TO A FAMILY.			
	1900	1890 ¹	1880 ¹	1870 ¹	1900	1890 ¹	1880 ¹	1870 ¹	1900	1890 ¹	1880 ¹	1870 ¹
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,622,250	50,155,783	38,558,371	16,187,715	12,690,152	9,945,916	7,579,363	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	4,623,740	3,712,242	3,023,741	2,497,494	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
New England.....	5,592,017	4,700,745	4,010,529	3,487,924	1,253,970	1,034,202	872,075	740,271	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Maine.....	694,469	661,086	648,936	626,915	163,344	150,355	141,843	131,017	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
New Hampshire.....	411,588	376,530	346,991	318,390	97,902	87,348	80,286	72,144	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
Vermont.....	343,641	332,422	332,286	330,551	81,462	75,899	73,092	70,462	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	2,238,943	1,783,085	1,457,351	613,659	479,790	379,710	305,534	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
Rhode Island.....	428,556	345,506	276,531	217,353	94,179	75,010	60,259	46,133	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7
Connecticut.....	908,420	746,258	622,700	537,454	203,424	165,890	136,885	114,981	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	12,700,800	10,496,878	8,810,806	3,369,770	2,677,980	2,151,666	1,757,223	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0
New York.....	7,268,894	5,997,853	5,082,871	4,382,759	1,634,523	1,308,015	1,078,905	898,772	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9
New Jersey.....	1,883,669	1,444,933	1,131,116	906,096	415,222	308,339	232,309	183,043	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	5,258,014	4,282,891	3,521,951	1,320,925	1,061,626	840,452	675,408	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2
South Atlantic division.....	10,443,480	8,857,920	7,597,197	5,853,610	2,101,757	1,687,767	1,463,361	1,132,621	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	3,860,049	3,300,107	2,704,786	889,263	725,756	632,554	498,302	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4
Delaware.....	184,735	168,493	146,608	125,015	39,446	34,578	28,253	22,900	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.5
Maryland.....	1,188,044	1,042,390	934,943	780,894	242,331	202,179	175,318	140,078	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.6
District of Columbia.....	278,718	230,302	177,624	131,700	56,678	43,967	34,896	25,276	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.2
Virginia.....	1,854,184	1,655,980	1,512,565	1,225,163	364,517	304,673	282,355	231,574	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6
West Virginia.....	958,806	702,794	618,457	442,014	186,291	140,359	111,732	78,474	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.3
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	4,997,871	4,297,000	3,148,824	1,212,494	962,011	830,807	634,319	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.0
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	1,617,947	1,399,750	1,071,361	570,072	306,652	270,994	205,970	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	1,151,149	995,577	705,609	269,864	222,941	202,062	151,165	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7
Georgia.....	2,216,331	1,837,353	1,542,180	1,184,109	465,557	352,059	303,060	237,850	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.0
Florida.....	268,542	391,422	269,493	187,748	117,001	80,059	54,691	39,394	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8
North Central division.....	26,333,004	22,362,279	17,364,111	12,981,111	5,695,250	4,598,605	3,389,017	2,480,311	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	13,471,840	11,266,668	9,124,517	3,526,261	2,820,012	2,213,547	1,757,835	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.2
Ohio.....	4,157,545	3,672,316	3,198,082	2,665,260	944,433	785,291	641,907	521,981	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.1
Indiana.....	2,516,462	2,192,404	1,978,301	1,680,637	571,513	467,146	391,263	320,160	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2
Illinois.....	4,821,550	3,826,351	3,077,871	2,539,891	1,036,158	778,015	591,934	474,533	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4
Michigan.....	2,420,982	2,093,889	1,636,937	1,184,059	548,094	455,094	336,973	241,066	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.9
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	1,686,880	1,315,497	1,054,670	426,063	335,456	251,530	200,155	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	8,890,439	6,157,443	3,856,594	2,168,989	1,777,693	1,175,470	722,476	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	1,301,826	780,773	439,706	342,658	247,975	143,374	82,471	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3
Iowa.....	2,231,853	1,911,896	1,624,615	1,194,020	480,878	388,517	310,894	222,430	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.4
Missouri.....	3,105,665	2,679,184	2,169,380	1,721,295	654,333	528,295	403,186	316,917	4.7	5.1	5.4	6.4
North Dakota.....	319,146	182,719	135,177	14,181	64,690	38,478	31,202	3,090	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6
South Dakota.....	401,170	328,808	238,536	170,250	83,536	70,250	58,000	48,000	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	1,058,910	452,402	322,993	220,947	206,820	89,135	25,075	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9
Kansas.....	1,470,495	1,427,096	996,096	644,399	321,947	297,358	197,679	72,493	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0
South Central division.....	14,080,047	10,972,893	8,919,371	6,434,410	2,836,316	2,071,120	1,697,550	1,242,411	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.2
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	6,428,770	5,585,151	4,404,445	1,533,303	1,217,097	1,053,186	833,694	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.3
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	1,858,635	1,648,690	1,321,011	437,054	354,463	302,631	232,797	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.7
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	1,767,618	1,542,359	1,258,520	402,536	334,194	280,530	231,365	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4
Alabama.....	1,828,697	1,513,017	1,262,605	996,992	374,765	287,292	248,961	202,704	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.9
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	1,289,660	1,131,697	827,922	318,948	241,148	215,055	160,828	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.0
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	4,544,123	3,334,220	2,029,965	1,303,013	854,023	644,364	408,717	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.0
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	1,118,587	939,940	726,915	284,875	214,123	192,833	158,090	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.6
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	1,128,179	802,525	484,471	205,238	213,620	154,272	96,135	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0
Indian Territory.....	392,060	.....	.....	.....	76,701	.....	.....	.....	5.1	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	398,331	61,834	.....	.....	86,908	15,029	.....	.....	4.6	4.1	.....	.....
Texas.....	3,048,710	2,235,523	1,591,749	818,579	589,201	411,251	297,259	154,483	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3
Western division.....	4,091,849	3,027,613	1,767,697	990,510	930,652	620,418	372,247	226,526	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.4
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	843,040	406,450	176,450	287,310	177,459	91,824	44,217	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.0
Montana.....	243,329	132,159	39,159	20,505	55,880	27,501	9,931	7,058	4.4	4.8	3.9	2.9
Idaho.....	161,772	84,385	32,610	14,999	37,491	18,113	7,774	4,104	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.7
Wyoming.....	92,531	60,705	20,789	9,118	20,116	12,065	4,604	2,248	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.1
Colorado.....	539,700	412,198	194,327	39,864	127,459	84,276	41,260	9,858	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.3
New Mexico.....	195,310	153,693	119,565	91,874	46,355	35,504	28,255	21,449	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	313,286	216,669	138,935	97,261	62,481	53,067	29,380	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.7
Arizona.....	122,931	59,620	40,440	9,658	29,875	13,495	9,536	2,290	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2
Utah.....	276,749	207,905	143,963	86,786	56,196	38,816	28,373	17,210	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.0
Nevada.....	42,335	45,761	62,266	42,491	11,190	10,170	15,158	9,880	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.3
Pacific.....	2,416,662	1,871,287	1,114,578	675,125	546,081	380,478	227,356	152,929	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.4
Washington.....	518,103	349,390	75,116	23,955	113,086	70,977	16,380	5,673	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.2
Oregon.....	413,536	313,767	174,768	90,923	91,214	63,791	33,468	18,504	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.9
California.....	1,485,053	1,208,130	864,094	560,247	341,781	245,710	177,508	128,752	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.4

¹ Not including Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

MARITAL CLASSES.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

In continental United States nearly three-fifths of the total population are single, rather more than two-fifths are or have been married, and the widowed and divorced amount to about one-seventh of the married.

The returns for divorced are of doubtful accuracy; therefore little use can be made of them. Because of the relatively small numbers of divorced this source of error does not vitiate the returns for single, married, and widowed.

Continental United States, in comparison with other countries, has in general a small proportion of single, a large proportion of married, an average proportion of widowed, and a large proportion of divorced. To this general rule India, with a smaller proportion of single, a larger proportion of married, and a larger proportion of widowed, forms the most notable exception.

The North has in the total population a smaller proportion single and a larger proportion married than the South.

The largest proportion of single in the total population is in the Southern South Atlantic division and the smallest in New England. Among the individual states the smallest proportion of single is in Vermont (50.1 per cent) and the largest in North Dakota (64.0 per cent).

The proportion of married is above the average in a belt of states running in a southwesterly direction from Maine to New Mexico and Colorado inclusive, and comprising for the greater part the most densely populated states.

The greatest proportion of widowed is in the District of Columbia (8.3 per cent) and the least in North Dakota (2.8 per cent).

The total number of males in continental United States being greater than the total number of females, the proportion of husbands to the males of all ages is necessarily less than the proportion of wives to the females of all ages, while the proportion of single and widowed is greater for males than for females. This distribution of the several classes varies throughout the country, but, as a rule, where females outnumber the males, as along the Atlantic coast, the proportion of spinsters is large and of bachelors small, and where the

converse is true, as in all states west of the Mississippi river, the proportion of spinsters is small and of bachelors large. The greatest proportion of bachelors is in Wyoming (68.7 per cent) and the least in Vermont (52.9 per cent). The greatest proportion of spinsters is in North Carolina (60.7 per cent) and the least in Vermont (47.3 per cent).

There are 142,527 more husbands than wives reported in continental United States, this excess being due to the large number of immigrant husbands not accompanied by their wives.

The line of demarcation between city and country being placed at 25,000 inhabitants a larger proportion of widowed is found in the city than in the country. For the other classes the differences between city and country are small.

In the North the excess in the number of single in 1,000 of the total population in the city as compared with the country is greater than it is in continental United States.

By confining the figures to the adult population at least 15 years of age the child factor is eliminated and more significant results reached.

In the adult population of continental United States there is a large proportion of married and a small proportion of single and of widowed, as compared with other countries.

In the adult population of the North there is a larger proportion of single and a smaller proportion of married than in that of the South. This is contrary to the result for the total population.

In the extreme West and Northwest, with the exception of Idaho and Utah, two-fifths of the population are single. In scattered states, all having a predominantly rural population, less than a third of the adult population is single.

The largest proportion of married adults is in the agricultural states with a small city population.

The largest proportion of widowed adults is in the District of Columbia (11.0 per cent) and the smallest in Wyoming (4.4 per cent).

In Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and Washington, states with a large excess of males, more than one-half of the adult males are single. It is generally true that the greater the excess of adults of either sex the greater

proportion of single in that sex. The proportion of single among adult males is least in Vermont (35.1 per cent).

The proportion of single among adult females is greatest in the District of Columbia (38.2 per cent) and least in New Mexico (19.8 per cent).

The largest proportion of husbands among adult males is found in Indiana (57.7 per cent) and of wives among adult females in Oklahoma (69.6 per cent); the smallest proportion of husbands in Wyoming (37.1 per cent) and of wives in the District of Columbia (45.2 per cent).

The proportion of widowers is greatest in the 3 northern New England states (6.3 per cent) and least in Utah (3.3 per cent); the proportion of widows is greatest in the District of Columbia (16.0 per cent) and least in North Dakota (6.3 per cent).

The proportions in the several classes of single, married, and widowed are largely influenced by the proportion of urban or rural population in a state.

There is proportionally a slight excess of adult females in the city and an excess of adult males in the country. The proportion of single does not vary much from city to city. The proportion of married is high in northern and low in southern and western cities, and on the contrary the proportion of widowed is low in northern and western cities and high in southern. Out of the 160 cities the proportion of single in the adult population is greater than one-half in only one, Seattle, Wash. (52.3 per cent). The smallest proportion of single is in Camden, N. J. (31.1 per cent). The proportion of married is greatest in Kansas City, Kans. (60.0 per cent) and least in Seattle, Wash. (42.2 per cent). Out of 29 southern cities 15 have less than one-half of the adult population married, as compared with 20 out of the 131 other cities. A comparison of the North and West with the South, distinguishing in each the urban and rural population, shows that in the cities of the North and West there are 34 more married persons in 1,000 adults than in the cities of the South. In the country the proportion was the same in both sections.

Marital condition depends largely on age. At birth and through childhood and early youth everyone is single. After that the proportion single decreases at each age period. Of those that reach old age 15 out of 16 are or have been married. After 65 years of age the married and the widowed are almost equally numerous. After 30 years of age single life is most common in the Western division, although before that age it is most common in the North Atlantic division. Between 15 and 65 years of age it is least common in the South Central division. Through the early adult age periods married life is most common in the South Central division, but after 35 years of age it is most common in the North Central division. During the earlier adult years and the last years of life it is least common in the North Atlantic division, but from 25 to 64 years of age it is least common in the Western division. At each age period up to 65 widowhood is most common in the

South Central division. It is least common in the following divisions at the age period specified: North Atlantic, 15 to 34; North Central, 35 to 64; Western, 65 and over.

The greater proportion of young wives in the South indicates one reason for the larger proportion of children in that section, to which attention is elsewhere called.

Drawing the line of demarcation between city and country at 100,000 inhabitants makes it possible to consider the age grouping in the several classes for cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants and for smaller cities or country districts. The figures show that at each age period the proportion of single is greater and of married less in the city than in the country.

Women maturing sooner than men and not needing to secure an income before marrying, marry at an earlier age; the proportion of females married in any given age period is nearly the same as the proportion of males 5 or 10 years older who are married. The proportion of married reaches the maximum for females (79.2 per cent) between 35 and 44 years of age and for males (52.2 per cent) between 45 and 54. Wives become widows after 45 years of age more often than spinsters become wives, and after 65 years of age about three-fifths of the women are widows and one-third wives.

The influence of city life upon both sexes is to delay or prevent marriage.

When all ages are included, the white race is distinguished from the negro, Indian, and Mongolian by having a large proportion married and a small proportion single and widowed; but when children are omitted the proportion of single is larger and of widowed smaller among whites than among negroes or Indians, and the proportion of married among whites is greater than among negroes, but less than among Indians.

White males show fewer single and widowed and more married than negroes or Indians. The proportion of Indian males 15 to 20 years of age that are married is twice as great as that for negroes and four times as great as that for whites at the same age. These differences between the races decrease, and after 35 years of age become insignificant.

White females have fewer single and more married than either negroes or Indians. The proportion of widowed is less than that for negroes but greater than that for Indians. The proportion of females 15 to 20 years of age that are married among Indians, negroes, and whites are as five, three, and two. These differences between the races decrease during the succeeding age periods, and after 45 years the proportion of white wives is greater than that for either of the other races.

At all age periods the proportion of widowed is less among adult whites of either sex than among negroes and Indians.

DISCUSSION OF MARITAL CONDITION.

Definitions.—By marital condition, conjugal condition, or civil condition, is meant the relation of the population to the social institution of marriage. Every person in the community at a given day, like the day for which a census speaks, is either married or not married. The not-married fall into two classes—those who have never been married, and those who have been married, but whose married life ended before the census day. The latter fall into two classes, according as their married life ended by death of the other party to the marriage or by divorce. The population with reference to marital condition thus falls primarily into four classes: (1) The single, those who have never been married; (2) the married, those who have a husband or wife living; (3) the widowed, those who have been married, but whose married life has been ended by the death of the other party; and (4) the divorced, those who have been married, but whose married life has been ended by a legal decree. To these must be added (5) the unknown, a small class embracing those for whom the question is unanswered.

The census figures for marital condition show merely the facts at the date of the census and give no information regarding prior marital experience. A person reported as married on the census day may have been married one or more times before the then subsisting union, and any one of those prior marriages may have been ended either by death or by divorce. Every person begins life single, but the married, widowed, and divorced may have had, and in individual instances have had, between their birth and the date of the census, all possible successions of relations to the institution of marriage.

Accuracy of figures.—In the field of marital statistics ignorance is a source of some errors. The question whether at a given time A and B were married, is often difficult for a court to determine, and in not a few instances A and B, or one of them, are mistaken about the facts. Mistakes are still more likely to be made by third persons from whom the information is often obtained. Many other errors arise from conscious misrepresentation. A man who reports himself as married admits thereby certain duties and obligations; a woman making a similar statement usually asserts a right rather than admits an obligation. A husband who has abandoned his wife and is living apart from her is tempted to report himself as single, while she is likely to report herself correctly as married, or incorrectly as widowed. The popular application of the term "grass widow" or less often "grass widower" to married persons temporarily or permanently separated may possibly exercise some influence upon the figures. The unmarried father of an illegitimate child is almost sure to report himself correctly as single; the mother is tempted to report herself incorrectly as mar-

ried, widowed, or divorced. Intentional misrepresentation thus affects the returns for the two sexes in opposite directions, leading to an understatement of the true number of married men and an overstatement of the true number of married women. The influence of this error upon the figures for the white population is masked by the fact that the immigrants include many men whose wives are still in foreign countries, but this complication hardly affects the negro population. At the Twelfth Census there were 1,423,039 negro husbands and 1,444,533 negro wives, an excess of 21,494 wives over husbands. It is not likely that many of these were married to white men. A large majority were probably returned incorrectly. Even if it is assumed that all the negroes of unknown marital condition were married, there would still remain in the United States, according to the returns, 13,877 more negro wives than negro husbands.

The margin of error in the number of divorced persons is probably wider than in any other class. This is the only marital condition which entails in most communities some social condemnation. It is likely not to be admitted in many cases where it actually exists, and the reported number of divorced persons is probably, therefore, a serious understatement of the true number.¹ But the reported number of divorced persons is so small that not even its transfer to any one of the other three classes, much less its distribution among them, would seriously mar the accuracy of those figures. It is probable, therefore, that the returns for the single, the married, and the widowed are sufficiently trustworthy to furnish a basis for the inferences herein stated. No means are available for determining the probable error of the answers in any one of these forms of marital condition.

In considering the accuracy of the figures it must be borne in mind that the enumerators have no means of checking the correctness of the answers. Where persons are living together as husband and wife, they are sometimes returned as such where investigation would show that they were not legally married. An illustration of this condition may be quoted from a description of the negroes on a Louisiana plantation. "Of 40 couples at Cinclare 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

¹ Assuming that the increase in the number of divorces granted in the United States between 1867 and 1886, the limits of the twenty-year period for which alone the facts have been gathered, continued until 1900, there would have been 36,929 divorce decrees recorded in the United States in that year, resulting in 73,858 divorced persons. At this rate it would have required only 2.7 years to produce the 198,914 divorced persons found by the census. It seems hardly likely that the probable duration of life as a divorced person before remarriage or death can be so low as 2.7 years. If it is not, then the increase of divorce in the United States must have been much checked since 1886—an improbable assumption—or the census returns in this particular must be an understatement of the truth.

with a different person and reporting as being married to the second."¹

In the United States generally the mere exchange of consent between competent parties constitutes the marriage, or as it is expressed in a standard treatise: "To render competent parties husband and wife they must and need only mutually agree in the present tense to be such—no time being contemplated to elapse before the assumption of the status."² In Porto Rico, on the contrary, under the Spanish régime a religious ceremony was essential to constitute the marriage, and the cost of it was sufficient to debar the poorest classes from legal entrance upon the marriage state. As a consequence, when the census of Porto Rico was taken in 1899 many cases were found in which men and women were living in the same household but bearing different names, and a number of children were also reported bearing the mother's name. Such persons were evidently cohabiting as husband and wife, but without legal sanction. The like class in the United States, as illustrated by the preceding quotation, would be reported as married. In the Census of Porto Rico they are made a special class, under the designation of persons living together by mutual consent.³

TOTAL POPULATION.

International comparisons.—In 1900 the population of continental United States belonged to the five marital classes in the following proportions:

TABLE I.—Distribution, by marital condition, of total population: 1900.

MARITAL CONDITION.	TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.	
	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.....	75,994,576	100.0
Single.....	43,983,965	57.9
Married.....	27,770,101	36.5
Widowed.....	3,895,847	5.1
Divorced.....	188,914	0.3
Unknown.....	145,748	0.2

These figures show that nearly three-fifths of the population (57.9 per cent) are single—that is, have never been married; that rather more than two-fifths (41.9 per cent) are or have been married; that about one-eighteenth of the population (5.4 per cent) have ended their married life as a result of death or divorce; and that the widowed and divorced amount to nearly one-seventh of the married.

The following table shows the per cent of the population belonging to each of these classes in the United States and in various other countries:

TABLE II.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of total population for specified countries.

COUNTRY.	Date of census.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION.				
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
Europe:						
Austria.....	1890	60.8	33.6	5.5	0.1	.....
Belgium.....	1890	62.3	31.8	5.8	0.1	.....
Bulgaria.....	1888	53.3	42.2	4.4	0.1	.....
Denmark.....	1890	59.3	34.4	6.0	0.3	.....
France.....	1896	51.4	40.3	8.2	0.1	.....
Germany.....	1890	60.0	33.9	5.9	0.2	.....
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1891	62.0	32.3	5.7	.....	.....
England and Wales.....	1891	60.8	33.7	5.5	.....	.....
Ireland.....	1891	66.8	26.3	6.9	.....	.....
Scotland.....	1891	64.7	29.6	5.7	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	1891	62.4	28.6	9.0	.....	.....
Hungary.....	1890	53.0	40.7	6.2	0.1	.....
Italy.....	1881	56.9	36.4	6.7	.....	.....
Maltese Islands.....	1891	60.2	33.9	5.9	.....	.....
Norway.....	1891	61.7	32.3	5.9	(¹)	0.1
Netherlands.....	1889	61.7	32.7	5.5	0.1	.....
Portugal.....	1890	60.7	33.1	6.2	.....	.....
Servia.....	1890	55.8	39.1	5.0	0.1	.....
Spain.....	1887	54.6	38.8	6.6	.....	.....
Sweden.....	1890	60.5	33.4	6.0	0.1	.....
Switzerland.....	1888	61.1	32.1	6.4	0.4	.....
North America:						
Barbados.....	1891	77.0	18.9	4.1	.....	.....
Bermuda Islands.....	1891	60.4	32.1	7.5	.....	.....
British Honduras.....	1891	69.4	23.8	6.8	.....	.....
Canada.....	1891	68.2	32.8	4.0	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	1892	69.3	26.3	4.2	0.2	.....
Cuba.....	1899	78.9	15.7	5.4	.....	.....
Guatemala.....	1893	65.1	29.1	5.8	.....	.....
Jamaica.....	1891	77.5	18.6	3.9	.....	.....
Leeward Islands.....	1891	74.3	20.5	5.2	.....	.....
Martinique.....	1894	85.4	10.8	3.7	0.1	.....
Mexico.....	1895	61.9	31.0	6.9	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	1891	62.7	32.9	4.4	.....	.....
Porto Rico.....	1899	78.6	16.6	4.8	.....	.....
Trinidad.....	1891	82.1	14.4	3.6	.....	.....
Turks Island.....	1891	65.8	28.4	5.7	.....	.....
Continental United States.....	1900	57.9	36.5	5.1	0.3	0.2
South America:						
Argentina.....	1895	69.7	26.0	4.3	.....	.....
Chile.....	1885	67.0	27.0	5.0	.....	.....
Africa:						
Cape of Good Hope.....	1891	65.0	30.4	4.2	0.2	0.2
St. Helena.....	1891	68.3	26.4	5.3	.....	.....
Sierra Leone.....	1891	71.7	22.8	5.5	.....	.....
Asia:						
India.....	1891	41.4	47.5	11.1	.....	.....
Australasia:						
New South Wales.....	1891	66.6	29.6	3.8	(¹)	.....
New Zealand.....	1891	67.6	29.2	3.2	(¹)	.....
Queensland.....	1891	67.6	29.5	2.9	(¹)	(¹)
South Australia.....	1891	65.8	30.4	3.8	(¹)	.....
Tasmania.....	1891	65.7	29.9	4.4	(¹)	.....
Victoria.....	1891	65.0	30.4	4.6	(¹)	.....
Western Australia.....	1891	68.8	27.4	3.6	(¹)	0.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

A comparison of the per cents for the countries included in the preceding table shows that in only 1 of these countries—India—is less than half the population single; that in only 4—France, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Spain—is less than 55 per cent single; that in each of the 28 countries outside of Europe, except India, the proportion of single is greater than it is in continental United States; that the same is true of 12 of the European countries; and that the 6 European countries with a smaller proportion of single—Servia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, and France—are mainly countries of eastern and southern Europe in which it is the custom to marry early. The table shows that the United States has a smaller proportion of single than any other country which has been settled by European immigrants, and smaller also than the countries of northern and northwestern Europe.

¹ Department of Labor, Bulletin 38, page 102, "The Negroes of Cinclear Central Factory and Calumet Plantation, Louisiana."
² Bishop on Marriage, Divorce, and Separation, section 299.
³ War Department, Census of Porto Rico, page 65.

As continental United States has a small proportion of single, it must have a large proportion of those who are or have been married. The great majority of this class were married at the date of the census, and therefore there must be in continental United States a large proportion of married. In fact no non-European country in the table, except India, and of the 18 European countries only 5—Hungary, Bulgaria, Servia, France, and Spain—had a larger proportion of married than continental United States.

There are fewer widows and widowers in continental United States relative to population than in any of the European countries, except Bulgaria and Servia, but more than in Cape of Good Hope or any of the Australasian colonies, and more than in 10 of the 18 American countries included in the table.

In many countries there is no return made of the divorced, but of the 23 countries making this return, when compared with continental United States, only Switzerland shows a higher and only Denmark as high a per cent of divorced.

These comparisons show that the population of continental United States has a small proportion of single, a large proportion of married, an average proportion of widowed, and a large proportion of divorced.

Main and minor geographic divisions.—In the following table the per cent of the total population belonging to each marital class is given for each main and minor geographic division.

TABLE III.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of total population for main and minor geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
Continental United States	57.9	36.5	5.1	0.3	0.2
North Atlantic division	55.5	38.3	5.8	0.2	0.2
New England	54.2	38.8	6.4	0.3	0.3
Southern North Atlantic	55.9	38.2	5.6	0.1	0.2
South Atlantic division	61.0	33.6	5.0	0.2	0.2
Northern South Atlantic	60.1	34.3	5.2	0.2	0.2
Southern South Atlantic	61.7	33.1	4.9	0.1	0.2
North Central division	57.1	37.8	4.7	0.3	0.1
Eastern North Central	55.9	38.6	5.0	0.3	0.2
Western North Central	58.9	36.5	4.2	0.3	0.1
South Central division	60.6	33.9	5.1	0.3	0.1
Eastern South Central	60.3	34.0	5.3	0.3	0.1
Western South Central	60.9	33.7	4.9	0.3	0.2
Western division	58.1	36.1	4.8	0.5	0.5
Rocky Mountain	58.3	36.5	4.2	0.5	0.5
Basin and Plateau	60.6	34.1	4.5	0.5	0.3
Pacific	57.4	36.3	5.2	0.6	0.5

The table shows that the largest proportion of single is found in the Southern South Atlantic division (61.7 per cent) and the smallest in New England (54.2 per cent), both extremes being found thus on the Atlantic

coast. This fact suggests, what inspection of the table will confirm, that the differences between South and North are far greater than those between East and West. To show this, the figures for the two northern and the two southern divisions have been combined, with the following results:

TABLE IV.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of total population for the North and the South: 1900.

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.		
	Continental United States.	The North.	The South.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	57.9	56.4	60.8
Married	36.5	38.0	33.7
Widowed	5.1	5.2	5.1
Divorced	0.3	0.2	0.2
Unknown	0.2	0.2	0.2

The above per cents reduced to a per 1,000 basis show that in each 1,000 of northern population there were 44 less single and 43 more married than in each 1,000 of southern population. The figures of single and married for the Far West lie between those for the North and the South.

States and territories.—In Table v similar figures of marital condition are given for each state and territory in 1900.

Vermont has the smallest proportion of single (50.1 per cent) and North Dakota the largest (64.0 per cent). Vermont has the largest proportion married (42.3 per cent) and South Carolina the smallest (32.4 per cent). New Hampshire has the largest proportion of widows and widowers (7.3 per cent) and North Dakota the smallest (2.8 per cent). Nevada has the largest proportion of divorced persons (0.7 per cent), while several states along the Atlantic coast from New York to South Carolina have only one divorced person per 1,000. The untrustworthiness of these statistics of divorced persons, however, is illustrated by the figures for South Carolina. That state has never had a law allowing courts to issue divorces except during the seven years, 1872 to 1878, and during that period only 157 divorces were granted; yet the census reported, in 1900, 1,081 persons as divorced, four-fifths of them negroes.

The states with a proportion of single above the average for the country include every Southern state, except Delaware and the District of Columbia, and 12 of the 18 states and territories in the Western North Central and Western divisions. The great area in which the proportion of single is below the average for the country is found in the North Atlantic and the Eastern North Central groups, Wisconsin alone among the 14 states in this area having a proportion of single above the average. This area agrees approximately with the area of densest population and with that containing the largest proportion of urban population.

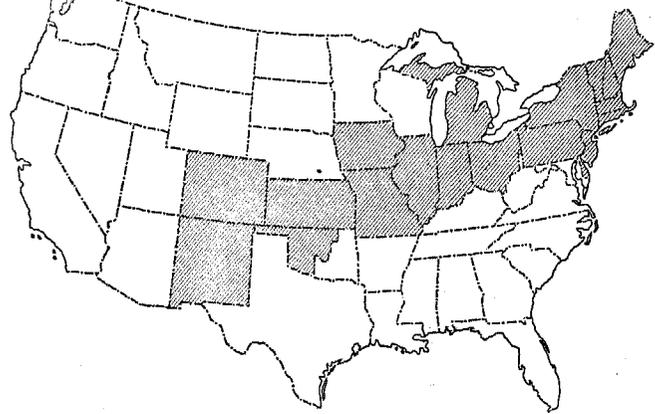
TABLE V.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of total population, for states and territories: 1900.¹

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
Continental United States.....	57.9	36.5	5.1	0.3	0.2
North Atlantic division.....	55.5	38.3	5.8	0.2	0.2
New England.....	54.2	38.8	6.4	0.3	0.3
Maine.....	50.8	41.4	7.0	0.5	0.3
New Hampshire.....	50.7	41.2	7.3	0.6	0.2
Vermont.....	50.1	42.3	6.8	0.5	0.3
Massachusetts.....	55.6	37.6	6.3	0.2	0.3
Rhode Island.....	55.9	37.4	6.1	0.4	0.2
Connecticut.....	54.8	38.6	6.2	0.3	0.1
Southern North Atlantic.....	55.9	38.2	5.6	0.1	0.2
New York.....	55.1	38.5	6.1	0.1	0.2
New Jersey.....	55.1	39.0	5.6	0.1	0.2
Pennsylvania.....	57.2	37.5	5.0	0.1	0.2
South Atlantic division.....	61.0	33.6	5.0	0.2	0.2
Northern South Atlantic.....	60.1	34.3	5.2	0.2	0.2
Delaware.....	55.9	38.1	5.6	0.1	0.3
Maryland.....	58.4	35.4	5.7	0.2	0.3
District of Columbia.....	55.3	36.0	8.3	0.3	0.1
Virginia.....	61.9	32.6	5.2	0.1	0.2
West Virginia.....	60.9	35.0	3.7	0.2	0.2
Southern South Atlantic.....	61.7	33.1	4.9	0.1	0.2
North Carolina.....	62.7	32.5	4.5	0.1	0.2
South Carolina.....	62.6	32.4	4.8	0.1	0.1
Georgia.....	60.8	33.5	5.3	0.2	0.2
Florida.....	59.3	34.8	5.3	0.3	0.3
North Central division.....	57.1	37.8	4.7	0.3	0.1
Eastern North Central.....	55.9	38.6	5.0	0.3	0.2
Ohio.....	54.9	39.3	5.4	0.3	0.1
Indiana.....	54.2	39.9	5.2	0.5	0.2
Illinois.....	57.1	37.5	4.9	0.3	0.2
Michigan.....	54.2	40.5	4.8	0.4	0.1
Wisconsin.....	59.2	36.0	4.3	0.3	0.2
Western North Central.....	58.9	36.5	4.2	0.3	0.1
Minnesota.....	61.8	34.2	3.6	0.2	0.2
Iowa.....	57.5	37.8	4.2	0.3	0.2
Missouri.....	57.9	36.7	5.0	0.3	0.1
North Dakota.....	64.0	32.8	2.8	0.2	0.2
South Dakota.....	61.3	35.0	3.2	0.3	0.2
Nebraska.....	59.8	36.4	3.4	0.3	0.1
Kansas.....	57.2	38.1	4.2	0.3	0.2
South Central division.....	60.6	33.9	5.1	0.3	0.1
Eastern South Central.....	60.3	34.0	5.3	0.3	0.1
Kentucky.....	59.2	35.3	5.1	0.3	0.1
Tennessee.....	60.0	34.2	5.3	0.3	0.2
Alabama.....	61.1	33.2	5.3	0.3	0.1
Mississippi.....	61.5	32.8	5.4	0.2	0.1
Western South Central.....	60.9	33.7	4.9	0.3	0.2
Louisiana.....	61.2	32.6	5.9	0.2	0.1
Arkansas.....	60.2	34.2	5.2	0.3	0.1
Indian Territory.....	60.5	34.5	4.2	0.3	0.5
Oklahoma.....	58.7	37.4	3.4	0.3	0.2
Texas.....	61.4	33.5	4.6	0.3	0.2
Western division.....	58.1	36.1	4.8	0.5	0.5
Rocky Mountain.....	58.3	36.5	4.2	0.5	0.5
Montana.....	61.7	33.7	3.6	0.5	0.5
Idaho.....	61.5	34.5	3.4	0.5	0.1
Wyoming.....	63.5	32.6	3.1	0.4	0.4
Colorado.....	55.5	38.6	4.7	0.5	0.7
New Mexico.....	56.7	37.7	5.0	0.5	0.1
Basin and Plateau.....	60.6	34.1	4.5	0.5	0.3
Arizona.....	58.8	34.8	5.3	0.5	0.6
Utah.....	61.9	33.6	3.9	0.4	0.2
Nevada.....	57.8	35.2	5.8	0.7	0.5
Pacific.....	57.4	36.3	5.2	0.6	0.5
Washington.....	59.0	35.8	3.8	0.5	0.9
Oregon.....	58.3	36.4	4.4	0.6	0.3
California.....	56.6	36.4	5.9	0.6	0.5
The North.....	56.4	38.0	5.2	0.2	0.2
The South.....	60.8	33.7	5.1	0.2	0.2

¹The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census Abstract, Tables 35 and 63.

The states with a proportion of married above the average extend in a band across the country from Maine to New Mexico, dividing the country thus into three sections: A northwestern section, from Wisconsin to California, with a low proportion of married; a southeastern section, from Maryland to Texas, also with a low proportion of married; and an intervening belt, with a high proportion of married. This appears more clearly from the accompanying sketch map, that shows the states in which the proportion of married is above the average for continental United States:

MAP 42.—States in which the proportion married is above the average: 1900.



The proportion of widowed is above the average in two distinct sections, an eastern section including 19 of the 27 states east of the Mississippi (the exceptions being Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin), and with them Louisiana and Arkansas, and a far southwestern section, including California, Nevada, and Arizona.

Notwithstanding the probable inaccuracy of the figures for divorced persons, it may be worthy of mention that the states with a proportion of divorced above the average are the 4 less populous New England states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island—Michigan, Indiana, and every state and territory of the Western division. These conclusions agree in the main with indications from the report of the Department of Labor, and may be accepted as an approximate indication of the areas in which divorce is most common.

City and country.—The marital condition of the population is reported for all incorporated places having at least 25,000 inhabitants. By subtracting the totals of these figures from those for the whole country, the figures for what may be called in distinction the rural population are obtained. The results appear in the table following:

TABLE VI.—Distribution, by marital condition, of total population in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

MARITAL CONDITION.	TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.				
	Total.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	Per cent distribution.	
				In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.
Continental United States.	75,994,575	19,718,312	56,276,263	100.0	100.0
Single.....	48,983,965	11,186,738	32,797,227	56.7	58.3
Married.....	27,770,101	7,263,399	20,506,702	36.8	36.4
Widowed.....	3,895,847	1,168,644	2,727,203	5.9	4.8
Divorced.....	198,914	61,689	147,225	0.3	0.3
Unknown.....	145,748	50,942	94,806	0.3	0.2

The only noteworthy difference brought out by these figures is the much larger proportion of widowed in the cities; apparently there is no great difference between city and country in the proportion of single and married. But nearly three-fourths (73.2 per cent) of the population living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants are in the North Atlantic and Eastern North Central states, as shown in the section on population, and the proportions of single and married in the North differ widely from those in the South. If the tendencies in the South and the tendencies in city life should be in the same direction, each might obscure the other in Table vi. Accordingly, the comparison between cities and country in the entire continental United States should be supplemented by another giving proportions for city and country merely in the Northern states east of the Mississippi. That is done in the following table:

TABLE VII.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of total population, in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for the North Atlantic and Eastern North Central divisions: 1900.

	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1900.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
North Atlantic and Eastern North Central divisions.....	55.7	38.4	5.5	0.2	0.2
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	56.9	37.1	5.6	0.2	0.2
Smaller cities or country districts.....	54.9	39.3	5.4	0.3	0.1

The table shows that in this area the proportion widowed is almost the same in city and country, and that the main difference between urban and rural population is found in the larger proportion of single in the cities and of married in the country.

See.—Attention has been called previously (page 86) to the fact that there are over one and a half million more males than females in the United States,

while in most of the countries of western Europe and in that continent as a whole there are more females than males. In countries where marriage is monogamic and either sex materially outnumbers the other, the proportion of married must be greater in the sex which is in the minority. The following proportions for continental United States illustrate this fact:

TABLE VIII.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of male and female population: 1900.¹

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION: 1900.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Continental United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	57.9	60.5	55.1
Married.....	36.5	36.0	37.2
Widowed.....	5.1	3.0	7.3
Divorced.....	0.3	0.2	0.3
Unknown.....	0.2	0.3	0.1

¹ The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census, Volume II, Table XLII.

The figures show that in 1,000 females there were 12 more married than in 1,000 males. The single males were more numerous than the single females by 54 in each 1,000 and the widows more numerous than widowers by 43 in each 1,000.

These per cents must not be interpreted as indicating the relation between the actual numbers. To be sure there are in the United States three million more single males than single females and one and a half million more widows than widowers. It might be thought at first that the number of husbands and of wives must be equal, but in fact the enumerated husbands exceeded the enumerated wives by nearly 150,000. This does not point to the existence in the United States of polyandrous conditions or communities, but rather to the fact that many immigrant husbands have left their wives behind them. The excess of 150,000, or more accurately, 142,527 husbands, does not measure this current; on the contrary it is a minimum limit to the truth. Were it not for the influence of immigration the census would doubtless have reported in the entire population, as it did in the negro population, more wives than husbands. The reasons for this are stated in a previous paragraph (page 385).

The distribution of the several classes of single, married, and widowed may vary in different parts of the United States, as it varies in the United States as a whole when compared with the leading foreign countries. Where females outnumber males, as they do in most of the states along the Atlantic coast, the proportion of spinsters is likely to be large and of bachelors small; where males outnumber females, as in all states west of the Mississippi, the proportion of spinsters is likely to be small and of bachelors large. The following table gives the per cent distribution by sex:

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE IX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.¹

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1900.									
	Male.					Female.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
United States.....	60.6	35.9	3.0	0.2	0.3	55.1	37.2	7.3	0.3	0.1
Continental United States.....	60.5	36.0	3.0	0.2	0.3	55.1	37.2	7.3	0.3	0.1
North Atlantic division.....	57.6	38.6	3.4	0.2	0.2	53.4	38.0	8.3	0.2	0.1
New England.....	56.1	39.4	3.8	0.3	0.4	52.3	38.1	9.0	0.4	0.2
Maine.....	53.4	41.1	4.6	0.5	0.4	48.2	41.8	9.3	0.6	0.1
New Hampshire.....	53.0	41.4	4.7	0.6	0.3	48.4	41.0	9.8	0.7	0.1
Vermont.....	52.9	41.7	4.5	0.5	0.4	47.3	43.0	9.1	0.5	0.1
Massachusetts.....	57.1	38.7	3.5	0.2	0.5	54.1	36.5	8.9	0.3	0.2
Rhode Island.....	57.5	38.3	3.7	0.3	0.2	54.4	36.6	8.4	0.5	0.1
Connecticut.....	57.1	38.9	3.6	0.2	0.2	52.5	38.2	8.9	0.3	0.1
Southern North Atlantic.....	58.1	38.4	3.2	0.1	0.2	53.7	38.0	8.0	0.2	0.1
New York.....	57.4	38.9	3.4	0.1	0.2	52.8	38.1	8.8	0.2	0.1
New Jersey.....	57.2	39.3	3.2	0.1	0.2	53.0	38.7	8.1	0.1	0.1
Pennsylvania.....	59.3	37.5	2.9	0.1	0.2	55.0	37.6	7.1	0.2	0.1
South Atlantic division.....	63.4	33.5	2.7	0.1	0.3	58.6	33.7	7.4	0.2	0.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	62.4	34.2	3.0	0.1	0.3	57.8	34.4	7.5	0.2	0.1
Delaware.....	58.5	37.5	3.5	0.1	0.4	53.3	38.6	7.8	0.1	0.2
Maryland.....	60.7	35.6	3.2	0.1	0.4	56.3	35.2	8.1	0.2	0.2
District of Columbia.....	57.9	37.9	3.9	0.2	0.1	53.1	34.3	12.2	0.3	0.1
Virginia.....	64.2	32.6	2.9	0.1	0.2	59.7	32.6	7.4	0.2	0.1
West Virginia.....	63.2	34.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	58.3	36.2	5.2	0.2	0.1
Southern South Atlantic.....	64.2	33.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	59.2	33.2	7.3	0.2	0.1
North Carolina.....	61.7	32.6	2.4	0.1	0.2	60.7	32.4	6.6	0.2	0.1
South Carolina.....	65.0	32.5	2.4	(?)	0.1	60.2	32.4	7.2	0.1	0.1
Georgia.....	63.6	33.5	2.5	0.1	0.3	58.1	33.5	7.9	0.3	0.2
Florida.....	62.8	33.6	3.0	0.2	0.4	55.4	36.3	7.7	0.4	0.2
North Central division.....	59.8	36.7	3.0	0.3	0.2	54.2	38.9	6.5	0.3	0.1
Eastern North Central.....	58.5	37.9	3.1	0.3	0.2	53.1	39.4	7.0	0.4	0.1
Ohio.....	57.3	39.0	3.2	0.3	0.2	52.4	39.5	7.6	0.4	0.1
Indiana.....	56.9	39.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	51.4	40.7	7.2	0.6	0.1
Illinois.....	59.8	36.7	2.9	0.3	0.3	54.2	38.3	7.1	0.3	0.1
Michigan.....	56.9	39.4	3.1	0.4	0.2	51.4	41.6	6.5	0.4	0.1
Wisconsin.....	61.7	35.1	2.8	0.2	0.2	56.6	37.1	5.9	0.3	0.1
Western North Central.....	61.8	35.0	2.8	0.2	0.2	55.8	38.1	5.7	0.3	0.1
Minnesota.....	64.8	32.3	2.5	0.2	0.2	58.5	36.3	4.9	0.2	0.1
Iowa.....	60.0	36.6	2.9	0.3	0.2	54.9	39.0	5.6	0.4	0.1
Missouri.....	60.8	35.7	3.1	0.2	0.2	54.9	37.7	7.0	0.3	0.1
North Dakota.....	67.3	30.0	2.2	0.2	0.3	59.8	36.3	3.6	0.2	0.1
South Dakota.....	64.4	32.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	57.8	37.6	4.2	0.3	0.1
Nebraska.....	62.8	34.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	56.5	38.6	4.5	0.3	0.1
Kansas.....	59.9	36.6	2.9	0.3	0.3	54.2	39.8	5.5	0.4	0.1
South Central division.....	63.5	33.2	2.9	0.2	0.2	57.6	34.6	7.4	0.3	0.1
Eastern South Central.....	63.1	33.6	2.9	0.2	0.2	57.5	34.3	7.7	0.4	0.1
Kentucky.....	61.8	34.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	56.5	35.8	7.3	0.3	0.1
Tennessee.....	62.7	33.9	3.0	0.2	0.2	57.2	34.6	7.7	0.4	0.1
Alabama.....	63.9	33.1	2.7	0.2	0.1	58.2	33.4	8.0	0.3	0.1
Mississippi.....	64.3	32.5	2.9	0.2	0.1	58.6	33.1	7.9	0.3	0.1
Western South Central.....	63.9	32.7	2.9	0.2	0.3	57.7	34.8	7.0	0.4	0.1
Louisiana.....	64.3	32.4	3.0	0.2	0.1	58.0	32.8	8.8	0.3	0.1
Arkansas.....	63.0	33.3	3.3	0.2	0.2	57.3	35.1	7.2	0.3	0.1
Indian Territory.....	63.5	32.5	3.2	0.2	0.6	57.1	36.8	5.4	0.3	0.4
Oklahoma.....	61.6	35.0	2.7	0.3	0.4	55.3	40.2	4.1	0.3	0.1
Texas.....	64.4	32.4	2.7	0.2	0.3	58.2	34.7	6.6	0.4	0.1
Western division.....	62.4	33.2	3.2	0.5	0.7	52.4	39.9	6.9	0.6	0.2
Rocky Mountain.....	62.9	33.0	3.0	0.4	0.7	52.3	41.1	5.9	0.5	0.2
Montana.....	67.2	28.8	2.8	0.4	0.8	53.0	41.5	4.9	0.5	0.1
Idaho.....	65.5	31.1	2.7	0.5	0.2	56.0	39.3	4.3	0.4	(?)
Wyoming.....	68.7	27.8	2.6	0.4	0.5	54.8	40.9	3.8	0.4	0.1
Colorado.....	59.6	35.9	3.0	0.4	1.1	50.6	41.9	6.7	0.5	0.3
New Mexico.....	60.3	35.7	3.5	0.4	0.1	52.6	40.1	6.7	0.6	(?)
Basin and Plateau.....	64.5	32.0	2.7	0.3	0.5	56.1	36.5	6.7	0.5	0.2
Arizona.....	64.1	31.0	3.6	0.5	0.8	51.2	40.0	7.8	0.6	0.4
Utah.....	64.9	32.6	2.0	0.2	0.3	58.7	34.7	6.0	0.5	0.1
Nevada.....	63.2	31.4	4.0	0.7	0.7	49.6	40.9	8.7	0.6	0.2
Pacific.....	61.8	33.5	3.4	0.5	0.8	51.8	39.9	7.5	0.6	0.2
Washington.....	63.5	31.7	2.9	0.5	1.4	52.6	41.7	5.0	0.6	0.1
Oregon.....	62.2	33.4	3.4	0.6	0.4	53.4	40.3	5.6	0.6	0.1
California.....	61.1	34.1	3.6	0.5	0.7	51.1	39.2	8.9	0.6	0.2
Outlying districts.....	71.6	19.5	1.8	0.3	6.8	44.4	48.7	5.7	0.4	0.8
Alaska.....	46.8	23.1	2.2	0.2	27.7	43.2	43.6	9.7	0.9	2.6
Hawaii.....	66.5	30.5	2.4	0.2	0.4	44.9	50.5	4.2	0.3	0.1
Military and naval.....	90.3	4.9	0.8	0.4	3.6	37.5	55.1	1.6	0.3	5.6

¹ The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census Abstract, Table 62.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The table shows that the largest proportion of single among the male population is found in the far Western states—Wyoming 68.7 per cent, North Dakota 67.3 per cent, Montana 67.2 per cent, Idaho 66.5 per cent—thus confirming the anticipation; but the next state in order is South Carolina, in which there is an excess of females. The states with smallest proportion of single among the male population are the three northern New England states—Maine 53.4 per cent, New Hampshire 53.0 per cent, and Vermont 52.9 per cent—two of which have an excess of males. The proportion of single in the female population is largest in the Carolinas and smallest in northern New England. These and other inferences derivable from the table show that the preponderance of one or the other sex in the total population is not the prime or controlling factor in determining the proportion of single, married, or divorced. A very large proportion of the population is single simply because at the date of the census it had not reached a marriageable age. It is usual to fix the beginning of the marriageable period at 15 years. To be sure 4,587 children under 15 were reported by the census as married, widowed, or divorced, but many of these were cases of incorrect returns either of age or of marital condition, and even if they be all accepted as correct, they amount to only about one in each 2,000 children 10 to 14 years of age in the country, or, as most of them are girls, about one in each 1,000 girls 10 to 14 years of age. Assuming, then, the marriageable age to begin at 15, the proportion of single or married in the population will be affected by the proportion of children.

The question then arises whether that differs widely in different parts of the country. That it does is clearly indicated by the following figures:¹

DIVISION.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AND OF ADULTS PER 10,000 TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL AGES: 1900.		
	Children under 15 years of age.	Adults 15 years and over.	Age unknown.
Continental United States	3,488	6,535	27
North Atlantic	2,976	7,004	20
Western	3,021	6,912	67
North Central	3,363	6,617	20
South Atlantic	3,902	6,071	27
South Central	4,045	5,920	35

The figures show that in 10,000 persons of the South Central group there are 1,069 more children and 1,084 fewer adults than in 10,000 persons of the North Atlantic division, a difference probably great enough to mask entirely any influence of the diverse sex proportion of the several sections. To allow for this difference the children under 15 years of age may be subtracted and the per cent of single, married, widowed, and divorced among the adult population found.

ADULT POPULATION.

International comparisons.—The following table gives the proportion of all persons and of all males and females 15 years and over who were single, married, widowed, divorced, or unknown in the specified foreign countries:

¹ From Twelfth Census Abstract, Table 51.

TABLE X.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF ADULT POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES AT SPECIFIED DATES.

COUNTRY.	Date of census.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER.														
		Total.					Male.					Female.				
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-known.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-known.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-known.
Europe:																
Austria	1890	40.4	51.1	8.4	0.1	43.0	52.6	4.4	0.1	38.1	49.7	12.1	0.1	.....	.....
Belgium	1890	43.9	47.4	8.6	0.1	40.2	47.7	6.9	0.1	41.7	47.0	11.2	0.1	.....	.....
Denmark	1890	37.6	52.8	9.2	0.4	38.6	56.2	5.8	0.4	36.6	50.6	12.3	0.5	.....	.....
France	1890	34.3	54.4	11.1	0.2	37.4	55.1	7.3	0.2	31.8	53.8	14.7	0.2	.....	.....
German Empire	1890	38.3	52.3	9.2	0.2	40.9	53.9	5.0	0.2	35.9	50.8	13.0	0.3	.....	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	1891	41.5	49.6	8.8	.....	49.0	51.6	5.4	.....	40.4	47.8	11.8	.....	.....	.....
England and Wales	1891	39.8	51.9	8.5	.....	40.6	54.6	5.4	.....	38.7	48.9	11.4	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	1891	50.8	39.0	10.2	.....	54.3	39.8	5.9	.....	47.2	38.3	14.2	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	1891	45.2	46.0	8.8	.....	46.3	48.5	5.2	.....	44.2	43.9	11.9	.....	.....	.....
Italy	1881	36.5	53.7	9.8	.....	40.4	52.7	5.9	.....	32.7	53.7	13.6	.....	.....	.....
Luxemburg	1890	42.1	48.2	9.7	(¹)	44.3	48.4	7.3	(¹)	39.8	48.0	12.1	0.1	.....	.....
Netherlands	1889	40.8	50.6	8.4	0.2	42.5	51.6	5.7	0.2	39.2	49.5	11.1	0.2	.....	.....
Norway	1891	40.2	50.3	9.3	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	1890	40.7	50.1	9.1	0.1	41.4	52.7	5.8	0.1	40.1	47.9	11.9	0.1	.....	.....
Switzerland	1883	42.8	47.1	9.5	0.6	44.7	48.0	6.0	0.4	41.0	45.5	12.7	0.8	.....	.....
North America:																
Barbados	1891	61.5	31.7	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Guiana	1891	59.3	33.1	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras	1891	51.4	37.8	10.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	1891	42.5	51.3	6.2	.....	45.5	50.5	4.0	.....	42.5	51.3	6.2	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica	1892	47.6	44.8	7.2	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	1899	66.6	27.8	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granada	1891	58.9	34.2	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeward Islands	1891	57.7	33.7	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	1895	35.0	53.1	11.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad	1891	63.5	29.0	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turks Island	1891	43.9	46.7	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent	1891	57.6	34.2	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental United States	1900	35.8	55.7	7.8	0.4	40.2	54.6	4.6	0.3	31.2	56.9	11.2	0.5	0.2	.....
South America:																
Argentina	1895	47.3	44.6	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile	1885	45.3	45.7	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa:																
Cape of Good Hope	1891	38.8	53.7	7.5	.....	46.7	50.3	3.0	.....	31.0	57.0	12.0	.....	.....	.....
Australasia:																
New Zealand	1891	45.7	48.8	5.3	.....	51.0	44.8	3.8	.....	39.3	53.5	7.1	.....	0.1	.....
Queensland	1891	48.3	47.1	4.6	.....	57.8	39.2	3.0	.....	34.0	59.1	6.9	.....	.....	.....
South Australia	1891	43.7	50.0	6.3	.....	45.7	47.6	3.7	.....	38.0	52.8	9.2	.....	.....	.....
Tasmania	1891	43.5	49.3	7.2	(¹)	48.4	45.6	5.1	(¹)	37.8	52.5	9.7	(¹)	.....	.....
Victoria	1891	46.3	46.7	7.0	(¹)	51.6	43.7	4.7	(¹)	40.4	50.1	9.5	.....	.....	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Continental United States has a smaller proportion of single in its adult population than any other country in the table, except France and Mexico. It has a larger proportion married than any other country in the table. It has a smaller proportion widowed than any European country, but larger than any of the Australasian colonies and larger than a number of the colonies or countries of European origin in other parts of the world.

In general, then, the adult population of continental United States is characterized by a large proportion of persons who are living in the married state and by small proportions of persons who have never entered that state and of persons who have passed through it and are living again as single.

Among adult males only Denmark and France had a smaller proportion of bachelors than continental United States; among adult females only the Cape of Good Hope had fewer spinsters. Both the European countries just named had a slightly larger proportion of husbands and the Cape of Good Hope and Queensland a larger proportion of wives. There were fewer widowers in continental United States than in any European country in the table, except Austria, and fewer widows than in any European country, except the Netherlands, though the per cent of widows is the same in Belgium as in continental United States.

States and territories.—Table XI gives the proportion of all persons and of males and females 15 years and over who are single, married, widowed, divorced, or unknown in the states and territories of the United States in 1900.

The regions in which at least two-fifths of the adult population are single are the three Pacific coast states with Nevada, the three northern frontier states with Wyoming, these two areas being separated by two states, Utah and Idaho, in which the Mormon church may have exercised an influence upon the habits of the community. The only other region with a large proportion of single adults is the District of Columbia, which suggests, as a point to be subsequently examined, that city life may be less favorable to marriage than

country life. The states with less than one-third of their adult population single are widely scattered—Maine, Vermont, Georgia, Michigan, Indiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and New Mexico; but all agree in having at least one-half, and with the exception of Maine at least three-fifths, of their population living outside of places having at least 2,500 inhabitants.¹

The states in which the largest proportion of the adult population is married are especially the states and territories of the Mississippi valley with a small urban population, such as Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Indiana, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa, and Nebraska. They include, also, New Mexico, Michigan, and Vermont. Why New Mexico should have a much higher proportion of married adults than Arizona, or Michigan than Wisconsin, or Vermont than any other state in the Atlantic division, is not clear from the table. Still the figures indicate that as a rule the largest proportion of married among adults is found in the younger agricultural states with a relatively small urban population. Of the adult population of Alaska only about one-third (34.7 per cent) is married. The other states in which less than half the adults are married are Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, California, Hawaii, and in the East the District of Columbia.

While the married in the District of Columbia are relatively few, the widowed are more numerous than in any other part of the country, 11 per cent of the adults being widows or widowers. Next to this are the three northern New England states, and Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, in each of which there was more than 9 per cent widowed among the adults. The smallest proportion of widowed, less than 7 per cent of the adults, is found in a band of states including all the Western North Central, except Missouri; all the Western division, except New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California; and in the Western South Central, Oklahoma. Outside of these there is only West Virginia in this group.

¹ Section on population, Table x.

MARITAL CLASSES.

TABLE XI.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF ADULT POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.														
	Total.					Male.					Female.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-known.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-known.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-known.
United States	36.0	55.5	7.8	0.4	0.3	40.4	54.2	4.6	0.3	0.5	31.2	57.0	11.2	0.5	0.1
Continental United States	35.8	55.7	7.8	0.4	0.3	40.2	54.5	4.6	0.3	0.4	31.2	56.9	11.2	0.5	0.2
North Atlantic division	36.6	54.6	8.3	0.3	0.2	39.5	55.1	4.8	0.2	0.4	33.7	54.0	11.8	0.3	0.2
New England	36.9	53.4	8.9	0.5	0.3	39.2	54.6	5.3	0.4	0.5	34.7	52.3	12.3	0.5	0.2
Maine	32.4	57.0	9.6	0.7	0.3	36.0	56.5	6.3	0.7	0.5	28.8	57.5	12.8	0.7	0.2
New Hampshire	33.4	55.6	9.8	0.9	0.3	36.6	55.9	6.3	0.8	0.4	30.4	55.3	13.2	0.9	0.2
Vermont	31.1	58.5	9.4	0.7	0.3	35.1	57.4	6.3	0.6	0.6	26.9	59.6	12.6	0.7	0.2
Massachusetts	38.8	51.7	8.7	0.3	0.5	40.4	53.8	4.9	0.2	0.7	37.4	49.8	12.1	0.4	0.3
Rhode Island	38.7	52.0	8.5	0.6	0.2	40.6	53.5	5.1	0.5	0.3	36.9	50.6	11.7	0.7	0.1
Connecticut	37.3	53.5	8.7	0.4	0.1	40.4	54.1	5.0	0.3	0.2	34.1	53.0	12.3	0.5	0.1
Southern North Atlantic	36.5	55.0	8.1	0.2	0.2	39.6	55.3	4.6	0.2	0.3	33.4	54.7	11.6	0.2	0.1
New York	36.7	54.3	8.6	0.2	0.2	39.7	55.1	4.8	0.1	0.3	33.7	53.6	12.4	0.2	0.1
New Jersey	35.3	56.2	8.1	0.2	0.2	38.2	56.7	4.7	0.1	0.3	32.3	55.7	11.6	0.2	0.2
Pennsylvania	36.7	55.5	7.4	0.2	0.2	40.0	55.2	4.3	0.2	0.3	33.2	55.9	10.5	0.3	0.1
South Atlantic division	36.1	55.1	8.2	0.3	0.3	39.7	55.3	4.4	0.2	0.4	32.5	54.9	12.1	0.3	0.2
Northern South Atlantic	37.9	53.5	8.1	0.2	0.3	41.3	53.4	4.6	0.2	0.5	34.4	53.5	11.6	0.3	0.2
Delaware	35.8	55.4	8.2	0.2	0.4	39.7	54.4	5.1	0.2	0.6	31.7	56.5	11.4	0.2	0.2
Maryland	37.9	52.9	8.5	0.2	0.5	40.8	53.6	4.8	0.2	0.6	35.0	52.3	12.1	0.3	0.3
District of Columbia	40.5	48.0	11.0	0.4	0.1	43.1	51.1	5.3	0.3	0.2	38.2	45.2	16.0	0.5	0.1
Virginia	38.3	52.8	8.4	0.2	0.3	41.6	53.1	4.8	0.2	0.3	35.0	52.6	11.9	0.3	0.2
West Virginia	36.5	56.8	6.0	0.3	0.4	41.0	54.5	3.7	0.2	0.6	31.5	59.4	8.5	0.4	0.2
Southern South Atlantic	34.6	56.4	8.4	0.3	0.3	38.3	56.8	4.3	0.2	0.4	30.9	56.1	12.4	0.4	0.2
North Carolina	36.5	55.4	7.7	0.2	0.2	39.0	56.5	4.1	0.1	0.3	34.1	54.4	11.1	0.3	0.1
South Carolina	34.7	56.6	8.4	0.1	0.2	38.1	57.3	4.2	0.1	0.3	31.4	55.8	12.5	0.2	0.1
Georgia	33.2	57.1	8.9	0.4	0.4	37.3	57.6	4.4	0.2	0.5	29.1	56.7	13.4	0.5	0.3
Florida	33.7	56.7	8.6	0.5	0.5	40.6	53.6	4.8	0.4	0.6	25.9	60.3	12.9	0.7	0.2
North Central division	35.3	56.9	7.0	0.5	0.3	40.0	54.8	4.4	0.4	0.4	30.2	59.2	9.9	0.6	0.1
Eastern North Central	34.7	57.2	7.4	0.5	0.2	38.9	53.8	4.5	0.4	0.4	30.2	58.7	10.4	0.6	0.1
Ohio	34.7	56.8	7.8	0.5	0.2	38.2	56.4	4.7	0.4	0.3	31.1	57.2	11.0	0.6	0.1
Indiana	32.4	59.0	7.7	0.7	0.2	36.5	57.7	4.9	0.6	0.3	28.0	60.4	10.7	0.8	0.1
Illinois	36.0	55.9	7.4	0.4	0.3	40.7	54.2	4.3	0.4	0.4	31.0	57.7	10.6	0.5	0.2
Michigan	32.8	59.4	7.0	0.6	0.2	37.2	57.4	4.6	0.5	0.3	28.0	61.6	9.7	0.6	0.1
Wisconsin	36.6	56.1	6.7	0.4	0.2	41.1	53.9	4.3	0.4	0.3	31.6	58.5	9.3	0.5	0.1
Western North Central	36.4	56.4	6.5	0.4	0.3	41.8	53.2	4.2	0.4	0.4	30.3	60.0	9.0	0.5	0.2
Minnesota	40.0	53.7	5.7	0.3	0.3	46.1	49.4	3.9	0.3	0.3	32.6	58.9	8.0	0.4	0.1
Iowa	35.6	57.3	6.3	0.5	0.3	40.1	54.8	4.3	0.4	0.4	30.7	59.9	8.6	0.6	0.2
Missouri	35.4	56.3	7.7	0.4	0.2	40.2	54.4	4.7	0.4	0.3	30.3	58.2	10.9	0.5	0.1
North Dakota	40.7	54.0	4.6	0.3	0.4	49.0	46.8	3.4	0.3	0.5	28.8	64.4	6.3	0.3	0.2
South Dakota	37.1	56.9	5.2	0.5	0.3	43.9	51.5	3.8	0.4	0.4	28.7	63.7	7.0	0.5	0.1
Nebraska	36.8	57.2	5.4	0.4	0.2	42.9	52.7	3.7	0.4	0.3	29.6	62.4	7.4	0.5	0.1
Kansas	34.3	58.5	6.4	0.5	0.3	39.5	55.3	4.3	0.4	0.5	28.5	62.1	8.6	0.6	0.2
South Central division	33.9	56.9	8.5	0.4	0.3	38.9	55.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	28.6	58.2	12.4	0.6	0.2
Eastern South Central	34.3	56.4	8.7	0.4	0.2	38.6	56.0	4.8	0.3	0.3	29.9	56.6	12.7	0.6	0.2
Kentucky	34.5	56.6	8.2	0.4	0.3	38.8	55.8	4.8	0.3	0.3	30.1	57.4	11.7	0.6	0.2
Tennessee	34.7	55.9	8.7	0.4	0.3	38.9	55.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	30.5	56.2	12.5	0.6	0.2
Alabama	33.9	56.5	9.0	0.4	0.2	38.1	56.7	4.6	0.3	0.2	29.6	56.2	13.5	0.6	0.1
Mississippi	33.7	56.4	9.3	0.4	0.2	38.2	56.2	5.0	0.3	0.3	29.0	56.6	13.6	0.6	0.2
Western South Central	33.4	57.5	8.3	0.5	0.3	30.2	55.1	4.9	0.4	0.4	27.0	60.1	12.1	0.6	0.2
Louisiana	34.7	54.8	9.9	0.4	0.2	39.8	54.6	5.1	0.3	0.2	29.6	55.0	14.7	0.6	0.1
Arkansas	32.1	58.3	8.9	0.5	0.2	37.6	56.1	5.6	0.3	0.4	26.0	60.8	12.5	0.6	0.1
Indian Territory	31.1	60.3	7.4	0.4	0.8	38.4	55.0	5.4	0.3	0.9	22.1	66.8	9.9	0.5	0.7
Oklahoma	31.4	62.1	5.6	0.5	0.4	38.5	56.1	4.4	0.4	0.6	22.5	69.6	7.1	0.6	0.2
Texas	33.9	57.4	7.9	0.5	0.3	39.9	54.7	4.6	0.4	0.4	27.3	60.4	11.4	0.7	0.2
Western division	39.9	51.7	6.9	0.8	0.7	48.3	45.6	4.4	0.6	1.1	28.0	60.4	10.5	0.9	0.2
Rocky Mountain	38.5	53.9	6.2	0.7	0.7	47.9	46.3	4.2	0.6	1.0	24.5	65.1	9.3	0.8	0.3
Montana	45.9	47.6	5.0	0.7	0.8	56.8	37.9	3.6	0.6	1.1	24.6	66.5	7.8	0.9	0.2
Idaho	39.5	54.3	5.3	0.7	0.2	49.3	45.7	4.0	0.7	0.3	23.7	68.1	7.4	0.8	(1)
Wyoming	47.5	47.0	4.4	0.6	0.5	58.2	37.1	3.5	0.5	0.7	24.7	68.1	6.4	0.6	0.2
Colorado	36.3	55.3	6.7	0.6	1.1	44.0	49.7	4.2	0.6	1.5	26.2	62.7	9.9	0.8	0.4
New Mexico	29.2	61.6	8.2	0.8	0.2	36.9	56.6	5.6	0.7	0.2	19.8	67.8	11.3	1.0	0.1
Basin and Plateau	37.3	54.3	7.2	0.7	0.5	45.4	49.2	4.1	0.6	0.7	27.0	60.8	11.1	0.9	0.2
Arizona	38.7	51.7	7.9	0.8	0.9	49.5	43.6	5.1	0.7	1.1	21.0	64.8	12.6	1.0	0.6
Utah	35.4	57.0	6.7	0.6	0.3	41.0	54.8	3.3	0.4	0.5	29.5	59.3	10.2	0.9	0.1
Nevada	43.5	47.2	7.8	0.9	0.6	53.1	40.1	5.1	0.9	0.8	26.6	59.6	12.6	0.9	0.3
Pacific	41.0	50.3	7.2	0.8	0.7	49.0	44.7	4.5	0.7	1.1	29.7	58.2	11.0	0.9	0.2
Washington	41.0	51.5	5.4	0.8	1.3	50.4	43.0	3.9	0.7	2.0	25.5	65.5	7.9	0.9	0.2
Oregon	40.1	52.4	6.4	0.8	0.3	47.8	46.1	4.8	0.8	0.5	29.0	61.4	8.6	0.9	0.1
California	41.2	49.3	8.1	0.8	0.6	48.8	44.9	4.7	0.6	1.0	31.1	55.2	12.5	0.9	0.3
Outlying districts	59.9	30.3	3.0	0.4	6.4	68.6	21.7	1.9	0.3	7.5	16.6	73.0	8.5	0.7	1.2
Alaska	34.7	34.7	5.2	0.5	24.9	39.3	26.4	2.5	0.2	31.6	20.0	61.4	13.7	1.3	3.6
Hawaii	48.1	47.4	3.8	0.3	0.4	59.7	36.7	2.8	0.3	0.5	15.1	77.9	6.4	0.4	0.2
Military and naval	89.8	5.3	0.8	0.4	3.7	90.2	4.9	0.9	0.4	3.6	23.0	68.0	1.8	0.4	6.8

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Turning to a consideration of the proportions for adult males, the table shows four states—Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, and Washington—in which more than half of them are single. Comparison of the figures with those showing per cent of males in total population¹ indicates that these are the four states with greatest relative excess of males, and that the order of these states is the same in the two series. But the order of the states must obviously be affected by the proportion of children in the population. To exclude this cause of error the per cent of males in the total adult population has been computed. The two series are placed side by side in the following table, which includes all states and territories having at least 55 per cent of males in their adult population:

TABLE XII.—Rank in order of decreasing per cent male in total population and decreasing per cent single in adult male population, for states and territories having at least 55 per cent male in total adult population: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent male in population 15 years and over.	Rank in order of decreasing per cent single in male population 15 years and over.	Per cent single in male population 15 years and over.
Wyoming	67.9	1	58.2
Montana	66.2	2	56.8
Nevada	63.6	3	53.1
Washington.....	62.2	4	50.4
Arizona	61.9	5	49.5
Idaho	61.6	6	49.3
Oregon	58.8	9	47.8
North Dakota ..	58.7	7	49.0
California.....	56.9	8	48.8
Colorado	56.6	11	44.0
Oklahoma	55.7	36	38.5
South Dakota ..	55.6	12	43.9
Indian Territory	55.1	37	38.4
New Mexico	55.0	46	36.9

The table shows that the 10 states with highest per cent male among adults rank in almost the same order in reference to per cent single among adult males. From that point on, no correlation can be detected between the two series. Oklahoma, for example, is eleventh in order of per cent male in the adult population but thirty-sixth in the order of per cent single among the adult males. The inference is that the proportion of the sexes among adults is a factor influencing the proportion married, and where the sexes are very unequal in number that it is a controlling factor; but where they are not very unequal in number, other influences obscure the effect of the numerical proportion of the sexes.

The largest proportion of husbands is found in Indiana, Georgia, Michigan, Vermont, and South Carolina, all having above 57 per cent of their adult males married. The states with a proportion above the average for the country include every Southern state, except

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and Florida; every Northern state east of the Mississippi, except the three in southern New England, with Illinois, and Wisconsin; in the Western North Central, Iowa and Kansas; and in the Western division, New Mexico and Utah.

The smallest proportion of husbands is found, of course, in the states with excess of males, but one may notice that the proportion of husbands in the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the fact that 53.3 per cent of the adult population is female, is less than in any state east of the Rocky mountains, except Minnesota and North Dakota. This may be connected with the urban characteristics of the District of Columbia, but if this were a controlling factor, the next states in order would naturally be those with high proportion of urban population, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In fact, they rank third and fifth among states east of the Mississippi, Virginia being second and Florida fourth, a fact which indicates that the proportion of urban population and other influences are at work in cooperation.

Widowers are least numerous among adult males in Utah (3.3 per cent), North Dakota (3.4 per cent), Wyoming (3.5 per cent), and Montana (3.6 per cent); they are most numerous in the three northern New England states (6.3 per cent in each).

Among adult females the proportion of single women where they are fewest (New Mexico, 19.8 per cent) is about half that where they are most numerous (District of Columbia, 38.2 per cent). It may be noticed, also, that the proportion of single women where it is greatest (District of Columbia, 38.2 per cent) is about as great as the proportion of single men where it is least (Vermont, 35.1 per cent). Single men are 20 per cent more numerous relatively to the corresponding adult population in Wyoming than single women are in the District of Columbia. Married women are most numerous in Oklahoma, where nearly seven-tenths of the adult women are wives. They are least numerous in the District of Columbia, where less than half (45.2 per cent) are married. Widows like single women are most numerous in the District of Columbia (16.0 per cent) and least so in North Dakota (6.3 per cent), where they are relatively as numerous as widowers in northern New England (6.3 per cent).

In the discussion of marital classes among the total population it was noticed that in the North the per cent single was 4.4 less, and the per cent married 4.3 greater, than in the South, and also that the proportion of children in the South was far greater than in the North. The question whether this excess of children in the South is the sole cause of the large proportion of single in that section is answered by the following table:

¹Twelfth Census Abstract, Table 38, or Census Bulletin 14, Table v

MARITAL CLASSES.

TABLE XIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF ADULT POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, FOR THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH: 1900.

DIVISION AND SEX.	POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.										
	Number.						Per cent distribution.				
	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.
North Atlantic and North Central divisions.....	32,259,862	11,588,727	18,012,235	2,454,442	122,026	81,832	35.9	55.8	7.6	0.4	0.3
Male	16,489,625	6,564,838	9,057,417	755,227	54,006	58,137	39.8	54.9	4.6	0.3	0.4
Female	15,770,237	5,023,889	8,954,818	1,699,215	68,020	23,695	31.9	56.8	10.8	0.4	0.1
South Atlantic and South Central divisions.....	14,754,196	5,136,603	8,276,575	1,248,275	55,039	42,704	34.8	56.1	8.4	0.4	0.3
Male	7,458,771	2,924,895	4,136,136	349,314	19,455	28,971	39.2	55.4	4.7	0.3	0.4
Female.....	7,295,425	2,211,708	4,140,439	898,961	35,584	13,733	30.3	56.8	12.3	0.4	0.2

The table shows that when children are excluded, and the figures confined to persons 15 years and over, the per cent of single in the North instead of being 4.4 per cent less is 1.1 per cent greater than in the South, and the per cent of married in the North instead of being 4.3 per cent greater is 0.3 per cent less than in the South. In other words, the entire difference between the sections in the per cents of single and of married is due to the very much larger proportion of children in the Southern states, and when children are excluded this difference disappears and is replaced by a contrary difference.

Adults in city and country.—The urban and the rural population may be roughly distinguished, with reference to marital condition, by dividing it according as the persons did or did not live in a place of at least 25,000 inhabitants. On this basis the marital condition of the urban and the rural population is as follows:

TABLE XIV.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of adult population in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.			
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	Excess.	
			In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.
Continental United States	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Single.....	38.6	34.7	3.9	.....
Married.....	52.2	57.0	.....	4.8
Widowed.....	8.4	7.6	0.8	.....
Divorced.....	0.4	0.4	.....	.....
Unknown.....	0.4	0.3	0.1	.....

These figures show that in the city a much smaller proportion of adults are married, and in the country smaller proportions are single and widowed. They agree with and confirm indications already obtained

from the rank of the District of Columbia and certain agricultural states, that single life is more common in the city than in the country.

That the sexes are about equal in number in all cities, and that in country districts males largely outnumber females, has already been shown. But those figures applied to all places of at least 2,500 inhabitants, and included children. To determine whether the same difference holds for adults alone and when the division line between city and country is drawn at 25,000, the following per cents have been computed:

TABLE XV.—Distribution of adult population classified by sex, in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

	POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent.	
				Male.	Female.
Continental United States.....	49,869,590	25,620,399	24,249,191	51.4	48.6
Cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.....	13,901,298	6,904,865	6,996,433	49.7	50.3
Smaller cities or country districts.....	35,968,292	18,715,534	17,252,758	52.0	48.0

The figures show that there are 6 per 1,000 more females than males among the adults in the cities and 40 per 1,000 more males than females among the adults in the country. Hence, in the cities the distribution of the sexes is more favorable to marriage than in the country. It has already been noticed that nearly three-fourths of the urban population live in the Northern states east of the Mississippi. It may be that if a corresponding analysis is made for the grand divisions of the country, the results will be different in this as they have been in other cases.

To determine the question, the differences between city and country have been computed for each main division.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XVI.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF ADULT POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

MARITAL CONDITION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.									
	North Atlantic division.		South Atlantic division.		North Central division.		South Central division.		Western division.	
	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.	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.
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	38.9	38.7	38.7	35.6	37.9	34.5	38.1	33.4	40.7	39.6
Married.....	52.4	49.8	49.8	56.0	53.8	57.9	48.8	57.8	49.3	52.6
Widowed.....	8.2	10.8	10.8	7.8	7.5	6.9	11.9	8.2	7.8	6.6
Divorced.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Unknown.....	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.5

The foregoing figures show that the proportion of single among adults is greater in the city than in the country in each one of the five main divisions of continental United States, and the proportion of married less in each one, except the North Atlantic division. They show, also, that in the proportion of single the city does not differ widely in the several groups—only from a minimum of 37.9 to a maximum of 40.7. The

proportion of married is high in northern cities and low in southern and western cities. The proportion of widowed, on the contrary, is low in northern and western cities and high in southern.

In the following table the per cent of single, married, and widowed in the adult population is given for every city having at least 25,000 inhabitants in 1900:

TABLE XVII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF ADULT POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SIZE UNDER STATES IN GEOGRAPHIC ORDER: 1900.

CITY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.			CITY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.		Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Maine:				New Jersey:			
Portland.....	38.0	51.4	10.6	Newark.....	36.3	55.3	8.4
New Hampshire:				Jersey City.....	36.9	54.9	8.2
Manchester.....	39.7	51.9	8.4	Paterson.....	36.5	55.2	8.3
Massachusetts:				Camden.....	31.1	59.8	9.1
Boston.....	42.8	48.2	9.0	Trenton.....	35.2	56.3	8.5
Worcester.....	40.3	52.0	7.7	Hoboken.....	36.1	56.1	7.8
Fall River.....	40.3	51.8	7.9	Elizabeth.....	38.3	54.6	7.1
Lowell.....	42.8	48.5	8.7	Bayonne.....	42.7	59.0	6.3
Cambridge.....	42.7	48.4	8.9	Atlantic City.....	38.4	52.7	8.9
Lynn.....	36.5	53.9	9.6	Passaic.....	39.4	55.4	5.2
Lawrence.....	40.9	50.8	8.3	Pennsylvania:			
New Bedford.....	35.7	55.7	8.6	Philadelphia.....	39.7	51.3	9.0
Springfield.....	37.1	53.6	9.3	Pittsburg.....	40.7	52.4	6.9
Somerville.....	35.0	56.1	8.9	Allegheny.....	40.7	51.6	7.7
Holyoke.....	41.4	51.5	7.1	Scranton.....	39.2	53.7	7.1
Brookton.....	34.0	57.9	8.1	Reading.....	34.4	57.3	8.3
Haverhill.....	34.3	56.1	9.6	Erie.....	36.6	55.0	7.1
Salem.....	40.6	50.0	9.4	Wilkesbarre.....	39.9	55.6	7.8
Chelsea.....	36.3	53.8	9.9	Harrisburg.....	36.0	53.0	7.1
Malden.....	37.0	54.0	9.0	Lancaster.....	38.6	55.2	8.8
Newton.....	44.9	47.5	7.6	Altoona.....	37.0	55.7	9.6
Fitchburg.....	37.7	54.7	7.6	Johnstown.....	38.0	55.1	7.3
Taunton.....	39.2	51.7	9.1	Allentown.....	33.9	58.0	6.9
Glooucester.....	40.9	50.8	8.3	McKeesport.....	35.0	59.3	5.7
Rhode Island:				Chester.....	38.6	53.4	8.0
Providence.....	39.9	50.6	9.5	York.....	34.8	56.9	8.3
Pawtucket.....	39.1	51.9	9.0	Williamsport.....	37.0	54.1	8.9
Woonsocket.....	41.4	51.2	7.4	Newcastle.....	37.3	56.1	6.6
Connecticut:				Easton.....	36.3	54.9	8.8
New Haven.....	38.9	52.3	8.8	Delaware:			
Hartford.....	41.4	49.9	8.7	Wilmington.....	37.9	53.3	8.8
Bridgeport.....	36.7	55.3	8.0	Maryland:			
Waterbury.....	40.2	52.7	7.1	Baltimore.....	39.1	50.9	10.0
New Britain.....	40.4	52.2	7.4	District of Columbia:			
New York:				Washington.....	40.6	48.0	11.4
New York.....	39.4	52.3	8.3	Virginia:			
Buffalo.....	37.3	55.1	7.6	Richmond.....	43.4	44.8	11.8
Rochester.....	39.6	51.6	8.6	Norfolk.....	40.1	48.7	11.2
Syracuse.....	36.3	54.6	9.1	West Virginia:			
Albany.....	42.0	47.4	10.6	Wheeling.....	40.3	51.2	8.5
Troy.....	45.5	43.8	10.7	South Carolina:			
Utica.....	39.9	50.9	9.2	Charleston.....	36.6	49.1	14.3
Yonkers.....	40.6	51.9	7.5	Georgia:			
Binghamton.....	35.2	55.3	9.5	Atlanta.....	36.6	49.5	13.9
Elmira.....	40.1	50.8	9.1	Savannah.....	36.3	50.0	13.7
Schenectady.....	39.3	52.9	7.8	Augusta.....	34.8	51.2	14.0
Auburn.....	38.4	51.9	9.7	Florida:			
				Jacksonville.....	32.7	58.9	13.4

TABLE XVII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF ADULT POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SIZE UNDER STATES IN GEOGRAPHIC ORDER: 1900—Con.

CITY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.			CITY.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.		Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Ohio:				Nebraska:			
Cleveland	36.3	56.4	7.3	Omaha	42.0	50.3	7.7
Cincinnati	40.5	49.2	10.3	Lincoln	42.9	50.0	7.1
Toledo	34.9	57.7	7.4	South Omaha	48.5	46.9	4.6
Columbus	39.6	52.1	8.3	Kansas:			
Dayton	35.9	55.1	9.0	Kansas City	31.3	60.0	8.7
Youngstown	37.8	55.7	6.5	Topeka	38.1	57.5	9.4
Akron	35.7	57.1	7.2	Kentucky:			
Springfield	36.3	54.8	8.9	Louisville	40.1	48.3	11.6
Canton	35.4	57.6	7.0	Covington	40.0	49.7	10.3
Indiana:				Newport	38.9	51.5	9.6
Indianapolis	34.5	55.5	10.0	Lexington	40.8	46.1	13.1
Evansville	39.5	49.5	11.0	Tennessee:			
Fort Wayne	36.5	55.1	8.4	Memphis	40.6	45.7	13.7
Terre Haute	36.2	53.5	10.3	Nashville	37.2	49.2	13.6
South Bend	34.1	58.4	7.5	Knoxville	40.3	50.0	9.7
Illinois:				Chattanooga	35.9	51.6	12.5
Chicago	37.7	51.8	7.5	Alabama:			
Peoria	41.4	49.6	9.0	Mobile	39.4	46.3	14.3
Quincy	37.7	52.2	10.1	Birmingham	38.5	49.1	12.4
Springfield	38.2	52.3	9.5	Montgomery	34.2	49.6	16.2
Rockford	35.7	56.2	8.1	Louisiana:			
East St. Louis	38.5	53.9	7.6	New Orleans	39.0	47.4	13.6
Joliet	38.6	54.3	7.1	Arkansas:			
Michigan:				Little Rock	36.2	51.4	12.4
Detroit	37.2	55.1	7.7	Texas:			
Grand Rapids	32.5	59.4	8.0	San Antonio	37.1	52.1	10.8
Saginaw	36.0	56.9	8.1	Houston	37.8	50.4	11.8
Bay City	35.2	57.8	7.0	Dallas	35.3	52.8	12.4
Jackson	33.8	55.5	10.7	Galveston	37.7	51.0	11.3
Wisconsin:				Fort Worth	33.5	55.4	11.1
Milwaukee	37.0	55.7	7.3	Montana:			
Superior	46.2	49.4	4.4	Butte	46.4	47.9	5.7
Racine	37.5	55.2	7.3	Colorado:			
La Crosse	37.6	55.0	7.4	Denver	36.0	55.0	9.0
Oshkosh	37.1	54.7	8.2	Pueblo	37.0	56.3	6.7
Minnesota:				Utah:			
Minneapolis	40.0	53.1	6.9	Salt Lake City	36.4	54.6	9.0
St. Paul	45.3	48.2	6.5	Washington:			
Duluth	44.3	50.9	4.8	Seattle	52.8	42.2	5.5
Iowa:				Tacoma	42.8	61.2	6.0
Des Moines	36.4	56.2	7.4	Spokane	42.3	50.5	7.2
Dubuque	43.7	48.7	7.6	Oregon:			
Davenport	38.5	52.6	8.9	Portland	46.4	45.9	7.7
Sioux City	37.4	56.5	6.1	California:			
Council Bluffs	36.5	56.3	7.2	San Francisco	44.1	46.4	9.5
Cedar Rapids	34.5	57.7	7.8	Los Angeles	35.4	54.6	10.0
Missouri:				Oakland	37.4	62.5	10.1
St. Louis	39.7	50.9	9.4	Sacramento	41.7	48.8	9.5
Kansas City	36.4	54.1	9.5				
St. Joseph	46.9	46.0	7.1				
Joplin	32.9	59.8	7.3				

There is only one city—Seattle—among the 160 in which more than half the adult population were single. At the other extreme there are six—Camden, N. J., Kansas City, Kans., Grand Rapids, Mich., Jacksonville, Fla., Joplin, Mo., and Topeka, Kans.—in which less than one-third were single. The married were most numerous in Kansas City, Kans. (60.0 per cent), which suggests that it may deserve to be called the city of homes. They were least numerous in Richmond (44.8 per cent), Troy (43.8 per cent), and Seattle (42.2 per cent). The table shows that the proportion of married adults in southern cities was usually low. Of 29 southern cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants, 15 had less than one-half of their adult population married, while of the 131 such cities in other parts of the country, only 20 had less than half of their adult population married. The difference is brought out clearly in the following figures:

TABLE XVIII.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of adult population in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for the North and West and the South: 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.					
	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.			In smaller cities or country districts.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Continental United States	39.0	52.2	8.8	35.0	57.0	8.0
The North and West	39.0	52.7	8.3	35.3	57.0	7.7
The South	38.9	49.3	11.8	34.6	57.0	8.4

The table shows that among adults outside of cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants the per cent married in the South was exactly the same as in the North and

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West, but within such cities the per cent of adults who were married in the North and West was 52.7, and in the South only 49.3. In other words, among 1,000 adult residents of southern cities the average number married was 34 less than among 1,000 adult residents of northern and western cities, a fact which may be connected with the lower rate of increase of population of such southern cities already referred to in the section Increase of Population. The 29 southern cities each having at least 25,000 inhabitants had an average increase, 1890 to 1900, of 22.5 per cent; the 131 northern and western cities each having at least 25,000 inhabitants had an average increase, in the same decade, of 34.1 per cent.

Age.—Marital condition depends largely upon age. At birth and through childhood and early youth every one is single; of those who attain adult years the great majority marry, and of these marriages the great majority are broken by the death of one party before the other. Single life at first in every case, followed for the large majority by marriage, and for about half of these by a final stage of widowhood ending with death—such is the normal succession of marital conditions in the experiences of the individual. Under these circumstances it is necessary to study marital condition with constant reference to the age of the parties. The gradual passage from the class of single to that of married, and thence to that of widowed, is made apparent by the following figures, in which, for

the sake of simplicity, the unknown have been combined with the single and the divorced with the widowed:

TABLE XIX.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of adult population classified by age periods: 1900.¹

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Continental United States:			
15 to 19 years.....	93.8	6.0	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	64.7	34.2	1.1
25 to 29 years.....	37.0	60.6	2.4
30 to 34 years.....	22.6	73.7	3.7
35 to 44 years.....	14.3	79.2	6.5
45 to 64 years.....	9.2	78.3	12.5
55 to 64 years.....	7.3	70.4	22.3
65 years and over.....	6.1	50.8	43.1

¹The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census Abstract, Tables 24 and 25.

The table shows that of those who reach old age about 15 out of 16 are or have been married, and that the proportion of widowed is then not much less than the proportion of married. The proportion of single, beginning at 93.8 per cent, sinks steadily to the end of life. Whether this is due merely to the occasional marriage of an aged bachelor or spinster, or also to the alleged longer life of married persons, can not be shown from the figures.

In the following table the per cents of single, married, and widowed are given for each age group and for each of the five main divisions:

TABLE XX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF ADULT POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.														
	North Atlantic division.			South Atlantic division.			North Central division.			South Central division.			Western division.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
15 to 19 years.....	96.2	3.8	(¹)	92.1	7.7	0.2	95.2	4.7	0.1	89.9	9.7	0.4	94.1	5.8	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	71.2	28.3	0.5	58.2	40.3	1.5	67.7	31.6	0.7	53.3	44.2	2.5	69.9	29.2	0.9
25 to 29 years.....	42.2	56.3	1.5	31.4	65.4	3.2	33.0	60.1	1.9	27.0	68.5	4.5	46.3	51.5	2.2
30 to 34 years.....	25.5	71.5	3.0	19.2	75.9	4.9	22.0	74.9	3.1	16.0	78.0	6.0	31.7	64.7	3.6
35 to 44 years.....	16.8	77.3	5.9	12.4	79.5	8.1	13.0	81.5	5.5	9.9	81.0	9.1	28.2	70.5	6.3
45 to 64 years.....	11.2	76.2	12.6	8.7	77.6	13.7	7.7	81.5	10.8	6.4	78.7	14.9	17.1	70.7	12.2
55 to 64 years.....	8.8	68.1	23.1	7.8	68.5	23.7	5.5	74.5	20.0	5.4	69.2	25.4	14.0	64.3	21.7
65 years and over.....	7.4	47.5	45.1	7.3	49.5	48.2	4.3	54.5	41.2	4.9	50.3	44.8	11.8	49.5	38.7

¹Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The table shows at once noteworthy differences between the different parts of the country. At all ages above 25 to 29, inclusive, single life is much the most common in the Western division, but between 15 and 24 it is most common in the North Atlantic group. It is least common in the South Central at all ages between 15 and 65. Married life all through the early adult years, 15 to 34, inclusive, is most general in the South

Central division, but from 35 to the end of life it is most general in the North Central. It is least general in the North Atlantic group during the early years, 15 to 24, and the latest, 65 and over, but during the long intervening period, 25 to 64, it is least prevalent in the Western division. Widowhood, between 15 and 34 years of age, is least common in the North Atlantic group, probably in part because the small proportion

of early marriages there leaves fewer unions exposed to the chance of rupture by death. Between 35 and 64 years it is least common in the North Central division, and in later years it is least common in the Western division. At every age period up to 65 it is most common in the South Central division.

The table brings to light an important difference between North and South, which was obscured by the previous figures for all persons and for all adults. Previous figures for all persons showed that in the North the per cent single was 4.4 less and the per cent married 4.3 greater than in the South. Those for all persons at least 15 years of age showed that in the North the per cent single is 1.1 greater, the per cent married 0.3 less, and the per cent widowed 0.8 less than in the South. The more accurate comparison between the North and South, made possible by Table xx, shows that at every age period the proportion of married in the South Atlantic states is greater than it is in the North Atlantic, and that the difference between the two sections is most marked during the years of early life, when the majority of children are born. In the North Central division, up to 34 years of age, the proportion married is less than it is in the South Central, and up to 30 years of age the difference is very marked. In the later ages the proportion married in the North Central is slightly greater than it is in the South Central. The much larger proportion of married couples, particularly young married couples, in the Southern states is well shown by computing for each of the five main divisions the per cent that the married women under 35 years of age—that is, approximately the age at which women are most likely to bear children—bear to all married women. The following figures give the results:

TABLE XXI.—Total married women and number and per cent under 35 years of age, for main geographic divisions: 1900.

DIVISION.	Total married women.	MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.	
		Number.	Per cent of total married women.
Continental United States	13,813,787	6,426,763	46.5
North Atlantic	4,002,570	1,711,953	42.8
North Central	4,953,262	2,192,319	44.3
Western	714,973	385,691	47.0
South Atlantic	1,758,768	891,147	50.7
South Central	2,884,214	1,295,653	54.3

The proportion of young wives in the North is much less and in the South much greater than the average for the United States. This difference is probably

closely connected with the larger proportion of children in the South, and with the rapid increase in its population.

But it must be remembered that these figures apply to all races, and to city and country population. Whether the proportion of married persons among southern whites is as much greater than the proportion in the North, as the foregoing figures would suggest, can not be determined until the analysis by race is considered. This point, therefore, is reserved for subsequent examination. But the larger proportion of married and of young married persons may be due entirely, as it doubtless is in part, to the fact that the southern population is mainly rural and the northern largely urban. To determine this the city population of the two sections and the country population of the two sections should be compared separately.

City and country.—The tabulations of the Twelfth Census report marital condition by age only for cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants and for states and territories. If a distinction is to be drawn between urban and rural and the age classification retained, it is evident that all cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants must be classed with the rural population. This is less misleading than might appear at first glance, because the population of all cities having between 2,500 and 100,000 inhabitants is only about one-fourth of the entire population living outside of cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants. The comparison between two population groups, one exclusively urban and the other three-fourths rural, ought to give an approximate measure of the influence of urban and rural conditions upon marriage. The results of such a tabulation appear in the following table:

TABLE XXII.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of adult population classified by age periods, in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.					
	In cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants.			In smaller cities or country districts.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Continental United States:						
15 to 19 years.....	96.7	3.2	0.1	93.2	6.6	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	72.6	26.7	0.7	62.7	36.0	1.3
25 to 29 years.....	43.9	54.0	2.1	35.0	62.5	2.5
30 to 34 years.....	27.1	69.1	3.8	21.1	75.2	3.7
35 to 44 years.....	17.6	75.0	7.4	13.3	80.4	6.3
45 to 54 years.....	11.4	72.8	15.8	8.8	79.6	11.6
55 to 64 years.....	8.7	63.2	28.1	7.0	71.9	21.1
65 years and over.....	7.4	42.7	49.9	5.9	62.2	41.9

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The preceding table shows that the proportion of single is greater and the proportion of married is less in large cities than it is in the rest of the country. With reference to the widowed, the proportion from 15 to 30 years of age is greater in the country, but at later years it is greater in cities.

It is probably impossible to demonstrate that sexual vice is more prevalent in large cities than it is in smaller cities or country districts. It is undeniably more conspicuous, and this has sometimes led to the unwarranted inference that it is more prevalent. But the foregoing figures, showing the much smaller proportion of married persons in large cities, especially in the earlier years of adult life, would support the belief that where married life is so much less prevalent the unlawful indulgence of sexual desires is probably more prevalent. Indeed, they constitute the most important evidence of a statistical character known to the writer, that concubinage and prostitution are probably more prevalent in the urban than in the rural communities of the United States. The inference from the figures derives some support from the proportion of children to 1,000 women, which is stated and interpreted in another section (page 418).

The inference from the foregoing figures, that the proportion of unmarried adults and especially of young adults in large cities is much greater than in the rest of the country, might be challenged on the ground that such cities lie mainly in the North and East, where marriage and especially early marriage, as has already been shown, is much less prevalent than in the South and West. What seems from the figures to be a difference between city and country may be merely a difference between East and West or North and South. The objection has force. Apparently the best way to meet it is to select certain states and make tables similar to that already given for the country. The states must be representative, and for this reason chosen from different parts of the country; must contain at least one city of 100,000 inhabitants, and the rest of the population must be as largely rural as possible. These requirements seem to be met by New York, containing four cities of 100,000 inhabitants; Vermont, as an adjacent rural state with the most largely rural population of any state in the North Atlantic division; Illinois, which has only one really large city; Missouri, which has three cities of 100,000 inhabitants and no other of above 30,000; Louisiana, which has one large city and no other above 20,000; and California, which has two cities of 100,000. This gives a representation for each of the five divisions, except the South Atlantic, where neither of the two cities of 100,000, Baltimore and Washington, seems typical of average urban conditions in that section. The results appear in the following table:

TABLE XXIII.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of adult population classified by age periods, in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts, for Vermont, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, and California: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.					
	In cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants.			In smaller cities or country districts.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Vermont:						
15 to 19 years.....				93.9	6.1	(1)
20 to 24 years.....				66.3	33.0	0.7
25 to 29 years.....				27.9	60.4	1.7
30 to 34 years.....				22.2	74.8	3.0
35 to 44 years.....				14.4	80.0	5.6
45 to 54 years.....				9.3	80.0	10.7
55 to 64 years.....				7.8	78.3	19.1
65 years and over.....				6.6	50.6	42.8
New York:						
15 to 19 years.....	97.0	3.0	(1)	95.6	4.4	(1)
20 to 24 years.....	72.6	26.8	0.6	70.7	28.8	0.5
25 to 29 years.....	43.0	55.3	1.7	42.3	56.8	1.4
30 to 34 years.....	26.2	70.4	3.4	25.8	71.5	2.7
35 to 44 years.....	17.3	75.8	6.9	16.7	78.0	5.3
45 to 54 years.....	11.6	72.5	15.9	11.2	78.0	10.8
55 to 64 years.....	9.1	61.8	29.1	8.5	71.1	20.4
65 years and over.....	7.7	41.3	51.0	6.8	50.7	42.5
Illinois:						
15 to 19 years.....	96.8	3.2	(1)	94.9	5.0	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	71.7	27.7	0.6	67.2	32.0	0.8
25 to 29 years.....	42.5	55.5	2.0	37.8	60.2	2.0
30 to 34 years.....	25.1	71.3	3.6	22.2	74.7	3.1
35 to 44 years.....	15.2	78.0	6.8	13.6	81.0	5.4
45 to 54 years.....	8.8	76.5	14.7	8.3	80.5	11.2
55 to 64 years.....	6.0	67.6	26.4	5.8	78.3	20.9
65 years and over.....	4.9	46.7	48.4	4.3	54.3	41.4
Missouri:						
15 to 19 years.....	95.8	4.0	0.2	93.0	6.9	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	71.4	27.5	1.1	60.9	38.0	1.1
25 to 29 years.....	44.9	52.1	3.0	30.9	66.6	2.5
30 to 34 years.....	28.3	66.9	4.8	17.3	79.1	3.6
35 to 44 years.....	17.4	74.0	8.6	10.1	83.9	6.0
45 to 54 years.....	10.2	72.5	17.3	6.2	82.6	11.2
55 to 64 years.....	7.3	63.1	29.6	4.6	75.1	20.3
65 years and over.....	6.0	43.8	50.2	3.8	55.4	40.8
Louisiana:						
15 to 19 years.....	94.9	4.8	0.3	89.4	10.1	0.5
20 to 24 years.....	66.4	31.5	2.1	49.4	47.9	2.7
25 to 29 years.....	39.8	55.8	4.4	24.2	71.1	4.7
30 to 34 years.....	27.6	65.4	7.0	14.9	78.8	6.3
35 to 44 years.....	19.4	68.0	12.6	9.4	80.9	9.7
45 to 54 years.....	13.1	62.3	24.6	6.6	77.5	15.9
55 to 64 years.....	10.2	49.7	40.1	5.6	67.1	27.3
65 years and over.....	9.0	31.1	59.9	4.9	48.5	46.6
California:						
15 to 19 years.....	96.5	3.4	0.1	95.9	4.0	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	76.2	22.9	0.9	74.4	24.8	0.8
25 to 29 years.....	51.3	46.1	2.6	49.4	48.5	2.1
30 to 34 years.....	34.6	61.0	4.4	34.1	62.4	3.5
35 to 44 years.....	24.9	67.0	8.1	25.6	68.3	6.1
45 to 54 years.....	16.6	67.1	16.3	19.8	68.5	11.7
55 to 64 years.....	12.9	59.5	27.6	17.5	61.9	20.6
65 years and over.....	11.5	44.5	44.0	15.7	48.5	35.8

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Marriages under 20 years of age are twice as common in Vermont as in the large cities of New York state, while the rest of New York state occupies an intermediate position. A difference of the same sort appears between city and country in every other state, but it is not always of the same amount. Early marriages are more common in New Orleans and the large cities of Missouri than in the large cities of any other states included in the table, but they are much more common outside the large cities of Missouri and Louisiana than within them. At the next age period, 20 to 24 years, similar but less marked differences between city and

country appear. The proportion married is greater in New Orleans than in any other city or group of cities represented, but far greater in the rest of Louisiana than in New Orleans. In every case the per cent married is noticeably higher in the rest of the country than in the large cities. Similar differences appear at every age period. Thus the evidence that married life at all ages is more prevalent outside of the large cities than within them in all parts of the country, is complete and conclusive. It might appear that single life would follow the reciprocal rule with equal uniformity and be always more usual in large cities than elsewhere, but the figures show one exception to this. In California, at ages above 35, single life is more prevalent outside of the large cities than within them and the difference is greater at the highest ages. This is probably a result of the great excess of males in that state until recent years, and the greater disproportion in the numbers of the sexes outside of the large cities than within them. It must be remembered that the figures from which these per cents are derived include all races. The Mongolian population of California may be a factor.

The widowed at all ages above 30, and in many cases at earlier ages, are much more numerous in the city than in the country. As marriages are more numerous in the country, the unions to be broken by death are more numerous and one might expect to find more widowed in the country. The most obvious explanation that the death rate in the country is lower and fewer unions therefore broken by death may account for part of the difference. But probably a more potent cause is the fact that the family, involving both husband and wife, is a unit for life and work of more fundamental necessity in the country than in the city. For this reason, remarriage after the death of husband or wife is probably more common in agricultural than in urban communities. On this theory the smaller proportion of widowed in the country would be due to the shorter average duration of widowhood before remarriage rather than to the smaller proportion of unions broken by death. Another influence also may be at work. Urban population is undoubtedly more mobile than rural, and probably more husbands desert their wives or wives their husbands in the city than in the country. Among such separated couples probably some are erroneously returned as widowed, and this would conduce to swell the number of widowed in large cities.

The general conclusion seems warranted by the evidence, that in all parts of the United States married life in the country districts begins earlier, perhaps lasts longer before being broken by separation, divorce, or death, and if thus broken, is more likely to be succeeded by a new union than in large cities. Family life is thus the more general and dominant form of social organization in the country than in the city, and this is probably due to the fact that the family is a more natural and

indispensable economic and industrial unit for social organization in the country than in the city.

Sex and age.—It is a physiological fact that women reach adult years earlier than men. How far the well-known fact that young women, on the average, marry earlier than young men is due to this fact and how far to economic and social differences, compelling the man, as usually the main, and often the only, breadwinner for the family, to delay his marriage, can not be determined from the figures in hand. But these differences, in the effect of age upon the marital tendencies of the two sexes, make it important to combine sex with age in our study. The results of such a study are contained in the following table:

TABLE XXIV.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of male and female adult population classified by age periods: 1900.¹

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.					
	Male.			Female.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Continental United States:	99.0	1.0	(²)	88.8	10.9	0.3
15 to 19 years.....	77.9	21.6	0.5	51.7	46.5	1.8
20 to 24 years.....	46.1	52.5	1.4	27.6	68.9	3.5
25 to 29 years.....	27.8	69.8	2.4	16.7	78.0	5.3
30 to 34 years.....	17.1	78.8	4.1	11.2	79.5	9.3
35 to 44 years.....	10.4	82.2	7.4	7.9	73.9	18.2
45 to 54 years.....	7.8	79.7	12.5	6.7	60.5	32.8
55 to 64 years.....	6.0	67.1	26.9	6.2	34.2	59.6

¹ The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census Abstract, Tables 24 and 25.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The table shows that about one-ninth of the girls between 15 and 20 years of age are married, while only one boy in one hundred at that age is married. There is a noteworthy agreement between the proportion of women married at any age and the proportion of men married at the next higher age. At the highest age period there are two more spinsters than bachelors in a thousand. There is no age period in which five-sixths of either sex are married, the maximum being 82.2 per cent for men 45 to 54 years of age. The maximum prevalence of married life among women is at the ages of 35 to 44, when nearly four-fifths are married. After that age wives become widows more often than spinsters become wives, and the proportion of wives declines in consequence among all women until above 65 years of age three-fifths are widows and only one-third wives.

Sex and age in city and country.—It has already been shown that at every age the proportion of married in the large cities is much less than in the smaller cities or country districts. The question whether this is equally true of both sexes was not answered by the figures heretofore presented. An answer to it will be found in the following figures:

TABLE XXV.—Per cent married of male and female population 15 years and over, classified by age periods, in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT MARRIED OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.					
	Male.			Female.		
	In cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	Excess married in country.	In cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities or country districts.	Excess married in country.
Continental United States: 15 years and over.....	52.7	54.9	2.2	51.5	58.3	6.8
15 to 19 years..	0.4	1.1	0.7	5.7	12.0	6.3
20 to 24 years..	16.2	22.8	6.6	35.8	49.4	13.6
25 to 29 years..	46.6	54.2	7.6	61.1	71.3	10.2
30 to 34 years..	66.0	71.6	5.0	72.4	79.8	7.4
35 to 44 years..	76.2	79.6	3.4	73.6	81.3	7.7
45 to 54 years..	79.8	82.7	2.9	65.4	76.0	10.6
55 to 64 years..	77.0	80.3	3.3	50.0	62.8	12.8
65 years and over.....	62.6	67.8	5.2	26.6	35.7	9.1
Age unknown.	15.5	31.7	15.9	27.0	42.7	15.7

The foregoing figures show that for each sex and at every age the proportion of married persons in large cities is much less than in the rest of the country. They show also that at every age the effect of city life in this respect is greater upon females than upon males. This difference between the sexes may be summarily but less accurately indicated by regarding only the figures for all adults. Among all males at least 15 years of age in the large cities 52.7 per cent were married and in the rest of the country 54.9 per cent; that is, the number of married men per 1,000 was 22 less in the large cities than elsewhere. Among all adult females, on the other hand, in the large cities 51.5 per cent were married and in the rest of the country 58.3 per cent; that is, the number of married women per 1,000 was 68 less in the large cities than outside them. This is doubtless due in large measure to the excess of females in large cities and of males in the country. The influence of city life is strongest during the early adult years, the figures suggesting that part of those residents of cities who forego marriage between 20 and 30 years of age marry later in life, but that many of them do not marry at all.

One may conclude that the influence of city life is to delay or prevent marriage; that its influence in the case of men is antagonized and in the case of women reinforced by the excess of women in the cities and of men in the country; and that, in consequence, a smaller proportion of each sex at each age are married in the large cities than outside them, but that this difference between city and country among women is fully twice as great as among men.

POPULATION BY RACE.

Total population by race.—The census returns distinguish four races in the population of continental United States—white, negro, Indian, and Mongolian—and give the figures of marital condition for each. The proportions are shown in the following table, the unknown being combined with the single and the divorced with the widowed:

TABLE XXVI.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of total population classified by race: 1900.¹

RACE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1900.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Continental United States.....	58.1	36.5	5.4
White.....	57.7	37.1	5.2
Negro.....	60.7	32.5	6.8
Indian.....	56.7	35.9	7.4
Mongolian.....	64.9	33.6	1.5

¹ The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Table XLIII.

The figures for the Mongolians are of little significance, because of the very abnormal sex and age composition of that race in the United States. The white race has a larger proportion of married persons than any of the other three; it has a smaller proportion of widowed than either negroes or Indians, and a smaller proportion of single than either negroes or Mongolians. It is characterized, therefore, by a large proportion of married and small proportions of single and widowed.

The following figures introduce the sex distribution for the population, classified by race:

TABLE XXVII.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of male and female population classified by race: 1900.¹

RACE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION: 1900.					
	Male.			Female.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Continental United States.....	60.8	36.0	3.2	55.2	37.2	7.6
White.....	60.4	36.4	3.2	54.9	37.8	7.3
Negro.....	63.8	32.4	3.8	57.7	32.5	9.8
Indian.....	61.1	34.4	4.5	63.6	32.2	4.2
Mongolian.....	65.7	33.0	1.3	48.2	46.6	5.2

¹ The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Table XLIII.

The figures show that white males have fewer single and more married than either of the other three races and fewer widowers than the negroes or Indians. They show, also, that white females have fewer single and more married than either negroes or Indians, but that the proportion of white widows is less than that of negroes but greater than that of Indians.

Inferences from this table, however, are open to the objection that the proportion of children is widely different in the four races. This appears clearly from the following figures:¹

RACE.	Population under 15 years of age in 10,000 total population: 1900.
Continental United States	3,438
White.....	3,370
Negro.....	3,974
Indian.....	3,947
Mongolian.....	302

Almost exactly one-third of the white race is less than 15 years of age; for negroes and Indians the proportion is nearly two-fifths; for Mongolians it is less than one-thirtieth. These figures show the necessity of excluding children, as is done in the following table:

¹From Twelfth Census Abstract, Table 11.

TABLE XXVIII.—Per cent distribution, by marital condition, of male and female adult population classified by race: 1900.¹

RACE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.					
	Male.			Female.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Continental United States.....	40.6	54.5	4.9	31.4	56.9	11.7
White.....	40.6	54.6	4.8	31.6	57.3	11.1
Negro.....	39.8	54.0	6.2	30.1	53.7	16.2
Indian.....	35.5	57.0	7.5	21.4	61.4	17.2
Mongolian.....	65.1	33.6	1.3	29.7	63.2	7.1

¹The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census, Vol. II, Table XLIV.

As soon as the children are excluded the indications of the preceding figures are reversed. The last table shows that among adults of both sexes the whites have more single than the negroes or the Indians. They have also fewer widowers and widows. White husbands and wives are relatively more numerous than negro husbands and wives, but less numerous than Indian husbands and wives.

Adult population by race, sex, and age.—Yet another basis of classification, that by age, must be introduced in analyzing the differences of marital condition in the four races. That has been done in the following table:

TABLE XXIX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF MALE AND FEMALE ADULT POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND RACE: 1900.¹

SEX AND AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.											
	White.			Negro.			Indian. ²			Mongolian. ²		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Continental United States:												
Males—												
15 to 19 years.....	99.1	0.9	(³)	98.2	1.7	0.1	96.3	3.5	0.2	98.0	2.0	(³)
20 to 24 years.....	79.8	19.8	0.4	64.9	33.8	1.3	62.8	35.0	2.2	89.2	10.5	0.3
25 to 29 years.....	47.6	51.3	1.2	33.4	63.3	3.3	29.1	66.6	4.3	75.4	24.1	0.5
30 to 34 years.....	28.3	69.6	2.1	21.4	78.7	4.9	15.9	77.7	6.4	62.6	36.4	1.0
35 to 44 years.....	17.2	79.1	3.7	13.5	79.1	7.4	9.1	82.8	8.1	56.7	42.0	1.3
45 to 64 years.....	10.5	82.5	7.0	7.4	81.4	11.2	5.4	83.8	10.8	50.4	47.1	2.5
55 to 64 years.....	7.8	80.0	12.2	5.5	78.6	15.9	5.0	79.2	15.8	48.9	47.2	3.9
65 years and over.....	6.1	66.9	27.0	5.0	69.6	25.4	4.5	67.5	28.0	50.4	40.5	9.1
Females—												
15 to 19 years.....	89.7	10.1	0.2	83.3	15.7	1.0	74.3	24.0	1.7	44.9	54.9	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	53.6	45.2	1.2	39.9	54.6	5.5	28.6	65.0	6.4	12.5	86.7	0.8
25 to 29 years.....	28.6	68.8	2.6	20.8	69.4	9.8	10.2	81.0	8.8	6.9	90.0	3.1
30 to 34 years.....	17.2	78.5	4.3	13.1	73.1	13.8	5.5	83.9	10.6	3.6	94.3	2.1
35 to 44 years.....	11.6	80.3	8.1	8.2	72.3	19.5	3.4	82.3	14.3	5.0	90.4	4.6
45 to 64 years.....	8.2	74.8	17.0	5.3	65.3	29.4	2.6	73.2	24.2	8.0	75.1	16.9
55 to 64 years.....	7.0	61.2	31.8	4.4	51.9	43.7	2.7	57.2	40.1	14.1	58.8	29.1
65 years and over.....	6.3	34.7	59.0	4.8	28.9	66.3	3.4	30.9	65.7	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹The figures on which these per cents are based may be found in Twelfth Census, Abstract, Tables 24 and 25, and Vol. II, Table 29.

²Figures are for continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and military and naval.

³Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

⁴Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.

Noticing first the male population and disregarding the figures for the Mongolians on the ground of their abnormal character, it will be seen from the table that marriages of negro boys before they are 20 are about twice as common as of white boys at the corresponding age, and marriages of Indian boys are twice as common as of negroes, or four times as common as of whites.

Of white men between 20 and 24 years of age, about one-fifth are married, but of negroes and Indians, one-third are married. At the next age period, 25 to 29, the proportion of white husbands rises to one-half and that of negro and Indian husbands to about two-thirds of the population. At the ages of 30 to 34 the white husbands are about seven-tenths of the popula-

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

tion, and the negro and Indian husbands about three-fourths. At 35 to 44 years the proportion of white and negro husbands is the same, about four-fifths of the population, the Indian married men being relatively still a little more numerous. Substantially the same relation subsists between the races after 44 years of age.

The general inference appears to be that white men marry much later in life than negroes and Indians, but that after the age of 35 is reached, the difference between the marital tendencies of the three races is insignificant. It is noteworthy, also, that among negroes and Indians at all ages the proportion of widowers is much greater than it is among the whites. This may probably be connected both with the greater frequency of early marriages, creating a larger number of unions exposed to termination by death, and with the lower vitality of the negro and Indian races, which doubtless results in a larger proportionate number of deaths among negro and Indian wives. It may also indicate less accurate returns or less permanent unions. Probably some husbands who have deserted their wives are returned as widowers, and probably such cases are more common among negroes and Indians than among whites.

Turning to the proportions for females, it appears that marriages among girls under 20 years of age are about one and one-half times as common among negroes and two and one-half times as common among Indians as among whites. At the ages of 20 to 24 less than half of the white women, more than half of the negro women, and nearly two-thirds of the Indian women are wives; at the ages of 25 to 29 about seven-tenths of the white and negro women and more than eight-tenths of the Indian women. At the next age period, 30 to

34, the proportion of white wives is midway between the proportion for the other two races, exceeding that for the negroes about as much as it falls short of that for the Indians. At the next age period, 35 to 44, the difference between the white and the Indian races decreases, and from 45 years of age the proportion of white wives is greater than that in either of the other races.

The facts that Mongolian men at almost every age have the largest proportion of single and the smallest proportion of married and widowed, while Mongolian women with almost equal uniformity have the smallest proportion of single and widowed and the largest proportion of married, are a noteworthy illustration of the effect of a wide disparity in the numbers of the two sexes upon the figures of marital condition. However different Mongolian standards in marital life may be from Caucasian, it is clear that the Mongolian population of the United States can no more be deemed representative of the Mongolian population of Asia, in this respect, than the Caucasian population of Alaska in its marital condition can be deemed representative of the Caucasian population of the United States.

Early marriages are evidently much more common among negroes and Indians than among whites, and the difference between the races is far greater in the case of males than in the case of females. But it has already been noticed that early marriages are much more common in the South than in the North. In order to ascertain how far this apparent difference between the races is geographical rather than racial, figures similar to the foregoing have been computed for the whites and the negroes of the Northern and Southern states. Results appear in the following table:

TABLE XXX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MARITAL CONDITION, OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY AGE PERIODS AND RACE, FOR THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH: 1900.

SEX AND AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER: 1900.											
	North Atlantic and North Central divisions.						South Atlantic and South Central divisions.					
	White.			Negro.			White.			Negro.		
	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.	Single and unknown.	Married.	Widowed and divorced.
Males:												
15 to 19 years	99.4	0.6	(¹)	99.0	1.0	(¹)	98.2	1.7	0.1	88.1	1.8	0.1
20 to 24 years	81.8	17.9	0.3	79.1	20.2	0.7	72.7	26.7	0.6	62.9	35.7	1.4
25 to 29 years	48.9	50.0	1.1	50.8	47.0	2.2	39.7	59.7	1.6	30.3	66.2	3.5
30 to 34 years	28.5	69.5	2.0	35.1	60.7	4.2	21.9	75.6	2.5	18.5	76.4	5.1
35 to 44 years	16.9	79.5	3.6	23.2	69.1	7.7	12.8	83.1	4.1	11.4	81.2	7.4
45 to 54 years	10.2	83.0	6.8	14.2	72.9	12.9	7.8	85.1	7.1	6.3	82.8	10.9
55 to 64 years	7.2	80.7	12.1	10.1	70.9	19.0	6.3	81.8	11.9	4.8	79.7	15.5
65 years and over	5.3	67.1	27.6	8.4	60.8	30.8	5.4	69.3	25.3	4.4	70.7	24.9
Females:												
15 to 19 years	92.0	7.9	0.1	88.7	10.8	0.5	84.0	15.6	0.4	82.8	16.1	1.1
20 to 24 years	57.3	41.8	0.9	53.7	43.0	3.3	44.3	53.9	1.8	38.2	56.0	5.8
25 to 29 years	30.7	67.0	2.3	29.7	62.7	7.6	22.9	73.7	3.4	19.4	70.5	10.1
30 to 34 years	18.3	77.8	3.9	17.9	69.6	12.5	14.3	80.6	5.1	12.3	73.8	13.9
35 to 44 years	12.2	80.1	7.7	11.4	68.5	20.1	10.3	80.5	9.2	7.5	73.0	19.5
45 to 54 years	8.4	75.2	16.4	7.4	59.6	33.0	8.5	73.4	18.1	5.0	66.2	28.8
55 to 64 years	6.8	62.4	30.8	5.0	46.4	47.6	8.3	57.1	34.6	4.1	52.7	43.2
65 years and over	6.1	35.7	58.2	6.5	24.5	69.0	8.0	30.1	61.9	4.6	29.5	65.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the North marriages of negroes of either sex less than 25 years of age are more common than marriages

of whites. In the South the same is true but the difference for negro men persists to the age of 35.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

No census can furnish all the information needed to compute the birth rate or number of births in a year to each thousand persons, nor has this information been obtained for the United States, or any considerable part of it, by any other agency. The attempts to approximate the birth rate on the basis of census figures have been far from satisfactory. As a result the birth rate in the United States, past or present, is unknown.

The ratio of the living children under 5 years of age to each 1,000 living women of child-bearing age is used as the best available substitute for the birth rate during the last half of the nineteenth century.

The proportion of children under 10 years of age to the total population can be ascertained for a longer period. It has decreased almost uninterruptedly since the early part of the century, the number of such children constituting approximately one-third of the total population at the beginning of the century and less than one-fourth at the end.

The decrease in the corresponding proportion for whites began as early as 1810 and continued uninterruptedly to the end of the century.

Since 1830, when the figures were first obtained, the proportion of negro children under 10 years of age to the total negro population has decreased. There was, however, an increase from 1860 to 1880. On the other hand there was a rapid decrease from 1880 to 1900.

The proportion of white children under 5 years of age to the total population decreased steadily, except from 1850 to 1860, the number of such children being in 1900 about three-fifths of what it was in 1830. The decrease during the last decade of the century was insignificant.

The corresponding proportion for negroes was at its height in 1850 and 1880 and except for 1870 was least in 1900.

The decades of great immigration and the Civil War showed the greatest ratio of decrease in the proportion of children.

The decades immediately following those of great immigration showed a reduction in the rate of decrease, probably because of the high birth rate among the

immigrants. The reduction in the proportion of children to total population during the century suggests but does not prove that the birth rate was lower.

The increase in the proportion of children among negroes from 1860 to 1880 and the decrease from 1880 to 1900 suggests a high birth rate during the twenty years following emancipation and a rapid fall in the birth rate thereafter.

The proportion of children under 5 years of age to women of child-bearing age increased from 1850 to 1860 but has decreased since then, being in 1900 about three-fourths of what it was in 1860.

The decline in the proportion of children since 1860 has been less marked in the South than in the North and West. The proportion in the North and West in 1850 was about five-sixths and in 1900 less than three-fourths of that in the South.

In 1900 the maximum proportion of children was in North Dakota and Indian Territory, where children under 5 years of age were about two-thirds of the number of women. In 1890 the maximum was in North Dakota and Idaho.

In 1900 the minimum number of children was in the District of Columbia and California, being about one-third of the number of women. In 1890 it was in the District of Columbia and New Hampshire.

In 1900 there was a band of states from Maine to California in which the proportion of children was below 500 to 1,000 women. This band was broken by Utah, where the influence of the Mormon church was felt. Except for Kansas the proportion for these states was below that for continental United States.

In 1890 the regions in which the number of children was less than one-half the number of women were separated.

In the North Atlantic states, and in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Montana, New Mexico, and Nevada the proportion of children increased between 1890 and 1900. The increase in the North Atlantic division was probably due to the high birth rate among the immigrants that entered from 1880 to 1890.

In Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana the proportion of children has decreased steadily since 1850.

The decrease for the country during the past decade was due in the main to the controlling influence of the states west of the Alleghenies.

From 1850 to 1880 the low proportion of children in New England and the high proportion in some of the Western states, especially those under Mormon influence, were striking.

The proportion of white children was high in the South, showing that the proportion for negro children was not the controlling factor in the proportion for the total population.

In many of the states, particularly most of those in the Atlantic divisions, the relative number of white children increased from 1890 to 1900.

The largest proportion of negro children was found in 1880 and the smallest in 1900, being only about three-fourths of that in 1880.

The proportion for negroes was uniformly larger than that for whites.

As compared with whites in the South there was for negroes an excess, reaching a maximum in 1880, at every census except 1900, when there was an excess for whites.

The proportion of children in cities was about two-thirds of what it was in the country in 1900.

In the North there was little difference in the proportion for city and country.

In the South the proportion in cities was hardly more than half as great as that in the country.

In the West the ratio of the proportion for city and country was between the two extremes.

In 1900 the proportion of children in the country was about one-sixth greater for the colored population than that for the white. In cities the proportion of children among the whites was more than one-half larger than that among the colored. It may be that the mortality among negro children in the city is high, as generally the birth rate is higher than for whites.

The proportion of children for each race was low in southern cities.

From 1890 to 1900 the decrease in the proportion of children was much greater for the non-Caucasian than for the white.

DISCUSSION OF METHODS.

The census and the birth rate.—The birth rate is a statement of the average number of births in a unit of time, usually a year, occurring in an average unit of population, usually 1,000. The number of people in any given place on a certain date is determined by a census, but to ascertain the birth rate it is needful also to know the total number of births occurring in the year of which the census day is the middle. This number is not given by a census, and hence no census of itself can furnish the information needed to compute a birth rate. Neither is there in the United States nor in any considerable part of

it any effective agency for securing this information. As a result, the birth rate of the population of the United States, present or past, is unknown.

The information conveyed by a birth rate is of fundamental importance in the discussion of many economic and social questions. For this reason, in default of direct information regarding the birth rate of the United States, efforts have been made to compute it by indirect methods of approximation and to ascertain whether it is stationary or changing, and if the latter, in what direction and how rapidly. The results of these efforts have been far from satisfactory and convincing. As the present discussion is another attempt to derive from census figures some light upon this difficult question, it may best be introduced by a summary of the state of the evidence and of opinion at the present time.

An article dealing with the subject and published in 1893 was written by Dr. J. S. Billings, easily the first authority on this subject in the United States and the expert in charge of vital statistics for the censuses of 1880 and 1890.¹ The opening paragraphs of the article are as follows:

The results of the Eleventh Census indicate that the birth rate was decidedly lower, or that the enumeration of children was much more defective in the United States in 1890 than it was in 1880, or that both of these statements are partially correct. We have nowhere in this country an accurate and complete registration of births, and the only way in which we can obtain an approximate estimate for the whole country, or for a state, is, at each decennial census, to take the number of children under 1 year of age found living at the date of the census and add to this the number of children who died during the census year and who were born during the same year.

By this method we find that the birth rate per thousand of population in the United States was 30.95 in 1880 and 26.68 in 1890; that is, it has diminished a little over 4 per thousand.

We know that the figures are not accurate for either census, that a large proportion of the deaths of infants in most of the states are not recorded, and that some of the living infants are either not counted at all or, if they are 10 or 11 months old, they are reported as 1 year old. Nevertheless, as the two censuses were taken in substantially the same way it is usually assumed that the errors of omission are in about the same proportion in each case, and hence that the results are comparable with each other, although not comparable directly with the figures from those countries which have a fairly accurate system of registration of births and deaths.

After a careful review of the available evidence Doctor Billings ended his analysis of the figures thus:

It appears to me that we are justified in concluding that the birth rate has really diminished in the United States and that the errors in the census of 1890 as regards the number of children present are probably not materially greater than those in the census of 1880, except, perhaps, among the colored people in the Southern states.

Before the Report on Vital Statistics for the Eleventh Census was published the available evidence was probed more thoroughly than had been possible at the earlier date, and the conclusion reached that the alternative rejected in 1893 "that the enumeration

¹"The Diminishing Birth Rate in the United States," *The Forum*, vol. 15, pages 467-477 (June, 1893).

of children was much more defective in 1890 than it was in 1880" was probably the true one. The argument in support of this conclusion will be found in full in Eleventh Census, Report on Vital and Social Statistics, Part I, pages 490 to 492, and in expanded form in an article subsequently published.¹ The investigation which led to this result was occupied mainly with a comparison between the number of children under 1 and under 5 years of age found by the Federal censuses in Massachusetts on the first day of June, 1880 and 1890, and the number of survivors who would have been found on those dates had the registration records of the births and deaths of young children during the five years preceding the census been correct and complete.

The fundamental assumption of this method, therefore, was that state registration returns in Massachusetts were more accurate than Federal census returns and might be "used to determine the probable error in the population figures." The conclusion reached by this method was that probably at least 1,000,000 children in the United States under 5 years of age were omitted entirely by the census of 1890. At this stage of the argument, therefore, a radical and seemingly irreconcilable divergence was manifest, one conclusion being that the birth rate in the United States in 1890 was hardly more than six-sevenths of what it was in 1880, the other being that the birth rate in 1890 was actually higher than in 1880.

Subsequent discussion brought out a point which had been previously overlooked. In 1880 the census enumerators asked this question regarding every person in the United States, "Age at last birthday?" and according to the instructions the children under 5 years of age should have included all less than 60 months old; in 1890 the form of the question was changed to "Age at nearest birthday?" and according to the instructions the children under 5 years of age should have included all less than 54 months old.² There is no means of deciding how far the instructions on this point were followed in the two enumerations, but internal evidence indicates that the change had some effect on the returns for young children. The conclusion reached after consideration of the possible influence of this change was thus stated:³

It seems, therefore, impossible on the one hand to accept Mr. King's contention that the decrease in the birth rate between 1880 and 1890 was merely apparent and not real, and on the other hand to accept the conclusion of Doctor Billings that the decrease in the birth rate in the United States was greater than in any of the eleven countries in western Europe with which comparison is made. There was probably a sharp and almost universal decrease in the birth rate between 1880

and 1890—a decrease which affected especially the negroes and to a somewhat less degree the Southern whites; but the actual amount of this decrease was less than the apparent amount, owing to the change in the form of the age question, and it is impossible now to determine what proportion of the decrease was actual and what proportion was merely apparent.

Under further analysis another objection to the argument of Mr. King developed. He had assumed that the records of Massachusetts were typical and that the inference from conditions found there to those in the United States was admissible. But a change in the registration laws of that state went into effect February 26, 1880, too late to affect materially the returns for 1879-80, but affecting those for 1889-90. This change seems to have affected the validity of the inferences from the figures for that state for 1880 and 1890.⁴

After careful study of the efforts that have been made, I am reluctantly compelled to agree with the statement in Volume III, page xlix, of the Twelfth Census that the statistics "are entirely inadequate to determine directly the general birth rate of the country." But the discussion seems to have established the following points as highly probable:

1. In appealing to registration records to impeach a census, one is invoking the less careful and complete record against the more careful. The contrary assumption that registration records may and should be corrected by the results of a census seems more reasonable and is supported by foreign experience.
2. The change in the form of the age question in 1890 affected the returns and unduly lowered to an unknown extent the birth rate of 1890 computed by this method.
3. One who contends that wholesale omissions occurred in the enumeration of young children is bound to explain how, under a system requiring the enumerators to visit every house and every family and paying them usually for every name reported, it would be possible to get an approximately complete enumeration of adults and yet a deficiency of "at least 25 or 30 per cent" in the enumeration of children under 1 year of age. No such explanation has been made.
4. The effect of the admitted tendency to overstate the age of very young children must also be considered. Nothing should be ascribed to omissions which can be explained in this simpler way.
5. The presumption that there has been a decrease in the birth rate of the United States, because of the fact that there has been such a decrease in almost every country in western Europe, and because what is known of social and economic conditions in the United States would lead one to expect such a decrease here, must be met and rebutted by those who seek to impeach the obvious meaning of the figures.

¹ "The Decrease in the Proportion of Children," by William A. King; *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 12, pages 608-621 (December, 1897).

² This change was not made in the division of vital statistics, and there is no evidence that the change itself or its possible effect was ever called to the attention of the division. Hence the oversight was not unnatural.

³ "A Difficulty with American Census Taking," by W. F. Willcox, in *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. 14, page 466 (August, 1900).

⁴ "The Enumeration of Children," by A. A. Young in *American Statistical Association Publications*, Vol. VII, page 227 (March, 1901).

6. The ultimate test of the claim that many young children are omitted by the census is a careful recount in small selected areas where good registration records have been kept for some years, tracing down every case of discrepancy between the two authorities in the effort to determine their comparative accuracy. The careful recount of about 63,000 persons in Maryland shortly after the Twelfth Census completely failed to confirm the theory that enumerators are more likely to omit young children than any other class of the population. On the contrary, the proportion of children under 1 among the 1,554 omitted was rather less, and the proportion of children under 5 practically the same, as in the general population of Maryland.

Basis for comparison.—Meantime in the present discussion another line of analysis has been followed. The increase of a population aside from immigration depends not merely on the number or proportion of infants annually contributed to recruit or swell the ranks of the population; it depends also on the number successfully reared. The enumeration of children under 5 years of age is admitted by everyone to be far more accurate and complete than the enumeration of children under 1 year of age. The proportion of children is thus an approximately accurate and a significant clue to the amount of new blood that is being brought into the country by nature's processes of reproduction and growth. Even if the enumeration of adults is substantially complete and that of children far from complete, no valid ground has been shown for believing that the per cent of omissions among children differs widely from census to census. Each census is organized more efficiently than the last and gathers its information from a better educated, less suspicious, and more friendly population. Hence such omissions should and probably do tend to become relatively less frequent. In that case the reported number of children would increase from census to census faster than the actual number, and the tendency of such a gradually disappearing error would be to mask rather than to exaggerate the real decline in the proportion of children.

It is a debatable question whether the population with which the number of children is compared should be the total population, the adult population, the women of child-bearing age, or the married women of child-bearing age. Each method has its advantages. The proportion to the total population can be computed for a longer period than any other and hence is better adapted for a preliminary survey of the general trend. But for most purposes a comparison with the number of women of child-bearing age seems the best. The number of married women of child-bearing age is known only for 1890 and 1900. Partly for this reason, partly because many of the influences tending to decrease the birth rate tend also to decrease marriages, and partly because limiting the comparison to mar-

ried women excludes the influence of illegitimacy, the comparison between children and married women should be used only in a subsidiary way.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN TOTAL POPULATION.

Continental United States.—The number of children under 5 years of age and also the number of women of child-bearing age in the total population have been reported by the censuses only since 1850; the number of children under 10 years of age has been reported for censuses since 1830. Accordingly, an accurate statement of the proportion of children under 10 years of age to the total population can be made for the last seventy years of the nineteenth century. For 1800, 1810, and 1820 the number of free white children under 10 years of age was given and for 1820 the number of free colored and slaves under 14 years of age. From this information an effort has been made to estimate approximately the total number of children under 10 years of age at each of these earlier censuses by aid of the assumption that as the negro population under 14 years of age in 1900 is to the negro population under 10 years of age in 1900, so is the negro population under 14 years of age in 1820 to the negro population under 10 years of age in 1820. For 1800 and 1810 the free colored and slave population under 14 years of age has first been estimated from the total free colored and slaves of all ages by assuming that the proportions of 1820 applied, and then from these estimates the free colored and slave population under 10 years of age has been estimated as in 1820. It is admitted that the results are only approximate, but it must be remembered that these estimates applied to only one-sixth of the entire population under 10, five-sixths of it being given by direct enumeration. The figures are given in the following table:

TABLE I.—Number and per cent of children under 10 years of age in total population and decrease in per cent during the preceding 10 and 20 years: 1800 to 1900.

CENSUS.	Total population.	Population under 10 years of age.	Per cent of total population under 10 years of age.	DECREASE IN PER CENT DURING—	
				Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.
Continental United States:					
1900.....	75,994,575	18,044,751	23.7	0.6	3.0
1890.....	62,622,250	15,208,691	24.3	2.4	2.5
1880.....	50,155,783	13,394,176	26.7	0.1	2.0
1870.....	38,558,371	10,329,426	26.8	1.9	2.3
1860.....	31,443,321	9,013,696	28.7	0.4	3.2
1850.....	23,191,876	6,739,041	29.1	2.8	3.8
1840.....	² 17,063,353	5,440,593	31.9	1.0	0.8
1830.....	³ 12,860,702	4,224,897	32.9	4.2	0.6
1820.....	9,638,453	3,150,638	32.7	0.8	0.8
1810.....	7,230,881	⁴ 2,424,683	33.5	0.0	.....
1800.....	5,308,483	⁵ 1,776,010	33.5	.....	.....

¹ General enumeration.

² Exclusive of 6,100 persons in military and naval service.

³ Exclusive of 5,318 persons in military and naval service.

⁴ Increase.

⁵ Estimated.

The table shows that at the beginning of the nineteenth century children under 10 years of age constituted one-third and at the end less than one-fourth of the population. A decline in the proportion of children began as early as the decade 1810 to 1820 and continued almost uninterruptedly but by very different amounts until 1900. The average decrease has been about 1 per cent in a decade. The greatest decreases occurred in the decades 1840 to 1850 and 1880 to 1890. This was probably due to the enormous immigration which swelled the adult population with great rapidity. For the decade 1880 to 1890 this factor may have been reinforced by the change in the form of the age question, although the influence of this upon the number of children under 10 is uncertain. The next largest decrease was in the decade from 1860 to 1870, when the direct and indirect effects of the Civil War reduced the proportion of children. But this decrease was accentuated by the serious omissions of that census, especially in the Southern states and among the negroes for whom the proportion of children is very high.

The figures as a whole suggest that there has been an almost uninterrupted but irregular decrease in the birth rate from near the beginning of the nineteenth century. They do not prove this, for the decrease might be explained by the increasing vitality of the population, leading to a longer average duration of life and consequently the survival of a larger number of adults.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN TO POTENTIAL MOTHERS.

Continental United States.—The method of estimating the proportion of children, by comparing them with the number of women of child-bearing age, may be applied for the period 1850 to 1900. This method has two advantages over the preceding. It makes it possible to limit the children to those under 5 years of age and to exclude from the second term of the comparison all males and the females not of child-bearing age. Under these conditions any decrease in the proportion of children which the figures may show could not be explained as due to the increased vitality and longevity of the adult population. The limits of child-bearing age are usually assumed as 15 and 44, but for the earlier censuses the limits must be taken as 15 and 49. The figures are as follows:

TABLE II.—Number of children under 5 years of age to each 1,000 females 15 to 49 years of age and decrease in the number during the preceding 10 and 20 years: 1850 to 1900.

CENSUS.	Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 49 years of age.	DECREASE IN NUMBER DURING—	
		Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.
Continental United States:			
1900.....	474	11	85
1890.....	485	74	87
1880.....	559	13	75
1870.....	572	62	54
1860.....	634	18	
1850.....	626		

¹ Increase.

The proportion of children increased from 1850 to 1860 and then decreased without a break but by very unequal amounts. The last column of the table has been introduced to call attention to the comparatively uniform decrease by twenty-year periods. The slight decrease from 1870 to 1880 was probably due in part to serious omissions in 1870 among the population having a large proportion of children. The slight decrease from 1890 to 1900 was probably due in part to the great prosperity of the country between 1890 and 1900, especially in the last years of the decade, in part to the many children born to the millions of immigrants of the preceding decade, and in part also to the change in the form of the age question.

In 1900 there were only three-fourths as many living children to each 1,000 potential mothers as in 1860. The assumption that there has been a progressive increase in the inaccuracy of the censuses leading to omissions of larger and larger proportions of children is too improbable for serious refutation, and yet no other alternative can be suggested by aid of which to escape the conclusion that the birth rate has declined persistently since 1860.

It is beyond the scope of the present discussion to examine the causes of this decline in the birth rate. But one suggestion, made by the superintendent of the censuses of 1870 and 1880, Gen. F. A. Walker, and supported by statistical evidence, seems to call for mention here. General Walker pointed out¹ that the decline in the rate of increase of the American population (and so the decline in the birth rate) began with

¹ "Immigration and Degradation" in "Discussions in Economics and Statistics," vol. 2, page 422.

the rapid influx of immigrants. The following quotations give the gist of his contention:

As the foreigners began to come in larger numbers, the native population more and more withheld their own increase.

Now, this correspondence might be accounted for in three different ways: (1) It might be said that it was a mere coincidence, no relation of cause and effect existing between the two phenomena. (2) It might be said that the foreigners came because the native population was relatively declining—that is, failing to keep up its pristine rate of increase. (3) It might be said that the growth of the native population was checked by the incoming of the foreign elements in such large numbers. * * *

The true explanation of the remarkable fact we are considering I believe to be the last of the three suggested. The access of foreigners at the time and under the circumstances constituted a shock to the principle of population among the native element. That principle is always acutely sensitive, alike to sentimental and to economic conditions. And it is to be noted, in passing, that not only did the decline in the native element, as a whole, take place in singular correspondence with the excess of foreign arrivals, but it occurred chiefly in just those regions to which the newcomers most freely resorted.

General Walker concludes:

If the foregoing views are true, or contain any considerable degree of truth, foreign immigration into this country has, from the time it first assumed large proportions, amounted not to a reinforcement of our population, but to a replacement of native by foreign stock. That if the foreigners had not come, the native element would long have filled the places the foreigners usurped, I entertain not a doubt.

Whether the evidence warrants the opinion that the decrease in the birth rate is due mainly to immigration of alien stock must be left to the student to decide. But one may mention that the recent decline of the birth rate in Australia has given rise to grave anxiety and led to the appointment in New South Wales of a governmental commission for its investigation. No torrent of alien immigrants has been flooding Australia, and yet the decline of the birth rate has probably been as rapid there as among native American stock.

It may be in place to introduce here for comparison with the opinion and the argument of General Walker the weighty words of Dr. John Shaw Billings. Toward the close of the article already cited, after he had developed conclusions in substantial agreement with those reached by a different method in the preceding analysis, he advanced from a purely statistical discussion to consider the causes of this decline in the American birth rate.

Does this diminution in birth rates indicate a progressive diminution in fertility, in the power of either or both sexes to produce children? There is no good reason for thinking so. It is true that it has been suggested that alcohol, tobacco, and syphilis are producing a deterioration of races which is in part responsible for the change, but of this there is no evidence. So far as we have data with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors, the fertility seems to be greatest in those countries and among those classes where they are most freely used.

Is the lessening birth rate due to changes in the mode of life of the people, such as the progressive increase of migration from the rural districts to the cities, the increase of wealth and luxury, the so-called "emancipation of women," etc.?

No doubt these things have some influence, by diminishing the proportion of marriage at comparatively early ages, and by favoring an

increase in divorce and in prostitution, but it is probable that the most important factor in the change is the deliberate and voluntary avoidance or prevention of child bearing on the part of a steadily increasing number of married people, who not only prefer to have but few children, but who know how to obtain their wish. The reasons for this are numerous, but I will mention only three.

The first is the diffusion of information with regard to the subject of generation by means of popular and school treatises on physiology and hygiene, which diffusion began between thirty and forty years ago. Girls of 20 years of age at the present day know much more about anatomy and physiology than did their grandmothers at the same age, and the married women are much better informed as to the means by which the number of children may be limited than were those of thirty years ago. To some extent this may also be true as regards the young men, but I do not think this is an important factor.

The second cause has been the growth of the opinion that the abstaining from having children on the part of a married couple is not only not in itself sinful, or contrary to the usual forms of religious creeds, but that it may even be under certain circumstances commendable.

The third cause is the great increase in the use of things which were formerly considered as luxuries, but which now have become almost necessities. The greater temptations to expenditure for the purpose of securing or maintaining social position, and the correspondingly greater cost of family life in what may be called the lower middle classes, lead to the desire to have fewer children in order that they may be each better provided for, or perhaps, in some cases, from the purely selfish motive of desire to avoid care and trouble and of having more to spend on social pleasures.

In the struggle for what is deemed a desirable mode of existence at the present day, marriage is being held less desirable, and its bonds less sacred, than they were forty years ago. Young women are gradually being imbued with the idea that marriage and motherhood are not to be their chief objects in life, or the sole methods of obtaining subsistence; that they should aim at being independent of possible or actual husbands and should fit themselves to earn their own living in some one of the many ways in which females are beginning to find increasing sources of remunerative employment; that housekeeping is a sort of domestic slavery, and that it is best to remain unmarried until some one offers who has the means to gratify their educated tastes. They desire to take a more active part than women have hitherto done in the management of the affairs of the community, to have wider interests, and to live broader lives than their mothers and grandmothers have done.

It is a strong argument against this theory of the causation of the lowered birth rate for this country, that the greatest diminution in the rate has apparently occurred in the agricultural states, and especially among the colored population in the South. It appears to be probable that this greater diminution in these states is due, to some extent at least, to greater errors in the data from which the rates are calculated, both in the count of the living infants and in the returns of the "born and died during the year." It is also probable that voluntary prevention of conception had been far more common in the Northern and Eastern states for a number of years preceding 1880 than it was in the South, but that after 1880 it has increased in the South, producing a relatively greater effect in reduction of rates, although the absolute rates are still decidedly higher than they are in the New England states.

If this view of the case is correct, the birth rate will not only continue low in the United States as compared with former years, but it will probably become lower. On the other hand, so long as the present tendency of the people to aggregate in cities continues, as it is likely to do until our coal supplies begin to shrink perceptibly, with a corresponding increase in the cost of power for purposes of manufacture and of transportation, so long the death rates are likely to increase, and, therefore, the rate of increase in population due to excess of births over deaths will diminish. * * *

This state of things has occurred before in the world's history in certain regions, as, for instance, in southern and western Europe during the decline of the Roman Empire, and if the increase of population had not been checked, as it then was, the world would now be overcrowded.

It does not appear to me that this lessening of the birth rate is in itself an evil, or that it will be worth while to attempt to increase the birth rate merely for the sake of maintaining a constant increase in population, because to neither this nor the next generation will such increase be specially beneficial. But considered as one of the signs of forces which are at work to modify the existing conditions of society, and some of which appear to be of evil tendency, this diminution of the birth rate merits careful consideration by statisticians, sociologists, politicians, and all who are interested in the physical and moral well-being of the inhabitants of this country.

The evidence that has developed and come to the knowledge of the writer during the twelve years since this article was written has strengthened his belief in the substantial accuracy of the foregoing statement. But in this field the measuring rod of statistics will find little application until the vital statistics of the United States are more perfectly developed.

The North and West and the South.—For the purpose of the present analysis the division of the country into Northern and Southern states is most important. That the immigrants have settled mainly in the Northern and Western states is well known. If they were the main cause of the decrease in the birth rate, the decrease would probably be confined mainly to the North and West. The following figures show the proportion of children at each census for these divisions:

TABLE III.—Number of children under 5 years of age to each 1,000 females 15 to 49 years of age, and decrease in the number during the preceding 10 years, for the North and West and the South: 1850 to 1900.

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE.			
	In North Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions.	Decrease in preceding decade.	In South Atlantic and South Central divisions.	Decrease in preceding decade.
1900.....	427	14	580	7
1890.....	441	59	587	98
1880.....	500	48	685	162
1870.....	548	50	623	62
1860.....	607	125	685	14
1850.....	582		699	

¹ Increase.

The foregoing figures show that the proportion of children in the North and West increased from 1850 to 1860, decreased with regularity for the next three decades, and at a much slower rate between 1890 and 1900. In the South the changes have been less regular and the decline less marked. In 1850 the proportion of living children to 1,000 women in the North and West was about five-sixths of that in the South; in 1900 it was less than three-fourths.

States and territories.—The following table, showing the number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females between 15 and 49, is given for each census from 1850 to 1900 and for each state and territory of the country:

TABLE IV.—Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 49 years of age, by states and territories: 1850 to 1900.

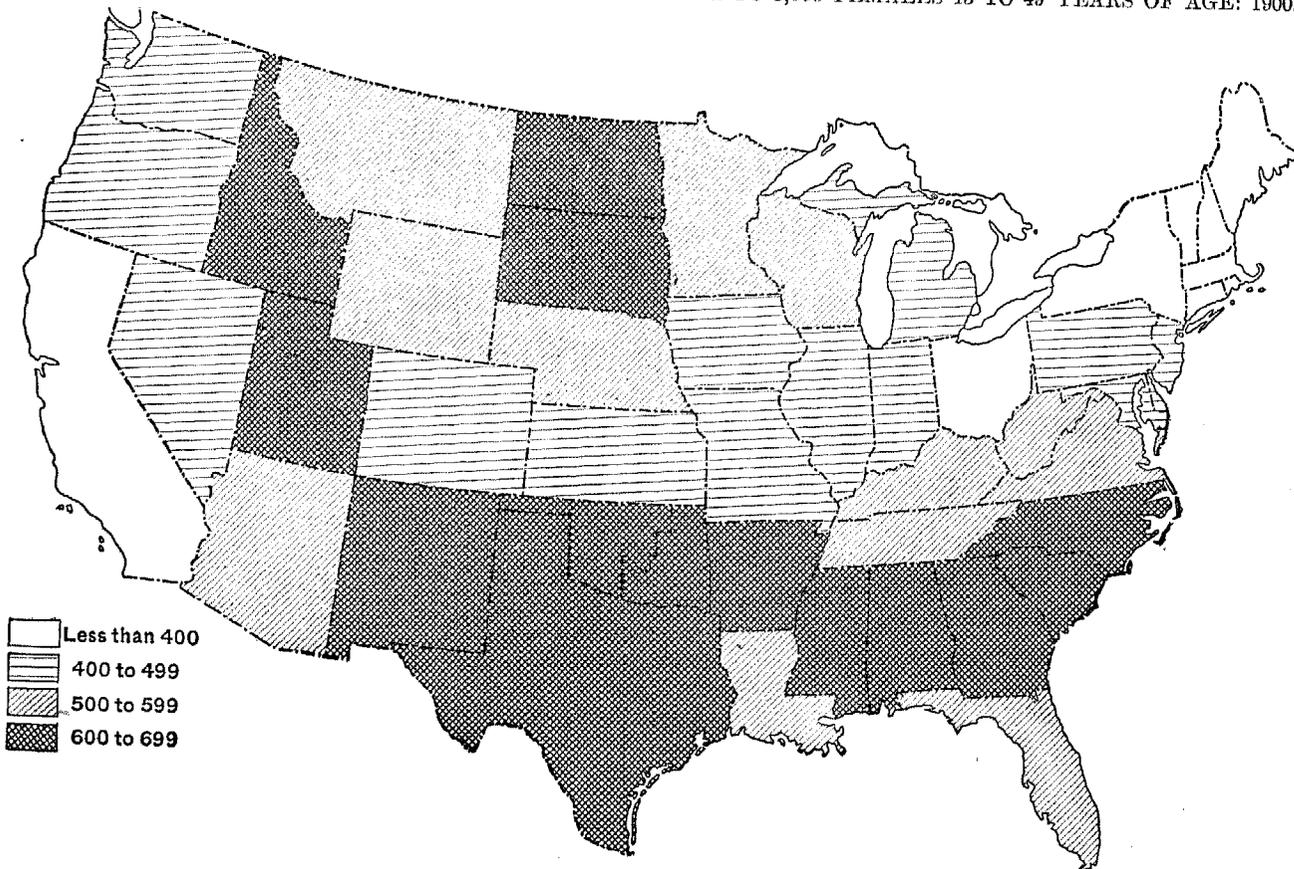
STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE.					
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Continental United States....	474	485	559	572	634	626
North Atlantic division.....	390	373	423	459	518	507
New England.....	357	329	361	392	447	438
Maine.....	372	339	384	423	500	536
New Hampshire.....	352	300	330	350	406	391
Vermont.....	386	360	411	451	482	488
Massachusetts.....	347	310	348	376	431	402
Rhode Island.....	354	316	361	374	416	429
Connecticut.....	370	334	373	405	441	408
Southern North Atlantic..	403	394	447	487	549	540
New York.....	370	357	402	435	506	492
New Jersey.....	400	386	447	501	557	555
Pennsylvania.....	443	441	504	553	609	607
South Atlantic division....	560	557	657	599	662	675
Northern South Atlantic..	493	493	593	580	634	638
Delaware.....	413	414	493	540	604	600
Maryland.....	425	439	510	540	573	591
District of Columbia....	260	285	390	457	485	458
Virginia.....	543	531	645	586	674	669
West Virginia.....	594	592	699	696		
Southern South Atlantic..	612	609	710	615	686	707
North Carolina.....	622	605	693	597	678	688
South Carolina.....	629	630	745	607	649	669
Georgia.....	603	608	709	631	714	743
Florida.....	573	576	682	656	722	747
North Central division.....	457	495	566	636	717	717
Eastern North Central....	431	463	531	609	687	707
Ohio.....	393	418	502	595	644	670
Indiana.....	423	456	522	631	730	763
Illinois.....	437	482	550	646	737	746
Michigan.....	425	455	520	590	680	652
Wisconsin.....	514	545	592	653	787	736
Western North Central...	501	547	633	702	786	774
Minnesota.....	556	583	673	739	881	772
Iowa.....	477	503	602	701	821	811
Missouri.....	460	516	600	683	757	764
North Dakota.....	699	734	748	779	630	
South Dakota.....	615	675	730	740	770	
Nebraska.....	526	598	730	740	770	
Kansas.....	482	545	676	742	756	
South Central division....	596	612	710	645	706	725
Eastern South Central....	571	584	682	641	710	741
Kentucky.....	534	548	627	650	727	740
Tennessee.....	550	571	678	636	713	740
Alabama.....	602	605	703	612	701	733
Mississippi.....	614	633	748	669	680	756
Western South Central....	625	653	758	654	699	668
Louisiana.....	589	604	669	589	570	567
Arkansas.....	615	672	790	688	766	834
Indian Territory.....	690					
Oklahoma.....	635	640				
Texas.....	636	670	799	698	809	789
Western division.....	439	473	575	667	767	621
Rocky Mountain.....	504	529	576	616	635	572
Montana.....	529	527	678	694		
Idaho.....	644	702	825	715		
Wyoming.....	585	592	668	538		
Colorado.....	416	464	522	684	426	
New Mexico.....	611	607	569	583	645	572
Basin and Plateau.....	607	631	739	806	1,078	846
Arizona.....	565	580	579	440		
Utah.....	649	689	844	923	1,094	846
Nevada.....	424	408	556	556	748	
Pacific.....	379	424	541	653	771	648
Washington.....	469	556	729	872	1,000	
Oregon.....	425	494	660	815	1,006	955
California.....	340	378	504	620	716	479

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

Noticing first the figures for 1900, there is found to be a very wide range in the proportion of children, the minimum being in the District of Columbia, where there is hardly more than one-fourth as many children under 5 years of age as there are women between 15 and 49. This suggests that cities may have a small proportion of children, a conjecture to be tested later in the present analysis. It may be noted here, however, that the conjecture is strengthened by the fact discovered in analyzing the figures for marital condi-

tion, that the proportion of adults, and especially of young adults, who are married, is much less in large cities than it is in country districts. The maximum proportion of children is in North Dakota and Indian Territory, in each of which they are more than two-thirds the number of women. The geographical interpretation of this column will be aided by the following map, in which the states and territories are shaded according to the proportion of children to 1,000 women in 1900:

MAP 43.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.



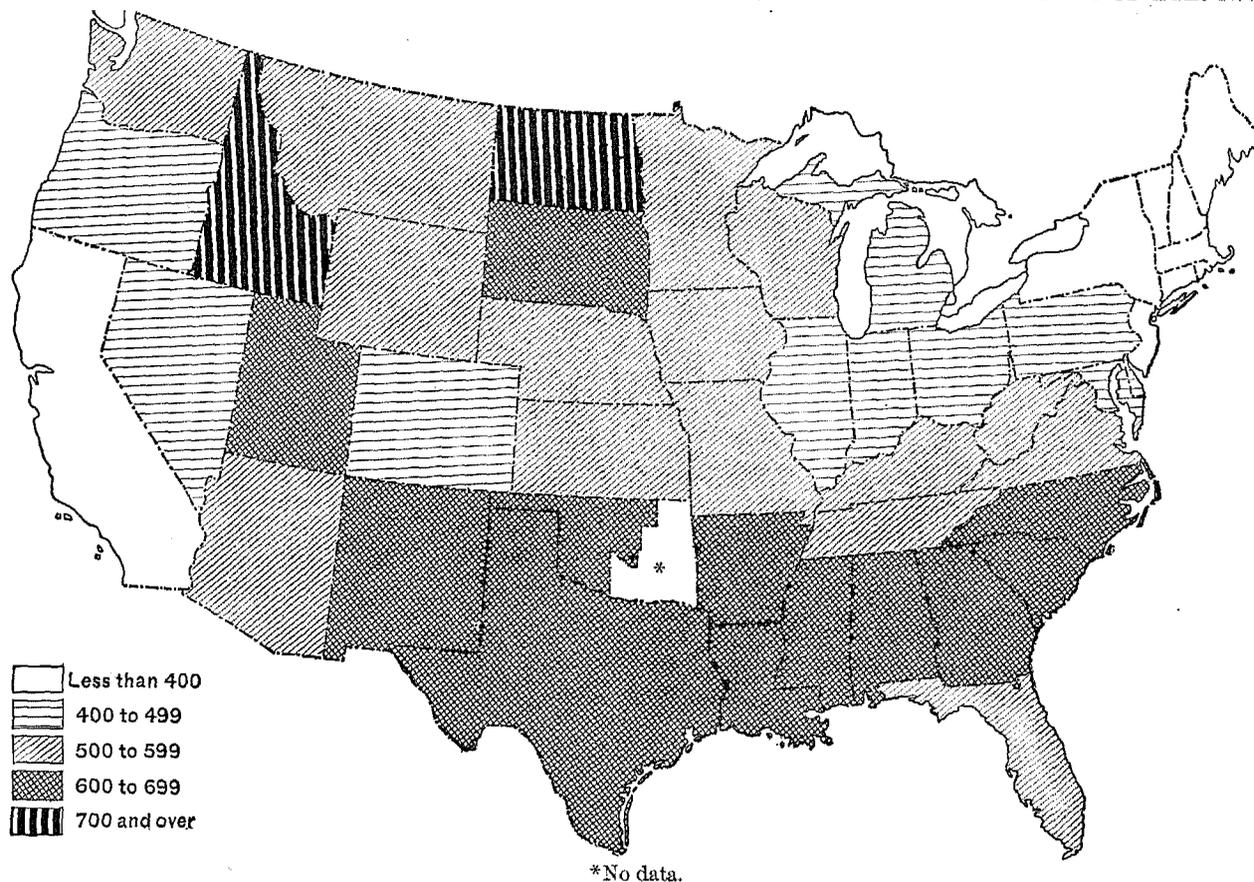
A comparison of table and map shows that the smallest proportion of children is in the northeastern states, Massachusetts coming next after the District of Columbia, and the states having less than 400 children to 1,000 women, including along with the District of Columbia all the New England states, New York, and Ohio. One state of the Far West also, California, comes into the same class. The states having between 400 and 500 children per 1,000 women include all the other northeastern states as far south as the Potomac, several states of the upper Mississippi valley, this belt extending as far west as Colorado, and three other states of the Far West, Washington, Oregon, and Nevada. The states having between 500 and 600 children include most of the border states and several

in the Northwest. The states with over 600 children include most of the states of the Far South in which the negro population is numerous, certain rapidly growing agricultural states, the Dakotas and Oklahoma, and the two states in which the influence of the Mormon church is most notable, Utah and Idaho.

There is a band of states extending from Maine to California and broken only by Utah in which the proportion of children is below 500 to 1,000 women, and in all these states, except Kansas, the proportion is below the average for continental United States, 474 to 1,000 women. This band is flanked to the south from Virginia to Arizona and to the north from Wisconsin to Idaho by states and territories having more than 500 children to 1,000 women.

Examining the column giving the proportions for 1890, it appears that the minimum was in the District of Columbia and New Hampshire; the maximum in North Dakota and Idaho. A map similar to the one already given for 1900, but representing the proportions for 1890, will throw some light upon the conditions of the earlier year and indirectly upon the changes during the decade.

MAP 44.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE: 1890.



In all states of the North Atlantic division, except Pennsylvania, there were less than 400 children to 1,000 women, the only other divisions in the country of which this was true being the District of Columbia and California. The states having between 400 and 500 children to 1,000 women included all the others north of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi except Wisconsin. This group included, also, in the Western division, Colorado, Nevada, and Oregon. The contrast between Utah and the states immediately east and west of it is perhaps the sharpest to be found anywhere in the country. In 1900 Utah had, per 1,000 women, 233 more children than Colorado, 225 more than Nevada, and 309 more than California. The only approach to these differences between adjoining states is found in the District of Columbia, which had 165 fewer children to 1,000 women than Maryland, 283 less than Virginia, and 334 less than West Virginia. But in the last case the essential difference is probably that between city and country.

In the four earlier censuses covered by the figures the uniformly low proportion of children in the New England states and the high proportion in certain Western states, especially those dominated by the Mormon church, are perhaps the most striking features. In 1880 the two states with the largest proportion of children were Utah and Idaho; in 1870, Utah and Washington; in 1850 and 1860, Oregon and Utah. At each of these four censuses New Hampshire was one of the two states with the smallest proportion of children, the other being at two censuses Massachusetts, and at two censuses Rhode Island. It was only in 1890 and 1900 that the District of Columbia had a smaller proportion of children than any state or territory.

Comparison between the first two columns of the preceding table shows that the decrease in the proportion of children which occurred between 1890 and 1900 in the country did not extend to a single state of the North Atlantic division. There were also seven

other states or territories, three of them in the Western division, in which the proportions of children in 1900 were somewhat greater than in 1890.

Table iv shows that in six states, namely, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky, the proportion of children to women and therefore probably the birth rate decreased in each of the five decades. The total amount of that decrease is shown by the following figures:

STATE.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE.		Decrease in fifty years.
	1900	1850	
Maryland.....	425	591	166
Kentucky.....	534	740	206
Michigan.....	425	652	227
Ohio.....	393	670	277
Illinois.....	437	746	309
Indiana.....	423	763	340

The states in which the proportion of children changed in conformity with the changes in the country as a whole, i. e., increased, 1850 to 1860 and then steadily decreased to 1900, were not so important in population as the foregoing. They included Delaware, District of Columbia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Utah, Oregon, and Colorado. The change in the whole country, therefore, was not typical of what was true of most of its parts, but was rather the resultant of opposite changes. The increase in the proportion of children in the whole country, 1850 to 1860, was due mainly to the increase in most of the populous manufacturing states of the Northeast—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware—and partly also to a similar change in certain Western states—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Utah, Oregon, and Colorado—the combined influence of which outweighed a decrease in most of the agricultural states east of the Mississippi—Maine, Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, together with Missouri and Arkansas.

The almost universal decrease in the proportion of children between 1860 and 1870 is shown strikingly by the table. If that decrease had been confined to the Southern states, it might have been explained as due mainly to the omissions in the census of 1870 at the South, but appearing as it does in every state east of the Mississippi, north as well as south, and in every state west of the river, too, for which the information is available, except Dakota territory, Louisiana, and Colorado, it must be attributed mainly to the Civil War and its effects upon the birth rate.

The increase in the proportion of children between 1870 and 1880 was practically confined to the southern

coast states from Virginia to Texas and the adjoining inland states, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Arkansas. How far this was merely an apparent increase due to the influence of the omissions of 1870, and how far a real increase due to the return of orderly and stable government after the confusion and turmoil entailed by the Civil War and Reconstruction, it is impossible to say. But so widespread an increase can not be satisfactorily explained by the former cause alone, and therefore it may be supposed that both influences cooperated.

The decrease between 1880 and 1890 was even more widespread than that between 1860 and 1870, the only exceptions to its universality being Arizona and New Mexico. Probably the main factor in this case was an actual decrease in the proportion of children, but this was undoubtedly accentuated by the change in the form of the age question, making the only comparison possible one between the children less than 5 years old in 1880 and the children less than an age which, according to the instructions, should have been 4½ years old in 1890.

The decrease in the proportion of children between 1890 and 1900 in the country as a whole was due mainly to the controlling influence of changes west of the Alleghenies. In all the states of the Atlantic divisions from Maine to North Carolina, inclusive, except Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, the proportion of children was greater in 1900 than in 1890. But almost everywhere else in the country the reverse was true, the exceptions—Oklahoma, New Mexico, Montana, and Nevada—hardly breaking the uniformity of the rule; for in 1890 Oklahoma had been settled only a few months, not long enough for children to be born, and families with young children were probably not numerous among the pioneer settlers. The counting of Indians on reservations in 1900 but not in 1890 may explain the change in New Mexico. The increase of children in every state of the North Atlantic division 1890 to 1900 was probably a result of the heavy immigration of 1880 to 1890, and of the high birth rate among the immigrants shortly after their arrival.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BY RACE.

White children.—The number of white children under 10 years of age and the total white population were reported by every census from 1800 to 1900, inclusive. The number of white children under 5 years of age was reported by every census from 1830 to 1900, inclusive. The figures make it possible to compute for one hundred years the per cent of white children under 10 years of age and for seventy years the per cent of white children under 5 years of age in the white population. The results are given in the following table:

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

TABLE V.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND 5 YEARS OF AGE, RESPECTIVELY, IN THE WHITE POPULATION, AND DECREASE IN PER CENT DURING THE PRECEDING 10 YEARS: 1800 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	WHITE POPULATION.			PER CENT OF WHITE POPULATION.		DECREASE IN PER CENT.			
	Total.	Under 10 years of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Under 10 years of age during—		Under 5 years of age during—	
						Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.	Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.
Continental United States:									
1900.....	66,809,196	15,558,278	7,019,952	23.3	11.9	0.4	2.6	0.1	1.5
1890.....	54,983,890	13,052,816	6,579,648	23.7	12.0	2.2	2.7	1.4	2.1
1880.....	43,402,970	11,242,570	5,800,151	25.9	13.4	0.5	2.5	0.7	1.9
1870.....	33,589,377	8,871,507	4,719,792	26.4	14.1	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.7
1860.....	26,922,537	7,635,543	4,117,445	28.4	15.3	0.2	3.2	² 0.5	2.1
1850.....	19,553,068	5,600,586	2,896,458	28.6	14.8	3.0	3.9	2.6	3.2
1840.....	³ 14,189,705	4,485,132	2,474,139	31.6	17.4	0.9	1.8	0.6	.....
1830.....	⁴ 10,532,060	3,427,730	1,894,914	32.5	18.0	0.9	1.9	.....	.....
1820.....	7,866,797	2,625,790	.....	33.4	.....	1.0	1.0	.....	.....
1810.....	5,862,073	2,016,479	.....	34.4	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
1800.....	4,306,446	1,479,317	.....	34.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ General enumeration. ² Increase. ³ Exclusive of 6,100 persons in the military and naval service. ⁴ Exclusive of 5,318 persons in the military and naval service.

The figures show that the decrease in the proportion of white children under 10 years of age began as early as 1810 to 1820 and continued without interruption, but with varying rapidity, to the end of the century. The greatest decreases were found in the decades of greatest immigration and may have been partly due to the disproportionate increase of the adult population in that manner. From the earliest census at which the figures were given there has been a decrease in the proportion of children under 5 years of age at each decade except 1850 to 1860, but that decrease between 1890 and 1900 was insignificant.

It will be noticed that the two decades having the smallest decrease in the proportion of children are those immediately following a vast influx of immigrants. It is probable that these immigrants, living in the United States under conditions on the average much superior to those lived under in Europe and belonging, in the main, to the period of early adult life, would have, during the years following their arrival, a very large birth rate. This may account for the very slight decrease in the decades mentioned.

A table in the form of the preceding, comparing the number of children with the total population, is open to the objection already mentioned, that the decrease in the proportion of children might be due simply to the increased vitality and longevity of the population, and would not, therefore, prove that the birth rate had decreased. For this reason a comparison of the white children with the number of white women between 15 and 49 years of age, has been made for

the longest period of time possible with the returns. The results are shown in the following table:

TABLE VI.—Number of white children under 5 years of age to 1,000 white females 15 to 49 years of age, by states and territories: 1830 to 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 WHITE FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE.							
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830
Continental United States.....	465	473	537	562	627	613	744	781
North Atlantic division.....	393	375	423	461	520	508	614	663
New England.....	358	320	361	393	447	438	530	570
Maine.....	372	339	384	423	500	536	661	705
New Hampshire.....	353	300	330	350	406	391	501	559
Vermont.....	386	369	411	451	482	488	594	631
Massachusetts.....	348	310	348	377	432	401	470	502
Rhode Island.....	356	317	363	376	418	431	472	544
Connecticut.....	372	334	373	406	442	408	474	506
Southern North Atlantic.....	406	396	448	489	551	542	658	719
New York.....	373	359	403	436	508	494	616	700
New Jersey.....	406	388	448	503	559	553	657	698
Pennsylvania.....	448	444	507	556	613	611	721	751
South Atlantic division.....	545	537	611	566	637	648	787	803
Northern South Atlantic.....	496	490	572	570	621	614	721	732
Delaware.....	404	401	473	529	601	579	660	666
Maryland.....	420	430	494	535	567	576	648	634
District of Columbia.....	275	289	385	486	514	485	549	608
Virginia.....	541	520	601	547	659	641	768	788
West Virginia.....	599	594	701	699	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic.....	598	590	655	562	655	684	858	879
North Carolina.....	619	602	644	549	623	694	789	823
South Carolina.....	579	573	653	539	608	636	812	829
Georgia.....	589	589	665	578	704	761	981	1,017
Florida.....	584	576	664	627	742	788	859	1,010
North Central division.....	460	497	566	637	718	717	890	1,009
Eastern North Central.....	433	464	531	610	698	707	877	997
Ohio.....	395	419	502	565	644	671	838	933
Indiana.....	426	457	522	632	731	763	945	1,112
Illinois.....	440	483	550	647	737	747	948	1,165
Michigan.....	426	455	520	569	629	651	798	945
Wisconsin.....	514	545	592	653	787	736	867	.....

TABLE VI.—Number of white children under 5 years of age to 1,000 white females 15 to 49 years of age, by states and territories: 1830 to 1900—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 WHITE FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE.							
	1800	1850	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830
Continental U.S.—Continued.								
North Central division—Continued.								
Western North Central...	505	549	636	706	788	775	1,003	1,165
Minnesota.....	556	584	673	740	891	780	.....	.....
Iowa.....	478	504	602	701	822	812	973	.....
Missouri.....	468	521	604	690	754	764	1,007	1,165
North Dakota.....	700	735	751	794	465	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	615	676	731	743	773	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	528	600	680	740	759	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	486	547	633	725	745	952	1,012	.....
South Central division.....	608	613	693	633	725	745	952	1,012
Eastern South Central.....	570	590	658	629	710	745	957	1,018
Kentucky.....	554	555	629	656	718	736	897	950
Tennessee.....	565	573	665	630	696	728	943	1,023
Alabama.....	622	615	678	664	710	746	1,040	1,171
Mississippi.....	620	621	694	626	724	819	1,064	1,111
Western South Central.....	639	659	755	647	762	743	915	938
Louisiana.....	600	582	625	570	633	623	821	869
Arkansas.....	635	686	786	685	805	874	1,128	1,196
Indian Territory.....	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	662	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	645	674	795	675	855	827	.....	.....
Western division.....	438	476	584	688	804	621	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain.....	506	535	582	629	638	572	.....	.....
Montana.....	527	531	672	750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	648	705	843	783	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	586	598	679	545	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	420	468	526	691	428	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	615	620	578	592	650	572	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau.....	611	637	757	820	1,083	846	.....	.....
Arizona.....	556	588	587	442	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	651	691	848	927	1,097	846	.....	.....
Nevada.....	418	411	587	589	763	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	378	426	549	677	817	650	.....	.....
Washington.....	468	540	742	986	1,041	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	424	496	665	824	1,100	953	.....	.....
California.....	338	379	513	643	764	484	.....	.....

Noticing first the proportions for 1900 in the white population as in the total, the two states with the largest proportion of children are North Dakota and Indian Territory and the two with the smallest proportion are the District of Columbia and Massachusetts. There are three separate regions in which the proportion of white children is below the average for the entire country. The first and much the most important includes every state north of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi, except Wisconsin; the second includes the three far western states, Oregon, California, and Nevada; the third is Colorado. The uniformly high rate in every Southern state is evidence that the high proportion among the total popu-

lation in that region is not due to the influence of the negroes upon the total figures.

The table shows that in continental United States the proportion of white children to white women 15 to 49 decreased in six of the seven decades between 1830 and 1900 and to a total amount of 316 children in seventy years. That is, the number of living children to 1,000 white women in 1900 was less than three-fifths of what it was in 1830. The one decade in which the proportion increased (1850 to 1860) and the one in which its decrease was far smaller than in any other (1890 to 1900) were the two immediately following the great waves of immigration in 1840 to 1850 and 1880 to 1890.

The states in which the proportion of children increased among the white population, 1890 to 1900, included every one in the two Atlantic divisions, except Maryland, District of Columbia, and Georgia, in which there was no change. They included also Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Nevada. The states with the largest and smallest proportion of children among the white population at successive censuses were as follows:

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE IN THE WHITE POPULATION.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.
1830.....	Arkansas..... 1,196	Massachusetts..... 502
1840.....	Arkansas..... 1,128	Massachusetts..... 470
1850.....	Oregon..... 953	New Hampshire..... 391
1860.....	Oregon..... 1,100	New Hampshire..... 406
1870.....	Washington..... 986	New Hampshire..... 350
1880.....	Utah..... 848	New Hampshire..... 330
1890.....	North Dakota..... 735	District of Columbia..... 289
1900.....	North Dakota..... 700	District of Columbia..... 275

The proportion of white children in the District of Columbia is less than two-fifths of what it is in North Dakota.

Negro, Indian, and Mongolian children.—The total number of negroes, Indians, and Mongolians in the United States and the number under 10 years of age have been reported at each census since 1830, inclusive. A great majority of these, especially at earlier censuses, when there were no Mongolians in the country and when few Indians were reached by the census, were negroes. Even in 1900 nineteen-twentieths were of that race; consequently the figures are substantially the same as they would be if only negroes were concerned. The number and per cent of children in the total non-Caucasian population is shown in the following table:

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND 5 YEARS OF AGE, RESPECTIVELY, IN THE NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION, AND DECREASE IN PER CENT DURING THE PRECEDING 10 YEARS: 1830 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.			PER CENT OF NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.		DECREASE IN PER CENT.			
	Total.	Under 10 years of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Under 5 years of age.	Under 10 years of age during—		Under 5 years of age during—	
						Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.	Preceding ten years.	Preceding twenty years.
Continental United States:									
1900.....	9,185,379	2,486,473	1,250,676	27.1	13.6	1.1	4.8	0.2	2.9
1890 ¹	7,638,360	2,155,875	1,055,045	28.2	13.8	3.7	23.8	2.7	20.5
1880.....	6,732,813	2,151,606	1,114,365	31.9	16.5	27.5	21.6	23.2	20.5
1870.....	5,908,994	1,457,919	794,921	24.4	13.3	5.9	6.9	2.7	2.2
1860.....	4,520,784	1,368,153	725,051	30.3	16.0	1.0	2.9	0.5	.....
1850.....	3,638,808	1,138,455	601,315	31.3	16.5	1.9	2.9	.....	.....
1840.....	2,873,648	955,461	.....	33.2	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	2,328,642	797,167	.....	34.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ General enumeration.

² Increase.

The proportion of negroes under 10 years of age, unlike that for whites, has not steadily decreased. On the contrary, the proportion in 1880 was greater not merely than that in 1870, but also greater than that in 1860 or 1850. The very low proportion for 1870 may be and possibly is due, in large measure, to omissions, especially for children. But the very high proportion in 1880 suggests that a greatly increased birth rate, and consequently a rapid increase in the proportion of young children, was one of the first results of emancipation. If that be admitted, the parallel between the emancipated negroes in the South and the emancipated serfs in Russia, the rate of increase among whom since emancipation has been extraordinary, is a striking one. It is noteworthy also that the decrease in the proportion of children among the colored in twenty years, from 1880 to 1900, was much greater than the decrease from 1830 to 1850 or from 1840 to 1860, suggesting that the decline in the birth rate among the negroes during the last score of years has been unusually rapid. The proportion of children under 5 years of age was at its height in 1850 and 1880 and, neglecting the figures for 1870 as untrustworthy, it was least in 1900. Comparing this table with that for the whites, it appears that at every census, except that of 1870, the proportion of children among the colored population was greater than among the whites. But a comparison of the number of children with the total population is less significant than a comparison with the number of women of child-bearing age. The comparison in the latter form will be found in the table which follows. For the purposes of comparison the proportions in the

total population and among the whites have been introduced:

TABLE VIII.—Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 49 years of age in the total, the white, and the negro, Indian, and Mongolian populations and the excess among the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians: 1850 to 1900.

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 49 YEARS OF AGE.			
	Total population.	White population.	Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population.	Excess among the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians.
Continental United States:				
1900.....	474	465	543	78
1890.....	485	473	574	101
1880.....	550	537	706	169
1870.....	572	502	641	79
1860.....	634	627	675	48
1850.....	626	613	694	81

The largest proportion of children among the negroes was found in 1880 and the smallest in 1900, when there were hardly more than three-fourths as many children to 1,000 women as twenty years earlier. There has been uniformly a larger proportion of negro children than of whites. That difference more than trebled between 1860 and 1880, but in 1900 it was less than half what it was in 1880 and less than at any other census except 1860.

The high proportion of children in the Southern states has already been noticed. As nearly nine-tenths of the negroes and only one-fourth of the whites live in the South, it may be found more significant to limit the

1890 and 1900. In 1890 there were 124 cities, but in 1900, 160, having at least 25,000 inhabitants. The decrease in the proportion of children among non-Caucasians in cities was much greater than the decrease among the whites.

RELATIVE FECUNDITY OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN WOMEN.

The tables which have already been given showing the proportion of children to 1,000 women of child-bearing age, for the whole population and with distinction of race, have been supplemented by other tables in which an effort has been made to distinguish between the proportion of children, and thus indirectly between the fecundity of the native and foreign born women. In the preparation of these tables it has been necessary to use estimates. The method of estimating employed can best be understood by an example. The number of native white persons of foreign parentage in the United States in 1900 was 15,687,322. This included all native white persons either or both of whose parents were born abroad. Of this number 12,330,692 had foreign born mothers; the remainder had native mothers and foreign born fathers.¹ This shows that 78.6 per cent of the native white persons of all ages one or both of whose parents were born abroad had foreign born mothers. The number of native white children under five years of age in the United States, one or both of whose parents were foreign born was 2,407,429. It has been assumed that of this number 78.6 per cent had foreign born mothers and the remainder had native mothers and foreign born fathers. On that assumption the number of native white children of foreign born mothers was 1,912,399. The total number of native white children under 5 years of age was 7,877,152. Subtracting the estimated number having foreign born mothers, we have the estimated number having native mothers, 5,964,753. With these two numbers, the number of native white women from 15 to 44 years of age, and of foreign born white women of the same age, may properly be compared.

In obtaining the figures given in the extended tables at the end of this section the number of native white children having foreign born mothers and native mothers, respectively, has been computed for each city having at least 25,000 inhabitants, and for the rest of each state by the method just described, and the totals for each state and for the United States have been obtained by adding the separate items as thus estimated. The result reached for the whole United States by this method of addition differs from the result reached by the more direct method by about 20,000, or a little more than 1 per cent. It is obvious that the method is one of approximation. The results reached

by it, however, are believed to be substantially accurate. Probably the error in the proportion of children as thus estimated would not be greater than 1 per cent.

Before accepting these figures as an indication of the relative fecundity of the native and the foreign born white women, some allowance should be made for the difference between the two classes as regards age distribution. This difference is shown in the following table:

TABLE XII.—Distribution, by age periods, of the white female population 15 to 44 years of age, classified by nativity, for continental United States: 1900.

AGE PERIOD.	FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			
	Native white.		Foreign born white.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	12,889,028	100.0	2,687,924	100.0
15 to 19 years.....	2,994,734	23.2	290,365	10.8
15 years.....	618,590	4.8	41,838	1.5
16 years.....	626,081	4.9	48,761	1.8
17 years.....	592,823	4.6	55,350	2.1
18 years.....	597,448	4.6	69,675	2.6
19 years.....	559,792	4.3	74,741	2.8
20 to 24 years.....	2,726,267	21.2	463,296	17.2
25 to 29 years.....	2,312,390	17.9	507,708	18.9
30 to 34 years.....	1,872,017	14.5	512,981	19.1
35 to 39 years.....	1,595,465	12.4	504,762	18.8
40 to 44 years.....	1,388,155	10.8	408,812	15.2

It appears from the above table that 23.2 per cent of the total number of native white women 15 to 44 years of age were under 20 years of age, or in the age group 15 to 19, while of the corresponding class of foreign born white women only 10.8 per cent were in this younger group. When it is remembered that women in the age group 15 to 19 years were by no means possible mothers for the older children in the age group under 5, it becomes evident that on account of this difference in age distribution a comparison based on the proportion of children under 5 to women 15 to 44 will exaggerate somewhat the relative fecundity of the foreign born white women. Referring again to the table it will be found that 14.3 per cent of the native and only 5.4 per cent of the foreign born women were under 18 years, and therefore not possible mothers of children above 3 years of age.

In other words, the assumption that all women between 15 and 44 are of child-bearing age is not quite accurate when we are considering the possible mothers for children of all ages under 5.

This defect in the assumption could be ignored in a comparison between two classes having practically the same age distribution, but when the proportion of women in the younger age group is much larger for one class than for the other, the difference must not be overlooked, in considering the significance as regards the question of fecundity, of figures showing proportion of children under 5 to women 15 to 44. Yet the effect of this difference is probably not serious

¹Twelfth Census, Vol. I, page 809.

enough to invalidate the general conclusion which may be drawn from an inspection of such figures.

The figures for the proportion of children in 1900 to 1,000 native and foreign born white women are as follows:

CENSUS.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 TO 1,000 WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.			
	Total.	Native women.	Foreign born women	Difference.
1900.....	508	462	710	248
1890.....	517	475	666	191

The preceding figures show that there was a decrease of 9 between 1890 and 1900 in the proportion of all white children to all white women; that in the case of the native whites the decrease was 13, and in the case of the foreign born whites the increase was 44. The total decrease in fecundity was due apparently to a decrease among native white women, partly offset by an increase among foreign born white women. The increase among the foreign born is probably connected with the enormous immigration between 1880 and 1890, and the great number of foreign born women who bore children in this country during the years immediately following that wave of immigration. With reference to the native white women no such powerful influence was at work. Whether the decrease in this class was general over the country is indicated by the following figures:

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO 1,000 NATIVE WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.			
	1900	1890	Increase.	Decrease.
Continental United States	462	475	.....	13
North Atlantic.....	355	354	1	.....
South Atlantic.....	592	585	7	.....
North Central.....	431	468	.....	37
South Central.....	651	659	.....	8
Western.....	417	465	.....	48

These figures show that in the Atlantic divisions there was a slight increase in the proportion of children living who were born to native white mothers; that in the South Central division the decrease was slight, and that decrease for the whole country was the result very largely of the great decrease in the North Central and Western divisions. So, too, the decrease in the proportion of children was confined chiefly to the cities, as the following figures indicate:

CITY OR COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO 1,000 NATIVE WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.		
	1900	1890	Decrease.
City.....	296	309	13
Country.....	522	523	1

In consequence of this change the difference between city and country increased from 214 in 1890 to 226 in 1900. Various other inferences will be suggested by a careful inspection and comparison of the figures in Tables XXII and XXIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XV.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER OF FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.								
	1900		1890		1880		Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.		
	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States.....	2,138,904	1,250,676	1,703,457	1,055,045	1,468,424	1,114,365	585	619	759
North Atlantic division.....	119,616	35,481	76,247	24,985	63,247	20,126	297	328	413
New England.....	17,855	5,576	12,683	4,137	11,139	4,434	312	326	398
Maine.....	484	210	412	160	474	217	434	388	458
New Hampshire.....	224	41	143	50	185	92	183	350	497
Vermont.....	189	76	202	100	204	119	402	495	583
Massachusetts.....	9,642	3,034	6,394	2,006	5,332	2,082	315	314	390
Rhode Island.....	2,076	795	2,172	659	1,862	652	297	308	350
Connecticut.....	4,637	1,420	3,360	1,162	3,082	1,272	306	346	413
Southern North Atlantic.....	101,761	29,905	63,564	20,848	52,108	21,692	294	328	416
New York.....	34,390	8,551	21,245	5,899	18,694	6,853	249	278	367
New Jersey.....	21,045	6,459	13,128	4,531	10,038	4,666	307	345	465
Pennsylvania.....	46,326	14,895	29,191	10,418	23,376	10,173	322	357	435
South Atlantic division.....	867,039	546,254	732,443	466,953	642,590	505,542	630	638	787
Northern South Atlantic.....	255,640	134,188	233,018	126,839	217,409	151,181	525	544	695
Delaware.....	7,255	3,623	6,433	3,355	6,023	3,809	499	522	682
Maryland.....	58,274	28,121	52,142	26,858	50,035	30,714	483	615	614
District of Columbia.....	28,645	7,288	23,888	7,003	17,925	7,679	254	299	428
Virginia.....	152,138	90,363	144,193	85,709	137,865	105,107	594	594	762
West Virginia.....	9,325	4,793	6,862	3,914	5,541	3,872	314	670	699
Southern South Atlantic.....	611,399	412,066	499,425	340,114	425,181	354,361	674	681	833
North Carolina.....	145,066	97,811	124,635	82,367	113,467	95,038	674	661	838
South Carolina.....	176,046	125,278	147,649	106,296	127,618	110,617	712	720	807
Georgia.....	237,252	157,209	189,542	128,094	156,011	127,592	665	676	818
Florida.....	53,035	31,768	37,599	23,357	28,085	21,114	599	621	732
North Central division.....	139,122	51,497	107,530	48,374	93,766	54,582	370	455	582
Eastern North Central.....	69,771	23,734	52,283	22,303	45,046	25,214	340	427	560
Ohio.....	24,714	8,574	21,231	8,888	18,731	10,232	347	419	546
Indiana.....	14,921	5,088	11,020	4,766	9,268	5,226	341	432	564
Illinois.....	22,707	6,792	13,952	5,698	10,558	6,014	295	408	570
Michigan.....	5,163	2,061	4,829	2,187	5,245	2,905	399	453	554
Wisconsin.....	2,266	1,249	1,251	764	1,244	887	551	611	673
Western North Central.....	69,351	27,763	55,247	26,071	48,720	29,368	400	481	603
Minnesota.....	3,147	1,872	1,335	424	868	573	595	318	660
Iowa.....	3,193	1,018	2,531	1,159	2,260	1,178	319	458	521
Missouri.....	42,043	14,812	36,832	17,524	34,993	20,749	352	476	598
North Dakota.....	1,395	1,058	133	69	444	295	758	519	664
South Dakota.....	4,246	3,005	269	132	295	182	708	491	664
Nebraska.....	2,434	807	2,701	1,203	620	353	332	445	569
Kansas.....	12,893	5,191	11,446	6,060	9,535	6,220	403	529	652
South Central division.....	982,866	601,833	771,398	508,224	652,324	521,211	612	659	799
Eastern South Central.....	582,829	348,455	474,849	303,584	420,719	380,296	598	639	785
Kentucky.....	69,914	31,723	62,367	34,287	62,059	41,630	454	549	664
Tennessee.....	114,669	62,408	98,511	59,958	89,102	68,568	544	609	770
Alabama.....	191,055	119,293	151,271	97,349	130,489	103,397	624	644	792
Mississippi.....	207,191	135,031	162,700	112,020	138,469	116,701	652	689	843
Western South Central.....	400,037	253,377	296,549	204,640	231,605	190,915	633	690	824
Louisiana.....	149,756	92,875	123,751	84,147	105,150	81,289	620	680	773
Arkansas.....	83,949	51,262	66,876	45,716	43,847	37,836	611	684	863
Indian Territory.....	18,466	14,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	782	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	6,686	4,218	649	346	.....	.....	631	.....	.....
Texas.....	141,180	90,583	105,273	74,431	82,608	71,790	642	707	869
Western division.....	30,261	15,612	15,839	6,009	16,497	6,904	516	379	419
Rocky Mountain.....	10,089	5,168	4,983	1,859	4,035	2,047	512	373	507
Montana.....	2,707	1,687	506	162	535	411	623	320	768
Idaho.....	879	530	133	49	157	42	603	368	268
Wyoming.....	560	341	194	63	148	63	609	273	426
Colorado.....	2,861	712	1,731	436	690	225	249	252	326
New Mexico.....	3,082	1,898	2,419	1,169	2,505	1,806	616	479	521
Basin and Plateau.....	7,565	4,682	1,652	700	2,243	911	612	424	406
Arizona.....	5,719	3,695	464	190	850	460	646	409	541
Utah.....	681	349	240	114	269	116	512	476	431
Nevada.....	1,165	588	948	396	1,124	335	505	418	298
Pacific.....	12,607	5,812	9,204	3,460	10,219	3,946	461	375	386
Washington.....	2,807	1,468	1,226	448	1,195	761	523	365	637
Oregon.....	1,535	802	743	287	676	296	522	386	438
California.....	8,265	3,542	7,235	2,715	8,348	2,889	429	375	346

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER OF FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND IN SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900 AND 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	TOTAL POPULATION.											
	1900				1890				Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.			
	Females 15 to 44 years of age.		Children under 5 years of age.		Females 15 to 44 years of age.		Children under 5 years of age.		1900		1890	
	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.	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.....	5,274,900	12,440,866	2,054,790	7,115,838	3,734,950	10,604,148	1,496,100	6,138,593	390	572	401	574
North Atlantic division.....	2,703,483	2,532,305	1,100,319	1,144,002	1,944,345	2,394,493	748,937	1,032,368	407	452	385	431
New England.....	630,392	770,582	241,133	313,121	450,877	742,573	149,035	273,776	383	403	331	369
Maine.....	13,757	144,450	4,292	61,398	10,286	142,326	2,784	54,987	312	425	271	356
New Hampshire.....	16,332	80,878	6,120	32,111	13,810	76,821	3,966	26,355	375	307	287	343
Vermont.....	76,103	76,103	32,852	32,852	73,966	73,966	29,873	29,873	432	432	404	404
Massachusetts.....	447,000	292,142	170,907	111,330	325,017	272,592	108,005	96,753	382	381	332	351
Rhode Island.....	66,219	45,057	24,596	18,850	44,593	46,744	14,079	17,735	418	418	316	370
Connecticut.....	87,084	137,952	35,218	56,574	57,171	130,214	20,201	49,073	404	410	353	377
Southern North Atlantic.....	2,073,091	1,755,723	859,186	830,881	1,493,468	1,651,920	599,902	758,592	414	473	402	459
New York.....	1,200,300	653,876	498,451	255,039	865,204	666,141	343,096	256,835	415	390	398	386
New Jersey.....	234,754	235,955	104,960	101,486	161,949	200,339	69,619	83,879	447	430	430	419
Pennsylvania.....	638,037	865,892	255,775	474,356	466,315	785,440	186,287	417,878	401	548	399	532
South Atlantic division.....	367,904	2,013,541	122,974	1,324,605	296,739	1,691,965	107,287	1,097,665	334	658	362	649
Northern South Atlantic.....	288,553	756,622	97,540	464,510	241,403	652,424	87,255	393,500	338	614	361	603
Delaware.....	19,657	23,829	7,644	12,152	15,915	23,640	6,017	11,940	389	510	378	505
Maryland.....	138,935	150,208	50,517	84,067	118,552	133,232	46,081	74,895	364	560	389	562
District of Columbia.....	81,182	23,150	23,150	64,915	64,915	64,915	20,303	295	285	285	313	313
Virginia.....	38,057	382,732	12,328	236,727	32,806	338,921	11,328	203,937	324	619	344	602
West Virginia.....	10,722	199,853	3,901	131,564	9,125	156,631	3,526	102,728	364	658	356	656
Southern South Atlantic.....	79,351	1,256,910	25,434	860,095	55,336	1,039,541	20,032	704,165	321	684	362	677
North Carolina.....	419,596	419,596	283,712	283,712	353,129	353,129	233,014	233,014	676	676	676	660
South Carolina.....	10,227	284,155	5,286	198,365	15,146	233,985	5,740	164,201	326	698	379	702
Georgia.....	54,916	444,269	17,408	308,065	40,190	365,817	14,292	252,725	317	693	356	691
Florida.....	8,208	108,899	2,740	69,953	86,610	86,610	54,225	54,225	334	642	626	626
North Central division.....	1,612,615	4,472,079	633,807	2,404,846	1,104,456	3,984,260	497,180	2,247,241	393	538	450	564
Eastern North Central.....	1,145,356	2,616,902	460,913	1,313,123	746,649	2,377,353	341,720	1,236,881	402	502	458	520
Ohio.....	321,547	677,388	119,404	312,406	236,927	636,120	100,049	299,568	371	461	422	471
Indiana.....	95,688	495,309	32,123	242,676	60,293	449,814	21,274	233,167	336	490	353	518
Illinois.....	500,200	657,587	211,851	338,184	302,844	597,762	148,012	322,876	424	514	489	540
Michigan.....	125,757	430,694	48,780	211,878	89,116	355,920	41,001	196,388	388	492	460	509
Wisconsin.....	102,164	355,864	48,755	207,979	57,469	307,737	31,384	184,882	477	584	546	601
Western North Central.....	467,259	1,855,177	172,894	1,091,723	357,807	1,606,907	155,460	1,010,360	370	588	434	629
Minnesota.....	110,285	269,695	43,993	184,297	87,125	194,550	40,156	137,128	399	683	461	705
Iowa.....	57,810	448,929	21,339	242,063	37,302	388,009	15,466	218,046	309	539	415	562
Missouri.....	233,541	495,449	83,055	280,981	167,635	444,243	68,296	274,486	356	567	407	618
North Dakota.....	63,356	47,783	47,783	47,783	37,799	37,799	29,568	29,568	754	754	782	782
South Dakota.....	82,320	55,217	55,217	55,217	67,482	67,482	49,173	49,173	671	671	729	729
Nebraska.....	43,400	190,642	15,988	117,759	47,987	181,584	23,497	124,473	368	618	490	685
Kansas.....	22,214	304,786	8,519	168,603	17,758	293,240	8,045	177,486	383	537	453	605
South Central division.....	328,882	2,798,525	114,730	1,901,348	220,916	2,170,726	84,044	1,501,619	349	679	380	692
Eastern South Central.....	185,097	1,520,963	60,611	955,293	116,383	1,310,206	41,077	863,404	327	654	353	659
Kentucky.....	84,156	405,719	27,841	256,389	53,781	365,201	10,695	229,460	331	632	366	628
Tennessee.....	69,625	390,755	22,805	252,118	46,657	347,801	16,024	228,498	328	645	343	657
Alabama.....	31,316	377,488	9,965	257,335	15,945	316,248	5,358	213,631	317	682	336	670
Mississippi.....	347,001	347,001	229,451	229,451	280,956	280,956	191,815	191,815	661	661	683	683
Western South Central.....	143,785	1,277,562	54,119	906,055	104,533	860,520	42,967	638,215	376	709	411	742
Louisiana.....	77,415	235,787	30,064	169,342	64,300	185,043	25,021	137,521	388	718	403	743
Arkansas.....	10,572	274,373	3,482	186,329	7,031	230,567	2,705	170,034	329	679	385	737
Indian Territory.....	80,815	59,985	59,985	59,985	59,985	59,985	8,750	8,750	709	709	709	692
Oklahoma.....	82,588	58,530	58,530	58,530	58,530	58,530	14,341	321,910	369	715	432	745
Texas.....	55,798	603,999	20,573	431,869	33,202	432,264	14,341	321,910	369	715	432	745
Western division.....	262,106	624,416	82,960	341,037	168,494	452,704	58,652	250,700	317	546	348	574
Rocky Mountain.....	51,848	210,276	17,211	126,074	27,435	144,970	9,558	88,435	332	600	348	610
Montana.....	7,396	40,270	2,976	24,003	23,680	23,680	13,266	13,266	402	596	560	560
Idaho.....	16,743	31,030	21,560	21,560	14,823	14,823	11,162	11,162	320	605	605	631
Wyoming.....	44,452	16,743	10,520	10,520	10,934	10,934	6,894	6,894	320	628	348	565
Colorado.....	81,414	14,235	42,764	42,764	27,435	61,726	9,558	34,902	320	525	567	657
New Mexico.....	40,819	27,227	27,227	27,227	33,807	33,807	22,211	22,211	667	667	667	667
Basin and Plateau.....	13,851	78,282	6,574	53,817	10,333	50,458	5,183	36,210	475	687	502	718
Arizona.....	24,229	14,785	14,785	14,785	11,071	11,071	6,899	6,899	475	610	502	623
Utah.....	13,851	46,007	6,574	35,278	10,333	31,190	5,183	25,611	475	767	502	821
Nevada.....	8,046	3,754	3,754	3,754	8,197	8,197	3,700	3,700	467	467	451	451
Pacific.....	196,407	335,858	59,175	161,146	130,726	257,276	43,911	135,055	301	480	336	525
Washington.....	34,304	70,386	11,570	41,673	17,235	49,312	7,042	31,157	336	502	409	632
Oregon.....	21,606	67,306	6,348	34,793	10,697	53,458	3,020	31,217	294	517	282	584
California.....	140,407	198,166	41,257	84,680	102,794	154,506	33,849	72,681	294	427	320	470

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER OF FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900: 1900 AND 1890.

CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.					Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.	1900	1890	CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.					Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.	1900	1890		
	1900		1890		Females 15 to 44 years of age.					Children under 5 years of age.	1900		1890					Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.
	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.							Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.					
ALABAMA.																			
Birmingham.....	11,239	3,624	7,259	2,420	322	333			New Orleans.....	77,415	30,064	64,300	25,921	388	403				
Mobile.....	11,034	3,421	8,686	2,938	310	338			MAINE.										
Montgomery.....	9,043	2,920			323				Portland.....	13,757	4,292	10,286	2,784	312	271				
ARKANSAS.																			
Little Rock.....	10,572	3,482	7,081	2,705	329	385			MARYLAND.										
CALIFORNIA.																			
Los Angeles.....	27,739	7,769	13,147	4,631	280	352			Baltimore.....	138,935	50,517	118,552	46,081	364	389				
Oakland.....	17,602	5,343	12,474	4,352	304	349			MASSACHUSETTS.										
Sacramento.....	7,457	2,130	5,915	1,840	286	320			Boston.....	155,909	57,361	128,381	40,001	368	312				
San Francisco.....	87,609	26,015	71,258	22,976	297	322			Brockton.....	10,792	3,967	7,603	2,696	371	355				
COLORADO.																			
Denver.....	37,385	11,384	27,435	9,558	305	348			Cambridge.....	24,791	9,642	18,871	6,862	389	364				
Pueblo.....	7,067	2,851			403				Chelsea.....	8,703	3,751	7,671	2,536	431	331				
CONNECTICUT.																			
Bridgeport.....	19,155	7,540	13,376	4,725	394	353			Fall River.....	28,434	12,569	20,445	8,049	442	304				
Hartford.....	21,296	7,796	14,428	4,735	366	328			Fitchburg.....	8,141	3,697			454					
New Britain.....	6,525	3,165			485				Gloucester.....	5,958	2,622			440					
New Haven.....	27,945	11,247	21,528	7,529	402	350			Haverhill.....	10,104	3,648	7,660	2,319	361	303				
Waterbury.....	12,163	5,470	7,839	3,212	450	410			Holyoke.....	12,651	5,611	10,270	4,205	444	418				
DELAWARE.																			
Wilmington.....	19,657	7,644	15,915	6,017	389	378			Lawrence.....	17,396	6,873	13,031	4,149	395	318				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.																			
Washington.....	81,182	23,150	64,915	20,303	285	313			Lowell.....	27,422	9,299	23,993	7,138	339	298				
FLORIDA.																			
Jacksonville.....	8,208	2,740			334				Lynn.....	18,506	6,334	15,434	4,817	342	312				
GEORGIA.																			
Atlanta.....	27,021	8,631	18,300	6,764	319	370			Malden.....	9,492	3,365			355					
Augusta.....	11,514	3,808	9,448	3,289	331	348			New Bedford.....	16,611	6,846	11,227	3,830	412	341				
Savannah.....	16,381	4,969	12,442	4,239	303	341			Newton.....	10,367	3,154			304					
ILLINOIS.																			
Chicago.....	443,620	190,355	283,722	140,783	429	496			Salem.....	9,342	3,774	8,300	2,711	404	327				
East St. Louis.....	7,291	3,296			452				Somerville.....	16,982	6,556	11,243	3,866	386	344				
Joliet.....	7,110	3,336			475				Springfield.....	16,917	6,170	12,138	3,901	365	321				
Peoria.....	15,352	4,974	10,968	3,990	324	364			Taunton.....	7,816	3,174	6,637	2,426	406	366				
Quincy.....	9,640	3,220	8,154	3,239	334	397			Worcester.....	30,756	12,494	22,113	8,409	406	380				
Rockford.....	7,931	3,329			420				MICHIGAN.										
Springfield.....	9,256	3,291			356				Bay City.....	7,005	3,038	6,792	3,701	434	545				
INDIANA.																			
Evansville.....	16,594	5,482	13,797	5,088	330	369			Detroit.....	76,739	31,087	54,405	25,710	405	473				
Fort Wayne.....	12,335	4,551	9,086	4,048	369	446			Grand Rapids.....	23,638	8,932	15,966	6,547	378	410				
Indianapolis.....	47,411	14,563	29,112	9,452	307	325			Jackson.....	6,866	1,951			284					
South Bend.....	8,998	4,134			459				Saginaw.....	11,509	3,772	11,953	5,043	328	422				
Terre Haute.....	10,350	3,393	8,298	2,686	328	324			MINNESOTA.										
IOWA.																			
Cedar Rapids.....	7,028	2,453			349				Duluth.....	12,283	6,356	6,978	3,650	517	523				
Council Bluffs.....	6,504	2,650			407				Minneapolis.....	55,303	20,692	44,515	19,397	374	436				
Davenport.....	8,966	3,315	6,934	2,779	370	401			St. Paul.....	42,699	16,945	35,632	17,109	397	460				
Des Moines.....	17,112	5,792	13,312	5,136	338	386			MISSOURI.										
Dubuque.....	9,413	3,508	7,867	3,301	373	420			Joplin.....	6,668	2,807			421					
Sioux City.....	8,796	3,621	9,189	4,250	412	463			Kansas City.....	47,368	13,433	36,425	12,661	284	348				
KANSAS.																			
Kansas City.....	12,943	5,624	9,461	4,788	435	506			St. Joseph.....	25,334	9,792	13,709	5,240	387	382				
Topeka.....	9,271	2,895	8,297	3,257	312	393			St. Louis.....	154,171	57,023	117,501	50,395	370	429				
KENTUCKY.																			
Covington.....	11,578	4,232	9,783	4,230	366	432			MONTANA.										
Lexington.....	7,774	1,904			245				Butte.....	7,396	2,976			402					
Louisville.....	57,102	18,899	43,998	15,465	331	351			NEBRASKA.										
Newport.....	7,642	2,806			367				Lincoln.....	10,882	3,601	13,601	7,234	331	532				
LOUISIANA.																			
MAINE.																			
MARYLAND.																			
MASSACHUSETTS.																			
MICHIGAN.																			
MINNESOTA.																			
MISSOURI.																			
MONTANA.																			
NEBRASKA.																			
NEW HAMPSHIRE.																			
NEW JERSEY.																			
NEW YORK.																			
PENNSYLVANIA.																			
RHODE ISLAND.																			
TENNESSEE.																			
TEXAS.																			
VIRGINIA.																			
WASHINGTON.																			
WEST VIRGINIA.																			
WISCONSIN.																			
WYOMING.																			

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER OF FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900: 1900 AND 1890—Cont'd.

CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.						CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.					
	1900		1890		Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.			1900		1890		Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.	
	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.				Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.		
					1900	1890						1900	1890
NEW YORK.						RHODE ISLAND.							
Albany.....	26,400	7,466	25,740	8,499	283	330	Pawtucket.....	10,503	4,236	7,509	2,669	403	355
Auburn.....	7,962	2,346	6,680	1,965	235	294	Providence.....	48,361	16,949	37,084	11,410	350	308
Binghamton.....	11,233	2,931	9,990	2,914	261	292	Woonsocket.....	7,355	3,411	.....	.....	464	.....
Buffalo.....	90,570	41,179	64,391	32,908	455	511	SOUTH CAROLINA.						
Elmira.....	9,420	2,699	8,137	2,679	287	329	CHARLESTON.						
New York.....	926,059	397,287	1,650,463	1,259,014	429	1,389	.....	16,227	5,286	15,146	5,740	326	379
Rochester.....	44,645	15,416	30,599	14,123	345	386	TENNESSEE.						
Schenectady.....	7,869	3,245	.....	.....	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse.....	29,514	9,750	23,939	8,491	330	355	Chattanooga.....	8,631	2,707	7,483	3,002	314	401
Troy.....	18,062	5,031	17,549	5,355	279	305	Knoxville.....	9,310	3,080	.....	.....	331	.....
Utica.....	15,174	5,226	12,244	4,013	344	328	Memphis.....	28,240	9,655	17,769	5,647	342	318
Yonkers.....	13,392	5,875	9,512	3,435	459	361	Nashville.....	23,444	7,363	21,405	7,375	314	345
OHIO.						TEXAS.							
Akron.....	11,381	4,204	7,206	2,941	369	408	Dallas.....	11,980	4,064	9,525	3,975	339	417
Canton.....	8,152	2,991	6,853	2,929	367	427	Fort Worth.....	7,179	2,771	.....	.....	386	.....
Cincinnati.....	90,323	29,321	79,818	31,336	330	393	Galveston.....	10,309	3,958	7,523	3,097	384	412
Cleveland.....	98,172	42,238	65,779	31,063	430	472	Houston.....	12,213	4,119	6,948	2,832	337	408
Columbus.....	34,514	10,130	23,657	8,273	294	350	San Antonio.....	14,117	5,661	9,200	4,437	401	482
Dayton.....	23,091	7,795	16,107	6,286	338	390	UTAH.						
Springfield.....	9,823	3,233	8,341	3,487	329	412	Salt Lake City.....	13,851	6,574	10,333	5,183	475	502
Toledo.....	35,046	13,937	21,072	9,518	398	458	VIRGINIA.						
Youngstown.....	11,045	5,055	8,094	4,216	458	521	Norfolk.....	13,473	4,593	9,857	3,614	341	367
OREGON.						WASHINGTON.							
Portland.....	21,606	6,348	10,697	3,020	294	282	Richmond.....	24,584	7,735	23,039	7,714	315	335
PENNSYLVANIA.						WEST VIRGINIA.							
Allegheny.....	33,505	13,794	27,608	11,949	412	433	Seattle.....	16,478	5,173	9,396	3,864	314	411
Allentown.....	9,468	3,526	6,564	2,514	372	383	Spokane.....	9,044	3,009	.....	.....	333	.....
Altoona.....	10,195	4,474	7,678	3,711	439	483	Tacoma.....	8,872	3,388	7,839	3,178	382	405
Chester.....	8,669	3,435	.....	.....	386	.....	WISCONSIN.						
Easton.....	6,625	2,219	.....	.....	335	.....	La Crosse.....	7,586	3,232	6,458	3,265	426	506
Erie.....	13,362	5,877	10,011	4,600	440	459	Milwaukee.....	72,959	34,971	51,011	28,119	479	551
Harrisburg.....	13,771	4,551	10,440	4,099	330	393	Oshkosh.....	7,374	3,073	.....	.....	417	.....
Johnstown.....	8,354	4,492	.....	.....	538	.....	Racine.....	7,064	3,427	.....	.....	485	.....
Lancaster.....	11,158	3,894	8,403	3,200	349	381	Superior.....	7,181	4,052	.....	.....	564	.....
McKeesport.....	8,069	4,949	.....	.....	613	.....	WEST VIRGINIA.						
Newcastle.....	7,152	3,157	.....	.....	441	.....	Wheeling.....	10,722	3,901	9,125	3,526	364	386
Philadelphia.....	348,171	131,131	286,486	103,802	377	362	WISCONSIN.						
Pittsburg.....	82,701	37,128	58,983	28,724	449	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reading.....	20,414	8,133	14,715	6,461	398	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton.....	25,915	12,551	18,350	9,661	484	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre.....	13,750	6,376	9,751	4,717	464	484	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsport.....	8,060	2,600	7,326	2,849	323	389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	8,698	3,488	.....	.....	401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes figures for Brooklyn and Long Island City, which were distinct municipalities in 1890 but were consolidated with New York city in 1898.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXI.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER OF FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900: 1900 AND 1890.

CITY.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.						CITY.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.										
	1900		1890		Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.			1900		1890		Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.						
	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.				Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.							
					1900	1890						1900	1890					
ALABAMA.																		
Birmingham.....	5,675	1,421	3,558	996	250	280	LOUISIANA.											
Mobile.....	5,820	1,429	3,968	1,338	269	337	New Orleans.....	23,181	7,186	18,015	6,787	310	377					
Montgomery.....	5,532	1,639			296		MAINE.											
ARKANSAS.																		
Little Rock.....	4,355	1,166	2,815	1,033	268	367	Portland.....	72	31	68	7	(1)	(1)					
CALIFORNIA.																		
Los Angeles.....	700	235	459	135	336	294	MARYLAND.											
Oakland.....	311	58	179	66	186	369	Baltimore.....	26,162	6,710	22,102	6,392	256	289					
Sacramento.....	168	52	133	39	310	293	MASSACHUSETTS.											
San Francisco.....	1,958	635	1,823	455	325	250	Boston.....	3,570	946	2,478	605	265	245					
COLORADO.																		
Denver.....	1,284	242	912	219	188	240	Brockton.....	96	42	19	9	(1)	(1)					
Pueblo.....	367	103			281		Cambridge.....	1,144	448	588	228	392	338					
CONNECTICUT.																		
Bridgeport.....	392	98	281	71	250	253	Chelsea.....	206	83	190	77	403	405					
Hartford.....	606	156	396	118	257	298	Fall River.....	146	18	52	24	123	(1)					
New Britain.....	52	10			(1)		Fitchburg.....	16	2				(1)					
New Haven.....	830	244	644	241	294	374	Gloucester.....	13										
Waterbury.....	181	62	59	19	337	(1)	Haverhill.....	109	39	88	25	358	(1)					
DELAWARE.																		
Wilmington.....	2,904	849	2,186	659	292	301	Holyoke.....	16	7	8	1	(1)	(1)					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.																		
Washington.....	28,645	7,288	23,388	7,003	254	299	Lawrence.....	28	7	27	13	(1)	(1)					
FLORIDA.																		
Jacksonville.....	4,990	1,544			309		Lowell.....	42	9	78	23	(1)	(1)					
GEORGIA.																		
Atlanta.....	12,351	3,319	8,591	2,948	269	343	Lynn.....	191	92	175	66	482	377					
Augusta.....	5,875	1,709	4,636	1,637	291	353	Malden.....	142	74			521						
Savannah.....	9,570	2,399	7,241	2,154	251	297	New Bedford.....	460	144	434	159	300	306					
ILLINOIS.																		
Chicago.....	9,573	1,625	4,264	842	170	197	Newton.....	222	50			225						
East St. Louis.....	464	152			328		Salem.....	48	12	48	14	(1)	(1)					
Joliet.....	178	50			281		Somerville.....	49	19	24	4	(1)	(1)					
Peoria.....	379	105	219	58	277	265	Springfield.....	316	72	242	65	228	269					
Quincy.....	613	166	514	143	271	278	Taunton.....	42	20	39	17	(1)	(1)					
Rockford.....	51	14			(1)		Worcester.....	325	102	257	78	314	304					
Springfield.....	592	212			353		MICHIGAN.											
INDIANA.																		
Evansville.....	2,161	639	1,467	490	296	334	Bay City.....	41	12	43	14	(1)	(1)					
Fort Wayne.....	79	28	64	20	(1)	(1)	Detroit.....	1,224	300	996	253	245	259					
Indianapolis.....	4,702	1,167	2,607	788	248	302	Grand Rapids.....	177	23	181	60	130	331					
South Bend.....	156	47			301		Jackson.....	117	16			137						
Terre Haute.....	433	147	279	109	339	391	Saginaw.....	87	19	84	21	(1)	(1)					
IOWA.																		
Cedar Rapids.....	67	23			(1)		MINNESOTA.											
Council Bluffs.....	65	14			(1)		Duluth.....	148	33	69	15	223	(1)					
Davenport.....	137	42	69	31	307	(1)	Minneapolis.....	475	104	345	88	219	255					
Des Moines.....	484	97	315	104	200	330	St. Paul.....	587	134	441	79	228	179					
Dubuque.....	21	12	33	12	(1)	(1)	MISSOURI.											
Sioux City.....	89	17	81	22	(1)	(1)	Joplin.....	241	61			253						
KANSAS.																		
Kansas City.....	1,820	528	1,278	543	290	425	Kansas City.....	5,915	1,076	4,432	1,098	182	248					
Topeka.....	1,369	392	1,297	582	286	449	St. Joseph.....	1,757	481	1,080	332	274	307					
KENTUCKY.																		
Covington.....	793	170	629	152	213	242	St. Louis.....	11,070	2,403	8,004	2,379	217	297					
Lexington.....	3,171	753			237		MONTANA.											
Louisville.....	12,099	2,747	8,638	2,292	227	265	Butte.....	88	15			(1)						
Newport.....	126	42			333		NEBRASKA.											
LOUISIANA.																		
New Orleans.....	23,181	7,186	18,015	6,787	310	377	Lincoln.....	246	61	308	187	248	607					
MAINE.																		
Portland.....	72	31	68	7	(1)	(1)	Omaha.....	1,082	219	1,214	377	202	311					
MARYLAND.																		
Baltimore.....	26,162	6,710	22,102	6,392	256	289	South Omaha.....	119	24			202						
MASSACHUSETTS.																		
Boston.....	3,570	946	2,478	605	265	245	NEW HAMPSHIRE.											
Brockton.....	96	42	19	9	(1)	(1)	Manchester.....	9	2	9	4	(1)	(1)					
Cambridge.....	1,144	448	588	228	392	338	NEW JERSEY.											
Chelsea.....	206	83	190	77	403	405	Atlantic City.....	2,148	377			176						
Fall River.....	146	18	52	24	123	(1)	Bayonne.....	111	32			288						
Fitchburg.....	16	2					Camden.....	1,629	522	1,426	495	320	347					
Gloucester.....	13						Elizabeth.....	365	127	238	84	348	353					
Haverhill.....	109	39	88	25	358	(1)	Hoboken.....	26	22	12	6	(1)	(1)					
Holyoke.....	16	7	8	1	(1)	(1)	NEW YORK.											
Lawrence.....	28	7	27	13	(1)	(1)	Jersey City.....	1,197	317	678	196	279	289					
Lowell.....	42	9	78	23	(1)	(1)	Newark.....	2,210	605	1,335	364	274	273					
Lynn.....	191	92	175	66	482	377	Passaic.....	185	39			211						
Malden.....	142	74					Paterson.....	420	115	202	54	274	267					
New Bedford.....	460	144	434	159	300	306	Trenton.....	569	120	440	151	211	343					
Newton.....	222	50			225													

¹ Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

TABLE XXI.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AND NUMBER OF FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS IN 1900: 1900 AND 1890—Continued.

CITY.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.						CITY.	NEGRO, INDIAN, AND MONGOLIAN POPULATION.						
	1900		1890		Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.			1900		1890		Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age.		
	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	1900	1890		Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Females 15 to 44 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	1900	1890	
NEW YORK.						RHODE ISLAND.								
Albany	341	69	267	74	202	277	Pawtucket	52	92	33	10	(²)	(²)	
Auburn	140	34	108	29	243	269	Providence	1,432	444	1,168	343	310	294	
Binghamton	148	38	148	38	257	257	Woonsocket	3						
Buffalo	508	118	352	85	232	241	SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Elmira	175	56	165	61	320	370	Charleston	9,804	3,062	8,977	3,455	312	385	
New York	22,574	4,636	112,059	12,046	205	1,219	TENNESSEE.							
Rochester	185	53	185	47	286	254	Chattanooga	4,026	1,097	3,349	1,359	272	406	
Schenectady	53	5			(²)	320	Knoxville	2,410	596			247		
Syracuse	333	82	241	77	246	208	Memphis	14,822	4,568	8,642	2,625	308	292	
Troy	149	22	173	36	148	(²)	225	Nashville	9,654	2,481	8,999	2,765	237	307
Utica	61	16	67	18	(²)		TEXAS.							
Yonkers	396	92	178	40	232		Dallas	3,016	720	2,293	798	239	548	
OHIO.						UTAH.								
Akron	135	60	121	54	444	446	Salt Lake City	92	27	55	16	(²)	(²)	
Canton	32	11	30	11	(²)	(²)	VIRGINIA.							
Cincinnati	4,009	996	3,634	908	216	250	Norfolk	6,571	1,918	4,943	1,700	292	344	
Cleveland	1,801	376	850	232	209	273	Richmond	10,451	2,747	10,354	2,772	263	268	
Columbus	2,291	574	1,452	448	251	309	WASHINGTON.							
Dayton	1,011	248	603	227	245	376	Seattle	192	43	127	17	224	134	
Springfield	1,093	372	946	409	340	432	Spokane	134	20			149		
Toledo	582	117	304	79	201	260	Tacoma	102	37	108	17	363	137	
Youngstown	231	75	157	62	325	395	WEST VIRGINIA.							
OREGON.						WISCONSIN.								
Portland	463	95	279	55	205	197	Wheeling	342	58	276	67	170	243	
PENNSYLVANIA.														
Allegheny	858	295	661	256	344	337	La Crosse	23	4	11	8	(²)	(²)	
Allentown	26	6	10	2	(²)	(²)	Milwaukee	271	50	113	42	185	372	
Altoona	102	38	91	54	373	(²)	Oshkosh	13	7			(²)		
Chester	1,220	385			316		Racine	20	4			(²)		
Easton	82	34			(²)		Superior	72	10			(²)		
Erie	70	13	60	27	(²)	(²)								
Harrisburg	1,183	345	930	343	292	369								
Johnstown	74	19			(²)									
Lancaster	230	78	178	74	339	416								
McKeesport	187	90			481									
Newcastle	125	35			280									
Philadelphia	22,106	5,341	13,215	3,154	242	239								
Pittsburg	4,785	1,537	1,927	702	321	364								
Reading	149	50	88	46	336	(²)								
Scranton	150	56	70	40	373	(²)								
Wilkesbarre	172	71	168	67	413	399								
Williamsport	318	126	322	133	396	413								
York	225	76			338									

¹Includes figures for Brooklyn and Long Island City, which were distinct municipalities in 1890 but were consolidated with New York city in 1898.
² Per 1,000 not shown where base is less than 100.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXII.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE HAVING WHITE MOTHERS OF NATIVE AND OF FOREIGN BIRTH, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH CLASS TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, OF SAME NATIVITY AS THAT OF MOTHERS, FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND FOR SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NATIVE WHITE FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.		FOREIGN BORN WHITE FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.		NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.								NUMBER OF NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE BORN OF—			
	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.	Total.		Estimated number having—				Native mothers to 1,000 native females 15 to 44 years of age.		Foreign born mothers to 1,000 foreign born females 15 to 44 years of age.			
							Native mothers.		Foreign born mothers.							
					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.	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....	3,384,262	9,504,766	1,526,161	1,161,763	1,933,579	5,934,004	1,000,207	4,957,238	933,372	976,766	296	522	612	841		
North Atlantic division....	1,655,082	2,051,783	971,648	437,659	1,060,869	1,115,672	493,320	817,523	567,549	298,149	298	398	584	681		
New England.....	352,843	572,894	266,721	196,661	231,330	304,190	88,604	186,762	142,726	117,428	251	326	535	597		
Maine.....	10,041	120,141	3,644	23,897	4,187	59,911	2,401	45,595	1,786	14,316	239	380	490	599		
New Hampshire.....	7,448	61,708	8,875	18,955	5,655	31,034	1,722	19,822	3,933	11,212	231	321	443	592		
Vermont.....	65,624	10,290	.....	.....	.....	32,286	.....	25,331	.....	6,952	.....	386	.....	876
Massachusetts.....	244,079	201,851	195,725	87,844	164,128	108,268	61,064	58,644	103,064	49,624	250	291	527	565		
Rhode Island.....	38,362	27,594	26,370	16,272	23,339	17,835	9,155	8,336	14,184	9,500	239	302	538	584		
Connecticut.....	52,913	95,976	32,107	39,403	34,021	54,855	14,262	29,031	19,759	25,824	270	302	615	655		
Southern North Atlantic.....	1,302,239	1,478,889	704,927	240,998	829,539	811,482	404,716	630,761	424,823	180,721	311	427	603	750		
New York.....	605,689	559,278	479,548	85,271	483,292	249,765	206,298	195,221	276,994	54,544	297	349	578	640		
New Jersey.....	147,950	175,245	78,004	48,465	101,374	96,404	49,290	63,631	52,084	32,773	333	363	668	676		
Pennsylvania.....	458,600	744,366	147,375	107,262	244,873	465,313	149,128	371,909	95,745	93,404	325	500	650	871		
South Atlantic division.....	221,284	1,246,566	28,955	17,601	90,957	809,488	71,921	796,934	19,036	12,554	325	639	657	713		
Northern South Atlantic.....	186,666	565,189	26,812	10,868	77,592	349,649	59,872	341,212	17,720	8,437	321	604	661	776		
Delaware.....	13,941	18,802	2,812	676	6,742	9,364	4,803	8,884	1,939	480	345	473	690	710		
Maryland.....	95,206	113,080	17,507	5,016	43,580	62,675	31,601	58,587	11,979	3,988	332	518	684	795		
District of Columbia.....	48,133	4,404	.....	.....	15,809	.....	13,498	.....	2,311	.....	280	.....	525	.....	
Virginia.....	20,071	244,976	964	2,640	7,641	150,957	7,046	149,136	695	1,821	351	609	617	690		
West Virginia.....	9,255	188,331	1,125	2,536	3,820	126,753	2,924	124,605	896	2,148	316	662	796	847		
Southern South Atlantic.....	34,618	681,377	2,143	6,733	13,365	459,839	12,049	455,722	1,316	4,117	348	669	614	611		
North Carolina.....	.....	273,648	.....	882	.....	185,887	.....	185,319	.....	568	.....	677	.....	644
South Carolina.....	.....	117,464	.....	449	.....	76,146	.....	75,811	.....	335	.....	645	.....	746
Georgia.....	25,689	233,896	1,431	917	9,957	158,269	9,085	137,620	672	648	318	645	701	746		
Florida.....	2,967	56,969	251	4,485	1,187	39,537	1,066	36,972	121	2,565	359	656	482	672		
North Central division.....	1,111,390	3,842,660	442,322	549,200	615,631	2,358,418	316,240	1,824,298	290,391	534,120	285	475	677	973		
Eastern North Central.....	764,596	2,289,853	347,549	290,489	449,311	1,292,515	211,842	1,039,173	237,469	253,342	277	454	683	872		
Ohio.....	242,709	630,210	67,053	34,249	115,707	306,139	68,614	278,035	47,093	28,104	283	441	702	821		
Indiana.....	79,059	471,648	9,098	16,331	29,998	239,408	23,386	225,264	6,612	14,144	296	478	727	866		
Illinois.....	294,397	578,590	193,953	68,140	207,566	393,026	79,122	282,736	128,444	60,290	269	489	662	738		
Michigan.....	80,160	333,639	43,951	93,538	47,705	207,843	20,400	131,879	27,305	75,964	254	395	621	812		
Wisconsin.....	68,271	275,766	34,494	78,231	48,335	206,099	20,320	121,259	28,015	84,840	298	440	836	1,084		
Western North Central.....	346,794	1,552,807	94,773	258,711	166,320	1,065,903	104,398	785,125	61,622	289,778	301	506	653	1,085		
Minnesota.....	68,629	183,868	40,446	83,890	43,356	181,831	18,099	83,028	25,257	95,203	264	455	624	1,171		
Iowa.....	46,936	392,599	10,020	54,000	21,071	240,884	14,493	184,560	6,578	56,324	309	470	656	1,043		
Missouri.....	183,288	461,191	31,270	11,198	78,786	270,127	56,997	258,205	21,789	11,832	311	560	697	1,057		
North Dakota.....	.....	31,588	.....	30,373	.....	45,388	.....	15,417	.....	29,971	.....	488	.....	987
South Dakota.....	.....	56,373	.....	21,701	.....	51,765	.....	27,288	.....	24,477	.....	484	.....	1,128
Nebraska.....	31,416	156,005	10,537	33,650	15,554	116,924	8,028	80,213	6,626	36,711	284	514	629	1,091		
Kansas.....	16,525	271,183	2,500	23,899	7,553	108,984	5,881	135,724	1,672	23,260	356	500	669	973		
South Central division.....	203,755	1,866,307	19,735	54,744	85,492	1,325,683	71,411	1,277,378	14,081	48,305	350	684	714	882		
Eastern South Central.....	113,055	994,843	8,409	6,924	43,587	663,653	37,314	657,693	6,273	5,960	330	661	746	861		
Kentucky.....	62,274	349,473	5,688	2,526	24,098	228,358	19,594	225,940	4,504	2,418	315	647	792	957		
Tennessee.....	36,780	305,625	1,933	1,373	14,035	108,416	12,785	197,350	1,250	1,060	348	646	647	772		
Alabama.....	14,001	200,953	788	2,007	5,454	142,482	4,935	140,879	519	1,603	392	701	659	799		
Mississippi.....	.....	138,792	.....	1,018	.....	94,397	.....	93,518	.....	879	.....	674	.....	863
Western South Central.....	90,706	871,464	11,326	47,820	41,905	662,030	34,097	619,685	7,808	42,345	376	711	689	886		
Louisiana.....	49,484	104,774	4,750	4,438	22,757	83,233	19,091	80,352	3,666	2,881	386	767	772	649		
Arkansas.....	5,712	198,476	505	2,303	2,313	136,196	2,003	134,355	310	1,841	351	698	614	799		
Indian Territory.....	.....	61,370	.....	.....	.....	45,823	.....	44,746	.....	777	.....	729	.....	794
Oklahoma.....	.....	72,334	.....	3,568	.....	54,244	.....	60,476	.....	3,768	.....	698	.....	1,056
Texas.....	35,504	440,510	6,071	36,532	16,835	342,834	13,003	309,766	3,832	33,078	366	703	631	905		

SUPPLEMENTARY ANALYSIS.

TABLE XXIII.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE HAVING WHITE MOTHERS OF NATIVE AND OF FOREIGN BIRTH, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH CLASS TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, OF SAME NATIVITY AS THAT OF MOTHERS, FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND FOR SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NATIVE WHITE FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.		FOREIGN BORN WHITE FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.		NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.								NUMBER OF NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE BORN OF—			
					Total.				Estimated number having—				Native mothers to 1,000 native females 15 to 44 years of age.		Foreign born mothers to 1,000 foreign born females 15 to 44 years of age.	
									Native mothers.		Foreign born mothers.					
					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.	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	2,306,822	8,089,148	1,182,743	1,146,928	1,381,759	5,111,260	712,980	4,220,951	668,779	890,309	309	522	565	776		
North Atlantic division	1,190,968	1,970,958	709,995	390,670	713,301	999,623	347,879	769,447	365,422	230,176	292	390	515	589		
New England	259,732	563,894	183,757	173,384	140,211	262,651	60,010	174,481	80,201	88,170	231	309	436	509		
Maine	7,522	122,370	2,696	19,612	2,724	53,216	1,616	44,211	1,108	9,005	215	361	411	459		
New Hampshire	6,025	61,569	7,776	15,118	3,459	25,089	1,119	18,179	2,340	6,910	180	295	301	457		
Vermont	63,724	63,724	10,040	10,040	10,040	28,968	22,657	22,657	6,311	6,311	356	356	629	629		
Massachusetts	182,316	194,149	137,969	76,691	101,545	92,178	42,058	53,768	59,487	38,410	231	277	431	501		
Rhode Island	27,263	28,250	16,191	17,321	13,212	16,307	6,121	8,112	7,091	8,195	225	287	438	468		
Connecticut	36,666	93,832	19,125	34,402	19,271	46,863	9,096	27,554	10,175	19,339	248	294	532	562		
Southern North Atlantic	931,236	1,407,064	526,238	217,286	573,090	736,972	287,869	594,966	285,221	142,006	309	423	542	654		
New York	500,146	564,400	351,115	94,439	329,648	250,711	145,082	193,361	184,506	57,350	290	343	526	607		
New Jersey	102,823	154,328	54,795	37,214	66,178	79,365	33,328	58,730	32,850	20,635	324	381	600	554		
Pennsylvania	328,267	688,336	120,328	85,633	177,264	406,896	109,459	342,875	67,805	64,021	333	468	564	748		
South Atlantic division	176,864	1,036,549	27,181	15,667	77,797	658,696	61,099	648,642	16,698	10,054	345	626	614	642		
Northern South Atlantic	152,775	473,317	25,379	9,338	67,980	284,878	52,354	278,070	15,635	6,808	343	587	616	729		
Delaware	11,355	18,545	2,374	848	5,244	9,217	3,026	8,703	1,318	514	346	469	555	606		
Maryland	79,893	98,488	16,557	4,704	30,242	54,271	28,425	50,716	10,817	3,555	356	515	653	756		
District of Columbia	37,332	4,195	4,195	4,195	13,247	11,309	11,309	1,938	1,938	303	303	462	462	462		
Virginia	16,718	208,211	881	1,814	6,834	122,605	6,310	121,582	624	1,073	377	584	595	592		
West Virginia	7,477	148,073	1,372	1,972	3,422	98,785	2,384	97,119	1,038	1,666	319	656	757	845		
Southern South Atlantic	24,089	563,232	1,802	6,329	9,808	373,818	8,745	370,572	1,063	3,246	363	658	590	513		
North Carolina	227,801	227,801	693	693	150,622	150,622	150,185	437	437	659	659	659	631	631		
South Carolina	5,648	94,825	521	488	2,280	61,343	1,966	61,037	314	306	348	644	603	627		
Georgia	18,441	195,853	1,281	890	7,528	131,328	6,779	130,770	749	558	368	668	585	627		
Florida	44,753	44,753	4,258	4,258	30,525	30,525	28,580	1,945	1,945	639	639	639	457	457		
North Central division	695,837	3,310,268	370,714	604,427	473,182	2,188,852	226,944	1,641,205	246,238	547,647	326	496	664	906		
Eastern North Central	455,020	2,016,969	272,690	327,040	326,243	1,208,143	141,902	927,292	184,341	280,851	312	460	676	859		
Ohio	167,795	584,186	61,035	38,800	95,497	291,883	52,750	260,764	42,747	31,119	314	446	700	802		
Indiana	48,811	423,737	7,065	19,474	19,755	229,272	14,731	212,063	5,024	17,209	302	500	711	887		
Illinois	155,804	510,791	142,043	78,016	141,944	315,863	48,457	248,637	93,487	67,226	311	487	658	892		
Michigan	49,469	283,050	38,343	99,345	38,682	189,763	15,260	116,551	23,422	73,212	308	412	611	737		
Wisconsin	33,141	215,205	24,204	91,405	30,365	181,362	10,704	89,337	19,661	92,025	323	415	812	1,007		
Western North Central	240,817	1,293,239	98,024	277,387	146,939	980,709	85,042	713,913	61,897	266,796	353	552	631	962		
Minnesota	46,681	114,051	30,589	80,019	38,666	134,407	15,894	51,076	22,772	82,731	340	453	575	1,034		
Iowa	28,052	321,748	8,752	64,228	15,042	215,374	9,467	155,247	5,575	60,127	337	483	637	936		
Missouri	119,840	465,539	34,279	15,388	63,924	260,421	39,221	244,241	24,703	16,180	327	602	721	1,051		
North Dakota	15,508	15,508	22,158	22,158	22,158	22,158	9,098	9,098	19,168	19,168	577	577	885	885		
South Dakota	44,108	44,108	23,108	23,108	47,929	47,929	25,502	25,502	22,427	22,427	578	578	971	971		
Nebraska	33,536	139,778	12,929	40,627	22,473	122,537	15,231	84,699	7,242	37,838	454	606	560	931		
Kansas	12,708	252,607	2,475	31,862	6,834	171,785	5,229	143,450	1,605	28,335	411	568	648	889		
South Central division	133,119	1,420,807	20,468	45,850	61,353	1,013,155	47,202	977,256	14,091	35,899	355	688	688	783		
Eastern South Central	69,681	893,682	8,919	9,458	29,522	570,884	23,290	563,263	6,262	7,621	334	652	702	806		
Kentucky	38,369	307,426	6,145	4,675	17,176	197,529	12,487	193,380	4,689	4,149	325	629	763	887		
Tennessee	23,554	268,639	2,113	1,641	9,333	175,108	8,159	173,959	1,174	1,149	346	648	556	707		
Alabama	7,758	170,463	661	2,040	3,013	118,474	2,614	117,032	399	1,442	337	617	604	700		
Mississippi	117,154	117,154	1,102	1,102	79,773	79,773	78,892	78,892	881	881	673	673	799	799		
Western South Central	63,438	557,125	11,549	36,392	31,831	442,271	24,002	413,993	7,829	28,278	378	743	678	777		
Louisiana	40,455	77,042	5,830	2,265	19,013	59,956	14,712	58,480	4,301	1,476	364	759	738	652		
Arkansas	3,682	164,254	534	2,252	1,663	128,302	1,366	128,619	297	1,683	371	763	556	747		
Oklahoma	11,457	11,457	540	540	8,386	8,386	7,949	7,949	437	437	694	694	809	809		
Texas	19,301	304,372	5,185	31,335	11,156	248,627	7,924	223,945	3,231	24,682	411	736	623	788		

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN.

TABLE XXIII.—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE HAVING WHITE MOTHERS OF NATIVE AND OF FOREIGN BIRTH, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH CLASS TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE, OF SAME NATIVITY AS THAT OF MOTHERS, FOR CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 25,000 INHABITANTS AND FOR SMALLER CITIES OR COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890—Continued.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NATIVE WHITE FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.		FOREIGN BORN WHITE FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE.		NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.						NUMBER OF NATIVE WHITE CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE BORN OF—							
	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.	Total.		Estimated number having—				Native mothers to 1,000 native females 15 to 44 years of age.		Foreign born mothers to 1,000 foreign born females 15 to 44 years of age.					
							Native mothers.		Foreign born mothers.									
					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.	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 U. S.—Continued.																		
Western division	110,034	350,626	54,385	90,314	56,126	250,934	29,796	184,401	26,330	66,533	271	526	484	737				
Rocky Mountain	19,112	113,070	7,411	27,829	9,123	85,579	5,876	65,871	3,247	19,708	307	583	438	708				
Montana		15,712		7,462		12,759		7,943		4,816		506		645				
Idaho		11,878		2,812		11,026		8,173		2,853		688		1,015				
Wyoming		7,735		3,005		6,696		4,447		2,249		575		748				
Colorado	19,112	48,765	7,411	12,142	9,123	34,172	5,876	26,054	3,247	8,118	307	534	438	669				
New Mexico		28,980		2,408		20,926		19,254		1,672		664		694				
Basin and Plateau	6,634	33,561	3,644	15,300	5,069	34,919	2,487	20,616	2,582	14,303	375	614	709	935				
Arizona		6,329		4,278		6,371		3,820		2,551		604		596				
Utah	6,634	21,989	3,644	9,016	5,069	25,262	2,487	14,879	2,582	10,383	375	677	709	1,152				
Nevada		5,243		2,006		3,286		1,917		1,369		366		682				
Pacific	84,288	203,995	43,330	47,185	41,934	130,436	21,433	97,914	20,501	32,522	254	480	473	689				
Washington	10,879	37,608	6,121	10,713	6,626	30,018	3,853	22,410	2,773	7,608	354	596	453	710				
Oregon	7,244	46,120	3,174	6,874	2,880	30,632	1,667	25,773	1,213	4,859	230	559	382	707				
California	66,165	120,267	34,035	29,598	32,428	69,786	15,913	49,731	16,515	20,055	241	414	485	678				