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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

S. N. D. NORTH, DIRECTOR

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BULLETIN 22
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PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN
THE UNITED STATES

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1905

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1905.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Census Bulletin 22, consisting of a discussion of the proportion of children in the population of the United States.

This bulletin was written by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, special agent for the Census Bureau, and is a study based upon the age and sex statistics contained in the reports of the Twelfth and preceding censuses. It compares the number of children with the total population and also with the number of women of child-bearing age, with a view to indicating the direction and extent of the changes in the birth rate of the population of the United States. It is thus indirectly a study of birth rates, the indirect method being necessary because of the absence of any complete and reliable birth rate statistics for this country.

It is believed that the bulletin constitutes a valuable contribution to this important and interesting subject. The comparisons made indicate, for instance, that there has been a marked decline in the birth rate of the total population; that the birth rate among negroes, though higher than among whites in the country as a whole, is at the present time declining with much greater rapidity; that in the South the proportion of children among negroes is now for the first time lower than that among whites; that the fecundity of foreign born women is considerably greater than that of native women and has increased somewhat since 1890. Other general conclusions of importance are stated in the summary of results which precedes the text discussion.

Very respectfully,


Director.

Hon. VICTOR H. METCALF,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

(5)

THE 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 1890.

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 white.

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

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).

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.

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	13,304,176	26.7	0.1	2.0
1870.....	38,558,371	10,329,426	26.8	1.9	2.3
1860.....	31,443,321	9,013,666	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	10.2	0.6
1820.....	9,638,453	⁴ 3,150,638	32.7	0.8	0.8
1810.....	7,239,881	⁵ 2,424,683	33.5	0.0	.....
1800.....	5,308,483	⁵ 1,776,010	33.5	.....	.....

¹ General enumeration.

² Exclusive of 6,776 persons in military and naval service.

³ Exclusive of 5,301 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 reenforced 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," 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 reenforcement 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 has 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 divisions.	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	59	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:

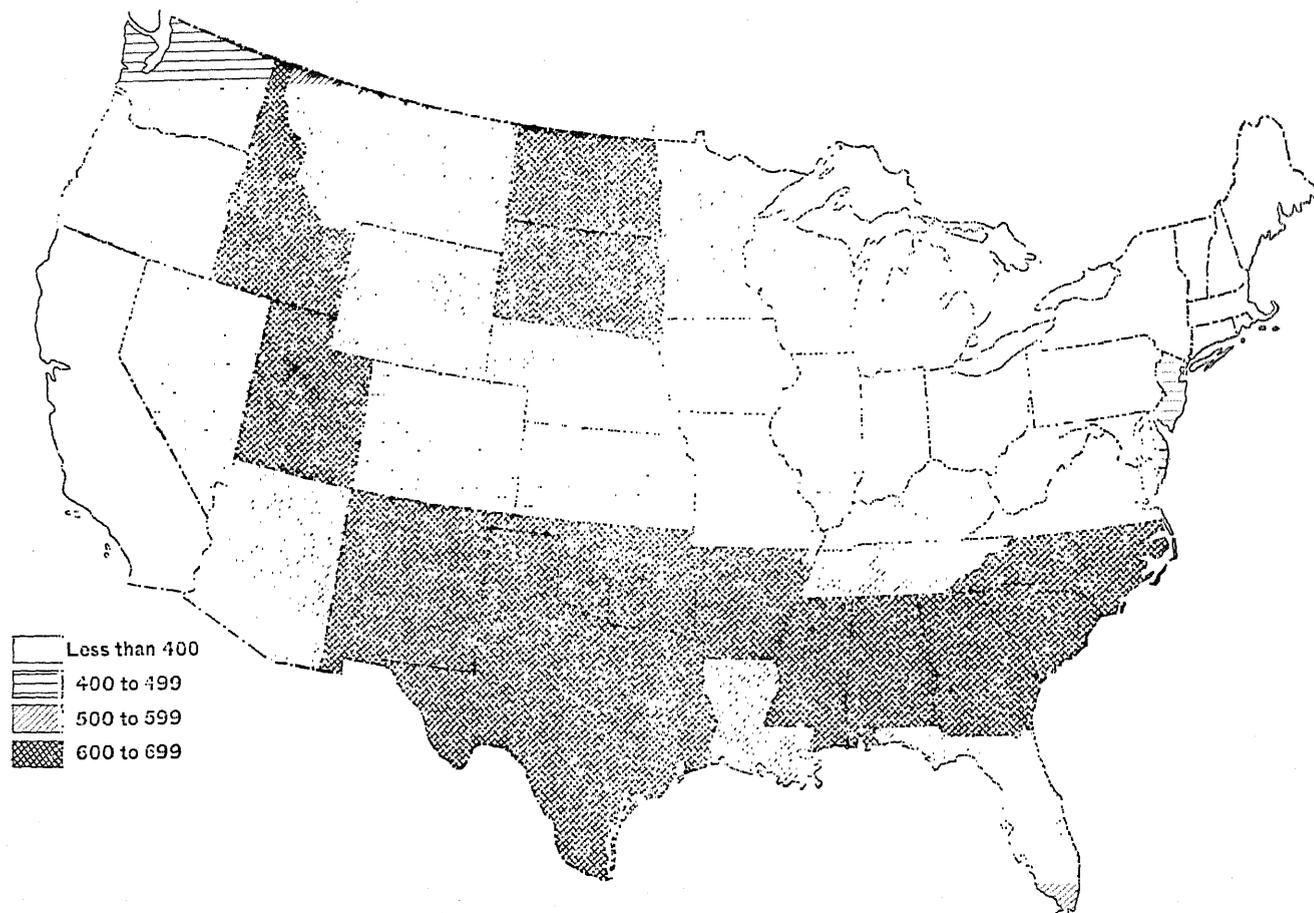
TABLE IV.—Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 49 years of age, by states and territories: 1850 to 1900.

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	320	361	392	447	438
Maine.....	372	239	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
.....	543	531	645	586	674	669
.....	594	592	699	696	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic..	612	609	710	615	686	707
North Carolina.....	622	605	693	597	678	698
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	697	707
Ohio.....	393	418	502	555	644	670
Indiana.....	423	456	522	631	730	763
Illinois.....	437	482	550	646	737	746
Michigan.....	425	455	520	569	629	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	690	756
Western South Central....	625	653	758	654	699	668
Louisiana.....	589	604	669	589	579	567
Arkansas.....	615	672	790	688	766	834
Indian Territory.....	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	655	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	536	729	872	1,000	.....
Oregon.....	425	494	660	815	1,096	955
California.....	340	378	504	620	716	479

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:

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

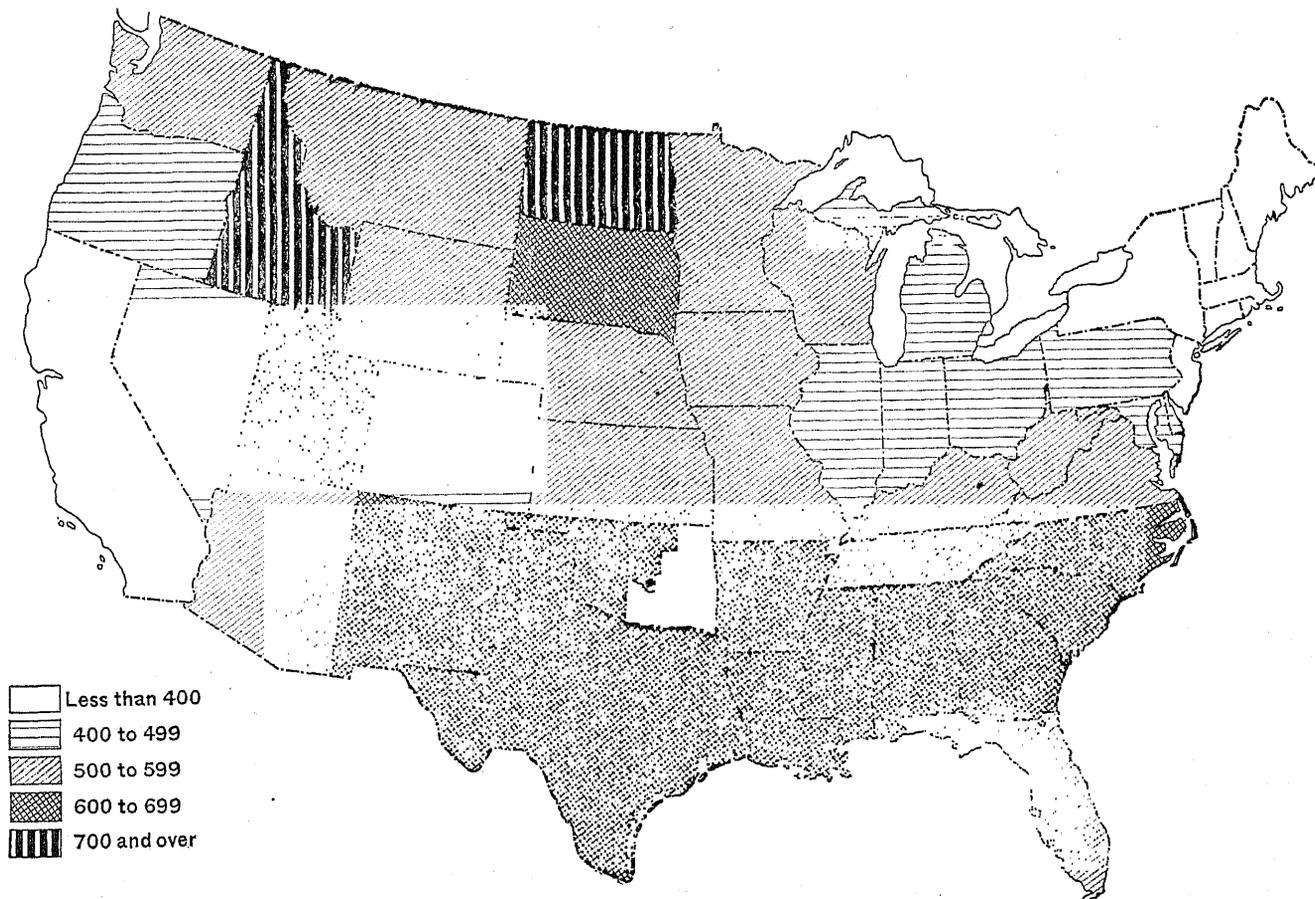
in the Northwest. The states with over 600 children include most of the states of the Far South in which the negro population is numerous, certain rapidly growing agricultural states, the Dakotas and Oklahoma, and the two states in which the influence of the Mormon church is most notable, Utah and Idaho.

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.

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.

The following table 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 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 40 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	783	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:

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	7,910,952	23.3	11.9	0.4	2.6	0.1	1.5
1890 ¹	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	6,600,586	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	.....	31.4	.....	0.0	.....	.....	.....
1800.....	4,306,446	1,479,317	.....	31.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

General enumeration. ²Increase. ³Exclusive of 6,100 persons in the military and naval service. ⁴Exclusive 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	360	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	504	701	699	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic.	598	590	655	562	655	684	858	879
North Carolina.....	619	602	644	549	623	634	789	823
South Carolina.....	579	573	655	539	608	636	812	829
Georgia.....	589	589	665	578	704	761	981	1,017
Florida.....	534	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	433	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.							
	1900	1890	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
Nebraska.....	700	735	751	794	465	.....	.....	.....
.....	615	676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	528	600	731	743	773	.....	.....	.....
.....	486	517	680	746	759	.....	.....	.....
South Central division.....	608	613	693	633	725	745	952	1,012
Eastern South Central.....	579	580	658	626	710	745	957	1,018
Kentucky.....	554	555	629	656	718	736	897	950
Tennessee.....	565	573	665	630	696	728	943	1,023
.....	622	615	678	564	710	746	1,040	1,171
.....	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
.....	635	686	786	685	805	874	1,128	1,196
.....	679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	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	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	420	468	526	691	428	.....	.....	.....
.....	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.....	301
1860.....	Oregon.....	1,100	New Hampshire.....	486
1870.....	Washington.....	986	New Hampshire.....	330
1880.....	Utah.....	848	New Hampshire.....	330
1890.....	North Dakota.....	733	District of Columbia.....	280
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:

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.....	6,752,813	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	1,308,153	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	955,401	.....	33.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	2,328,642	797,107	.....	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 44 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	562	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

comparison between the two races to the Southern states. This is done in the following table:

TABLE IX.—Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age in the total, the white, and the negro, Indian, and Mongolian populations and the excess among the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians, for the South: 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.
South Atlantic and South Central divisions:				
1900.....	580	581	577	14
1890.....	587	580	601	21
1880.....	685	656	737	81
1870.....	623	601	661	60
1860.....	685	682	688	6
1850.....	609	695	705	10

¹ Excess among the whites.

The figures show that the largest proportion of negro children was found in 1880, when there were 32 more to 1,000 women than in the next highest proportion, that of 1850. Among whites, on the contrary, the proportion of children in 1880 was less than in 1850 or 1860. At the two censuses preceding the Civil War the proportion of children for the two races at the South was substantially the same. The immediate effect of the Civil War and Reconstruction, if the figures of 1870 may be trusted to that extent, was to reduce the proportion of children among Southern whites by about one-eighth and among the negroes by about one twenty-fifth. The following decade saw an increase in the proportion for each race, but as the decrease among the negroes, 1860 to 1870, had been less, so was the increase, 1870 to 1880, greater. But between 1880 and 1900 there was a decrease of 160 in the number of negro children at the South to 1,000 negro women and a decrease of only 75 white children to 1,000 white women. As a result, in 1900 there were for the first time more white children than negro children at the South to 1,000 women.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

Main geographic divisions.—At the censuses of 1890 and 1900 the number of children under 5 years of age and the number of women between 15 and 44 years of age were given for every city in the United States having at least 25,000 inhabitants. By grouping these cities under the states in which they lie and subtracting the total urban population of a state as thus defined, it is possible to get the number and proportion of children living in the smaller cities and country districts. It is unfortunate that the age question was asked in a different way at these two cen-

suses, this change probably affecting the figures to an indeterminate degree. Notwithstanding that fact, the figures are significant and are therefore presented in detail. In 1900 the 160 cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants in the United States had 390 children to 1,000 women of child-bearing age, and the country outside these 160 cities had 572 children to 1,000 women; that is, the proportion of children in cities was little more than two-thirds as great as in the rest of the country. But the difference between the different divisions of the country has already been noticed and it is possible that this difference affects the foregoing figures.

Accordingly, the proportion for each of the five great divisions has been computed. Assuming the proportion of children in each division as 100, the ratio of the proportion in cities and in country districts, respectively, and the difference between city and country, are stated in the following table:

TABLE X.—Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts by main geographic divisions, and the ratio of those numbers to the number for the whole division taken as 100: 1900.

DIVISION OR RACE.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			RATIO TO NUMBER IN WHOLE DIVISION, TAKEN AS 100, OF NUMBER—		Difference in ratio.
	Total.	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 population:						
Continental United States	518	390	572	75.3	110.4	35.1
North Atlantic division.....	429	407	452	94.9	105.4	10.5
South Atlantic division.....	608	334	658	54.9	108.2	53.3
North Central division.....	499	393	538	78.8	107.8	29.0
South Central division.....	645	349	679	54.1	105.3	51.2
Western division.....	478	317	546	66.3	114.2	47.9
White population:						
Continental United States	508	390	550	78.5	110.0	31.5
North Atlantic division.....	432	412	453	95.4	104.9	9.5
South Atlantic division.....	595	365	641	61.3	107.7	46.4
North Central division.....	502	399	539	79.5	107.4	27.9
South Central division.....	659	384	692	58.3	105.0	46.7
Western division.....	477	318	545	66.7	114.3	47.6
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population:						
Continental United States	585	260	651	44.4	111.3	66.9
North Atlantic division.....	297	252	376	84.8	126.6	41.8
South Atlantic division.....	630	269	687	42.7	109.0	66.3
North Central division.....	370	227	476	61.4	128.6	67.2
South Central division.....	612	274	653	44.8	106.7	61.9
Western division.....	516	267	576	51.7	111.6	59.9

The table shows that the main divisions of the United States differ widely in the effect produced

upon the figures by drawing the distinction between city and country. In the North Atlantic division the large cities have almost as great a proportion of children as the smaller cities and country districts. In southern cities, on the contrary, the proportion of children is hardly more than half as great as it is in the same division outside of these cities. In the Far West the difference between city and country is intermediate in amount. Thus in passing from the North Atlantic states across the country through the North Central to the Western and back through the South Central to the South Atlantic, the difference between city and country constantly augments. This is probably due, in large measure, to the fact that the immigrant population who have been swarming into northern cities of recent years, especially into the cities of the North Atlantic states, have been multiplying by numerous births with much rapidity, while the corresponding laboring class which has immigrated into southern cities from the surrounding country districts has not been thus increasing. To ascertain whether this conjecture is correct, figures have been computed for each of the two main races. The figures for the non-Caucasians, except in the Western division, may be taken as substantially the same as those for the negroes, were the latter obtainable.

These figures for races show that in continental United States the proportion of children outside the large cities among the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians is about one-sixth larger than among the whites. But in the large cities the proportion of children among whites is more than one-half larger than among the negroes, Indians, and Mongolians. This difference between the races is practically universal. There were 125 cities in the United States in 1900 having at least 25,000 inhabitants and at least 100 women of each race between 15 and 44 years of age. Among these there were only eight, namely, Cambridge, Lynn, and Malden, Mass.; Akron, Ohio; Springfield, Ill.; and San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, Cal., in which the proportion of non-Caucasian children to 1,000 women equaled that of the whites. No one of these eight cities contained as many as 4,000 negroes. The last three may be disregarded on the ground that probably the figures for non-Caucasians refer quite as largely to Mongolians as to negroes. The other five hardly do more than emphasize the rule that in nearly all cities, and in absolutely all with a large negro population, the proportion of negro children to negro women is less than the proportion of white children to white women. This is the more surprising because in the industrial classes of the population, to which the negroes mainly belong, the birth rate is usually high. It is beyond the scope of this analysis to attempt to suggest the causes for the difference. But one may suggest that the phrase of

Süssmilch, writing in the eighteenth century, that cities are the graves of mankind, which was probably true of white residents of cities, even the best governed and the healthiest until about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and which is doubtless still true of certain Russian and oriental cities, is true so far as the negro race is concerned of our American cities. This low proportion of children of both races in southern cities is also probably an important factor in their lower rate of growth in population, already mentioned in the bulletin on Increase of Population.

The following table gives the same information for 1890 as that contained in the preceding for 1900. A comparison of the two throws some light upon the changes for the decade 1890 to 1900.

TABLE XI.—Number of children under 5 years of age to 1,000 females 15 to 44 years of age in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants and in smaller cities or country districts by main geographic divisions, and the ratio of those numbers to the number for the whole division taken as 100: 1890.

DIVISION OR RACE.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE TO 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE: 1890.			RATIO TO NUMBER IN WHOLE DIVISION, TAKEN AS 100, OF NUMBER.—		Difference in ratio.
	Total.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities and country districts.	In cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants.	In smaller cities and country districts.	
Tot.	529	401	574	75.8	108.5	32.7
North Atlantic division	411	385	431	93.7	104.9	11.2
South Atlantic division	606	362	649	59.7	107.1	47.4
North Central division	539	450	564	83.5	104.6	21.1
South Central division	663	380	692	57.3	104.4	47.1
Western division	512	348	574	68.0	112.1	44.1
White population: Continental United States	517	407	559	78.7	108.1	29.4
North Atlantic division	412	388	431	94.2	104.6	10.4
South Atlantic division	587	385	627	65.6	106.8	41.2
North Central division	541	456	564	84.3	104.3	20.0
South Central division	665	402	693	60.5	104.2	43.7
Western division	516	351	578	68.0	112.0	44.0
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian population: Continental United States	619	305	672	49.3	108.6	59.3
North Atlantic division	328	268	407	81.7	124.1	42.4
South Atlantic division	638	311	685	48.7	107.4	58.7
North Central division	455	294	542	64.6	119.1	54.5
South Central division	659	331	690	50.2	104.7	54.5
Western division	379	250	424	66.0	110.9	44.9

The proportion of children in the United States decreased in the decade by 11, a decrease just equal to that in cities. In country districts, on the contrary, the decrease was only 2. The paradox, that the decrease in the whole country was only just equal to that in cities and was much more than that in country districts, is probably explained by noticing the large number of places which entered this class between

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 bulletin 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.....	12,880,028	100.0	2,687,924	100.0
15 to 19 years.....	2,904,734	23.2	200,365	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	60,675	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.....	1,895,465	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 XIII and XIV.

TABLE XIII.—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.			
					Total.	Estimated number having—		Total.	Native mothers.	Foreign born mothers.	Born of native mothers to 1,000 native females 15 to 44 years of age.	Born of foreign born mothers to 1,000 foreign born females 15 to 44 years of age.		
Missouri.....	183,200	401,191	31,270	11,198	78,786	270,127	56,997	258,295	21,789	11,832	311	500	697	1,057
North Dakota.....		31,588		30,373	45,388	15,417		15,417		20,971		488		987
South Dakota.....		56,373		21,701	51,765	27,288		27,288		24,477		484		1,128
Nebraska.....	31,416	156,005	10,537	33,650	15,554	116,924	8,928	80,213	6,626	36,711	284	514	629	1,091
Kansas.....	16,525	271,183	2,500	23,899	7,553	158,984	5,881	135,724	1,672	23,260	350	500	609	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	5,900	330	601	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	198,416	12,785	197,356	1,250	1,000	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.....	90,700	871,464	11,326	47,820	41,905	662,030	34,097	619,685	7,808	42,345	376	711	689	880
Louisiana.....	49,484	104,774	4,750	4,438	22,757	83,233	19,091	80,352	3,066	2,881	386	767	772	649
Arkansas.....	5,712	192,476	505	2,303	2,313	136,196	2,003	134,355	310	1,841	351	698	614	799
Indian Territory.....		61,370		979	45,523			44,746		777		729		794
Oklahoma.....		72,334		3,568	54,244			50,476		3,768		698		794
Texas.....	35,504	440,510	6,071	36,532	16,835	342,834	12,003	309,756	3,832	33,078	366	703	631	905

TABLE XIII.—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—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—			
					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.
Continental U. S.—Continued.														
Western division	192,751	497,450	63,501	102,559	80,630	324,743	47,315	241,105	33,315	83,638	245	485	525	816
Rocky Mountain	38,271	165,867	11,838	36,059	16,682	120,388	10,323	91,408	6,359	28,980	270	551	537	804
Montana	4,613	26,260	2,695	11,391	2,907	22,044	1,409	13,112	1,498	8,932	305	499	556	784
Idaho		25,802		4,349		20,961		16,363		4,598		634		1,057
Wyoming		12,793		3,390		10,119		7,088		3,031		554		894
Colorado	33,658	66,229	9,143	13,975	13,775	42,126	8,914	31,838	4,861	10,288	265	481	532	736
New Mexico		34,783		2,954		25,138		23,007		2,131		661		721
Basin and Plateau	10,110	56,061	3,649	14,748	6,506	48,774	3,753	33,921	2,753	14,853	371	605	754	1,007
Arizona		13,368		5,142		10,753		7,184		3,569		537		694
Utah	10,110	36,898	3,649	8,520	6,506	34,864	3,753	24,542	2,753	10,322	371	605	754	1,212
Nevada		5,795		1,086		3,157		2,195		962		379		886
Pacific	144,370	275,522	48,014	51,752	57,442	155,581	33,239	115,776	24,203	39,805	230	420	504	769
Washington	24,813	54,390	9,153	13,617	11,298	39,931	6,732	28,455	4,566	11,476	271	523	499	843
Oregon	16,481	59,226	4,662	7,008	6,198	34,004	3,826	28,278	2,372	5,726	232	477	509	817
California	103,076	161,906	34,199	31,127	39,946	81,646	22,681	59,043	17,265	22,603	220	365	505	726

TABLE XIV.—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.			
					Total.				Estimated number having—				Born of native mothers to 1,000 native females 15 to 44 years of age.		Born of foreign born mothers to 1,000 foreign born females 15 to 44 years of age.	
	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.	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	890,300	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	18,170	2,340	6,910	185	295	301	457		
Vermont		63,724		10,040		28,968		22,657		6,311			356	629		
Massachusetts	182,316	194,149	137,969	76,691	101,545	92,178	42,068	53,768	59,487	38,410	281	277	431	501		
Rhode Island	27,203	28,250	16,191	17,521	13,212	16,307	6,121	8,112	7,091	8,195	225	287	438	408		
Connecticut	36,666	93,832	19,125	34,402	19,271	46,893	9,096	27,554	10,175	10,339	248	294	532	562		
Southern North Atlantic	931,236	1,407,064	526,238	217,266	573,090	736,972	287,869	594,066	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	184,566	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	20,035	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	498	564	748		
South Atlantic division	176,864	1,036,540	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	67,989	284,878	52,354	278,070	15,635	6,508	343	587	616	729		
Delaware	11,355	18,545	2,374	848	5,244	9,217	3,926	8,703	1,318	514	346	469	555	606		
Maryland	79,893	98,488	16,557	4,704	39,242	54,271	28,425	50,716	10,817	3,555	356	515	653	750		
District of Columbia	37,332		4,195		13,247		11,309		1,938		303		462			
Virginia	16,718	208,211	881	1,814	6,834	122,605	6,310	121,532	524	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	650	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		693		150,622		150,185		437		659		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	568	368	608	585	627		
Florida		44,753		4,258		30,525		28,580		1,945		639		457		
North Central division	695,837	3,310,208	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	423,787	7,065	19,474	19,755	229,272	14,731	212,008	5,024	17,269	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	862		
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	39,589	80,019	38,666	134,407	15,894	51,676	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	405,539	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		22,158		28,256		9,098		19,158		587		865		
South Dakota		44,108		23,105		47,929		25,502		22,427		578		971		
Nebraska	33,536	139,778	12,929	40,627	22,473	122,537	15,231	84,699	7,242	37,838	454	606	500	931		
Kansas	12,708	252,507	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	47,262	977,256	14,091	35,899	355	688	688	783		
Eastern South Central	69,681	863,682	8,919	9,458	29,522	570,884	23,260	563,263	6,262	7,621	334	652	702	806		
Texas		307,426		6,145		17,176		12,487		4,689		325		763		
Louisiana		268,639		2,113		9,333		173,959		1,174		648		556		
Arkansas		170,463		661		3,013		2,614		399		687		707		
Mississippi		117,154		1,102		79,773		78,892		881		673		796		
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	125,302	1,866	123,619	297	1,683	371	753	556	747		
Oklahoma		11,457		540		8,386		7,949		437		694		809		
Texas	19,301	304,372	5,185	31,335	11,155	248,627	7,924	223,945	3,231	24,682	411	736	623	788		

TABLE XIV.—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.			
					Total.		Estimated number having—				Born of native mothers to 1,000 native females 15 to 44 years of age.		Born of 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.
Continental U. S.—Continued.														
Western division	110,034	350,626	54,385	90,314	56,126	250,934	20,796	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		6,096		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	1,067	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