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UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE, 12th Census, 1900.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, DIRECTOR

BULLETIN 4

A DISCUSSION OF INCREASE OF POPULATION

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF WALTER F. WILLCOX

SPECIAL AGENT, DIVISION OF METHODS AND RESULTS



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

UNITED STATES CENSUS OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1903.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication as a bulletin, a "Discussion of Increase of Population," constituting a further portion of the Special Report on Methods and Results, the preparation of which was approved by you September 18, 1900, and the first part of which has already been published as Twelfth Census Bulletin No. 149. In recommending that such a report be authorized, I wrote in my letter of September 15, 1900:

The exact scope of such a report as is here recommended can not be fully stated in advance. It would depend in part upon the extent to which the work of interpretation was carried by each chief statistician. The aim would be to make international comparisons in those cases where they were safe and enlightening, to carry on the discussions of the several topics from the points where they had been left by the writers of the main census reports, to bring into connection, where that had not already been done, the results stated in the separate reports, and to present the whole from a fresh standpoint and with those differences of treatment naturally resulting from a different authorship. * * * In method of treatment such a special report would differ from the census reports proper in proceeding topically rather than according to the development of the tables. The discussions in the census volumes have been and, I believe, must be in large measure limited to an effort to point out the meaning of the single table or group of tables then reached and under examination. Important additional results, however, are often secured when all the tables relating to one subject are brought together and a study made of all published census statistics relating to that one topic.

The material for this portion of the report has been derived from the extended volumes of the Twelfth Census—mainly from Volume I, Tables 1 to 8, supplemented by certain figures from foreign authorities and from secondary sources.

The main results of the discussion of increase of population in this bulletin may be stated briefly as follows:

1. For census purposes increase means the number by which the members of any statistical class at one census exceed those in the same class at the preceding census. The statistical class can be and is defined in diverse ways for different purposes, thus giving rise to different sorts of increase.

2. The increase in the population of the United States between 1890 and 1900 was about twenty-one and one-fourth millions.

3. Of this increase three-eighths was due to the extension of the boundaries of the United States in the decade 1890 to 1900, and the other five-eighths to the increase of population within the boundaries of 1890.

4. The increase in the population of continental United States, that is, the United States exclusive of Alaska and the recent insular accessions (Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, and Samoa), was 13,046,861, or 20.7 per cent.

5. Only one country, Argentina, has shown by the most recent figures a more rapid rate of growth.

6. The present rate of growth in continental United States is probably double the average rate of Europe, is nearly double that of Canada, exceeds by one-sixth that of Mexico, and by one-tenth that of Australia.

7. Owing to the rapid decline in the rate of increase in the population of continental United States since the Civil War, and the probable rise in that of Europe within the same period, the rates of increase on the two sides of the northern Atlantic differ much less than they did a generation ago.

8. Among the 5 main divisions of continental United States the highest rate of increase is found in the Western division and the lowest in the North Central.

9. Among the 11 minor divisions the highest rate of growth is found in the Rocky Mountain group of states, closely followed by the Western South Central; the lowest in the Northern South Atlantic, closely followed by the Western North Central.

10. In 1790 the northern and the southern groups of states had almost equal populations, but through the following hundred years—with an insignificant and probably only apparent exception in one decade—the North steadily gained, until in 1890 its population was almost double that of the South.

11. In the decade 1890 to 1900, on the contrary, for the first time in our national history the Southern states increased faster than the Northern, if allowance be made for the undercount in 1870.

12. East of the Mississippi, however, the Northern states as a group have grown in the last ten years somewhat more rapidly than the Southern; but west of that river the Southern states have increased almost two and one-half times as rapidly as the Northern, and it is this fact which makes the growth of the South as a whole exceed that of the North.

13. In the North Atlantic division the rate of increase has risen steadily since the Civil War, a notable contrast to the trend in the country as a whole.

14. The region west of the Mississippi river is still increasing faster than that east of it, but the difference between the rates of growth in the two regions, 1890 to 1900, was little more than one-fifth of what it was, 1880 to 1890.

15. The region east of the Mississippi increased more rapidly from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, while that west of the Mississippi increased in the later decade not much more than half as fast as in the earlier.

16. The increased growth of the East and the decreased growth of the West may both be connected with a probable decline in the current of westward migration.

17. While the rate of increase for continental United States, 1890 to 1900, was 20.7 per cent, the rate of increase shown by the largest number of counties was from 4 to 5 per cent. The most usual or the typical rate of growth for an American county, therefore, is about 5 per cent.

18. Between 1890 and 1900 one-half of the counties of the United States either decreased or had an increase of not more than 14.9 per cent.

19. The rates of increase in the North and the South during the last twenty years were practically the same. But in the character of this growth the two regions differ widely, there being a relatively uniform growth over the whole South, equalized by a balance in the North between a lower rate of rural growth and a higher rate of urban growth.

20. The counties losing population, 1890 to 1900, formed 10.9 per cent of the area of continental United States; the corresponding per cent for the period 1880 to 1890 was 12.4. The growth of population, an important index of prosperity, was more evenly distributed over the country between 1890 and 1900 than between 1880 and 1890.

21. Extensive but sparsely settled areas in the western parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota show a decline of population in the last ten years, a fact which may be connected with the increase of population in many agricultural counties of Iowa, Illinois, and adjoining states, 1890 to 1900, after losing population during the preceding ten years.

22. Between 1890 and 1900 the per cent of increase in the population of all cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants was only about two-thirds of what it was between 1880 and 1890 (35.6 per cent compared with 53.8 per cent). The increase in the aggregate population living outside of such cities was approximately the same for the two decades (12.4 per cent for 1890 to 1900, and 12.9 per cent for 1880 to 1890).

23. The most noteworthy result of the entire discussion is the cumulative evidence of the rapid approach to equality in the rates of increase of various parts of the United States. This appears whether North be compared with South, East with West, or city with country.

Very respectfully,

Walter F. Willcox
Special Agent, Division of Methods and Results.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,
Director of the Census.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of the number of its inhabitants.—*Adam Smith.*

Meaning of increase.—The increase of population is measured by comparing the results of two or more successive censuses. In the United States it is popularly taken to be the number of people at one census in excess of the number at the census immediately preceding, regardless of changes in area. But as pointed out in another place,¹ the United States, while remaining the same sovereign power, has by no means remained the same in a territorial sense. At the date of the Eleventh Census, it included continental United States and Alaska; when the law for the Twelfth Census was passed it had added the outlying district of Hawaii; and when the Twelfth Census was taken it had added four more outlying districts, namely, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Samoa. Under such conditions the meaning to be attached to increase depends upon the point of view. If the legal or constitutional point of view be emphasized, an extension of boundaries may be neglected; but if the territorial or geographical point of view be made prominent, it is important that the territory on which the population lives should be identical at the dates of the several censuses.

In measuring the increase in the population of the United States, and of the several states and territories, either point of view may be taken; but when the geographical point of view is taken for counties, and especially for cities, difficulties arise. For example, suppose the problem be to measure the decennial increase in the population of cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. In 1890 there were in continental United States 124 such cities; in 1900 the number had increased to 160. Is it proper to compare the total population in 1890 of the 124 with the total population in 1900 of the 160, or should the population of the same cities at each census be taken? In the latter case, should the 124 cities or the 160 cities be made the basis? If the same cities are used, is identity of name sufficient, or is identity of territory also requisite? Is the population of New York city to be given for 1890 without that of Brooklyn and the other annexed territory, and for 1900 with it? If identity of territory as well as of name is

required, the problem of ascertaining the population in 1890 living on all territory which in 1900 was included within the municipal boundaries of the 160 cities becomes difficult, if not insoluble.

The answers to such questions depend upon and vary with the object. The social and economic life of people living in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants has certain common features. For census purposes, residents in such cities constitute a statistical class, the size of which is measured at each census. This class increases in several ways and the census figures show the resultant of them all. If information is sought regarding the prominence of this class in the body politic at successive dates, it is entirely correct to compare the population of the 124 cities in 1890 with that of the 160 cities in 1900. But if the object is to ascertain the average rate of increase of cities of this class, then the cities should be the same and correction be made for changes of boundaries.

The increase in a large and growing population group can be and usually is of two kinds—an increase by excess of births over deaths, often called natural increase, and an increase by excess of immigrants over emigrants, which might be termed increase by migration. An effort is sometimes made to ascertain from census figures how much of the increase is natural and how much is by migration. See, for example, Twelfth Census, Vol. III, pages xlix et seq. But on this point it is almost impossible to reach closely approximate conclusions unless the census figures be supplemented—as they are not in the United States—both by careful records of births and deaths and by careful records of immigrants and emigrants.

For census purposes, then, increase means the number by which the members of any statistical class at one census exceed those in the same class at the preceding census. The statistical class can be defined in diverse ways, as for example: (1) identical relationship to the national government taking the census, whether or not the territory be the same; (2) residence on an identical territory; (3) either of these plus one or more common characteristics determined by the census. An example of the first form of increase is the statement that the population of the United States increased between 1840

¹ Twelfth Census Bulletin No. 149, page 3.

and 1850 by 6,122,423, a large part of this being due to the annexation of Texas; an example of the second form is the statement that the population of greater New York showed an increase in 1900 of 929,788 over the population living on the same area in 1890;¹ an example of the third form is the statement that the foreign born population of continental United States increased between 1890 and 1900 by 1,091,716.

Under these circumstances it seems best to begin with a consideration of increase of the simplest and most easily measured form, and to carry on the analysis to a point where the significance of the results is outweighed by the difficulty and expense of reaching them.

The United States.—Table 1 gives the area and population of the United States at each of the twelve censuses, and the increase in area and in population for each of the eleven decades since 1790. In 1820 the population of Florida, in 1870 that of Alaska, and prior to 1890 that of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations was not included in the census.

TABLE 1.—AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	Area, square miles. ¹	Population.	INCREASE DURING PRECEDING TEN YEARS IN—		
			Area, square miles.	Population.	
				Number.	Per cent.
1900 ²	3,690,822	84,233,069	129,900	21,253,303	33.7
1890.....	3,560,922	62,979,766	.....	12,790,557	25.5
1880.....	3,560,922	50,189,209	.....	11,630,838	30.2
1870 ³	3,560,922	38,558,371	590,884	7,115,050	22.6
1860 ⁴	2,970,038	31,443,321	31,017	8,251,445	35.6
1850 ⁵	2,939,021	23,191,876	1,186,674	6,122,423	35.9
1840.....	1,752,347	17,069,453	.....	4,203,433	32.7
1830.....	1,752,347	12,866,020	.....	3,227,567	33.5
1820 ⁶	1,752,347	9,638,453	54,240	2,398,572	33.1
1810 ⁷	1,698,107	7,239,881	878,641	1,931,398	36.4
1800.....	819,466	5,308,483	.....	1,379,269	35.1
1790.....	819,466	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....

¹Twelfth Census, Statistical Atlas, Tables 2 and 3. Figures include the land surface of continental United States and the land and water surface of the outlying districts.

²Territory extended by the annexation of Hawaii, the Spanish cession of Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Guam, and the convention between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain regarding Samoa; land surface extended by the draining of Lake Tulare, in California.

³Territory extended by the Alaska purchase; population not included until the census of 1880.

⁴Territory extended by the Gadsden purchase.

⁵Territory extended by the annexation of Texas (385,926 square miles), the Mexican cession (520,068 square miles), and the extinction of the British claims to the Oregon territory (280,680 square miles). The Oregon territory was claimed by discovery, 1792; exploration, 1805; Astoria settlement, 1811; and the Spanish cession of 1819.

⁶Territory extended by the Florida purchase; population not included until the census of 1830.

⁷Territory extended by the Louisiana purchase.

Table 1 measures the increase of the United States as a nation, not as an unchanging part of the earth's surface. In fact, the columns showing area and increase of area measure the steps by which a country which in 1790 embraced less than one-sixtieth (1.6 per cent) of the land surface of the earth has extended to include in 1900 nearly one-fourteenth (7.0 per cent) of that surface. The difference in the sort of increase measured accounts for the differences between certain figures in Table 1 and those given in Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Tables 1 and 2.

¹Twelfth Census: Abstract, page 101, footnote 2; Vol. I, page lxxxii.

The column giving increase in area shows that during 6 of the 11 decades between 1790 and 1900 the United States extended its territorial limits. The most important accession was the Louisiana purchase, in the second decade of our history. The only other increase of area comparable in amount and importance was that resulting from the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War, and the extinction of the British claims to the Oregon territory. The column showing numerical increase in population indicates that the increase itself increased at each decade from 1790 to 1900, with the single exception of the decade including the Civil War.

While the United States in its life as a nation has extended its boundaries several times, it was not until the last decade that it added in this way a great number of people. The sudden jump in the increase from less than 13,000,000 between 1880 and 1890 to over 21,000,000 between 1890 and 1900 was due mainly to the new population brought into the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War.

The only countries that have either a greater area or a more numerous population than the United States are the British Empire, the Chinese Empire, the Russian Empire, and possibly France.² It is impossible to state with confidence the exact increase of population in the Chinese Empire or the Russian Empire. The population of the former is usually believed by competent authorities not to have increased in recent decades; if the official estimates of the population of Russia in 1887 are correct, and comparable with the results of the first Russian census, that of 1897, the rate of decennial increase of population in Russia is 13.8 per cent; the rate of increase in the British Empire, 1891 to 1901, is 4.6 per cent, determined mainly by British India, which includes three-fourths (74.3 per cent) of the population of the Empire.

The numerical increase in the population of the United States between 1890 and 1900, as shown in Table 1 (21,253,303); was probably greater than that of any other country. This figure may be analyzed as follows: increase within the limits of the United States as they stood June 1, 1890, 13,078,401; persons stationed abroad in 1900, 91,219; increase due to the inclusion of new territory (Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Samoa), 8,083,683. Thus three-eighths (38.0 per cent) of the increase in the population of the United States, 1890 to 1900, is due to accession of territory.

The outlying districts.—As explained at length in Twelfth Census Bulletin No. 149, the United States has been divided, for purposes of this report, into the outlying districts and continental United States. There are 6 outlying districts, and the increase or decrease of population has been determined by the census in 3 of them, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico; is largely a matter of conjecture in 1, the Philippine Islands; and is unknown in 2, Guam and Samoa.

²Twelfth Census Bulletin No. 149, Tables 2 and 14.

Table 2 gives the figures for the first 4 districts.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT.	Date of census or estimate.	Population.	Date of census or estimate.	Population.	Per cent of decennial increase.
Alaska.....	1900	63,592	1890	32,052	98.4
Hawaii.....	1900	154,001	1890	89,990	71.1
Porto Rico.....	1899	953,243	1887	798,565	15.9
Philippine Islands.....	1896	16,961,339	1887	16,984,727	20.4
Civil census.....	1896	16,261,339	1887	5,984,727	5.1
Wild tribes.....	1896	1,700,000	1887	11,000,000	.....

¹ Estimated.

² Decrease.

It may be more than a coincidence that the rate of growth in these outlying districts is high or low according as they have been for a longer or a shorter time included within the United States. In the last ten years Alaska has nearly doubled in population, while for the nine years prior to 1896 the Philippine Islands increased very slowly.

Continental United States.—As the population of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations has been reported by the census only for 1900 and 1890, it is impossible to state exactly the total increase in the population of continental United States, except for the last ten years. In 1890 the population was 62,947,714, in 1900 it was 75,994,575. The decennial increase was 13,046,861, or 20.7 per cent.

The following figures show how this rate of growth compares with that of certain foreign countries the areas of which have remained substantially unaltered during the period covered:

TABLE 3.—INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY	LATEST CENSUS.		PRECEDING CENSUS.		Increase of population.	Per cent of decennial increase of population.
Denmark.....	1901	2,464,770	1890	2,185,335	279,435	11.6
Switzerland.....	1900	3,315,443	1888	2,917,754	397,689	11.2
Canada.....	1901	5,371,315	1891	4,833,239	538,076	11.1
Scotland.....	1901	4,472,103	1891	4,025,647	446,456	11.1
Norway.....	1900	2,221,477	1891	2,005,880	215,597	10.8
Belgium.....	1900	6,093,810	1890	5,069,321	624,489	10.3
Hungary.....	1900	19,254,559	1890	17,463,791	1,790,768	10.3
Austria.....	1900	26,150,708	1890	23,895,413	2,255,295	9.4
Sweden.....	1900	5,136,441	1890	4,784,981	351,460	7.3
Italy.....	1901	32,475,253	1881	28,459,628	4,015,625	7.2
India.....	1901	294,266,701	1891	287,317,048	6,949,653	2.4
France.....	1901	38,590,500	1896	38,269,011	321,489	1.7
Ireland.....	1901	4,456,546	1891	4,704,750	1,248,204	15.3

¹ Decrease

The figures of the preceding table have been derived in part from official publications of the countries named, in part from reports of United States consuls transmitted to the Census Office through the courtesy of the Department of State, and in part from the best available secondary sources. The table shows that only one of these countries is now increasing in population more rapidly than continental United States. It is probable that were more recent census figures for Argentina available, its rate of increase would be found to be lower than that shown in the table, but there is practically no doubt that its present rate of increase is more rapid than that of the United States. The rates of growth in the two neighbors of this country, Mexico and Canada, are noticeably less than the rate in the United States. Even Australia is increasing at present less rapidly than this country.

The population of all Europe at recent dates has been carefully estimated by MM. Levasseur and Bodio¹ with the following results:

DATE.	Population of Europe.
1900.....	401,098,000
1886.....	346,700,000
1880.....	331,000,000
1878.....	325,700,000
1860.....	289,000,000

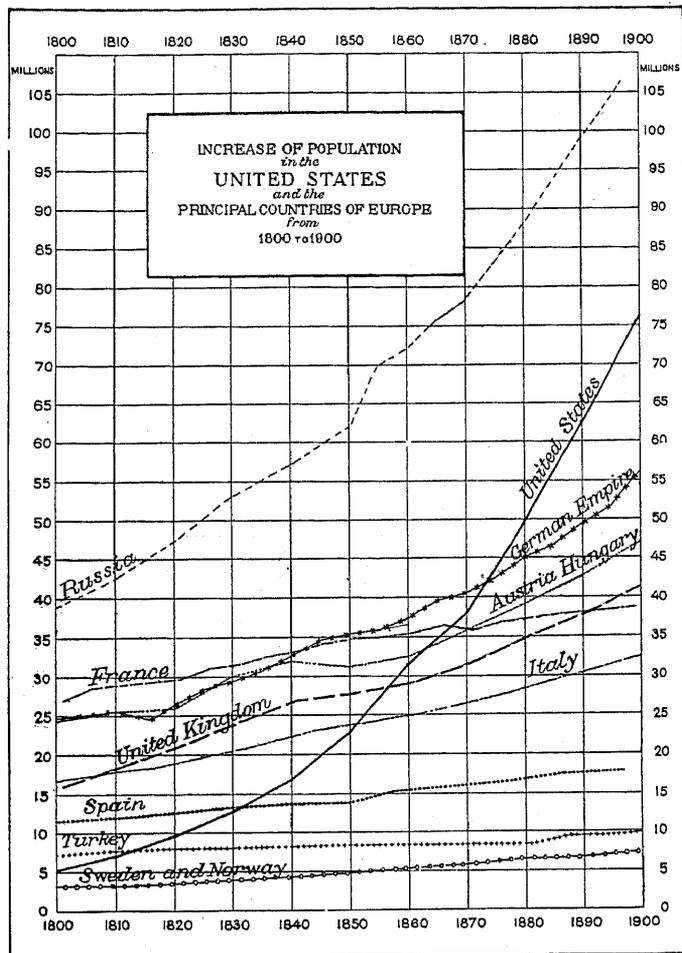
According to the foregoing figures the population of Europe increased 14.5 per cent between 1860 and 1880, and 21.2 per cent between 1880 and 1900. The population of continental United States increased 59.5 per cent in the earlier twenty-year period and 51.5 per cent in the later. The present rate of decennial increase in Europe derived from the estimates of population for 1886 and 1900 is 11.0 per cent, or a little more than half that in continental United States, namely 20.7. The figures indicate, however, that the rate of increase in Europe has risen since 1860, while that of the United States has fallen. In this respect, therefore, the conditions on the two sides of the northern Atlantic have been approaching equality.

Diagram 1, adapted from Hübner's *Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen* for 1901, illustrates the increase of population during the nineteenth century in the United States and the leading countries of Europe. The figures on which the diagram is based are those for the population of the European or American territory which was included in 1900 within the limits of the country named. This explains why the population is

¹ L'Institut international de statistique, Bulletin, Tome XII, 2^e Livraison. Statistique de la superficie et de la population des contrées de la terre: Première partie (Europe), page 104.

indicated throughout for countries like Italy and the German Empire, although they had no political existence when the century opened. The foreign possessions of European powers and the recent accessions of the United States are disregarded.

DIAGRAM 1.



The Austrian editor comments upon the preceding diagram as follows:

It shows at a glance that the United States of America, Russia, and the German Empire have rapidly forged to the front, and that the increase of population in the United Kingdom, in Italy, and, especially since 1860, in Austria-Hungary, has been marked, while that of France and Spain has been slower.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Russia, France, Germany, Austria, and even Spain and Turkey, had larger populations than the United States; at the beginning of the twentieth century the United States had outstripped all but Russia, and was increasing with somewhat greater rapidity than that power. The comparative straightness of the line representing the increase in the population of the United States during the last three decades indicates that the increase during each of those decades was not far from the same.

Geographic divisions.—As explained in a former bulletin¹ the territory of continental United States has been divided, for purposes of statistical treatment, into 5 main and 11 minor divisions. The states and territories included in each division are given in that bulletin (page 7), and are also indicated on Map 1, the boundaries of the main divisions being represented by heavy lines, and those of the minor divisions, where they do not coincide with those of the main divisions, by broken lines.

Table 4 gives the population of the main and minor geographic divisions in 1900 and 1890, and the increase. The figures for 1900 agree with those in Twelfth Census, Vol. I, table VII, page xxii, but those for 1890 differ by including the population of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations. As a result, certain figures for increase differ slightly from those in table VIII of the same volume.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION OF MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900.

DIVISION	POPULATION.		INCREASE, 1890 TO 1900.	
	1900	1890 ¹	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States..	75,994,575	62,947,714	13,046,861	20.7
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	17,406,969	3,639,726	20.9
New England.....	5,592,017	4,700,749	891,268	19.0
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	12,706,220	2,748,458	21.6
South Atlantic division.....	10,443,480	8,857,922	1,585,558	17.9
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	3,800,049	604,432	15.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	4,997,873	981,126	19.6
North Central division.....	26,333,004	22,410,417	3,922,587	17.5
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	13,478,305	2,507,276	18.6
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	8,932,112	1,415,311	15.8
South Central division.....	14,080,047	11,170,137	2,909,910	26.1
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	6,429,154	1,118,603	17.4
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	4,740,983	1,791,307	37.8
Western division.....	4,091,349	3,102,269	989,080	31.9
Rocky Mountain.....	1,222,642	867,558	365,084	42.1
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	346,377	95,638	27.6
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,888,334	528,358	28.0

¹Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Among the 5 main divisions the Western shows the highest rate of increase, but its preeminence is not great. The next highest rate is in the South Central group. The lowest rate is found, not as might have been anticipated, in either Atlantic coast division, but in the North Central, in which the rate of growth is noticeably less than in the North Atlantic division and slightly less than in the South Atlantic. In these 5 divisions the increase in population ranges from one-sixth to one-third.

Among the 11 minor divisions the most rapid growth has been in the Rocky Mountain division, followed

¹Twelfth Census Bulletin No. 149.

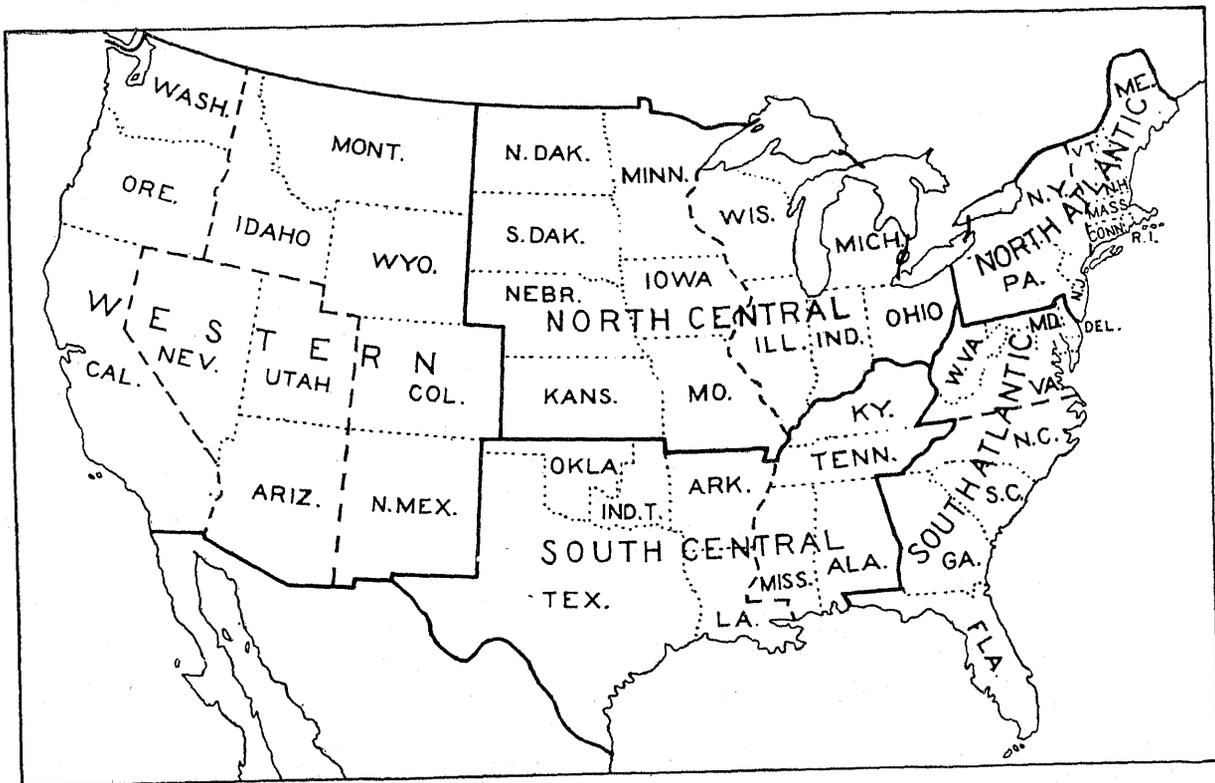
closely by the Western South Central. In the North Central division the growth east of the Mississippi has been more rapid than that west of it, but in the South Central the relation is reversed, the states west of the Mississippi having increased more than twice as rapidly as those east of it. In rate of growth 4 of the 5 trans-Mississippi divisions have the leading positions, but the fifth, the Western North Central, shows a rate lower than that of any other except the Northern South Atlantic, and almost as low as for that division. The increase in population for these 11 divisions ranges from one-seventh to three-sevenths.

From Table 4 it is possible to compute the per cent of increase in the population of various larger areas.

Thus, the increase, 1890 to 1900, for the Atlantic coast states was 19.9 per cent; for the Central states, 20.3; for the Western states, 31.9. The increase for the Central states east of the Mississippi was 18.2 per cent, that for the Central states west of the Mississippi was 23.5. The total population east of the Mississippi increased in the last decade by 19.2 per cent, that west of the Mississippi by 25.0. These figures show that the rate of growth is higher in the central and western parts of the country than in the eastern, but that the difference is not marked.

The increase for the 4 northern groups was 19.0 per cent; that for the 4 southern groups was 22.4 per cent. While the North Atlantic states are increasing more

MAP I.—MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.



rapidly than the South Atlantic, and the Eastern North Central more rapidly than the Eastern South Central, on the other hand the Southern states west of the Mississippi are increasing almost two and one-half times as rapidly as the states north of them, and it is this great difference which makes the rate of growth for the South greater than that for the North.

In Table 5 the per cent of increase in the population of each main and minor geographic division is given for each decade from 1790 to 1900. The censuses prior

to 1890 did not include the population of Indian Territory or the Indian reservations, but this produces only a slight and negligible error in the comparison. For 1890 two sets of figures have been used: one, for comparison with the figures for 1880, excluding the population of Indian Territory and the Indian reservations; and the other, for comparison with the figures for 1900, including the population of those areas. The figures from which these per cents have been derived are given in Table 30, at the end of this bulletin.

TABLE 5.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION, FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1790 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.										
	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1840 to 1850	1830 to 1840	1820 to 1830	1810 to 1820	1800 to 1810	1790 to 1800
Continental United States	20.7	24.9	30.1	22.6	35.6	35.9	32.7	33.5	33.1	36.4	35.1
North Atlantic division	20.9	19.9	18.0	16.1	22.8	27.6	22.0	27.1	25.0	32.3	33.9
New England	19.0	17.2	15.0	11.2	14.9	22.1	14.3	17.7	12.8	19.4	22.2
Southern North Atlantic	21.6	21.0	19.1	18.1	26.5	30.3	26.2	32.9	34.0	48.6	46.3
South Atlantic division	17.9	16.6	29.8	9.1	14.7	19.2	7.7	19.1	14.4	17.0	23.5
Northern South Atlantic	15.7	13.9	25.3	9.5	15.0	17.3	3.2	12.4	8.7	11.7	15.4
Southern South Atlantic	19.6	18.8	33.6	8.8	14.3	20.9	11.9	26.2	21.2	24.0	36.0
North Central division	17.5	28.8	33.8	42.7	68.3	61.2	108.1	87.4	193.1	474.8	.....
Eastern North Central	18.6	20.2	22.8	31.7	53.1	54.7	99.0	85.4	191.1	433.9	.....
Western North Central	15.8	44.4	59.7	77.7	146.5	106.3	203.9	110.9	219.4	.....	.....
South Central division	26.1	23.0	38.6	11.5	34.0	42.2	46.7	51.8	73.0	134.1	206.7
Eastern South Central	17.4	15.1	26.8	9.5	19.6	30.6	41.8	52.5	68.0	111.3	206.7
Western South Central	37.8	36.3	64.3	16.2	35.9	109.0	82.8	46.8	119.0	.....	.....
Western division	31.9	71.3	78.5	60.0	246.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain	42.1	107.4	130.3	38.1	107.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau	27.6	27.0	77.5	194.8	314.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	28.0	67.9	65.1	52.0	319.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 5 shows that the rate of growth in the population of continental United States was highest from 1800 to 1810 and lowest from 1890 to 1900. Between 1790 and 1860 it was nearly constant, being, for each decade, between 32 and 37 per cent. For each decade since 1860 (allowing for omissions in the count of 1870) it has probably been below 30 per cent. It has also declined, at least since the decade, 1870 to 1880.

In the North Atlantic division and in each of its parts the rate of increase was highest between 1790 and 1800, and lowest between 1860 and 1870, the decade of the Civil War; since that period it has been rising steadily, a noteworthy contrast to the trend in the country as a whole. In the South Atlantic division the rate of growth was lowest for the decade from 1830 to 1840, and, if the figures for 1870 to 1880 be disregarded as of doubtful accuracy, the growth in this division, as in the North Atlantic, was highest for the decade from 1790 to 1800.

The fact that the most rapid growth in continental United States occurred in the decade from 1800 to 1810 is due largely to the great increase during that decade in the two central divisions. Their total increase from 1790 to 1800 was 277,045, but from 1800 to 1810 it was 691,902. In the two parts of the North Central division the maximum rate of growth was in the first decade for which figures appear, and the minimum in the last decade of the century; between these limits the rate almost

steadily declined. In the South Central division and both of its parts, on the contrary, while the maximum was reached in the earliest decade, the minimum (disregarding the figures for 1860 to 1870) was reached in the decade from 1880 to 1890, the decade ended with 1900 showing an increased rate of growth both east and west of the lower Mississippi.

If a statistical measure of frontier growth is desired, the frontier may perhaps be assumed to include all large areas the population of which more than doubled in the preceding ten years. Under this definition it appears from Table 5 that the Eastern South Central states were included in the frontier from 1790 to 1810; the Eastern North Central, from 1800 to 1820; the Western South Central, from 1810 to 1820 and 1840 to 1850; the Western North Central, from 1810 to 1860; the Pacific, from 1850 to 1860; the Basin and Plateau, from 1850 to 1870; and the Rocky Mountain, from 1850 to 1860 and 1870 to 1890. During the present decade there was no one of the 11 minor divisions of the United States in which the conditions of growth were those of the frontier, as thus defined.

Table 5 has been supplemented by Table 6, which gives figures for each twenty-year period between 1800 and 1900, avoiding the use of the questionable returns for 1870 and affording a briefer and clearer survey of the differences, local and temporal, in the growth of American population during the nineteenth century.

1890, except that of 1870 to 1880, which was affected by the undercount of the former year, the Northern states grew more rapidly, and in most decades much more rapidly, than the Southern; and that, as appears from a comparison of the rates for the last two decades, the growth in the Northern states is declining while that in the Southern is slightly increasing.

In order to get a briefer series of figures and to exclude all reference to the questionable returns of 1870, columns have been added giving the increase of the North and the South for each twenty-year period of the nineteenth century.

The last two columns in Table 7 show that during the twenty years 1880 to 1900 the rates of growth in these two sections of the country have been practically identical; that in the South the growth was slightly more rapid for the period 1880 to 1900 than it was for the preceding period 1860 to 1880, while in the North it was much less rapid. During the three twenty-year periods prior to the Civil War the growth in the North was about one and one-half times as rapid as that in the South.

The more rapid growth of the Northern states in comparison with the Southern during the century from 1790 to 1890, and the reversal of relations during the last ten years, is vividly presented by the following figures, showing for each census the number of persons living in the Northern states to each 1,000 persons living in the Southern states:

1790.....	1,004	1860.....	1,769
1800.....	1,025	1870.....	2,057
1810.....	1,092	1880.....	1,930
1820.....	1,181	1890 ¹	2,005
1830.....	1,253	1890 ²	1,988
1840.....	1,455	1900.....	1,932
1850.....	1,562		

In 1790 the population of the two regions was about the same; in 1860 the population of the North was greater by three-fourths than that of the South; in 1890 it was almost double. During the entire century from 1790 to 1890, allowing for the omissions in the South at the census of 1870, the Northern states increased more rapidly, while in the last ten years they have increased less rapidly, than the Southern.

Continental United States may be regarded also as divided into two main sections by the Mississippi river, the area east of that stream including the two Atlantic and the two eastern Central divisions, while west of it are the two western Central and the Western divisions.

¹ Excludes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

² Includes the population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The following table shows the growth in these two regions during each decade of the country's history:

TABLE 8.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES EAST AND WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER: 1790 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	POPULATION.		INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
	East of the Mississippi river.	West of the Mississippi river.	Number.		Per cent.	
			East of the Mississippi river.	West of the Mississippi river.	East of the Mississippi river.	West of the Mississippi river.
1900.....	55,023,513	20,971,062	8,851,163	4,195,698	19.2	25.0
1890 ¹	46,172,350	16,775,364	7,263,652	3,202,315	18.7	46.2
1880 ²	46,160,075	16,462,175	7,215,121	4,382,291	22.8	63.7
1880.....	38,896,423	11,269,360	4,774,456	2,340,594	17.7	51.6
1870.....	31,681,302	6,877,069	4,774,374	2,537,071	27.0	128.9
1860.....	26,906,846	4,536,475	5,005,913	1,122,605	30.9	128.0
1850.....	21,192,472	1,999,404	3,712,434	490,217	29.8	128.8
1840 ³	16,186,554	1,376,799	3,069,933	152,316	32.6	65.0
1830 ⁴	12,474,120	886,582	2,261,707	136,865	31.7	140.5
1820.....	9,494,187	234,266	1,833,997	97,401	34.5	.....
1810.....	7,142,480	97,401	1,379,269	.....	35.1	.....
1800.....	6,308,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1790.....	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

² Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

³ Excludes 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

⁴ Excludes 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

Table 8 shows that during the last ten years the population west of the Mississippi river increased by one-fourth, while that east of it increased by nearly one-fifth. The difference in the present rates of growth of the two sections is comparatively slight, much less than at earlier periods in the country's history. Between 1860 and 1890 the region west of the Mississippi increased its population each ten years by about one-half; the region east of the Mississippi, by less than one-fourth. Table 8 shows also that the region east of the Mississippi increased more rapidly from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, while west of that river the growth suffered a sharp check in the last ten years. It shows, moreover, that the difference in rate of growth between the eastern and western parts of the United States is giving place to a more uniform and steady growth throughout the country.

States and territories.—In Table 9 the states and territories of continental United States are arranged in the order of their rates of growth, 1890 to 1900, the per cent of increase for each being given. The figures from which these per cents are computed agree in the main with those in Twelfth Census, Vol. I, Tables 1 and 2, the slight differences revealed by a careful comparison being due to adding the population of Indian Territory and of the Indian reservations in 1890 to the population reported by the general count and embodied in the tables of Volume I.

TABLE 9.—STATES AND TERRITORIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.

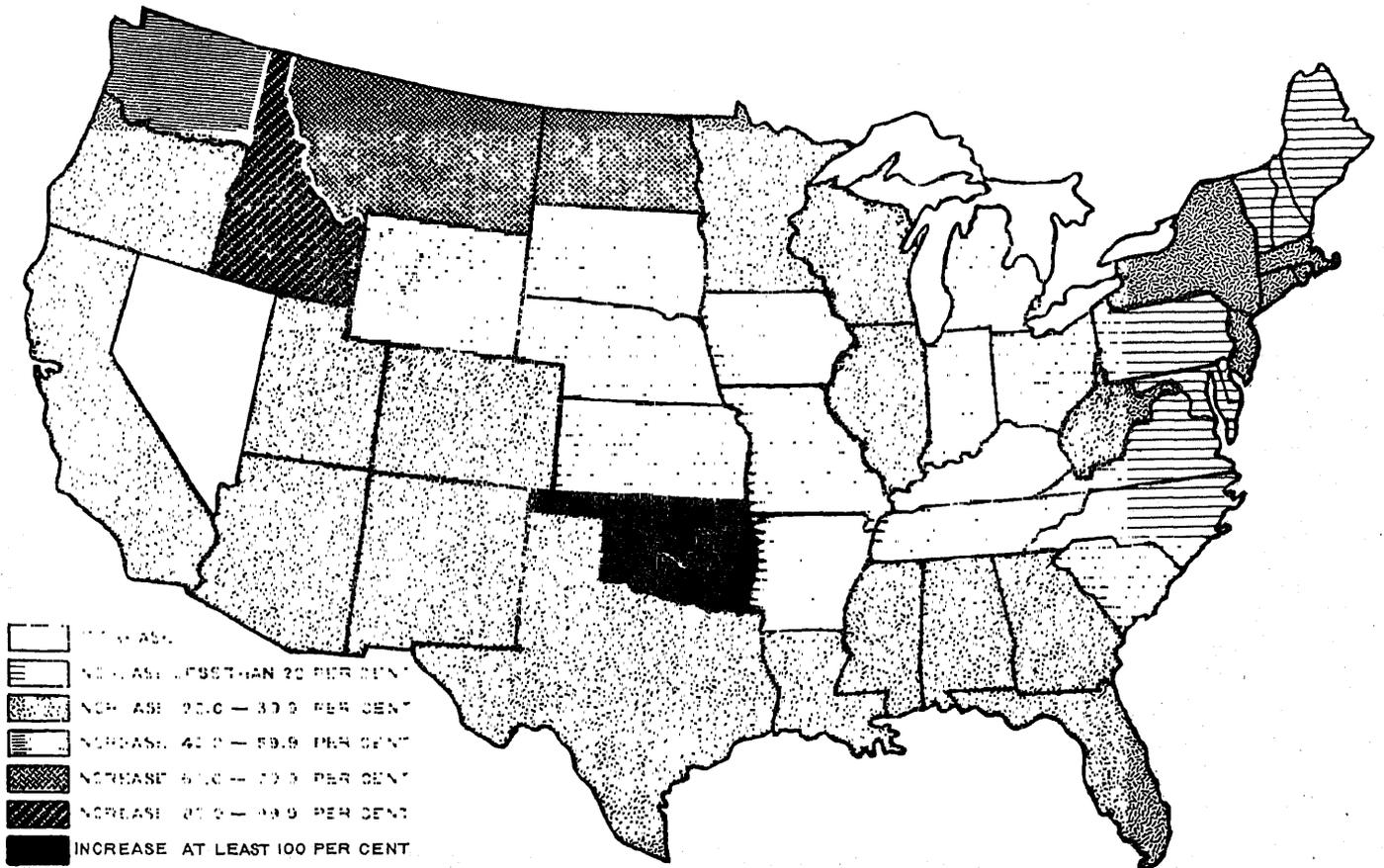
STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900.
Oklahoma	407.6	District of Columbia	21.0
Indian Territory	117.6	Alabama	20.8
Idaho	82.7	Georgia	20.6
Montana	70.3	Mississippi	20.3
North Dakota	67.1	Pennsylvania	19.9
Wyoming	47.9	North Carolina	17.1
Washington	45.0	Iowa	16.7
Arizona	39.3	South Carolina	16.4
Texas	36.4	Arkansas	16.3
Florida	35.0	Missouri	16.0
Minnesota	33.7	Michigan	15.6
Utah	31.3	Kentucky	15.5
Colorado	30.6	South Dakota	15.2
New Jersey	30.4	Indiana	14.8
Oregon	30.2	Tennessee	14.3
Illinois	26.0	Maryland	14.0
West Virginia	25.7	Ohio	13.2
Massachusetts	25.3	Virginia	12.0
Rhode Island	24.0	Delaware	9.6
Louisiana	23.5	New Hampshire	9.3
California	22.4	Maine	5.0
Wisconsin	22.2	Vermont	3.4
New Mexico	21.9	Kansas	3.0
Connecticut	21.7	Nebraska	0.3
New York	21.1	Nevada	110.6

¹ Decrease.

Map 2 shows the geographic distribution of the states having specified rates of increase or decrease, and may profitably be examined in connection with Table 9.

Nevada was the only state which lost population in the last decade. The region of moderate growth (or a growth of less than 20 per cent in ten years, which is not widely different from the class of states increasing less rapidly than the whole of continental United States, namely, 20.7 per cent) was the region extending from Pennsylvania to South Carolina, inclusive, and thence westward to South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Within this area the only states having a gain of more than 20 per cent were the District of Columbia, West Virginia, and Illinois. Outside of it the only states having a gain of less than 20 per cent were Michigan and the 3 northern states of New England. Along the southern boundary of continental United States there was comparative uniformity in rate of growth, every state and territory from Florida to California having an increase of between 20 and 40 per cent. Along the northern boundary the conditions were much more diverse, 6 states increasing less than 20 per cent, 3 from 20 to 40 per cent, 1 from 40 to 60 per cent, 2 from 60 to 80 per cent, and 1 from 80 to 100 per cent. Thus, 5 classes out of the 7 distinguished in Map 2 are represented along the northern boundary, and only 1 along the southern. The only 2 states and territories having what has been called a

MAP 2.—STATES AND TERRITORIES HAVING PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS: 1890 TO 1900.



frontier rate of growth, that is, an increase of more than 100 per cent, are Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Aside from these, the conspicuous regions of growth more rapid than that of the surrounding territory are the manufacturing and commercial states about New York harbor, the manufacturing state of West Virginia, the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, North Dakota, and the northern states of the Western division.

The growth in the population of the several states and territories during the last ten years is further illustrated by the following comparison, in which the states are arranged in two columns, the first column showing the order of population in 1890, and the second column the order of increase of population in the decade 1890 to 1900:

STATES AND TERRITORIES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO POPULATION IN 1890, AND ACCORDING TO INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900.

In order of population, 1890.	In order of increase, 1890 to 1900.
1. New York.	1. New York.
2. Pennsylvania.	2. Pennsylvania.
3. Illinois.	3. Illinois.
4. Ohio.	4. Texas.
5. Missouri.	5. Massachusetts.
6. Massachusetts.	6. Ohio.
7. Texas.	7. Minnesota.
8. Indiana.	8. New Jersey.
9. Michigan.	9. Missouri.
10. Iowa.	10. Georgia.
11. Kentucky.	11. Wisconsin.
12. Georgia.	12. Michigan.
13. Tennessee.	13. Indiana.
14. Wisconsin.	14. Oklahoma.
15. Virginia.	15. Iowa.
16. North Carolina.	16. Alabama.
17. Alabama.	17. Kentucky.
18. New Jersey.	18. North Carolina.
19. Kansas.	19. California.
20. Minnesota.	20. Louisiana.
21. Mississippi.	21. Mississippi.
22. California.	22. Tennessee.
23. South Carolina.	23. Indian Territory.
24. Arkansas.	24. Virginia.
25. Louisiana.	25. West Virginia.
26. Nebraska.	26. South Carolina.
27. Maryland.	27. Arkansas.
28. West Virginia.	28. Connecticut.
29. Connecticut.	29. Washington.
30. Maine.	30. Maryland.
31. Colorado.	31. Florida.
32. Florida.	32. North Dakota.
33. New Hampshire.	33. Colorado.
34. Washington.	34. Montana.
35. South Dakota.	35. Oregon.
36. Rhode Island.	36. Rhode Island.
37. Vermont.	37. Idaho.
38. Oregon.	38. Utah.
39. District of Columbia.	39. South Dakota.
40. Utah.	40. District of Columbia.
41. North Dakota.	41. Kansas.
42. Indian Territory.	42. New Hampshire.
43. Delaware.	43. New Mexico.
44. New Mexico.	44. Arizona.
45. Montana.	45. Maine.
46. Idaho.	46. Wyoming.
47. Arizona.	47. Delaware.
48. Oklahoma.	48. Vermont.
49. Wyoming.	49. Nebraska.
50. Nevada.	50. Nevada.

If a state occupies the same position in the two columns, as do New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and Nevada, it shows that during the last decade the state tended to retain the rank in order of population which it held in 1890. If a state stands higher in the second column than in the first, as do 23 states and territories, it shows that the state's increase tended to give it a higher rank in 1900 than it held in 1890. If a state occupies a lower position in

the second column than in the first, as do 21 states and territories, it shows that the state's increase tended to give it a lower rank. Thus, for example, Ohio, ranking fourth in 1890, added fewer persons to its population in the following ten years than Texas or Massachusetts, which ranked below it; and Massachusetts added more to its numbers than Missouri or Ohio, which outranked it, but fewer than Texas, which it outranked.

The foregoing comparison has been supplemented by another (Table 10), in which the per cent of increase for each state or territory from 1890 to 1900, is compared, not with the average for continental United States, but with the increase for the same state or territory from 1880 to 1890. As the population of Indian Territory was not enumerated prior to 1890, that territory, with Oklahoma, which was set off from it, is excluded from the table. Such comparison shows what regions of the country are and what are not maintaining their former rate of growth.

TABLE 10.—STATES AND TERRITORIES RANKED ACCORDING TO CHANGE IN PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN RATE OF INCREASE FROM 1890 TO 1900 OVER THAT FROM 1880 TO 1890.	
	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	Increase.	Decrease.
Continental United States	20.7	24.9	.....	4.2
Nevada	110.6	126.5	15.9	.....
Mississippi	20.3	14.0	6.3	.....
Louisiana	23.5	19.0	4.5	.....
Indiana	14.8	10.8	4.0	.....
Vermont	3.4	(2)	3.4	.....
Maine	5.0	1.9	3.1	.....
New York	21.1	18.0	3.1	.....
Kentucky	15.5	12.7	2.8	.....
New Jersey	30.4	27.7	2.7	.....
Virginia	12.0	9.5	2.5	.....
Maryland	14.0	11.5	2.5	.....
West Virginia	25.7	23.3	2.4	.....
Connecticut	21.7	19.8	1.9	.....
Illinois	26.0	24.3	1.7	.....
Georgia	20.6	19.1	1.5	.....
North Carolina	17.1	15.6	1.5	.....
Alabama	20.8	19.8	1.0	.....
South Carolina	16.4	15.6	0.8	.....
New Hampshire	9.3	8.5	0.8	.....
Massachusetts	25.3	25.6	.....	0.3
Tennessee	14.3	14.6	.....	0.3
Rhode Island	24.0	24.9	.....	0.9
Iowa	16.7	17.7	.....	1.0
Ohio	13.2	14.8	.....	1.6
Pennsylvania	19.9	22.8	.....	2.9
Texas	36.4	40.4	.....	4.0
Delaware	9.6	14.9	.....	5.3
Wisconsin	22.2	28.2	.....	6.0
New Mexico	21.9	28.5	.....	6.6
Missouri	16.0	23.6	.....	7.6
Arizona	39.3	47.4	.....	8.1
District of Columbia	21.0	29.7	.....	8.7
Florida	35.0	45.2	.....	10.2
Michigan	15.6	27.9	.....	12.3
Utah	31.3	44.4	.....	13.1
California	22.4	39.7	.....	17.3
Arkansas	16.3	40.6	.....	24.3
Minnesota	33.7	66.7	.....	33.0
Kansas	3.0	43.3	.....	40.3
Oregon	30.2	79.5	.....	49.3
Idaho	82.7	158.8	.....	76.1
Colorado	30.6	112.1	.....	81.5
Nebraska	0.3	134.1	.....	133.8
Wyoming	47.9	192.0	.....	144.1
Montana	70.3	237.5	.....	167.2
South Dakota	15.2	234.6	.....	219.4
Washington	45.0	365.1	.....	320.1
North Dakota	67.1	395.1	.....	328.0

¹ Decrease.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

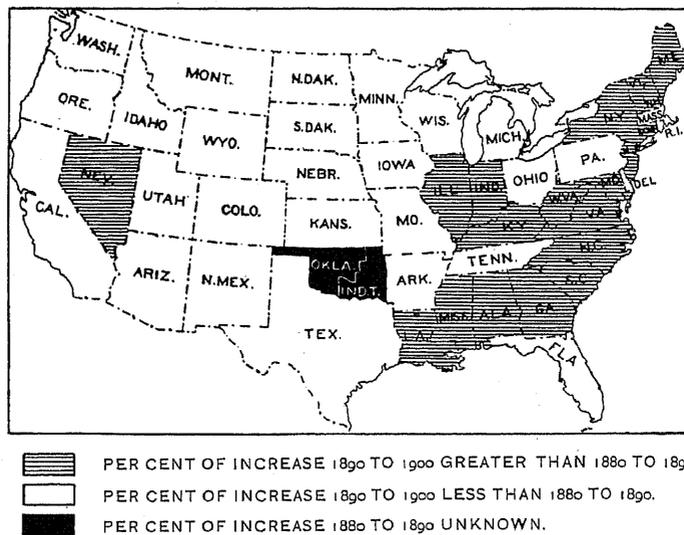
In Map 3 the same comparison is indicated in graphic form, showing, as a table can not do, the geographic relations of the facts.

Table 10 and Map 3 show that although the per cent of increase for continental United States from 1890 to 1900 was less than that from 1880 to 1890, yet a number of states increased in the later decade more rapidly than in the earlier. They include all those bordering upon the Atlantic coast or the Gulf of Mexico, except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, and Texas; away from the coast the states belonging to this class number only 5, namely, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. But Nevada, with a decrease, 1890 to 1900, less rapid than that, 1880 to 1890,

has been included in the same class. Along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts more than two-thirds (13 out of 19) of the states and territories improved on their previous rate of growth; in the interior and the West this was true of one-sixth (5 out of 29). Map 3 also makes more precise the inference already drawn from the figures for state groups, that the population east of the Mississippi river increased more rapidly, 1890 to 1900, than 1880 to 1890.

Table 10 shows, further, that the 2 states in which the rate of increase from 1890 to 1900 was most in excess of that from 1880 to 1890 were the 2 adjoining the lower Mississippi, namely, Louisiana and Mississippi; that the 14 states and territories in which the

MAP 3.—STATES AND TERRITORIES HAVING A MORE RAPID INCREASE OR SLOWER DECREASE OF POPULATION 1890 TO 1900 THAN 1880 TO 1890.



rates of growth, 1890 to 1900, declined most from the rates of the same states and territories, 1880 to 1890, all lay west of the Mississippi; and that the states east of the Mississippi the growth of which declined most were Michigan, Florida, the District of Columbia, and Wisconsin—the 4 which had the highest rate of growth, 1880 to 1890, among those east of the Mississippi river.

Countries.—In the first volume of the Twelfth Census is a table¹ giving the increase or decrease of population in each county between 1890 and 1900. As indicated in the sentence preceding that table, the changes in county boundaries during the decade were disregarded. In the effort to obtain strictly comparable figures a table has been prepared distributing the population and increase of population among the counties or similar areas the boundaries of which remained unchanged during the decade. In most cases the figures of this

table agree with those of the table in Volume I. But when two contiguous counties, A and B, changed their boundaries between 1890 and 1900 only by transferring a part of A to B, and the population both in 1890 and 1900 of the part transferred is unknown, the two counties have been treated as a single area the boundaries of which did not change during the decade. If either census reported separately the population of the part transferred, a correction has been introduced in the reported figures, so as to obtain the population of two areas with identical boundaries at both dates. Under this method the total number of these county areas,² 1890 to 1900, is slightly less than the actual number of counties at either date. The number of areas obtained by this process is shown by the following table:

¹Twelfth Census, Vol. I, table xv, pages xxxviii-lvii.

²This phrase is used in this bulletin to denote areas, most of which are counties, of which had the same boundaries at the beginning and at the end of the period in question.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF COUNTY AREAS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	NUMBER OF COUNTIES.			NUMBER OF COUNTY AREAS.	
	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States	2,852	2,789	2,568	2,741	2,578
North Atlantic division	216	215	215	215	213
New England	67	67	67	66	65
Maine	16	16	16	16	14
New Hampshire	10	10	10	10	10
Vermont	14	14	14	13	14
Massachusetts	14	14	14	14	14
Rhode Island	5	5	5	5	5
Connecticut	8	8	8	8	8
Southern North Atlantic	149	148	148	149	148
New York	61	60	60	61	60
New Jersey	21	21	21	21	21
Pennsylvania	67	67	67	67	67
South Atlantic division	520	496	484	495	481
Northern South Atlantic	201	183	181	183	181
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3
Maryland	24	24	24	24	24
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	118	101	99	101	99
West Virginia	55	54	54	54	54
Southern South Atlantic	319	313	308	312	300
North Carolina	97	96	94	97	93
South Carolina	40	35	33	34	33
Georgia	137	137	137	137	137
Florida	45	45	39	44	37
North Central division	1,028	1,046	957	1,005	978
Eastern North Central	435	434	423	429	419
Ohio	88	88	88	88	88
Indiana	92	92	92	92	92
Illinois	102	102	102	102	102
Michigan	83	84	78	80	77
Wisconsin	70	68	63	67	60
Western North Central	593	612	534	576	559
Minnesota	82	80	78	79	79
Iowa	99	99	99	99	99
Missouri	115	115	115	115	115
North Dakota	39	53	21	34	34
South Dakota	63	68	47	54	65
Nebraska	90	91	70	90	73
Kansas	105	106	104	105	94
South Central division	772	750	693	758	695
Eastern South Central	356	356	351	352	347
Kentucky	119	119	117	118	117
Tennessee	96	96	94	96	91
Alabama	66	66	66	66	66
Mississippi	75	75	74	75	73
Western South Central	416	394	342	406	348
Louisiana	59	59	58	59	58
Arkansas	75	75	74	75	73
Indian Territory	12	12	6	6	6
Oklahoma	27	8	26	26	26
Texas	243	240	210	240	217
Western division	316	282	219	268	211
Rocky Mountain	136	115	74	103	63
Montana	25	16	11	12	8
Idaho	21	18	13	16	10
Wyoming	14	12	7	12	6
Colorado	57	55	31	52	30
New Mexico	19	14	12	11	9
Basin and Plateau	54	49	45	49	42
Arizona	13	10	7	10	5
Utah	27	25	23	25	23
Nevada	14	14	15	14	14
Pacific	126	118	100	116	106
Washington	36	34	25	33	25
Oregon	38	31	23	30	23
California	57	53	52	53	53

¹The 17 cities made independent since 1890 are included in counties in which geographically located.

From Table 11 it appears that the number of county areas, 1880 to 1890, was 2,578, or 92.6 per cent of the number of counties in 1890; and that the number, 1890 to 1900, was 2,741, or 96.1 per cent, of the number of counties in 1900. Therefore the disturbing influence of changes in county boundaries was about half as potent between 1890 and 1900 as it was between 1880 and 1890. South Carolina is the only state east of the Mississippi in which there has been a marked readjustment of county lines since 1890.

As the population living on Indian reservations was not reported at all in 1880, and was not reported by counties in 1890, it is necessary to base all per cents of increase for counties on figures excluding the population on Indian reservations.

Of the counties in the United States the great majority increased in population, but not a few decreased. The rates of change lay between a decrease of 68.3 per cent for Stanton county, Kans., and an increase of 4,344.4 per cent for Castro county, Tex.—a statement which illustrates the danger of using percentages apart from the numbers to which they relate, for Castro county rose from 9 to 400 inhabitants. Per cents computed on so small a base have little other warrant than that they are called for by a system which in the great majority of cases rests on a population large enough to give a significant rate of change.

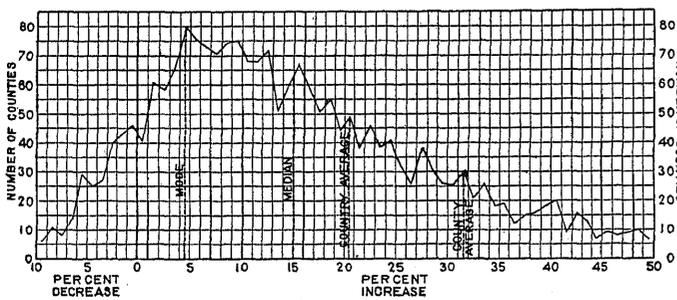
As the rate of growth in continental United States, 1890 to 1900, was 20.7 per cent, it might be supposed that if the number of county areas with each single per cent of increase were counted, the largest number would be found at or slightly below 21 per cent. In Table 12 the number of counties is given for each per cent of increase, 1890 to 1900, from a decrease of between 9 and 10 per cent to an increase of between 49 and 50 per cent.

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890 TO 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	Number of counties.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	Number of counties.
Decrease of—		Increase of—	
9.0 to 9.9	6	20.0 to 20.9	49
8.0 to 8.9	11	21.0 to 21.9	39
7.0 to 7.9	10	22.0 to 22.9	46
6.0 to 6.9	14	23.0 to 23.9	39
5.0 to 5.9	29	24.0 to 24.9	41
4.0 to 4.9	25	25.0 to 25.9	33
3.0 to 3.9	27	26.0 to 26.9	26
2.0 to 2.9	40	27.0 to 27.9	39
1.0 to 1.9	44	28.0 to 28.9	31
0.0 to 0.9	46	29.0 to 29.9	26
Increase of—		30.0 to 30.9	25
0.0 to 0.9	41	31.0 to 31.9	30
1.0 to 1.9	62	32.0 to 32.9	23
2.0 to 2.9	58	33.0 to 33.9	26
3.0 to 3.9	66	34.0 to 34.9	18
4.0 to 4.9	80	35.0 to 35.9	20
5.0 to 5.9	76	36.0 to 36.9	14
6.0 to 6.9	73	37.0 to 37.9	15
7.0 to 7.9	72	38.0 to 38.9	17
8.0 to 8.9	74	39.0 to 39.9	20
9.0 to 9.9	76	40.0 to 40.9	20
10.0 to 10.9	70	41.0 to 41.9	12
11.0 to 11.9	68	42.0 to 42.9	16
12.0 to 12.9	74	43.0 to 43.9	13
13.0 to 13.9	51	44.0 to 44.9	7
14.0 to 14.9	61	45.0 to 45.9	11
15.0 to 15.9	69	46.0 to 46.9	8
16.0 to 16.9	60	47.0 to 47.9	9
17.0 to 17.9	53	48.0 to 48.9	10
18.0 to 18.9	58	49.0 to 49.9	8
19.0 to 19.9	45		

The foregoing table affords a good illustration of certain forms of average sometimes employed in census statistics. An average in the most general sense is "an intermediate value derived from a given set of quantities by a process such that, if all the quantities were equal, the derivative quantity would coincide with the given ones."¹ The possible number of such averages is infinite, but the number ordinarily employed for statistical purposes is very small. In the present case the average rate of increase in the population of a county, 1890 to 1900, might be deemed equal to the average rate of increase for the population as a whole, namely, 20.7 per cent. It might also be found by adding the rates of increase of the several counties, taking account of the algebraic signs and dividing the sum by the total number of counties; the average found in this way would be an increase of 32.0 per cent. The former of these averages is similar to the weighted average used in price statistics, the per cent of increase for each county being given a weight determined by the population of that county; the latter is an example of the ordinary arithmetic mean, each county, whatever its population, being given an equal weight in the series. Another convenient way of stating the average rate of increase would be to find the rate such that half of the counties would have a lower and half a higher rate; in the present case this average, technically known as the "median," would be an increase of 14.9 per cent. Table 12 shows that the most probable rate of increase lies between 4 and 5 per cent; this last average is called the "mode." The following diagram has been constructed from the figures in Table 12 to illustrate graphically these four averages:

DIAGRAM 2.—NUMBER OF COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.



¹F. Y. Edgeworth, article "Average," in Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy.

Diagram 2 illustrates somewhat more clearly than Table 12 the fact that the number of county areas with specified per cent of increase or decrease rises rapidly from those with a decrease of 10 per cent to those with an increase of 5 per cent, and from that point descends somewhat uniformly, but more gradually, until the class with an increase of between 49 and 50 per cent is reached, at which point the number of counties is about the same as the number having a decrease of from 9 to 10 per cent.

In Table 13 the county areas have been classified according to the rate of increase or decrease of population.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER AND LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890 TO 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	COUNTY AREAS		
	Number.	Land surface in square miles.	Per cent of total land surface.
Total	2,741	2,970,280	100.0
Total decreasing.....	371	324,510	10.9
Decrease of—			
20.0 per cent and over	73	88,285	3.0
15.0 to 19.9 per cent	23	25,238	0.8
10.0 to 14.9 per cent	23	38,024	1.3
5.0 to 9.9 per cent	70	54,203	1.8
0.0 to 4.9 per cent	182	118,760	4.0
Total increasing	2,370	2,645,720	89.1
Increase of—			
0.0 to 4.9 per cent	307	225,821	7.6
5.0 to 9.9 per cent	371	262,860	8.9
10.0 to 14.9 per cent	324	244,125	8.2
15.0 to 19.9 per cent	282	186,361	6.3
20.0 to 24.9 per cent	214	224,111	7.5
25.0 to 29.9 per cent	155	162,918	5.5
30.0 to 34.9 per cent	122	204,827	6.9
35.0 to 39.9 per cent	86	89,958	3.0
40.0 to 44.9 per cent	68	129,677	4.4
45.0 to 49.9 per cent	46	52,157	1.8
50.0 to 99.9 per cent	233	422,942	14.2
100.0 per cent and over.....	162	439,963	14.8

In order to study the geographic distribution of the regions of rapid and slow growth, and of dwindling population, the county areas have been divided into three groups: (1) those which grew faster than continental United States (24.9 per cent between 1880 and 1890 and 20.7 per cent between 1890 and 1900); (2) those which grew somewhat, but more slowly than continental United States; and (3) those which did not grow at all. The two maps on page 20 represent those counties which grew faster than the country as a whole, Map 4 being for the decade 1890 to 1900 and Map 5 for the decade 1880 to 1890.

From an examination of Map 4, for the decade 1890 to 1900, the following results appear:

1. The conspicuous areas of rapid growth lie mainly west of the Mississippi river.

2. East of the Mississippi the largest areas of rapid growth are found in the thinly settled regions of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, southern Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and much of Florida. In these areas, as well as in northern Maine and New Hampshire, the growth of the lumbering industry has probably been an important factor in causing an increase of population.

3. A broken belt of rapidly growing counties may be traced from southwestern Pennsylvania, through West Virginia and Kentucky, into Tennessee. These are probably connected with the growth of mining and related industries.

4. A less extensive area of rapid growth appears in southeastern Missouri, northeastern Arkansas, and the Yazoo valley in Mississippi. Probably a part of this is connected with the reclamation of valuable agricultural lands through improvements in the levee system of the Mississippi river.

5. A cluster of rapidly growing counties appears at the head of Lake Michigan, about Chicago and Milwaukee, and small spots elsewhere mark the location of the large and prosperous lake ports of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

6. In the Southern states the areas of rapid growth are more extensive than they are in the North. The difference between the character of the increase in the North and in the South is indicated by comparing on the map individual Northern and Southern states which are shown by Table 9 to have had substantially the same rate of growth. Thus, Illinois grew slightly faster than West Virginia or Louisiana, and New York, slightly faster than Georgia or Alabama. But in New York state 6.7 per cent of the area increased more rapidly than the average for the country, while in Georgia the corresponding per cent was 41.3. From such comparisons it may be inferred that in the Northern states the growth has been localized in a few counties, mainly those containing large cities, while in the Southern states it has been distributed more evenly.

In Map 5, showing the counties which increased between 1880 and 1890 more rapidly than continental United States, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are left uncolored because there is no trustworthy information regarding their population in 1880. The great size of the counties in the Western division, and the lack of information regarding the population of Indian reservations, are other complicating elements to be borne in mind in interpreting this map for much of the area west of the Mississippi river.

The first, third, and fifth inferences already drawn from Map 4 for the decade 1890 to 1900 hold true in general for the preceding ten years. The trans-Mississippi region of rapid growth then included nearly all of Nebraska and Arkansas, most of Kansas, and much of southern Missouri. A high rate of increase was characteristic of almost every county in the peninsula of Florida. The industrial region of northern Alabama was more definitely characterized by rapid growth. The increase in the lumbering regions of Michigan was more rapid than during the later decade. This change in Michigan, together with the more general increase between 1890 and 1900 in the regions along the Gulf of Mexico, may be due in part to a change in the localization of the lumber industry during the last ten years. The value of the lumber products of Michigan declined between 1890 and 1900; that of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, though not greatly exceeding in 1900 that of Michigan alone in 1890, has almost doubled in the last ten years.¹

Two similar maps, shown on page 22, indicate the county areas which declined in population at one or the other of the last two decades, Map 6 applying to the more recent period and Map 7 to that from 1880 to 1890.

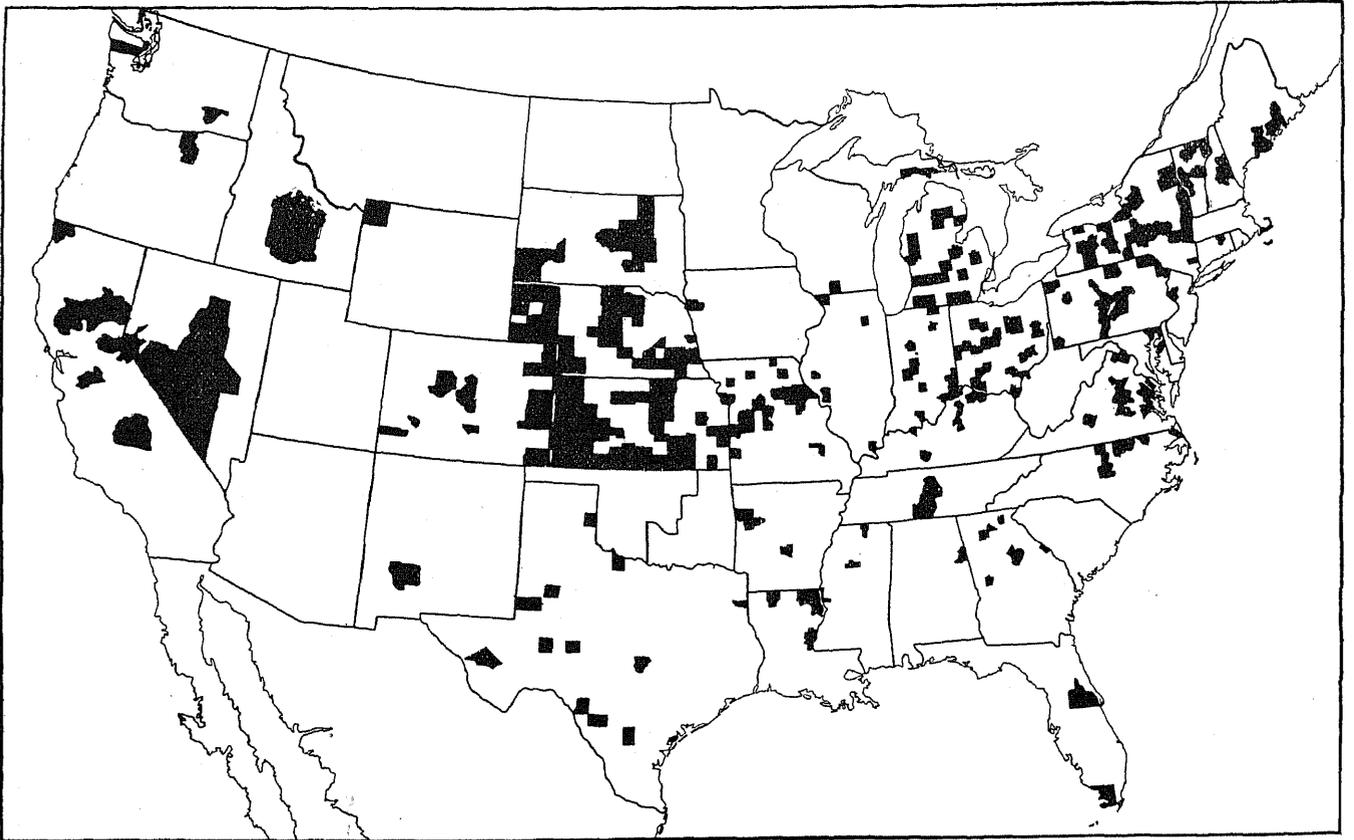
From an examination of Map 6, showing the counties which lost population between 1890 and 1900, the following inferences may be derived:

1. In 12 states and territories—Rhode Island, Delaware, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Minnesota, North Dakota, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Montana, Utah, and Arizona—every county increased in population.

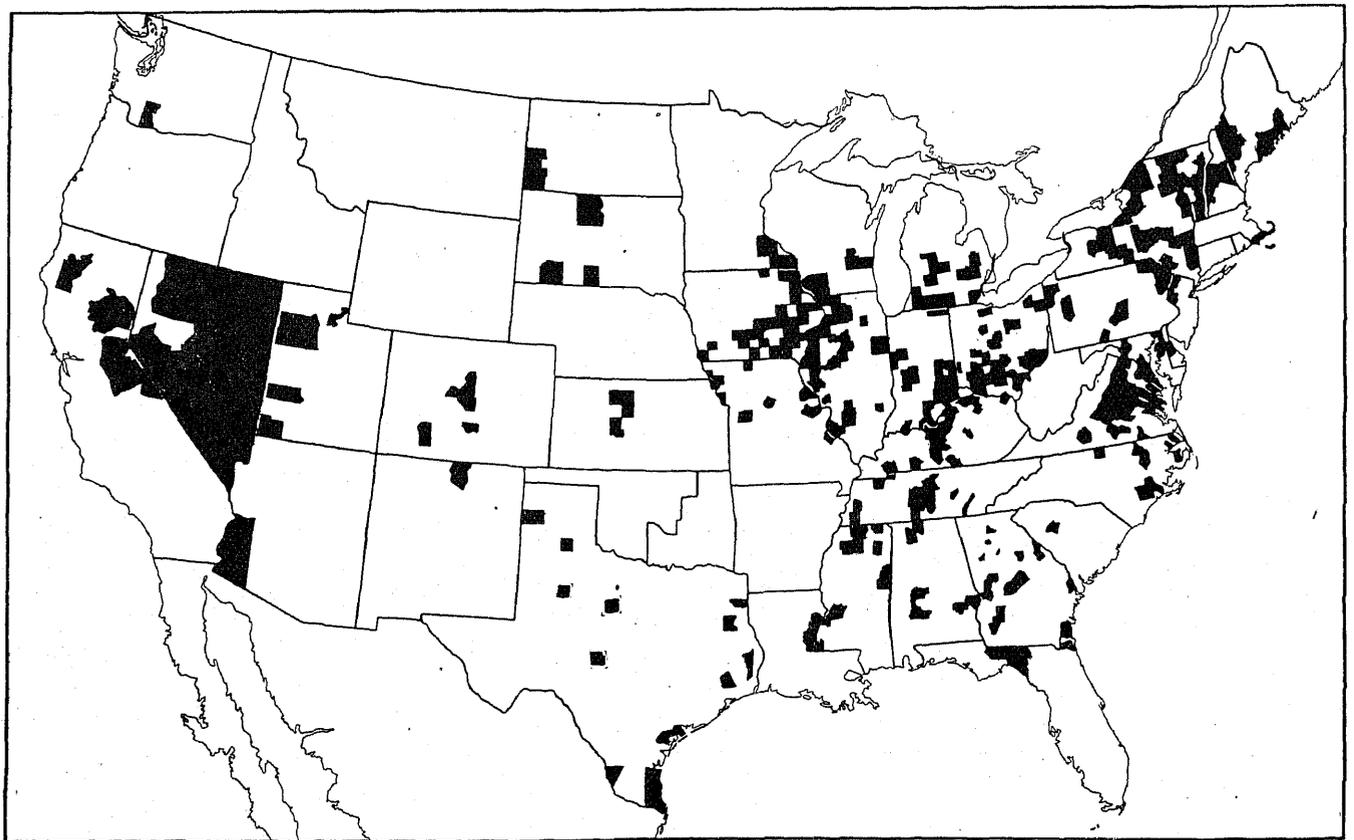
2. The most conspicuous groups of adjoining counties which lost population, 1890 to 1900, are in the western and central parts of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, and the eastern part of Colorado. In those 4 states the counties losing population embraced more than one-third of the total area of all such counties in the country. The deficiency of rainfall and other available sources of water is doubtless the main reason for the decrease. The western parts of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas suffered the most widespread loss and showed the heaviest per cent of decrease. The next largest group is in Nevada, where counties covering one-third of the area lost population. Closely connected with this region geographically are the 11 counties of California in the same class. The obstacles to agriculture and the decline of mining have probably cooperated in producing this result. There is a noteworthy number of similar counties in northern New England and in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. These counties lie mainly in regions where agriculture is not highly prosperous and the opportunities for other occupations are limited.

¹ Twelfth Census, Vol. IX, Table 4, pages 807-810.

MAP 6.—COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.



MAP 7.—COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION: 1880 TO 1890.



3. The sharpest contrast between adjoining states is found in the Western North Central states. North Dakota and Minnesota had no counties, and Iowa had only one, which showed a decrease, while large areas of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas lost population.

4. In the Northern states the relative area of counties decreasing in population was greater than in the Southern. This inference from the map is confirmed and made definite by the following table, in which the Western group is omitted:

GROUP.	LAND SURFACE IN SQUARE MILES.		
	All county areas.	County areas losing population, 1890 to 1900.	Per cent of area losing population.
North Atlantic and North Central.....	915,653	178,481	19.5
South Atlantic and South Central.....	878,885	45,243	5.1

The figures show that in the Northern states nearly one-fifth of the area suffered a decrease in population; in the Southern states the proportion was little more than one-twentieth. This difference suggests that the substantial identity of the rates of growth in the two regions results from a relatively uniform growth over the whole South equalized by a balance in the North between a low rate of rural growth and a high rate of urban growth. If so, the fact may be interpreted as an illustration of the inference which foreign statisticians have sometimes drawn from European figures, that large cities in their growth tend to deplete the country districts.

5. The counties east of the Mississippi which lost population are seemingly no larger a proportion of the total area than those west of that river. This suggestion derived from the map is confirmed by the following figures:

GROUP.	LAND SURFACE IN SQUARE MILES.		
	All county areas.	County areas losing population, 1890 to 1900.	Per cent of area losing population.
Continental United States.....	2,970,230	324,510	10.9
Region east of the Mississippi river.....	854,903	90,565	10.6
Region west of the Mississippi river.....	2,115,327	233,945	11.1

From Map 7, showing the counties which lost population, 1880 to 1890,¹ the following inferences may be derived:

1. In 10 states and territories—Rhode Island, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Nebraska, Arkansas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon—every county increased in population.

¹ For Indian Territory and Oklahoma no information is available for the decade 1880 to 1890.

2. The most conspicuous group of adjoining counties which decreased in population embraces almost the entire state of Nevada, a large part of eastern California, and 3 counties in western Utah. Other noteworthy areas are in eastern Virginia, northern New England, central New York, and the valleys of the upper Ohio and Mississippi.

3. In the Southern states as a whole the growth was more evenly distributed than it was in the Northern. This inference from the map is made precise by the following figures:

GROUP.	LAND SURFACE IN SQUARE MILES.		
	All county areas.	County areas losing population, 1880 to 1890.	Per cent of area losing population.
North Atlantic and North Central.....	915,653	134,934	14.7
South Atlantic and South Central ¹	809,005	73,025	9.0

¹ Figures exclude Indian Territory and Oklahoma, as the population of those areas was not reported in 1880.

In the Northern states the counties which lost population embraced about one-seventh, and in the Southern states about one-eleventh of the total area.

4. The areas east of the Mississippi river which lost population were seemingly a larger part of the total than the areas west of that river. This indication of the map is confirmed by the following figures:

GROUP.	LAND SURFACE IN SQUARE MILES.		
	All county areas.	County areas losing population, 1880 to 1890.	Per cent of area losing population.
Continental United States ¹	2,900,208	359,201	12.4
Region east of the Mississippi river.....	854,903	152,270	17.8
Region west of the Mississippi river ¹	2,045,305	206,931	10.1

¹ Figures exclude Indian Territory and Oklahoma, as the population of those areas was not reported in 1880.

East of the Mississippi the counties which showed no increase of population embraced about one-sixth, and west of that river about one-tenth, of the total area.

From a comparison of these two maps, or of the figures they interpret, certain further inferences arise.

1. The eye can not determine from the cuts whether a gain of population was more general 1890 to 1900 or 1880 to 1890. But the figures show that 12.4 per cent of the area of the country as measured by county lines declined in population from 1880 to 1890, but only 10.9 per cent of the area was stationary or retrogressive in population from 1890 to 1900. As regards evenness of growth, the condition of the country was more prosperous from 1890 to 1900 than it was from 1880 to 1890.

2. Certain regions in which there was a loss of population during the earlier decade have been progressing since 1890. The most conspicuous illustration is found in parts of Nevada; other regions may be noticed in eastern Virginia, the valley of the Ohio, the valley of the upper Mississippi, and northern New England. On the other hand, there are certain regions in which loss of population was more general during the later decade. The most conspicuous instance is found in the western parts of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, but other illustrations appear in central Missouri and central Pennsylvania.

3. It is probable that the decrease of population in a large number of agricultural counties in western Illinois and eastern Iowa during the decade between 1880 and 1890 is closely connected with the very rapid growth, during that decade, in the agricultural areas just west of them, in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.¹ It is probable, also, that the loss of population during the last ten years in large areas of western and central Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota is closely connected with the rapid growth of the agricultural counties in the states just east of them, Iowa and Illinois, and also with the rapid progress of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, to the south. In the western parts of the sub-humid states, which extend into the region of the Great plains, the conditions of recent years have not favored agriculture, and many persons who migrated to those regions from the prosperous agricultural districts to the east between 1880 and 1890 have turned back to the land from which they came, or southward to new fields. The birthplace tables published by the Census Office,² from which a comparison between the state or territory of birth and that of residence can be made, and which will probably be analyzed in a subsequent bulletin, will throw some light upon this suggestion.

The inference from Maps 4 and 6 that in the North the growth of population is concentrated at relatively few points, but in the South is more evenly distributed, may be tested from the figures by grouping the county areas in accordance with their rates of increase, from 1890 to 1900. The following table expresses the results, the Western division being omitted:

TABLE 14.—NUMBER AND LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, FOR NORTH AND SOUTH: 1890 TO 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	COUNTY AREAS.					
	Number—		Area in square miles—		Percent of total area—	
	In the North.	In the South.	In the North.	In the South.	In the North.	In the South.
Total	1,220	1,253	915,653	878,835	100.0	100.0
Total decreasing	243	88	178,481	45,288	19.5	5.2
Decrease of—						
20.0 per cent. and over...	50	3	46,229	3,418	5.0	0.4
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.	14	6	14,284	5,956	1.6	0.7
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.	16	3	13,380	1,145	1.5	0.1
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.	44	22	32,185	11,875	3.5	1.4
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.	119	54	72,403	22,894	7.9	2.6
Total increasing.....	977	1,165	737,172	833,547	80.5	94.8
Increase of—						
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.	189	105	136,152	52,700	14.9	6.0
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.	197	159	127,246	86,730	13.9	9.9
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.	142	161	93,789	99,454	10.2	11.3
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.	103	164	62,267	88,582	6.8	10.1
20.0 to 24.9 per cent.	66	120	47,292	70,811	5.2	8.1
25.0 to 29.9 per cent.	50	88	30,170	56,697	3.3	6.4
30.0 to 34.9 per cent.	39	60	29,518	42,450	3.2	4.8
35.0 to 39.9 per cent.	31	46	18,643	31,421	2.0	3.6
40.0 to 44.9 per cent.	24	33	17,385	24,525	1.9	2.8
45.0 to 49.9 per cent.	12	30	10,478	32,622	1.2	3.7
*50.0 to 99.9 per cent.	89	105	81,849	121,499	8.9	13.8
100.0 per cent. and over...	35	94	82,383	126,076	9.0	14.3

The extended table from which the preceding has been condensed reveals the fact that in the North the rates of growth shown by the largest number of counties are 3.0 to 3.9 per cent and 5.0 to 5.9 per cent, 45 counties falling into each class. In the South, on the contrary, the rate of growth shown by the largest number of counties is 15.0 to 15.9 per cent, 39 counties falling into that class.

Table 14 shows that the per cent of the area in each class under an increase of 10 per cent is noticeably greater in the North than in the South, while in every class of county areas with an increase over 10 per cent, the per cent for the South is greater than for the North. This table is made to agree with the statement that the two sections have now substantially identical rates of growth by the fact that in the North a number of counties falling into the higher classes are very populous, and exert far more than the average influence upon the total figures for the section.

¹See Map 5.

²Twelfth Census, Vol. I, pages cxxv-clxx.

More significant than the proportion of the land surface of the United States, subject to specified conditions of decrease or increase as shown in Table 13, is the proportion of the population of the United States living under such conditions.

TABLE 15.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF COUNTY AREAS, CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	COUNTY AREAS.		
	Number.	Population.	Per cent of total population.
Total.....	2,741	75,994,575	100.0
Total decreasing.....	371	5,865,238	7.7
Decrease of—			
20.0 per cent and over.....	73	196,721	0.3
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.....	23	198,466	0.3
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.....	23	414,400	0.5
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.....	70	1,237,962	1.6
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.....	182	3,817,689	5.0
Total increasing.....	2,370	70,129,337	92.3
Increase of—			
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.....	307	7,159,118	9.4
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.....	371	8,732,085	11.5
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.....	324	8,502,062	11.2
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.....	282	8,790,277	11.6
20.0 to 24.9 per cent.....	214	7,856,313	10.3
25.0 to 29.9 per cent.....	155	5,719,671	7.5
30.0 to 34.9 per cent.....	122	5,898,947	7.8
35.0 to 39.9 per cent.....	86	4,771,471	6.3
40.0 to 44.9 per cent.....	68	3,275,825	4.3
45.0 to 49.9 per cent.....	46	1,065,510	1.4
50.0 to 99.9 per cent.....	233	6,623,158	8.7
100.0 per cent and over.....	162	1,734,900	2.3

The table shows that about one-thirteenth of the population of the United States are living in counties which declined in numbers between 1890 and 1900, while twelve-thirteenths are living in counties which increased. Of the counties which decreased, about one-half, embracing two-thirds of the population, decreased less than 5 per cent; in other words, were substantially stationary in population. While the largest number of counties are found in the class increasing between 5 and 10 per cent the largest per cent of the population is found living in counties which increased from 15 to 20 per cent. More than half the population of the United States (54.0 per cent) are living in counties which increased somewhat, but less than 25 per cent. Only 2.3 per cent of the population were living in counties which more than doubled in the last ten years, or under what has been defined as frontier conditions. Table 15 has been supplemented by another confined to the North and South, and exclusive of the Western division, where county boundaries have been much changed in the last ten years.

TABLE 16.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF COUNTY AREAS, CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900, FOR NORTH AND SOUTH: 1900.

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.	COUNTY AREAS.					
	Number.		Population.		Per cent of total population.	
	In the North.	In the South.	In the North.	In the South.	In the North.	In the South.
Total.....	1,220	1,253	47,379,699	24,523,527	100.0	100.0
Total decreasing.....	243	88	4,553,461	1,143,723	9.6	4.7
Decrease of—						
20.0 per cent and over.....	50	3	148,897	3,256	0.3	(1)
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.....	14	6	163,805	22,578	0.3	0.1
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.....	16	3	363,401	25,567	0.8	0.1
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.....	44	22	914,713	313,634	1.9	1.3
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.....	119	54	2,962,585	778,688	6.3	3.2
Total increasing.....	977	1,165	42,826,238	23,379,804	90.4	95.3
Increase of—						
0.0 to 4.9 per cent.....	189	105	5,197,962	1,828,076	11.0	7.5
5.0 to 9.9 per cent.....	197	159	6,848,353	2,714,507	12.4	11.1
10.0 to 14.9 per cent.....	142	161	4,456,584	3,445,499	9.4	14.0
15.0 to 19.9 per cent.....	103	164	4,278,973	4,199,907	9.0	17.1
20.0 to 24.9 per cent.....	66	120	4,415,163	3,097,787	9.3	12.6
25.0 to 29.9 per cent.....	50	88	3,807,080	1,671,059	8.0	6.8
30.0 to 34.9 per cent.....	39	60	4,354,232	1,170,816	9.2	4.8
35.0 to 39.9 per cent.....	31	46	3,872,268	1,044,964	7.1	4.3
40.0 to 44.9 per cent.....	24	33	2,421,321	699,379	5.1	2.8
45.0 to 49.9 per cent.....	12	30	376,680	646,302	0.8	2.6
50.0 to 99.9 per cent.....	89	105	3,997,243	1,862,485	8.5	7.6
100.0 per cent and over.....	35	94	300,379	999,023	0.6	4.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

About one-tenth of the population of the North lives in county areas which decreased during the last ten years, while but one-twentieth of the population of the South lives in such areas. The per cent columns show a higher proportion for the North in each class under an increase of 10 per cent, a higher proportion for the South in each class from 10.0 to 24.9, and a higher proportion for the North again in each class from 25.0 to 44.9. A large proportion increasing over 100 per cent is shown for the South, but two-thirds of this population is in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The large proportion of the population of the South increasing from 10 to 25 per cent—43.7 per cent for the South against 27.7 per cent for the North—and the high per cents for the North below and above these limits substantiates the point already made that the growth of the South is the more even.

Physiographic divisions.—As already explained in Twelfth Census Bulletin No. 149, pages 9 to 12, and as shown on Map 8, continental United States has been divided into 19 topographic or physiographic divisions, the boundaries of which have been adjusted to coincide with the nearest county lines.

MAP 8.—PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

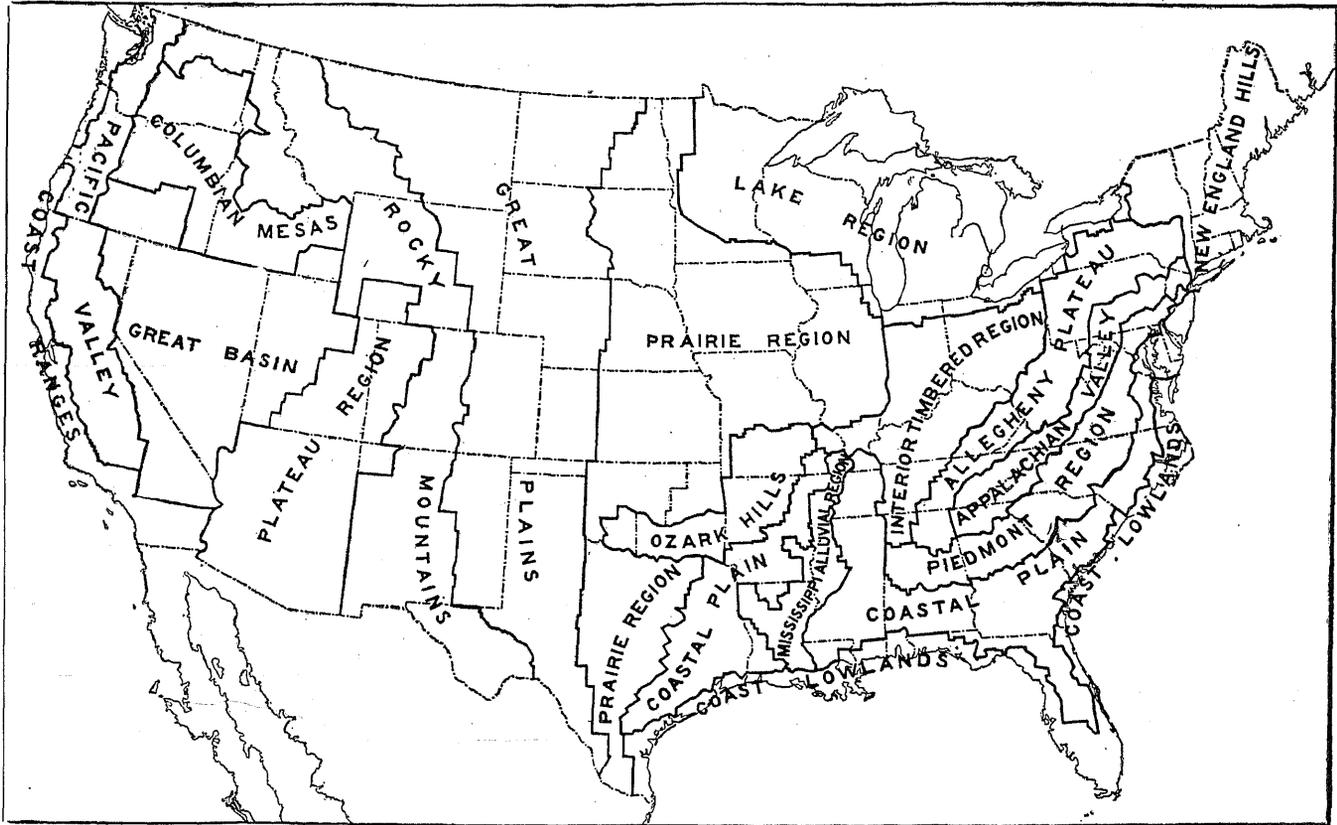


TABLE 17.—INCREASE OF POPULATION, FOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
	1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
					1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	13,046,861	12,466,467	20.7	24.9
Prairie region.....	13,300,970	11,170,793	11,067,297	8,543,264	2,130,177	2,524,033	19.1	29.5
New England hills.....	10,260,159	8,328,639	8,327,332	6,961,173	1,931,484	1,366,159	23.2	19.6
Lake region.....	9,571,215	7,510,274	7,495,804	5,299,857	2,060,941	2,195,947	27.4	41.4
Interior timbered region.....	8,129,760	7,291,523	7,291,510	6,607,034	888,237	684,476	11.5	10.4
Piedmont region.....	6,809,103	5,837,173	5,837,171	5,027,768	971,930	809,403	16.7	16.1
Coastal plain (east of the Mississippi river).....	6,427,635	5,437,405	5,437,404	4,666,672	990,230	770,732	18.2	16.5
Allegheny plateau.....	6,070,246	5,139,179	5,137,133	4,294,671	981,067	842,462	18.1	19.6
Appalachian valley.....	4,499,072	3,743,504	3,743,504	3,055,459	755,568	688,045	20.2	22.5
Coastal plain (west of the Mississippi river).....	1,974,677	1,519,074	1,519,038	1,102,094	465,603	356,944	30.0	30.7
Coast lowlands.....	1,865,952	1,456,736	1,456,352	1,267,926	409,216	188,426	28.1	14.9
Mississippi alluvial region.....	1,227,094	990,058	990,058	786,546	237,036	203,512	23.9	25.9
Ozark hills.....	1,203,880	954,605	843,011	592,144	249,275	255,867	26.1	43.2
Coast ranges.....	1,079,992	850,897	843,909	538,116	229,095	305,693	26.9	56.8
Great plains.....	1,052,719	822,876	791,578	247,025	229,843	544,553	27.9	220.4
Pacific valley.....	995,363	795,698	792,927	475,665	199,605	317,262	25.1	66.7
Rocky Mountain.....	592,972	413,976	405,198	257,299	178,996	147,899	43.2	57.5
Great basin.....	375,845	307,089	302,198	241,079	68,276	61,119	22.2	25.4
Columbian mesas.....	356,758	237,103	231,832	84,206	119,655	147,626	50.6	175.3
Plateau region.....	201,669	141,102	104,094	47,785	60,507	56,309	42.9	117.8

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

Table 17 gives the population of these 19 divisions at the censuses of 1900, 1890, and 1880, and the increase during each of the two decades.

The table shows that during the later decade growth was most rapid in the Columbian mesas, including large portions of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and that it was slowest in the Interior timbered region, lying mainly in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, where it was little more than one-half the average for the country.

In the decade 1880 to 1890, when the Great plains, the Columbian mesas, and the Plateau region were under frontier conditions, as already defined—that is, conditions such that the population more than doubled in ten years—the differences between the various physiographic divisions were far more marked than they were in the last ten years. Thus, in the decade, 1880 to 1890, the Great plains increased in population (220.4 per cent) over twenty times as fast as the Interior timbered region (10.4 per cent), while in the decade, 1890 to 1900, the Columbian mesas increased (50.5 per cent) less than five times as fast as the Interior timbered region (11.5 per cent), the difference between the extremes, 1890 to

1900, being only about one-fifth of what it was, 1880 to 1890.

Of the 19 physiographic divisions 5 increased more rapidly, 1890 to 1900, than they did, 1880 to 1890. These lie mainly east of the Mississippi river, and include all physiographic divisions entirely in that region except the Appalachian valley and the Allegheny plateau.

City and country.—The ordinary definition of city is “an incorporated municipality.” But the United States contains many such municipalities having less than 100 inhabitants and devoid of all urban characteristics; hence, for census purposes at least, this definition must be modified. The uniform method of modification is to add to the definition a minimum limit of population. What that limit should be is somewhat a matter of judgment; for the purposes of this report it has been drawn at 2,500. Furthermore, since in New England places as small as that are seldom incorporated, it is necessary to count as cities, also, all New England towns having at least 2,500 inhabitants and not containing an incorporated place.

How do the rates of growth for city and country compare? This question is answered by the following table:

TABLE 18.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS, AND OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
	1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	24.9
Cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants.....	30,583,411	22,559,367	22,559,367	14,670,806	40.2	35.8	29.3	35.6	58.8
Country districts.....	45,411,164	40,388,347	40,062,883	35,484,917	59.8	64.2	70.7	12.4	12.9

¹ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

² Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

This table shows that in twenty years the proportion of population living in cities has increased from three-tenths to four-tenths, the proportion living in the country having correspondingly declined. But it shows, also, that while the rate of growth of the country districts has remained substantially the same, the growth of cities, resulting from increase of number and extension of boundaries, as well as from additions to the population on the same area, has declined, being more than four times as rapid as that of country districts in the first decade and less than three times as rapid in the second. Thus a marked tendency toward equality, such as has already been noted in a comparison of the rates of growth of North and South and of East and West, is apparent also in the rates of growth of city and country. The number of cities, as here defined, was 1,088 in 1880, 1,490 in 1890, and 1,861 in 1900—an increase of 402 in the earlier decade and 371 in the later.

Probably some of this increase in number was due to greater accuracy in the separate reporting of small cities in 1890 and 1900 as compared with 1880, and it is unsafe, therefore, to infer that the number as well as the population of cities is increasing less rapidly than heretofore.

Is this tendency toward equality in the rates of growth of city and country affected by the population limit assumed to separate the two? The inference from Table 18 is so unexpected and so important that the following tables have been prepared to show the results obtained when the limit between city and country is drawn at 4,000 and at 8,000, instead of at 2,500. The figures for 1890 and 1880 differ slightly from those in Twelfth Census, Vol. I, tables xxviii, xxx, and xxxi, owing to differences in classification of certain cities of Connecticut in 1890, and of certain cities of New England, New York, and the District of Columbia in 1880.

TABLE 19.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 4,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
	1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	24.9
Cities having at least 4,000 inhabitants.....	28,372,392	20,693,924	20,693,924	13,184,902	37.8	32.9	26.3	37.1	57.0
Country districts.....	47,622,183	42,253,790	41,928,326	36,970,881	62.7	67.1	73.7	12.7	13.4

¹Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

²Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

TABLE 20.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE.	
	1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	24.9
Cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants.....	24,992,199	18,244,625	18,244,625	11,388,661	32.9	29.0	22.7	37.0	60.2
Country districts.....	51,002,376	44,703,089	44,377,625	38,767,122	67.1	71.0	77.3	14.1	14.5

¹Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

²Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The above comparison shows that the evidence for the generalization already made, that the rates of growth for city and country are approximating, is no less convincing when the line separating city and country is drawn at these higher limits of population; the rate of growth of country districts, as thus defined, still remains practically stationary, while the rate of growth of cities, especially those of over 8,000 inhabitants, is sharply checked.

Of cities having at least 4,000 inhabitants, there were 615 in 1880, 892 in 1890, and 1,157 in 1900, an increase of 277 in the earlier decade and 265 in the later. Of cities having at least 8,000 inhabitants, there were 287 in 1880, 445 in 1890, and 545 in 1900, an increase of 158 in the earlier decade and only 100 in the later. These figures show that the increase in the number, as well as in the population, of cities above these limits of size is less rapid than formerly, and confirms the inference already suggested as possible, namely, that the number of cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants increased more slowly 1890 to 1900 than 1880 to 1890.

Does the tendency toward equality in the rates of growth of city and country appear in all the main and minor geographic divisions of the United States? The per cents of increase which furnish the answer to this question are given in Table 21.¹

¹For the figures on which these per cents are based, see Tables 41, 42, and 43.

TABLE 21.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE.					
	1890 to 1900			1880 to 1890		
	Cities.	Country districts.	Difference.	Cities.	Country districts.	Difference.
Continental United States.....	35.6	12.4	23.2	53.8	12.9	40.9
North Atlantic division.....	33.9	0.1	33.8	36.2	0.6	35.6
New England.....	27.0	11.3	28.3	29.6	15.6	35.2
Southern North Atlantic..	37.1	0.4	36.7	39.5	2.3	37.2
South Atlantic division.....	29.0	15.2	13.8	50.0	10.6	39.4
Northern South Atlantic..	22.4	12.8	9.6	36.2	6.3	29.9
Southern South Atlantic..	42.5	16.7	25.8	88.7	13.4	75.3
North Central division.....	36.9	7.9	29.0	76.5	13.6	62.9
Eastern North Central....	41.2	4.8	36.4	65.5	3.0	62.5
Western North Central....	27.4	11.8	15.6	100.9	30.5	70.4
South Central division.....	42.2	23.5	18.7	74.1	17.4	56.7
Eastern South Central....	38.0	14.4	23.6	74.8	9.6	65.2
Western South Central....	47.0	36.1	10.9	73.4	31.0	42.4
Western division.....	43.5	25.0	18.5	104.7	55.5	49.2
Rocky Mountain.....	58.7	35.1	23.6	171.3	88.1	83.2
Basin and Plateau.....	32.8	25.5	7.3	54.1	17.4	36.7
Pacific.....	40.0	19.1	20.9	97.3	51.0	46.3

¹Decrease.

Table 21 shows that in every one of the 5 main divisions the per cent of increase of urban population during the last decade was less, and in every one but

the North Atlantic, much less than between 1880 and 1890. On the contrary, in the two southern divisions the increase of rural population was noticeably greater, 1890 to 1900, than it was, 1880 to 1890. In the North Atlantic division the rural districts as a whole were substantially stationary in each decade.

The table shows also that in each main division the difference in rate of increase between the urban and the rural population was less, and in every one, except the North Atlantic, much less, 1890 to 1900, than during the preceding ten-year period. It shows, further, that in the last ten years the cities of the North Atlantic division increased more rapidly than those of the South Atlantic, while the growth of the country districts was far more rapid in the South Atlantic states than in the North Atlantic. Both these facts corroborate inferences drawn from preceding tables. The difference between the rates of urban growth in the two central divisions, 1890 to 1900 (5.3 per cent), is very much less than that between the rates of rural growth (15.6 per cent). In each of the 11 minor divisions of continental United States the difference between the

per cents of increase of population in city and country, 1890 to 1900, was less than it was, 1880 to 1890. In the Southern North Atlantic division, which includes 2 of the 3 largest cities of the country, the decline is insignificant, only 0.5; in New England it is 6.9; in each of the remaining minor divisions the difference between the rates of growth of city and country, 1890 to 1900, was about half what it was 1880 to 1890. In every one of the 11 divisions the rate of growth of cities has fallen rapidly; on the contrary, in 6 of them the rate of growth of the country districts has risen, and in the one where the rural population declined, the decline in the last ten years was less than in the preceding period.

The cities of the United States (meaning, as already explained, all incorporated places having at least 2,500 inhabitants, and in New England all towns having at least 2,500 inhabitants and not containing an incorporated place) have been grouped for the last three censuses into 5 classes according to population. The following table gives the number of cities in each class and the per cent of the population living in them:

TABLE 22.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, AND POPULATION OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	NUMBER OF CITIES.			POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....				75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.7	24.9
All cities.....									5.8	29.3	35.6	58.8
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over.....	38	28	20	14,208,347	9,697,960	9,697,960	6,241,240	18.7	15.5	12.4	46.5	55.4
25,000 to 100,000.....	122	96	57	5,509,965	4,291,608	4,291,608	2,394,284	7.3	6.8	4.8	28.4	79.2
8,000 to 25,000.....	385	321	210	5,273,887	4,255,057	4,255,057	2,753,137	6.9	6.8	5.5	23.9	54.6
4,000 to 8,000.....	612	447	328	3,380,193	2,449,299	2,449,299	1,796,241	4.4	3.9	3.6	38.0	36.4
2,500 to 4,000.....	704	593	473	2,211,019	1,865,443	1,865,443	1,485,964	2.9	3.0	3.0	18.5	25.5
Country districts.....				45,411,164	40,338,347	40,062,883	35,484,917	59.8	64.2	70.7	12.4	12.9

¹ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

² Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

The table shows that both the total number of cities in each class and the population living in those cities increased during each ten-year period. Except in the class of smallest cities, namely, those of 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants, the growth of which kept even pace with the growth of the whole country, the proportion of the total population living in each class of cities increased in each decade, while the country districts, although adding about five millions to their population in each ten years, steadily lost ground relatively to the cities, which added about eight millions in each decade. For all cities and for each class, except that of 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, the rate of growth was very much less in the second decade than in the first; in the class excepted, the

rate of growth in the two decades was about the same, an equality doubtless due in large measure to the fact that the number of such cities increased in the first decade 119 and in the second 165, the greater increase in number about offsetting the decline in average rate of growth. The most marked decline in rate of growth is found among the cities of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, this also being due in large degree to the difference in the number of cities added, the increase being 39 in the first decade and only 26 in the second.

The decrease in the rate of growth in the population of cities is probably connected with the industrial depression of 1893 and the following years, a depression more serious and lasting and probably more influential

in retarding the growth of urban population than any between 1880 and 1890. Another writer¹ has called attention to the fact that in the United States, urban population seems to have increased with a rhythmical or wave-like movement, rising and falling in successive decades, while the rural districts have increased much more steadily. This is shown by the following table:²

TABLE 23.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS, AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1790 TO 1900.

DECADE.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION—		Ratio of per cent of increase in cities to that in country districts.
	Of cities.	Of country districts.	
1890 to 1900	37.0	14.1	2.6
1880 to 1890	60.2	14.5	4.2
1870 to 1880	41.1	27.2	1.5
1860 to 1870	59.1	15.6	3.8
1850 to 1860	75.1	29.9	2.5
1840 to 1850	99.3	30.0	3.3
1830 to 1840	68.2	30.1	2.3
1820 to 1830	82.0	31.0	2.6
1810 to 1820	38.1	33.1	1.0
1800 to 1810	69.3	35.0	2.0
1790 to 1800	60.4	34.2	1.8

The table shows that the rate of growth of urban population in the United States was at a maximum about the middle of the century, namely, 1840 to 1850. During the seven decades from 1790 to 1860 the rate

¹ A. F. Weber, Growth of Cities, page 24; Municipal Affairs, June, 1901, page 373.

² For the figures on which the per cents are based, see Table 38.

rose and fell in regular succession. From 1840 to 1880 the growth steadily declined. From 1870 to 1900 there was a reappearance of the alternate rise and fall.

The rate of growth of rural population, on the contrary, slowly but steadily declined from 1800 to 1870, and if the per cents vitiated by the undercount in 1870, which especially affected the Southern states, and so especially the rural population, be disregarded, one may say that there was probably a steady decline in the rate of growth of rural population from 1800 to 1900, although between 1800 and 1860 it was relatively insignificant. During the last two decades the rate of growth in the rural districts has been approximately the same, and less than half of that which prevailed during the first seventy years of the national history. The last column shows that when the rates of growth of the urban districts are compared with the contemporaneous rates of growth of the rural districts a recurrent rise and fall is manifested throughout the eleven decades. It appears, therefore, that instead of a persistent tendency to decline throughout the one hundred and ten years, such as is apparent in the figures for the rural districts, the growth of cities has shown a periodic ebb and flow. The causes must be many and complex, but as they can not be detected or measured by statistical analysis of the material in hand they do not fall within the scope of the present discussion.

In the following table the information presented in Table 22 for continental United States is presented for the 5 main geographic divisions:

TABLE 24.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, AND POPULATION OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

	NUMBER OF CITIES.			POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
North Atlantic division				21,046,695	17,406,969	17,401,545	14,507,407	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.9	19.9
All cities	698	611	516	14,352,647	10,718,908	10,718,908	7,867,753	68.2	61.6	54.2	33.9	36.2
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over	16	11	9	7,538,280	5,027,528	5,027,528	3,656,581	35.8	28.9	25.2	49.8	37.5
25,000 to 100,000	54	45	30	2,565,416	2,111,122	2,111,122	1,340,082	12.2	12.1	9.2	21.5	17.5
8,000 to 25,000	161	140	100	2,226,013	1,836,526	1,836,526	1,309,844	10.6	10.6	9.0	21.2	40.2
4,000 to 8,000	232	191	163	1,289,027	1,044,731	1,044,731	885,360	6.1	6.0	6.1	23.4	18.0
2,500 to 4,000	235	224	214	788,911	698,996	698,996	675,936	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.7	3.4
Country districts				6,694,048	6,688,066	6,682,642	6,689,654	31.8	38.4	45.8	0.1	0.6
South Atlantic division				10,443,480	8,857,922	8,857,920	7,597,197	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.9	16.6
All cities	153	119	69	2,282,632	1,730,600	1,730,600	1,154,029	21.4	19.5	15.2	29.0	50.0
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over	2	2	2	787,075	664,831	664,831	509,937	7.5	7.5	6.7	18.5	30.4
25,000 to 100,000	9	8	6	514,858	409,139	409,139	254,917	4.9	4.6	3.4	25.8	60.5
8,000 to 25,000	32	26	14	475,098	345,944	345,944	195,286	4.6	3.9	2.6	37.3	77.1
4,000 to 8,000	52	25	16	271,894	134,226	134,226	100,556	2.6	1.5	1.8	102.6	33.5
2,500 to 4,000	58	58	31	183,112	176,410	176,410	93,333	1.8	2.0	1.2	3.8	89.0
Country districts				3,210,848	7,127,322	7,127,320	6,443,168	78.6	80.5	84.8	15.2	10.6

¹ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

² Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

TABLE 24.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, AND POPULATION OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880—Continued.

	NUMBER OF CITIES.			POPULATION.				PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.	
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	1900	1890	1880	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
North Central division.....				26,333,004	22,410,417	22,362,279	17,364,111	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.5	28.8
All cities.....	681	536	385	10,148,927	7,413,216	7,413,216	4,199,819	38.5	33.1	24.2	36.9	76.5
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over.....	14	11	6	4,714,117	3,196,723	3,196,723	1,500,915	17.9	14.3	8.6	47.5	113.0
25,000 to 100,000.....	35	25	15	1,383,767	1,053,120	1,053,120	593,357	5.2	4.7	3.4	31.4	77.5
8,000 to 25,000.....	143	116	74	1,957,622	1,544,500	1,544,500	980,407	7.4	6.9	5.4	26.7	66.0
4,000 to 8,000.....	231	172	118	1,287,707	950,593	950,593	639,162	4.9	4.2	3.7	35.5	48.7
2,500 to 4,000.....	258	212	172	805,714	668,280	668,280	355,978	3.1	3.0	3.1	20.6	24.7
Country districts.....				16,184,077	14,997,201	14,949,063	13,164,292	61.5	66.9	75.8	7.9	13.6
South Central division.....				14,080,047	11,170,137	10,972,893	8,919,371	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.1	23.0
All cities.....	204	136	70	2,188,253	1,539,286	1,539,286	883,988	15.5	13.8	9.9	42.2	74.1
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over.....	3	2	2	594,155	403,168	403,168	339,848	4.2	3.6	3.3	47.4	18.6
25,000 to 100,000.....	15	11	4	591,870	422,643	422,643	135,794	4.2	3.8	1.5	40.0	211.2
8,000 to 25,000.....	31	24	14	371,306	321,278	321,278	193,066	2.6	2.9	2.2	15.6	62.2
4,000 to 8,000.....	63	34	19	339,324	192,143	192,143	109,181	2.4	1.7	1.2	76.6	76.0
2,500 to 4,000.....	92	65	31	231,598	200,054	200,054	101,099	2.1	1.8	1.2	45.8	97.9
Country districts.....				11,891,794	9,630,851	9,433,607	8,035,383	34.5	36.2	30.1	23.5	17.4
Western division.....				4,091,349	3,102,269	3,027,613	1,767,697	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.9	71.3
All cities.....	125	88	48	1,660,952	1,157,362	1,157,362	565,277	40.6	37.3	32.0	43.5	104.7
Cities having a population of—												
100,000 and over.....	3	2	1	579,120	405,710	405,710	233,959	14.1	13.1	13.2	42.7	73.4
25,000 to 100,000.....	9	7	2	454,059	295,534	295,534	70,134	11.1	9.5	4.0	53.6	321.1
8,000 to 25,000.....	18	15	8	243,848	206,809	206,809	119,534	6.0	6.7	6.8	17.9	73.0
4,000 to 8,000.....	34	25	12	192,241	127,606	127,606	61,982	4.7	4.1	3.5	50.7	105.9
2,500 to 4,000.....	61	39	25	191,684	121,703	121,703	79,613	4.7	3.9	4.5	37.5	52.9
Country districts.....				2,430,397	1,944,907	1,870,251	1,202,420	59.4	62.7	68.0	25.0	55.5

¹ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

² Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

In 22 out of the 25 cases the number of cities increased during each decade; in the other 3 cases it remained stationary in one or both decades.

The cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants in each of the two northern divisions increased in population at each decade much more rapidly than the entire division. In neither of the two southern groups is this true of both decades. In the South Atlantic division the two cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants, Baltimore and Washington, increased between 1890 and 1900 at a rate nearly the same as the average for the entire division (18.5 per cent for the cities, as compared with 17.9 per cent for the division as a whole), so that the proportion of the population of the division living in those cities was the same in 1900 as in 1890. In the South Central division the two cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants in 1880 and 1890, Louisville and New Orleans, increased during the intervening decade 18.6 per cent, while the division containing them increased 23.0 per cent, so that the proportion of the population of the division living in these cities slightly declined. In the South Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions the increase of population in cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants was much less rapid in the second decade than in the first. In the North Atlantic and South Central divisions the reverse was true.

The proportion of the population living in the class of cities having from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants shows an increase in every division at each decade, indicating that this class has been steadily gaining ground relative to the entire division. This results from additions to the number of such cities as well as from a rapid increase in the population of the original number. In each division, however, the population in this class of cities increased less than half as rapidly in the second decade as it did in the first.

The cities having between 8,000 and 25,000 inhabitants in the South Central and Western divisions lost ground relative to the entire population during the second decade; in the North Atlantic division they just held their own. The cities of 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants showed a gain relative to the entire population in every division and for each decade, except in the North Atlantic division for the decade 1880 to 1890. But the cities of 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants lost ground in the North Atlantic division during both decades, in the North Central and Western during the first decade, and in the South Atlantic during the second decade.

The increase of urban and rural population, and of the several classes of urban population, has been investigated by another method, in which the class to which each city is to be assigned is determined once for all

by its population at the date of the last census. Under this method the cities and towns falling into a given class are the same at all censuses considered, and thus the disturbing influence of the passage of cities from one class to another during the period is removed. But the disturbing influence of annexations of territory is not removed; and in the case of New York city, the disturbance caused by the annexations between 1890 and 1900 is so great that it has been deemed wise to depart from the general rule. Accordingly, in the following tables the population of New York city in 1890 and 1880 has been taken from estimates made by the Census Office, showing, for each census from 1790

to 1890, the probable population of the area included within the present boundaries of the city.¹

Another element which interferes slightly with the accuracy of the following tables is the appearance of various places in the reports of the census of 1890 or 1900, the population of which was not separately returned at earlier censuses. These places are all small, and the error introduced into the comparison through the unavoidable omission of their population at the earlier censuses is slight, merely tending to exaggerate a little the rate of growth in the groups of smaller cities.

¹Twelfth Census, Vol. I, page lxxx.

TABLE 25.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Continental United States.....		75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,783	13,046,861	12,466,467	20.7	24.9
All cities.....	1,861	30,583,411	23,054,478	23,054,478	15,473,464	7,528,933	7,581,014	32.7	49.0
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	38	14,208,347	10,702,584	10,702,584	7,331,169	3,505,763	3,371,415	32.8	46.0
25,000 to 100,000.....	122	5,509,965	4,177,671	4,177,671	2,622,794	1,332,294	1,554,877	31.9	59.3
8,000 to 25,000.....	385	5,273,887	4,029,929	4,029,929	2,666,029	1,243,958	1,363,900	30.9	51.2
4,000 to 8,000.....	612	3,380,193	2,524,986	2,524,986	1,732,226	855,207	792,760	33.9	45.8
2,500 to 4,000.....	704	2,211,019	1,619,308	1,619,308	1,121,246	591,711	498,062	36.5	44.4
Country districts.....		45,411,164	39,893,236	39,567,772	34,682,319	5,517,928	4,885,453	13.8	14.1

¹Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

²Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Table 25 shows that in 1900 the population living in all cities, and in each class of cities, was about twice that living in the same cities in 1880, and that the population living in the country districts in 1900 was about one-third greater than the rural population in 1880. The per cents in the last two columns show that between 1880 and 1890 the rates of increase in the several classes of cities differed not a little, the cities having 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants increasing by nearly three-fifths, while the largest and the smallest cities increased much more slowly. Between 1890 and 1900,

on the contrary, the difference in the rates of increase of the several classes of cities was relatively insignificant, what difference there was being in favor of the smallest cities. The rate of increase of all cities, and of each separate class of cities, was notably less, 1890 to 1900, than 1880 to 1890, but the per cent of increase in the country districts at the two decades was substantially the same.

In the following table the facts which were given in Table 25 for continental United States are given for the main geographic divisions:

TABLE 26.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
North Atlantic division.....		21,046,695	17,406,969	17,401,545	14,507,407	3,639,726	2,894,138	20.9	19.9
All cities.....	698	14,352,647	10,861,165	10,861,165	8,074,135	3,491,482	2,787,030	32.1	34.5
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	16	7,583,280	5,695,354	5,695,354	4,282,172	1,837,926	1,413,182	32.3	33.0
25,000 to 100,000.....	54	2,565,416	1,904,671	1,904,671	1,360,133	660,745	544,488	34.7	40.0
8,000 to 25,000.....	161	2,226,013	1,696,271	1,696,271	1,227,024	529,742	469,247	31.2	38.2
4,000 to 8,000.....	232	1,289,027	994,872	994,872	761,851	294,155	233,021	29.6	30.6
2,500 to 4,000.....	235	738,911	569,997	569,997	442,905	168,914	127,092	29.6	28.7
Country districts.....		6,694,048	6,545,804	6,540,380	6,433,272	143,244	107,108	2.3	1.7

¹Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

²Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

TABLE 26.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890—Continued.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
South Atlantic division		10,448,480	8,857,922	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,585,558	1,260,723	17.9	16.6
All cities	153	2,232,632	1,777,751	1,777,751	1,253,198	454,881	524,553	25.6	41.9
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	2	787,675	664,831	664,831	509,937	122,844	154,894	18.5	30.4
25,000 to 100,000	9	514,853	426,390	426,390	306,424	88,463	119,966	20.7	39.2
8,000 to 25,000	32	475,098	369,774	369,774	259,650	105,324	130,124	28.5	54.3
4,000 to 8,000	52	271,894	183,616	183,616	115,397	88,278	68,219	48.1	59.1
2,500 to 4,000	58	183,112	133,140	133,140	81,790	49,972	51,350	37.5	62.8
Country districts		8,210,848	7,080,171	7,080,169	6,343,999	1,130,877	786,170	16.0	11.6
North Central division		26,333,004	22,410,417	22,362,279	17,864,111	3,922,587	4,998,168	17.5	28.8
All cities	681	10,148,927	7,604,508	7,604,508	4,528,121	2,544,419	3,076,387	33.5	67.9
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	14	4,714,117	3,418,631	3,418,631	1,884,849	1,295,486	1,533,782	37.9	81.4
25,000 to 100,000	35	1,333,767	1,074,141	1,074,141	579,161	309,626	494,980	28.8	85.5
8,000 to 25,000	143	1,957,622	1,512,967	1,512,967	977,619	444,655	535,348	29.4	54.8
4,000 to 8,000	231	1,237,707	1,000,447	1,000,447	668,873	287,260	331,574	23.7	49.6
2,500 to 4,000	258	805,714	598,322	598,322	417,619	207,392	180,703	34.7	43.3
Country districts		16,184,077	14,805,909	14,757,771	12,835,990	1,378,168	1,921,781	9.3	15.0
South Central division		14,080,047	11,170,137	10,972,893	8,919,371	2,909,910	2,053,522	26.1	23.0
All cities	204	2,188,253	1,631,282	1,631,282	1,019,255	556,971	612,027	34.1	60.0
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	3	594,155	467,668	467,668	373,440	126,492	94,223	27.0	25.2
25,000 to 100,000	15	591,870	472,127	472,127	271,145	119,743	200,982	25.4	74.1
8,000 to 25,000	31	371,306	283,136	283,136	147,757	88,170	135,379	31.1	91.6
4,000 to 8,000	63	339,324	229,315	229,315	126,164	110,009	103,151	48.0	81.8
2,500 to 4,000	92	291,598	179,041	179,041	100,749	112,557	78,292	62.9	77.7
Country districts		11,891,794	9,538,855	9,341,611	7,900,116	2,352,939	1,441,495	24.7	18.2
Western division		4,091,849	3,102,269	3,027,613	1,767,697	989,080	1,259,916	31.9	71.3
All cities	125	1,660,952	1,179,772	1,179,772	598,755	481,180	581,017	40.8	97.0
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	3	579,120	456,105	456,105	280,771	123,015	175,334	27.0	62.4
25,000 to 100,000	9	454,059	300,342	300,342	105,881	153,717	194,461	51.2	133.7
8,000 to 25,000	18	243,848	167,781	167,781	73,979	76,067	93,802	45.3	126.8
4,000 to 8,000	34	192,241	116,736	116,736	59,941	75,505	56,795	64.7	94.8
2,500 to 4,000	61	191,684	138,808	138,808	78,183	52,876	60,625	38.1	77.5
Country districts		2,430,397	1,922,497	1,847,841	1,168,942	507,900	678,899	26.4	58.1

¹Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

²Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Comparing the two decades, it appears that the rate of increase for cities was almost uniformly less from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, the only exceptions being a slight advance in the group of cities having 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants for the North Atlantic division, and in those having at least 100,000 for the South Central. In the country districts, on the contrary, the rate of increase in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central divisions was higher between 1890 and 1900 than between 1880 and 1890; in the North Central and Western divisions it was lower.

It will be noticed that in the Atlantic and Central divisions the rate of growth, 1890 to 1900, of all cities together is not very far from the same, the range being between 25.6 per cent for the South Atlantic group and 34.1 per cent for the South Central. In the Western division it was 40.8 per cent. In country districts

the rate of growth differs far more widely, ranging from 2.3 per cent for the North Atlantic division to 26.4 per cent for the Western. In the northern states large cities have a higher rate of increase than in the southern or western. For cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants in 1900 the rate of growth during the past ten years is highest in the North Central group, where the 14 cities had an average increase of 37.9 per cent, and lowest in the South Atlantic group, where the 2 cities had an average increase of 18.5 per cent. Among cities having from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants in 1900 the rate of growth is highest in the Western division, where the 9 cities had an average increase of 51.2 per cent, and lowest in the South Atlantic division, where the 9 cities had an average increase of 20.7 per cent. Among cities having in 1900 from 8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, as among those of the class last named, the

increase has been most rapid in the Western division (45.3 per cent) and least rapid in the South Atlantic (28.5 per cent). Among cities having 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants in 1900 the most rapid growth is found, as in the two preceding classes, in the Western division (64.7 per cent), and the least rapid in the North Central (28.7 per cent). In the following table similar facts are presented for the minor geographic divisions:

TABLE 27.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900, FOR MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
New England division		5,592,017	4,700,749	4,700,745	4,010,529	891,268	690,216	19.0	17.2
All cities	319	4,276,764	3,358,991	3,358,991	2,613,225	917,773	745,766	27.3	28.5
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	5	1,067,800	820,974	820,974	637,850	246,826	183,144	30.1	28.7
25,000 to 100,000	25	1,250,258	918,043	918,043	660,794	332,215	257,249	36.2	38.9
8,000 to 25,000	73	1,007,671	797,233	797,233	608,275	210,388	189,008	26.4	31.1
4,000 to 8,000	109	615,997	530,518	530,518	439,989	85,479	90,529	16.1	20.6
2,500 to 4,000	107	335,938	292,173	292,173	266,337	42,865	25,836	14.7	9.7
Country districts		1,315,253	1,341,758	1,341,754	1,397,304	326,505	355,550	2.0	3.4
Southern North Atlantic division		15,454,678	12,706,220	12,700,800	10,496,878	2,748,458	2,203,922	21.6	21.0
All cities	379	10,075,833	7,502,174	7,502,174	5,460,910	2,573,709	2,041,264	34.3	37.4
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	11	6,465,480	4,874,380	4,874,380	3,644,342	1,591,100	1,230,038	32.6	33.8
25,000 to 100,000	29	1,315,158	986,628	986,628	699,389	323,530	287,239	33.3	41.1
8,000 to 25,000	88	1,218,342	898,988	898,988	618,749	319,354	280,239	35.5	45.3
4,000 to 8,000	123	673,030	464,354	464,354	321,862	208,676	142,492	44.9	44.3
2,500 to 4,000	128	403,873	277,824	277,824	176,568	126,049	101,256	45.4	57.3
Country districts		5,378,795	5,204,046	5,198,626	5,035,968	174,749	162,658	3.4	3.2
Northern South Atlantic division		4,464,481	3,860,049	3,860,049	3,390,197	604,432	469,852	15.7	13.9
All cities	62	1,421,173	1,173,573	1,173,573	873,728	247,600	299,845	21.1	34.3
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	2	787,675	664,831	664,831	509,937	122,844	154,894	18.5	30.4
25,000 to 100,000	4	247,060	212,212	212,212	158,781	84,848	53,431	16.4	33.7
8,000 to 25,000	15	223,286	174,057	174,057	123,157	49,229	50,900	28.3	41.3
4,000 to 8,000	16	86,268	61,805	61,805	40,059	24,463	21,746	39.6	54.3
2,500 to 4,000	25	76,884	60,668	60,668	41,794	16,216	18,874	26.7	45.2
Country districts		3,043,308	2,686,476	2,686,476	2,516,469	356,832	170,007	13.3	6.8
Southern South Atlantic division		5,978,999	4,997,873	4,997,871	4,207,000	981,126	790,871	19.6	18.8
All cities	91	811,459	604,178	604,178	379,470	207,281	224,708	34.3	59.2
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	5	267,793	214,178	214,178	147,643	53,615	66,535	25.0	45.1
25,000 to 100,000	17	251,812	195,717	195,717	116,493	56,095	79,224	28.7	68.0
8,000 to 25,000	36	185,626	121,811	121,811	75,338	63,815	46,473	52.4	61.7
4,000 to 8,000	33	106,228	72,472	72,472	39,996	33,756	32,476	46.6	81.2
Country districts		5,167,540	4,398,695	4,398,693	3,827,530	773,845	566,163	17.6	14.8
Eastern North Central division		15,985,581	13,478,305	13,471,840	11,206,668	2,507,276	2,265,172	18.6	20.2
All cities	450	7,202,383	5,196,797	5,196,797	3,256,633	2,005,586	1,940,164	33.6	59.6
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	8	3,403,810	2,343,475	2,343,475	1,327,237	1,060,335	1,016,233	45.2	76.6
25,000 to 100,000	23	985,320	713,968	713,968	434,959	221,352	279,009	31.0	64.1
8,000 to 25,000	110	1,522,255	1,152,247	1,152,247	756,551	370,008	395,696	32.1	52.3
4,000 to 8,000	152	843,796	626,432	626,432	460,052	222,364	166,380	35.5	36.2
2,500 to 4,000	157	492,202	360,675	360,675	277,834	131,527	82,841	36.5	29.8
Country districts		8,783,198	8,281,508	8,275,043	7,950,035	501,690	325,003	6.1	4.1
Western North Central division		10,347,423	8,932,112	8,890,439	6,157,443	1,415,311	2,732,996	15.8	44.4
All cities	231	2,946,544	2,407,711	2,407,711	1,271,488	538,833	1,136,223	22.4	39.4
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over	6	1,310,307	1,075,156	1,075,156	557,612	235,151	517,544	21.9	92.8
25,000 to 100,000	12	443,447	360,173	360,173	144,202	88,274	215,971	24.5	149.8
8,000 to 25,000	33	435,307	360,720	360,720	221,063	74,647	139,652	20.7	63.2
4,000 to 8,000	79	453,911	374,015	374,015	208,821	64,896	165,194	17.4	79.1
2,500 to 4,000	101	313,512	237,647	237,647	139,735	75,865	97,862	31.9	70.0
Country districts		7,400,879	6,524,401	6,482,728	4,885,955	876,478	1,596,773	13.4	32.7

¹ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

² Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

³ Decrease.

TABLE 27.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE IN 1900, FOR MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890—Continued.

LIMITS OF POPULATION IN 1900.	Number of cities.	POPULATION.				INCREASE OF POPULATION.			
		1900	1890 ¹	1890 ²	1880	Number.		Per cent.	
						1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
Eastern South Central division.....		7,547,757	6,429,154	6,428,770	5,585,151	1,118,603	843,619	17.4	15.1
All cities.....	105	1,181,056	872,436	872,436	554,510	258,620	317,926	29.6	57.3
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	2	307,051	225,624	225,624	157,350	31,427	68,274	36.1	43.4
25,000 to 100,000.....	9	348,494	290,796	290,796	181,675	57,698	109,121	19.8	60.1
8,000 to 25,000.....	13	152,132	124,840	124,840	77,289	27,292	47,551	21.9	61.5
4,000 to 8,000.....	31	166,402	125,182	125,182	72,154	41,220	53,028	32.9	73.5
2,500 to 4,000.....	50	156,977	105,994	105,994	66,042	50,983	39,952	48.1	60.5
Country districts.....		6,416,701	5,556,718	5,556,334	5,030,641	899,983	525,693	15.5	10.4
Western South Central division.....		6,532,290	4,740,983	4,544,123	3,334,220	1,791,307	1,209,903	37.8	36.3
All cities.....	99	1,057,197	758,846	758,846	464,745	298,351	294,101	39.3	68.3
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	1	287,104	242,039	242,039	216,090	45,065	25,949	18.6	12.0
25,000 to 100,000.....	6	243,376	181,331	181,331	89,470	62,045	91,861	34.2	102.7
8,000 to 25,000.....	18	219,171	158,296	158,296	70,468	60,878	87,828	38.5	124.6
4,000 to 8,000.....	32	172,922	104,133	104,133	54,010	68,789	50,123	66.1	92.8
2,500 to 4,000.....	42	134,621	73,047	73,047	34,707	61,574	38,340	84.3	110.5
Country districts.....		5,475,093	3,982,137	3,785,277	2,869,475	1,492,956	915,802	37.5	31.9
Rocky Mountain division.....		1,232,642	867,558	843,040	406,450	365,084	436,590	42.1	107.4
All cities.....	41	406,479	271,390	271,390	96,621	185,089	174,769	49.8	180.9
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	1	133,859	106,713	106,713	35,629	27,146	71,084	25.4	199.5
25,000 to 100,000.....	2	58,627	35,281	35,281	6,580	23,346	23,701	66.2	436.2
8,000 to 25,000.....	8	101,134	61,390	61,390	28,822	39,744	37,568	64.7	113.0
4,000 to 8,000.....	9	47,054	27,966	27,966	14,592	19,038	13,374	68.3	91.7
2,500 to 4,000.....	21	65,805	40,040	40,040	10,998	25,765	29,042	64.3	264.1
Country districts.....		826,163	596,168	571,650	309,829	229,995	261,821	38.6	84.5
Basin and Plateau division.....		442,015	346,377	313,286	246,669	95,638	66,617	27.6	27.0
All cities.....	18	132,117	105,761	105,761	66,380	26,356	89,381	24.9	59.3
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	1	53,531	44,843	44,843	20,768	8,688	24,075	19.4	115.9
25,000 to 100,000.....	1	16,313	14,889	14,889	6,069	1,424	8,820	9.6	145.3
8,000 to 25,000.....	5	29,211	21,589	21,589	16,845	7,622	4,744	35.3	28.2
4,000 to 8,000.....	11	38,062	24,440	24,440	8,622	8,622	1,742	35.3	7.7
Country districts.....		309,893	240,616	207,525	180,289	69,282	27,236	28.8	15.1
Pacific division.....		2,416,692	1,888,334	1,871,287	1,114,578	528,358	756,709	28.0	67.9
All cities.....	66	1,122,356	802,621	802,621	435,754	319,735	366,867	39.8	84.2
Cities having in 1900 a population of—									
100,000 and over.....	2	445,261	349,392	349,392	245,142	95,869	104,250	27.4	42.5
25,000 to 100,000.....	6	341,901	220,218	220,218	78,533	121,633	141,685	55.3	130.4
8,000 to 25,000.....	9	126,401	91,502	91,502	39,033	34,399	52,414	38.1	134.1
4,000 to 8,000.....	20	115,976	67,181	67,181	28,504	48,795	38,677	72.6	135.7
2,500 to 4,000.....	29	92,817	74,328	74,328	44,437	18,489	29,841	24.9	67.1
Country districts.....		1,294,336	1,085,713	1,068,666	678,324	208,623	389,842	19.2	57.4

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

The rate of growth during the decade 1890 to 1900 of all cities in the 11 minor geographic divisions ranged from 21.1 per cent for the Northern South Atlantic group to 49.8 per cent for the Rocky Mountain division.

There was a close parallelism as regards rates of growth between the Northern South Atlantic and Western North Central divisions, the per cent of growth of all cities together in the two divisions being 21.1 and 22.4, respectively, and that of country districts 13.3 and 13.4. In the Northern South Atlantic division the cities of over 25,000 inhabitants have grown more

slowly, but those of 4,000 to 25,000 inhabitants more rapidly, than cities of the same size in the Western North Central.

In every one of the 11 minor divisions the growth of cities was less rapid from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, while in 7 of the 11 the increase in the country districts was more rapid in the later decade than in the earlier. Between 1880 and 1890 the cities of New England as a whole grew more slowly than those of any other minor division, but between 1890 and 1900 the urban increase in that division underwent scarcely any retardation, while in most other

parts of the country it declined rapidly, so that between 1890 and 1900 the cities of New England surpassed in rate of growth those of the Northern South Atlantic, Western North Central, and Basin and Plateau divisions.

The most rapid rate of growth during the last decade occurred, as a rule, in the small cities having from 2,500 to 4,000 or from 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, the slowest rate in the large cities having from 25,000 to 100,000, or 100,000 and over. It should be noted, however, that the relatively high rate for the cities within the lower limits of population is, to some extent, due to the fact that the basis on which these percentages are computed is generally small relative to that for the cities of larger population. This makes the exceptions to the rule all the more noteworthy. These exceptions appear in New England, in the Eastern North Central, the Western North Central, and the Pacific states. In New England the rate is highest in the cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants and lowest in the group having between 2,500 and 4,000. This is true of the earlier as well as the later decade, and may be connected with the rapid development of secondary manufacturing centers. In the Eastern North Central states the cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants have grown faster during each of the two decades than any other group. In the Western North Central division while the highest rate of growth during the last decade was for cities having from 2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants, the lowest was for the group next above that, having from 4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. In the Pacific states the relation of these two groups is reversed, the highest rate being shown for the latter group and the lowest for the former.

A remarkable feature in the growth of the Southern North Atlantic states is the sharp contrast between the smaller cities and the country districts. The rates increase from 32.6 per cent for the largest cities to 45.4 per cent for the smallest, and then suddenly drop to 3.4 per cent for the country districts. A similar abrupt transition is shown in the Eastern North Central states and to a less degree in New England.

Minor civil divisions.—The same method of analysis has been extended to include all the minor civil divisions

of the country, that is, all the primary subdivisions of counties, whether incorporated or not. The nature of these subdivisions, comprising cities, towns, townships, hundreds, beats, precincts, districts, plantations, etc., is described in the "Explanations" prefixed to Table 5 of the first volume of the Twelfth Census (pages 51 to 53). Examination of that table, and of the corresponding tables of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses, shows that in certain parts of the country the population of county subdivisions has not been separately reported. In 1900 that was true of Arizona and Indian Territory; in 1890 of Arizona, Nevada, and Wyoming; in 1880 of those divisions and also of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Dakota, and Washington. In addition to these entire states for which the population of minor civil divisions was not returned, there were parts of many other states for which the geographic basis was imperfect and minor civil divisions were not reported; these parts embraced a population of 97,871 in 1900, 769,470 in 1890, and 739,073 in 1880. Table 28 shows the result of classifying the population of the minor civil divisions of continental United States in 1900, 1890, and 1880, according to the number of inhabitants residing in each. In order to facilitate comparison with figures of foreign countries—10,000, 2,000, and 1,000 being population limits often employed abroad—a classification has been adopted which differs somewhat from that used in the tables relating to urban population.

From the explanations mentioned above it will be observed that minor civil divisions above a certain ill-defined limit of population are urban in character, but that below that limit they are either urban or rural or a combination of both. In a state like Mississippi, having on the average very extensive minor civil divisions as governmental units, the population of such divisions may be large and yet in no sense urban. The following tables, therefore, are substantially an urban classification in another form for the first four or five groups; below that they are merely a classification by the primary governmental divisions of the county and throw little light upon the distinction between urban and rural.

TABLE 28.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

LIMITS OF POPULATION.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.								
	Number.			Population.			Per cent of total population.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States.....	39,391	34,310	26,846	75,994,575	62,622,250	50,155,783	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over.....	6	4	4	8,074,561	4,468,458	3,123,817	10.6	7.1	6.2
100,000 to 500,000.....	32	24	16	6,189,981	5,241,394	3,117,923	8.1	8.4	6.2
25,000 to 100,000.....	182	102	56	5,847,554	4,464,024	2,380,117	7.7	7.1	4.7
10,000 to 25,000.....	382	302	207	5,749,590	4,419,872	2,965,523	7.6	7.1	5.9
8,000 to 10,000.....	225	154	95	2,006,817	1,866,426	828,381	2.7	2.2	1.7
5,000 to 8,000.....	869	608	498	5,338,890	3,747,743	3,083,074	7.0	6.0	6.1
2,000 to 5,000.....	5,773	5,034	4,538	17,110,694	14,662,761	13,045,512	22.5	23.4	26.0
1,000 to 2,000.....	10,533	10,177	9,555	14,756,888	14,287,226	13,431,405	19.4	22.8	26.8
500 to 1,000.....	10,402	9,155	7,280	7,704,860	6,861,210	5,465,659	10.1	10.9	10.9
Less than 500.....	11,010	8,349	4,413	2,652,873	2,167,580	1,306,350	3.5	3.5	2.6
Not classified.....	27	401	184	612,862	985,556	1,488,522	0.8	1.5	2.9

¹ Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

Table 28 shows that in 1880 rather more than three million people, or about one-sixteenth of the entire population of continental United States, were living in the 4 cities having at least half a million inhabitants. In 1890 the total population of these cities had risen to nearly four and one-half millions. Between 1890 and 1900 the cities of New York and Brooklyn were consolidated, while the increase in the population of Baltimore, Boston, and St. Louis brought these 3 cities into the class having at least one-half million inhabitants. Thus in 1900 there were 6 cities above that limit, with an aggregate population of over eight millions—more than one-tenth of the population of continental United States. Both the number and the aggregate population of the minor civil divisions included in each smaller class increased in each ten years, this being due in part to the progressive subdivision of the territory of the United

States and in part to the increasing accuracy and completeness with which the census has reported the population of minor civil divisions.

But when attention is directed to the changes in the per cent which each class forms of the total population, it appears that the proportion living in places of at least 5,000 inhabitants has steadily risen, while the proportion living in places of less than 5,000 inhabitants has steadily fallen. The per cent living in all places having at least 5,000 inhabitants was 30.8 in 1880, 37.9 in 1890, and 43.7 in 1900, while the per cent living in places of less than 5,000, including the unclassible, declined from 69.2 in 1880 to 62.1 in 1890 and 56.3 in 1900. The following table shows whether similar changes have been in progress in all 5 main geographic divisions:

TABLE 29.—NUMBER AND POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, FOR MAIN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

LIMITS OF POPULATION.	MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.								
	Number.			Population.			Per cent of total population.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1900	1890	1880
North Atlantic division	5,407	5,095	4,939	21,046,695	17,401,545	14,507,407	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	3	3	3	5,291,701	3,368,603	2,620,132	25.1	19.4	18.1
100,000 to 500,000	18	8	6	2,241,489	1,658,920	1,036,449	10.7	8.5	7.1
25,000 to 100,000	56	46	30	2,628,061	2,145,848	1,342,073	12.5	12.3	9.3
10,000 to 25,000	144	127	91	2,182,230	1,865,644	1,336,500	10.4	10.7	9.2
8,000 to 10,000	64	64	39	574,044	568,010	340,997	2.7	8.2	2.4
5,000 to 8,000	206	108	173	1,273,935	1,053,624	1,062,765	6.1	6.1	7.3
2,000 to 5,000	1,076	1,092	1,131	3,233,350	3,244,581	3,323,898	15.4	18.7	22.9
1,000 to 2,000	1,686	1,694	1,769	2,368,908	2,414,852	2,514,304	11.8	13.9	17.3
500 to 1,000	1,320	1,149	1,045	938,589	876,345	753,186	4.7	5.0	5.2
Less than 500	899	729	648	235,898	188,373	173,949	1.1	1.1	1.2
Not classified	15	4	4	21,735	3,154	.....	0.1	0.1	(²)
South Atlantic division	4,575	4,263	3,842	10,443,480	8,857,920	7,597,197	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	1	.....	.....	508,957	.....	.....	4.9	.....	.....
100,000 to 500,000	1	2	2	278,718	664,831	509,937	2.7	7.5	6.7
25,000 to 100,000	11	9	6	567,538	494,897	256,100	5.4	4.9	3.4
10,000 to 25,000	43	31	20	665,447	463,068	296,481	6.4	5.2	3.9
8,000 to 10,000	29	14	10	259,001	126,763	87,562	2.5	1.4	1.2
5,000 to 8,000	170	100	86	1,043,475	609,421	512,858	10.0	6.9	6.7
2,000 to 5,000	1,226	1,187	1,051	3,953,091	3,496,940	3,046,013	37.8	39.5	40.1
1,000 to 2,000	1,615	1,500	1,444	2,339,661	2,175,609	2,094,339	22.4	24.6	27.6
500 to 1,000	894	865	856	675,079	681,310	655,597	6.5	7.7	8.6
Less than 500	482	439	337	151,274	130,542	108,342	1.4	1.5	1.4
Not classified	3	86	30	339	74,539	29,963	(²)	0.8	0.4
North Central division	17,381	15,390	11,556	26,333,004	22,362,279	17,364,111	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100,000 to 500,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000 to 100,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000 to 25,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,000 to 10,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000 to 8,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000 to 5,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000 to 2,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500 to 1,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less than 500 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not classified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Central division	7,228	6,785	5,536	14,080,047	10,972,893	8,919,371	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	3	2	2	594,155	408,168	339,848	4.2	3.7	3.8
100,000 to 500,000	16	12	4	622,386	453,915	135,794	4.5	4.1	1.5
25,000 to 100,000	51	32	17	690,531	455,451	251,461	4.9	4.1	2.8
10,000 to 25,000	49	25	21	436,108	219,673	181,126	3.1	2.0	2.0
8,000 to 10,000	245	134	85	1,480,956	809,534	508,069	10.5	7.4	5.7
5,000 to 8,000	1,641	1,208	998	4,991,455	3,582,795	2,877,985	35.5	32.7	32.3
2,000 to 5,000	2,074	2,097	1,799	2,944,704	2,961,499	2,523,009	20.9	27.0	28.3
1,000 to 2,000	2,061	2,049	1,720	1,533,289	1,529,767	1,287,079	10.9	13.9	14.4
500 to 1,000	1,082	1,089	792	350,406	340,612	266,123	2.5	3.1	3.0
Less than 500	187	98	98	426,057	216,479	548,872	3.0	2.0	6.2
Not classified	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western division	4,740	2,827	973	4,091,349	3,027,613	1,787,697	100.0	100.0	100.0
500,000 and over	8	2	1	579,120	405,710	233,959	14.2	13.4	13.2
100,000 to 500,000	10	7	1	491,771	280,267	85,144	12.0	9.3	2.0
25,000 to 100,000	16	11	6	228,527	154,850	99,333	5.6	5.1	5.6
10,000 to 25,000	12	2	.....	102,312	17,408	.....	2.5	0.6	.....
8,000 to 10,000	27	26	12	171,139	150,089	72,263	4.2	5.2	4.1
5,000 to 8,000	177	132	64	536,438	391,920	134,305	13.1	12.9	10.5
2,000 to 5,000	358	266	158	436,516	363,631	227,851	11.9	12.0	12.9
1,000 to 2,000	934	460	222	651,239	326,541	158,153	15.9	10.3	8.9
500 to 1,000	3,195	1,844	469	685,238	400,546	116,211	16.7	13.2	6.6
Less than 500	8	77	40	159,049	530,651	639,978	3.9	17.5	36.2
Not classified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

²Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the North Atlantic division the proportion of the population living in cities of half a million or more has risen from less than one-fifth in 1880 to one-fourth in 1900. Cities in that class remained the same, but this was due to the disappearance, within the last ten years, of Brooklyn as an independent municipality, offset by the advance of Boston into the class. In this geographic division most of the increase is found in places of over 25,000, those of 5,000 to 25,000 containing at the end of the period about the same proportion of the population as at the beginning, namely, 18.9 per cent in 1880 and 19.2 per cent in 1900, while in the classes of minor civil divisions with a population of less than 5,000, as in the country at large, there has been a decided relative decrease.

In the South Atlantic states, on the contrary, the large cities have not absorbed the growth. The 2 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, Baltimore and Washington, included 6.7 per cent of the population in 1880, 7.5 per cent in 1890, and 7.5 per cent in 1900, this indicating an increase, in the last ten years, about the same as that for the whole division. The most noteworthy gain has been in the development between 1890 and 1900 of places having from 5,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, the number of which increased only 14 between 1880 and 1890, but no less than 70 between 1890 and 1900. Between 1880 and 1890 the proportion their population formed of the total increased only slightly, but between 1890 and 1900 it increased from 6.9 to 10.0 per cent. In the other classes the changes seem parallel to those in continental United States.

In the North Central division, as in the North Atlantic, the great cities have gained far more rapidly in population than the division as a whole. Of cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants there were 6 in 1880, 11 in 1890, and 14 in 1900. These cities had, in 1880, 8.6 per cent; in 1890, 14.3 per cent; and in 1900, 17.9 per cent of the total population—a proportion at the end of the twenty years more than twice that at the beginning. But the places having from 5,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, also, have grown very rapidly, constituting in 1880, 12.0 per cent; in 1890, 13.6 per cent; and in 1900, 15.1 per

cent of the total population. The North Central division thus differs from the South Atlantic in that its most characteristic growth has been that of large cities, and from the North Atlantic in that the smaller places have increased more rapidly than the division as a whole.

In the South Central division the increase of population has in general been parallel to that in the South Atlantic. In the Western division a noteworthy feature is the degree of prominence attained as early as 1880 by the cities having at least 100,000 inhabitants; at that date San Francisco, the only city of that size in the division, contained more than one-eighth (13.2 per cent) of the entire population, while at the same date the 6 cities of the same class in the North Central division—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Louis—contained only 8.6 per cent of the population of the division. Since 1880, however, the proportion of the population of the Western division in cities of this class has changed comparatively little, although their number was increased by the addition of Denver in the first decade and Los Angeles in the second. In this respect the Western division resembles the two southern divisions. At the present time the proportion of the population living in cities of at least 100,000 inhabitants is notably greater in the North Central division than in the Western, while twenty years ago it was only about two-thirds as great. On the other hand, perhaps the most noteworthy feature in the growth of population in the Western division has been the rise of places having from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, there being 10 of these in 1900, as against 1 in 1880, and the proportion of the population living therein in 1900 being nearly as great as in the cities of larger size—another feature in which the Western division resembles the two southern rather than the two northern divisions. The Western division agrees with the South Central also in that the population of places having between 2,000 and 5,000 inhabitants has gained on the entire population, whereas in the two northern and the South Atlantic divisions this group of places has not kept pace with the division as a whole.

TABLE 30.—POPULATION OF MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1790 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	POPULATION.												
	1900	1890		1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
		Total. ¹	General enumeration. ²										
Continental United States.	75,994,575	62,947,714	62,622,250	50,155,788	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,638,453	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
North Atlantic division	21,046,695	17,406,969	17,401,545	14,507,407	12,298,730	10,594,268	8,626,851	6,761,082	5,542,381	4,359,916	3,486,675	2,635,576	1,968,040
New England	5,592,017	4,700,749	4,700,745	4,010,529	3,487,924	3,135,288	2,728,116	2,234,822	1,954,717	1,660,071	1,471,973	1,233,011	1,009,408
Southern North Atlantic.	15,454,678	12,706,220	12,700,800	10,496,878	8,810,806	7,458,985	5,898,735	4,526,260	3,587,664	2,699,845	2,014,702	1,402,565	958,632
South Atlantic division	10,443,480	8,857,922	8,857,920	7,597,197	5,858,610	5,364,703	4,679,090	3,925,299	3,645,752	3,061,063	2,674,891	2,286,494	1,851,806
Northern South Atlantic.	4,464,481	3,860,049	3,860,049	3,390,197	2,704,786	2,470,663	2,147,914	1,831,613	1,775,027	1,578,504	1,451,843	1,300,114	1,126,434
Southern South Atlantic.	5,978,999	4,997,873	4,997,871	4,207,000	3,148,824	2,894,040	2,531,176	2,093,686	1,870,725	1,482,569	1,223,048	986,380	725,372
North Central division	26,383,004	22,410,417	22,362,279	17,364,111	12,981,111	9,096,716	5,403,595	3,351,542	1,610,473	859,305	293,169	51,006	.....
Eastern North Central....	15,985,581	13,478,305	13,471,840	11,206,668	9,124,517	6,926,884	4,523,260	2,924,728	1,470,018	792,719	272,324	51,006	.....
Western North Central....	10,347,423	8,932,112	8,890,439	6,157,443	3,856,594	2,169,832	880,335	426,814	140,455	66,586	20,845	.....	.....
South Central division	14,080,047	11,170,137	10,972,893	8,919,371	6,434,410	5,768,658	4,303,522	3,025,430	2,062,096	1,358,169	785,146	335,407	109,368
Eastern South Central....	7,547,757	6,429,154	6,428,770	5,585,151	4,404,445	4,020,991	3,363,271	2,575,445	1,815,969	1,190,489	708,590	335,407	109,368
Western South Central....	6,532,290	4,740,983	4,544,123	3,334,220	2,029,965	1,747,667	940,251	449,985	246,127	167,680	76,556	.....	.....
Western division	4,091,349	3,102,269	3,027,613	1,767,697	990,510	618,976	178,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain	1,232,642	867,558	843,040	406,450	176,450	127,793	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	346,377	313,286	246,669	138,935	47,130	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,888,334	1,871,287	1,114,578	675,125	444,053	105,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹on of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.
²on of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.
 public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.
 public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

TABLE 31.—INCREASE OF POPULATION, FOR MAIN AND MINOR GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1790 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.										
	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1840 to 1850	1830 to 1840	1820 to 1830	1810 to 1820	1800 to 1810	1790 to 1800
Continental United States.	13,046,861	12,466,467	11,597,412	7,115,050	8,251,445	16,122,423	14,203,433	13,227,567	2,398,572	1,981,398	1,379,269
North Atlantic division	3,639,726	2,894,138	2,208,677	1,704,462	1,937,417	1,865,769	1,218,701	1,182,465	873,241	851,099	667,536
New England	891,268	690,216	522,605	352,641	407,167	493,294	280,105	294,646	188,098	238,962	223,603
Southern North Atlantic.	2,748,458	2,203,922	1,686,072	1,351,821	1,530,250	1,372,475	938,596	887,819	685,143	612,137	443,933
South Atlantic division	1,585,558	1,260,723	1,743,587	488,907	685,613	753,791	279,547	584,689	386,172	388,397	434,688
Northern South Atlantic.	604,432	469,852	685,411	234,123	322,749	316,301	56,586	196,523	126,661	151,729	173,680
Southern South Atlantic.	981,126	790,871	1,058,176	254,784	362,864	437,490	222,961	388,166	259,511	236,668	261,008
North Central division	3,922,587	4,998,168	4,383,000	3,884,395	3,693,121	2,052,053	1,741,069	751,168	566,136	242,163	51,006
Eastern North Central....	2,507,276	2,265,172	2,082,151	2,197,633	2,403,624	1,598,532	1,454,710	677,299	520,395	221,318	51,006
Western North Central....	1,415,311	2,732,996	2,300,849	1,686,762	1,289,497	453,521	286,359	73,869	45,741	20,845	.....
South Central division	2,909,910	2,053,522	2,484,961	665,752	1,465,136	1,278,092	963,334	703,927	573,023	449,739	226,039
Eastern South Central....	1,118,603	843,619	1,180,706	383,454	657,720	787,826	759,476	625,480	481,899	373,183	226,039
Western South Central....	1,791,307	1,209,903	1,304,255	282,298	807,416	490,266	203,858	78,447	91,124	76,556	.....
Western division	989,080	1,259,916	777,187	371,534	440,153	178,818	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain	365,084	436,590	230,000	48,657	66,246	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin and Plateau.....	95,638	66,617	107,734	91,805	35,750	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	528,358	756,709	439,453	231,072	388,162	105,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹The population of the United States in 1880 included 5,318 persons, and, similarly, the population in 1840 included 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

TABLE 32.—NUMBER AND LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED

STATE OR TERRITORY.	ALL COUNTY AREAS.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION.											
			Total.		Per cent of decrease.									
					20.0 and over.		15.0 to 19.9		10.0 to 14.9		5.0 to 9.9		0.0 to 4.9	
Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	
1 Continental United States...	2,741	2,970,230	371	324,510	73	88,285	23	25,238	23	38,024	70	54,203	182	118,760
2 North Atlantic division.....	215	162,103	54	35,542			1	692	2	1,268	13	9,495	38	24,087
3 New England.....	66	61,973	15	9,395			1	692	2	1,268	2	990	10	6,445
4 Maine.....	16	29,895	4	2,955					2	1,268			2	1,717
5 New Hampshire.....	10	9,005	2	1,349							1	939	1	410
6 Vermont.....	13	9,135	6	4,176			1	692					5	3,484
7 Massachusetts.....	14	8,040	2	470							1	51	1	419
8 Rhode Island.....	5	1,053												
9 Connecticut.....	8	4,845	1	415									1	415
10 Southern North Atlantic.....	149	100,130	39	26,147							11	8,505	28	17,642
11 New York.....	61	47,620	22	15,481							8	6,139	14	9,342
12 New Jersey.....	21	7,525	1	437									1	437
13 Pennsylvania.....	67	44,985	16	10,229							3	2,366	13	7,863
14 South Atlantic division.....	495	268,620	43	17,188			1	188	2	479	11	6,281	29	10,240
15 Northern South Atlantic.....	183	76,650	22	6,946					2	479	2	816	18	5,651
16 Delaware.....	3	1,960												
17 Maryland.....	24	9,860	3	1,169									3	1,169
18 District of Columbia.....	1	60												
19 Virginia.....	101	40,125	19	5,777					2	479	2	816	15	4,482
20 West Virginia.....	54	24,645												
21 Southern South Atlantic.....	312	191,970	21	10,242			1	188			9	5,465	11	4,589
22 North Carolina.....	97	48,580	9	3,798							4	1,961	5	1,832
23 South Carolina.....	34	30,170												
24 Georgia.....	137	58,980	9	2,881			1	188			3	1,061	5	1,632
25 Florida.....	44	54,240	3	3,568							2	2,443	1	1,125
26 North Central division.....	1,005	753,550	189	142,939	50	46,229	13	13,592	14	12,112	31	22,690	81	48,316
27 Eastern North Central.....	429	244,550	62	29,593	3	1,707			3	1,780	16	7,014	40	19,092
28 Ohio.....	88	40,760	22	9,577							5	2,065	17	7,512
29 Indiana.....	92	35,910	14	4,576					1	394	4	1,213	9	2,969
30 Illinois.....	102	56,000	6	2,554							1	324	5	2,230
31 Michigan.....	80	57,430	19	12,310	3	1,707			2	1,386	6	3,412	8	5,805
32 Wisconsin.....	67	54,460	1	576									1	576
33 Western North Central.....	576	509,000	127	113,346	47	44,522	13	13,592	11	10,332	15	15,076	41	29,224
34 Minnesota.....	79	79,205												
35 Iowa.....	99	55,475	1	864									1	864
36 Missouri.....	115	68,735	20	11,512							2	1,540	18	9,972
37 North Dakota.....	34	70,195												
38 South Dakota.....	54	76,850	16	18,757	9	10,955	3	2,953	2	2,528	1	1,745	1	576
39 Nebraska.....	90	76,840	35	35,870	16	15,002	4	4,383	4	3,907	7	8,371	4	4,207
40 Kansas.....	105	81,700	55	46,343	22	18,565	6	6,256	5	3,897	5	4,020	17	13,005
41 South Central division.....	758	610,215	45	23,100	3	3,418	5	5,768	1	666	11	5,594	25	12,654
42 Eastern South Central.....	352	179,630	22	8,242			1	473			5	1,761	16	6,008
43 Kentucky.....	118	40,000	10	2,729							3	721	7	2,008
44 Tennessee.....	96	41,750	8	3,633							1	605	7	3,023
45 Mississippi.....	63	51,540	1	563									1	563
46 Louisiana.....	75	46,340	3	1,317			1	473			1	435	1	409
47 Western South Central.....	406	430,585	23	19,858	3	3,418	4	5,295	1	666	6	3,833	9	6,646
48 Louisiana.....	59	45,420	6	3,708					1	666	2	1,102	3	1,935
49 Arkansas.....	75	53,045	4	2,583							2	1,246	2	1,337
50 Indian Territory.....	6	31,000												
51 Oklahoma.....	26	38,830												
52 Texas.....	240	262,290	13	13,572	3	3,418	4	5,295			2	1,485	4	3,374
53 Western division.....	263	1,175,742	40	100,741	20	38,638	3	4,998	4	23,499	4	10,143	9	23,463
54 Rocky Mountain.....	103	553,280	19	39,331	11	15,375	2	3,670	1	3,129	2	6,457	3	10,700
55 Montana.....	12	145,310												
56 Idaho.....	16	84,290	2	14,249							1	4,670	1	9,579
57 Wyoming.....	12	97,575	1	2,908	1	2,908								
58 Colorado.....	52	103,645	15	19,045	10	12,467	2	3,670			1	1,787	2	1,121
59 New Mexico.....	11	122,460	1	3,129					1	3,129				
60 Basin and Plateau.....	49	304,850	7	36,831	5	18,577			1	17,376			1	878
61 Arizona.....	10	112,920												
62 Utah.....	25	82,190												
63 Nevada.....	14	109,740	7	36,831	5	18,577			1	17,376			1	878
64 Pacific.....	116	317,612	14	24,579	4	4,636	1	1,328	2	2,994	2	3,686	5	11,885
65 Washington.....	33	66,830	2	3,016	2	3,016								
66 Oregon.....	30	94,560	1	2,021									1	2,021
67 California.....	53	156,172	11	19,542	2	1,670	1	1,328	2	2,994	2	3,686	4	9,864

BY PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.

COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION.																				
Total.		Per cent of increase.																		
		0.0 to 4.9		5.0 to 9.9		10.0 to 14.9		15.0 to 19.9		20.0 to 24.9		25.0 to 29.9		30.0 to 34.9		35.0 to 39.9		40.0 to 44.9		
Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	
2,370	2,645,720	307	225,821	371	262,860	324	244,125	282	186,861	214	224,111	155	162,918	122	204,827	86	89,958	68	129,677	1
161	126,561	43	42,032	28	27,419	20	12,036	20	12,051	12	13,251	11	6,176	8	5,713	7	2,755	4	1,988	2
51	52,578	15	16,571	10	13,150	6	2,907	6	3,822	5	10,179	6	3,889	2	1,481	1	579			3
12	26,910	6	11,637	3	7,371	2	1,494			1	6,408									4
8	7,656	3	1,625	3	3,346					1	873	1	1,812							5
7	4,959	3	2,363	1	658	1	515	2	1,423											6
12	7,570	1	100	1	721	1	612	2	1,443	2	2,257	3	1,054	1	804	1	579			7
5	1,053	1	331			2	286	1	25			1	411							8
7	4,430	1	515	2	1,054			1	931	1	641	1	672	1	677					9
110	73,983	28	25,461	18	14,269	14	9,129	14	8,229	7	3,072	5	2,287	6	4,232	6	2,176	4	1,988	10
89	32,139	15	16,017	7	6,347	5	4,201	3	2,378	1	918	1	57	2	1,103	3	779			11
20	7,088	3	1,590	1	529	3	1,420	4	1,266	2	697	1	312			1	103	2	170	12
51	34,756	10	7,854	10	7,393	6	3,508	7	4,585	4	1,457	3	1,918	4	3,129	2	1,294	2	1,818	13
452	251,432	55	23,997	80	41,052	68	35,441	76	36,741	47	21,409	37	20,520	17	9,472	13	7,940	6	4,593	14
161	69,704	32	13,475	35	16,561	27	11,323	17	6,468	19	6,537	10	5,286	2	758	3	1,347	1	487	15

TABLE 32.—NUMBER AND LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED

STATE OR TERRITORY.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.											
		Per cent of increase—Continued.											
		45.0 to 49.9		50.0 to 54.9		55.0 to 59.9		60.0 to 69.9		70.0 to 79.9		80.0 to 89.9	
		Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.	Num-ber.	Area, square miles.
1	Continental United States.....	46	52,157	49	59,825	36	60,191	55	101,704	44	115,747	36	58,227
2	North Atlantic division.....	2	958	1	360	2	890	2	803	1	129		
3	New England.....												
4	Maine.....												
5	New Hampshire.....												
6	Vermont.....												
7	Massachusetts.....												
8	Rhode Island.....												
9	Connecticut.....												
10	Southern North Atlantic.....	2	958	1	360	2	890	2	803	1	129		
11	New York.....					1	210			1	129		
12	New Jersey.....	1	198					2	803				
13	Pennsylvania.....	1	760	1	360	1	680						
14	South Atlantic division.....	9	5,151	8	8,794	6	4,572	5	7,041	4	1,979	7	4,739
15	Northern South Atlantic.....	1	425	3	1,679	2	1,132	2	1,410	2	800	1	590
16	Delaware.....												
17	Maryland.....												
18	District of Columbia.....												
19	Virginia.....	1	425	1	324	2	1,132	1	492	1	452	1	590
20	West Virginia.....			2	1,355	1	915			1	348		
21	Southern South Atlantic.....	8	4,726	5	7,115	4	3,440	3	5,631	2	1,179	6	4,149
22	North Carolina.....	1	284			1	359						
23	South Carolina.....			1	363								
24	Georgia.....	4	2,414	2	1,626	2	1,656			1	744	5	3,049
25	Florida.....	3	2,028	2	5,126	1	1,425	3	5,631	1	435	1	1,100
26	North Central division.....	10	9,520	16	11,293	10	6,099	15	11,308	21	28,896	17	18,451
27	Eastern North Central.....	2	1,775	5	4,119	4	2,593	4	2,882	7	8,959	6	4,943
28	Ohio.....			1	356					1	416		
29	Indiana.....			1	993	1	465	2	562				
30	Illinois.....			1	496	3	2,128	1	1,355	3	2,407	4	2,612
31	Michigan.....	1	575	2	2,274	1	965	3	6,136	2	2,331		
32	Wisconsin.....	1	1,200	11	7,174	6	3,506	11	8,426	14	19,937	11	13,508
33	Western North Central.....	8	7,745	4	3,033	3	1,947	4	2,456	4	4,582	7	9,890
34	Minnesota.....	1	720	3	1,697	1	398	1	576	2	1,302	2	964
35	Iowa.....			1	623			2	1,334	1	417		
36	Missouri.....	2	2,752			1	720	2	2,175	4	11,538	2	2,654
37	North Dakota.....	1	621	1	814	1	441	2	1,885	1	745		
38	South Dakota.....			1	431			2	1,293	2	1,293		
39	Nebraska.....			1	576								
40	Kansas.....												
41	South Central division.....	21	27,471	17	18,343	15	22,556	20	16,755	11	17,208	6	13,315
42	Eastern South Central.....	6	4,927	3	1,207	3	2,966	4	2,212	5	3,258		
43	Kentucky.....	1	199	1	369	1	470	2	821	1	397		
44	Tennessee.....			2	838								
45	Alabama.....	3	3,217			1	1,919	2	1,339	2	1,522		
46	Mississippi.....	2	1,511			1	577	2	1,391				
47	Western South Central.....	15	22,544	14	17,136	12	19,590	16	14,543	6	13,950	6	13,315
48	Louisiana.....	1	1,246	2	4,287	1	700	1	1,029	2	1,954		
49	Arkansas.....	1	974	2	1,630	1	543	2	1,410				
50	Indian Territory.....											1	7,133
51	Oklahoma.....	1	5,659			10	18,342	13	12,104	4	11,996	5	6,182
52	Texas.....	12	14,665	10	11,219	10	18,342	13	12,104	4	11,996	5	6,182
53	Western division.....	4	9,057	7	21,035	3	26,074	13	65,797	7	67,535	6	21,722
54	Rocky Mountain.....	3	5,852	4	16,297			6	30,610	3	51,910	2	9,217
55	Montana.....			1	2,583			1	4,443	1	38,492	1	7,907
56	Idaho.....	1	1,114					2	16,460	1	10,510		
57	Wyoming.....	1	4,300					2	3,965			1	1,310
58	Colorado.....			3	13,714			1	5,742				
59	New Mexico.....												
60	Basin and Plateau.....					2	21,306	1	8,816	1	1,596	2	8,490
61	Arizona.....					1	20,562	1	8,816				
62	Utah.....						744			1	1,596	2	8,490
63	Nevada.....												
64	Pacific.....	1	3,205	3	4,788	1	4,768	6	26,371	3	14,029	2	4,015
65	Washington.....			2	3,054	1	4,768	2	3,842	2	12,853	1	1,807
66	Oregon.....	1	3,205	1	1,684			2	10,277				
67	California.....							2	12,252	1	1,176	1	2,208

TABLE 33.—PER CENT OF LAND SURFACE IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Per cent of area having a decrease of population.	PER CENT OF AREA HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF DECREASE OF POPULATION.					Per cent of area having an increase of population.	PER CENT OF AREA HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.							
		20.0 and over.	15.0 to 19.9	10.0 to 14.9	5.0 to 9.9	0.0 to 4.9		0.0 to 4.9	5.0 to 9.9	10.0 to 14.9	15.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 24.9	25.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 34.9	35.0 to 39.9
1 Continental United States.....	10.9	3.0	0.8	1.3	1.8	4.0	89.1	7.6	8.9	8.2	6.3	7.5	5.5	6.9	3.0
2 North Atlantic division.....	21.9		0.4	0.8	5.8	14.9	78.1	25.9	16.9	7.4	7.5	8.2	3.8	3.5	1.7
3 New England.....	15.2		1.1	2.1	1.6	10.4	84.8	26.7	21.2	4.7	6.2	16.4	6.3	2.4	0.9
4 Maine.....	10.0			4.2		5.8	90.0	38.9	24.7	5.0		21.4			
5 New Hampshire.....	15.0				10.4	4.6	85.0	18.0	37.2			9.7		20.1	
6 Vermont.....	45.7		7.6				54.3	25.9	7.2	5.6	15.6				
7 Massachusetts.....	5.8				0.6	5.2	94.2	1.2	9.0	7.6	18.0	28.1		10.0	7.2
8 Rhode Island.....							100.0	31.4		27.2	2.4			89.0	
9 Connecticut.....	8.6					8.6	91.4	10.6	21.8		19.2	13.2		12.6	14.0
10 Southern North Atlantic.....	26.1				8.5	17.6	78.9	25.4	14.2	9.1	8.2	3.1	2.3	4.2	2.2
11 New York.....	32.5				12.9	19.6	67.5	33.6	13.3	8.9	5.0	1.9	0.1	2.3	1.6
12 New Jersey.....	5.8					5.8	94.2	21.1	7.0	18.9	16.8	9.3	4.1		1.4
13 Pennsylvania.....	22.7				5.2	17.5	77.3	17.5	16.4	7.8	10.2	3.2	4.3	7.0	2.9
14 South Atlantic division.....	6.4		0.1	0.2	2.3	3.8	93.6	8.9	15.3	13.2	13.7	8.0	7.6	3.5	3.0
15 Northern South Atlantic.....	9.1			0.6	1.1	7.4	90.9	17.6	21.6	14.8	8.4	8.5	6.9	1.0	1.8
16 Delaware.....							100.0	31.4	46.5	22.1					
17 Maryland.....	11.9					11.9	88.1	18.7	15.2	24.4	12.4	12.9	4.5		
18 District of Columbia.....							100.0					100.0			
19 Virginia.....	14.4			1.2	2.0	11.2	85.6	24.4	26.7	12.4	10.7	4.3	1.1	0.6	
20 West Virginia.....							100.0	4.9	14.0	14.2	3.8	14.2	17.9	2.1	5.5
21 Southern South Atlantic.....	5.3		0.1		2.8	2.4	94.7	5.5	12.8	12.6	15.8	7.7	7.9	4.5	3.4
22 North Carolina.....	7.8				4.0	3.8	92.2	5.5	15.5	10.7	25.1	10.6	17.1	4.0	1.4
23 South Carolina.....							100.0	6.4	7.6	34.6	18.8	21.4	6.3		3.7
24 Georgia.....	4.9		0.3		1.8	2.8	95.1	7.8	18.0	13.1	14.0	5.5	5.1	6.6	2.1
25 Florida.....	6.6				4.5	2.1	93.4	2.5	7.6	1.3	7.7		3.7	5.3	6.5
26 North Central division.....	19.0	6.2	1.8	1.6	3.0	6.4	81.0	12.5	13.2	10.9	6.7	4.5	3.2	3.2	2.1
27 Eastern North Central.....	12.1	0.7		0.7	2.9	7.8	87.9	16.0	17.2	12.7	11.9	4.9	3.1	3.7	4.3
28 Ohio.....	23.5				5.1	18.4	76.5	25.3	18.2	10.8	12.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.2
29 Indiana.....	12.7			1.1	3.4	8.2	87.3	25.8	18.4	16.6	8.8	5.8	1.6	1.3	2.7
30 Illinois.....	4.0				0.6	4.0	95.4	18.2	25.0	21.3	10.4	7.2	7.0	3.7	
31 Michigan.....	21.4	3.0		2.4	5.9	10.1	78.6	5.9	13.9	7.6	13.3	3.6	3.4	1.8	7.3
32 Wisconsin.....	1.1					1.1	98.9	10.6	11.3	8.0	13.7	5.4	0.6	8.5	8.7
33 Western North Central.....	22.3	8.8	2.7	2.0	3.1	5.7	77.7	10.8	11.3	10.0	4.1	4.3	3.2	2.9	1.1
34 Minnesota.....							100.0		6.9	4.8	1.4	6.1	3.9	6.3	2.2
35 Iowa.....	1.6					1.6	98.4	10.5	17.2	26.2	14.7	3.6	3.4	2.8	1.9
36 Missouri.....	16.7				2.2	14.5	83.3	15.7	24.2	14.0	5.3	9.3	3.6	2.2	2.1
37 Nebraska.....							100.0		1.6		1.2	3.5	2.5	2.0	
38 Kansas.....	46.7	19.9	9.7	9.1	10.9	3.3	75.6	12.7	3.1	23.0	1.7	4.6	2.5	4.9	0.6
39 Oklahoma.....	56.7	22.7	7.7	4.8	4.9	16.6	53.3	16.7	12.9	3.9	4.6	3.7	1.7	1.8	0.9
40 Texas.....							43.3	19.4	15.4	2.6	2.9		1.5	0.2	
41 South Central division.....	4.6	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.9	2.1	95.4	4.7	7.5	10.5	8.5	8.1	5.9	5.4	3.9
42 Eastern South Central.....	4.6		0.3		1.0	3.3	95.4	7.4	14.3	13.3	17.3	12.3	6.1	4.1	2.6
43 Kentucky.....	6.8				1.8	5.0	93.2	9.2	19.7	12.3	18.5	9.2	7.7	6.7	2.8
44 Tennessee.....	8.7				1.4	7.3	91.3	7.1	16.5	25.3	18.0	10.3	4.3	1.1	5.7
45 Alabama.....	1.1				1.1	0.9	98.9	7.2	12.0	20.1	15.6	14.8	6.5	5.4	
46 Mississippi.....	2.8		1.0		0.9	0.9	97.2	6.3	10.1	14.6	17.5	14.0	5.0	3.0	2.3
47 Western South Central.....	4.6	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.5	95.4	3.6	4.7	7.2	4.8	6.4	5.8	6.0	4.4
48 Louisiana.....	8.2			1.5	2.4	4.3	91.8	3.0	6.4	3.5	9.9	12.2	7.8	9.0	11.4
49 Arkansas.....	4.9				2.4	2.5	95.1	18.5	11.0	14.7	12.9	11.0	6.9	5.0	2.1
50 Indian Territory.....							100.0								1.9
51 Oklahoma.....							100.0			14.8					
52 Texas.....	5.2	1.3	2.0		0.6	1.3	94.8	1.6	4.3	6.1	3.6	6.1	6.9	7.2	4.6
53 Western division.....	8.6	3.3	0.4	2.0	0.9	2.0	91.4	3.1	4.2	4.3	3.0	9.0	6.5	11.3	3.4
54 Rocky Mountain.....	7.1	2.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.9	92.9	1.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	12.9	3.2	6.2	1.4
55 Montana.....							100.0			3.8		21.6			
56 Idaho.....	16.9				5.5	11.4	83.1				1.1	7.9	5.4	3.2	
57 Wyoming.....	3.0	3.0					97.0					14.1	10.8	10.3	8.2
58 Colorado.....	18.4	12.0	3.6		1.7	1.1	81.6	0.9	5.1	3.2	6.3	8.2	8.8	7.1	
59 New Mexico.....	2.6			2.6			97.4	7.7	2.1	7.3		9.0	3.1	11.7	
60 Basin and Plateau.....	12.1	6.1		5.7		0.3	87.9		6.4	5.4	2.9	1.4	11.2	16.7	4.1
61 Arizona.....							100.0			4.7				14.1	9.4
62 Utah.....							100.0		3.1	1.4	4.8	5.2	17.9	16.0	2.3
63 Nevada.....	33.6	16.9		15.9		0.8	66.4		15.4	9.1	4.4		17.7	19.8	
64 Pacific.....	7.7	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	3.7	92.3	8.4	6.8	5.3	6.1	9.6	7.7	15.0	6.1
65 Washington.....	4.5	4.5					95.5	2.6	3.6	1.4		3.1	6.8	9.8	1.4
66 Oregon.....	2.1					2.1	97.9	10.6	9.8	2.4	13.8	12.6	18.6	4.8	3.7
67 California.....	12.5	1.1	0.8	1.9	2.4	6.3	87.5	9.5	6.3	8.7	4.0	10.5	1.5	23.4	9.6

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900.

PER CENT OF AREA HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.																
40.0 to 44.9	45.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 54.9	55.0 to 59.9	60.0 to 69.9	70.0 to 79.9	80.0 to 89.9	90.0 to 99.9	100.0 to 119.9	120.0 to 139.9	140.0 to 159.9	160.0 to 179.9	180.0 to 199.9	200.0 to 249.9	250.0 to 299.9	300.0 and over.	
4.4	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.4	3.9	2.0	0.9	3.4	4.4	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.7	2.4	1
1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1											2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
2.0	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.1											10
			0.5		0.3											11
2.3	2.6			10.7												12
4.0	1.7	0.8	1.5													13
1.7	1.9	3.3	1.7	2.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	2.6	0.2	0.7		0.2	0.4	(¹)	1.7	14
0.6	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.8		1.1		0.7				0.1		15
																16
																17
																18
1.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1			1.0						0.2		19
	5.5	4.6	3.7	1.4	2.4			1.8		2.2						20
2.2	2.5	3.7	1.8	2.9	0.6	2.2	1.3	3.1	0.3	0.7		0.3	0.6		2.3	21
1.0	0.6		0.7													22
2.9	4.1	2.7			1.2	5.2	1.9	1.2				0.9				23
3.6	3.7	9.5	2.6	10.4	0.8	2.0	2.6	9.9	1.1	2.4			2.0		8.2	24
2.0	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.5	3.8	2.4	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	2.1	3.6	25
2.4	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	3.7	2.0	0.2	0.2			0.5				0.4	26
																27
1.1		0.9														28
0.9			1.3	1.6	1.2		1.3									29
0.8		1.8														30
2.5	1.0	0.9	3.7	2.4	4.2	4.5		1.0							1.6	31
5.9	2.2	4.2	1.8	11.3	4.3					2.4						32
1.9	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.7	3.9	2.6	0.6	0.8	2.9	0.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	3.1	5.2	33
2.4	4.6	3.8	2.5	3.1	5.8	12.5	2.1		5.1		5.8	3.2		2.7	14.8	34
2.1	1.3	3.1	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.7			0.7							35
2.7		0.9		2.0	0.6			0.7								36
4.4	3.9		1.0	3.1	16.4	3.8	2.2	2.7	3.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	12.2	19.5	12.1	37
0.7	0.8	1.1			1.0			1.5	10.2						7.2	38
0.6		0.6	0.6	2.4	1.7			0.5							0.7	39
0.6		0.7														40
3.3	4.5	3.0	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.8	5.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.0	6.4	41
																42
3.1	2.7	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.8			0.9	1.0							43
																44
1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.0											45
3.2	6.3		3.7		2.6			2.0								46
7.3	3.3		1.3	3.0	3.3			1.5	3.8							47
3.3	5.2	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	0.9	2.1	6.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.4	9.1	48
8.4	2.7	9.4	1.5	2.3	4.3											49
2.8	1.8	3.1	1.0	2.7			1.6									50
						23.0			50.8	23.6					0.7	51
	14.6							1.9	6.2	1.4		1.9	6.2	6.3	46.7	52
3.4	5.6	4.3	7.0	4.6	4.6	2.4	1.1	3.1	4.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.3	7.9	53
7.5	0.8	1.8	2.2	5.6	5.7	1.9	1.5	6.6	7.2	1.7	2.3	0.2	1.5		0.1	54
12.9	1.1	2.9		5.5	9.4	1.7	1.9	6.5	10.6	1.4	4.6	0.5	2.0		0.3	55
																56
	1.3	1.8		3.0	26.5		6.1	0.7	18.3		16.3	1.9			1.7	57
	4.4			16.9	3.4	9.4		29.7	36.6				13.1			58
7.5	0.4	13.2		3.8	10.8		1.3	5.6	1.4	2.6	2.0					59
51.8				4.7						5.3						60
2.2			7.0	2.9	0.5	2.8	2.3	13.0	7.0	2.1						61
			18.2	7.8				23.1	11.9	5.8						62
8.1			0.9		1.9	10.3	8.4	9.9	9.8							63
																64
3.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	8.3	4.4	1.3		0.7	1.2	1.8	0.5		2.0			65
																66
0.9		4.6	7.1	5.7	19.2	2.7		3.6	2.5	8.6	2.5		9.4			67
3.1	3.4	1.8		10.9					2.4							68
4.1				7.8	0.7	1.4										69

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 34.—NUMBER AND POPULATION (1900) OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED

STATE OR TERRITORY.	ALL COUNTY AREAS.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION.							
			Total.		Per cent of decrease.					
					20.0 and over.		15.0 to 19.9		10.0 to 14.9	
					Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1 Continental United States.....	2,741	75,994,575	371	5,865,238	73	196,721	23	198,466	23	414,400
2 North Atlantic division.....	215	21,046,695	54	1,652,400			1	8,056	2	43,854
3 New England.....	66	5,592,017	15	331,080			1	8,056	2	43,854
4 Maine.....	16	694,466	4	111,501					2	43,854
5 New Hampshire.....	10	411,588	2	36,421						
6 Vermont.....	13	343,641	6	127,803			1	8,056		
7 Massachusetts.....	14	2,805,346	2	30,832						
8 Rhode Island.....	5	428,556								
9 Connecticut.....	8	908,420	1	24,523						
10 Southern North Atlantic.....	149	15,454,678	39	1,321,320						
11 New York.....	61	7,268,894	22	845,285						
12 New Jersey.....	21	1,883,669	1	34,507						
13 Pennsylvania.....	67	6,302,115	16	441,528						
14 South Atlantic division.....	495	10,443,480	43	571,359			1	4,578	2	13,245
15 Northern South Atlantic.....	183	4,464,481	22	288,815					2	13,245
16 Delaware.....	3	184,735								
17 Maryland.....	24	1,188,044	3	71,295						
18 District of Columbia.....	1	278,718								
19 Virginia.....	101	1,854,184	19	217,520					2	13,245
20 West Virginia.....	54	958,800								
21 Southern South Atlantic.....	312	5,978,999	21	282,544			1	4,578		
22 North Carolina.....	97	1,893,810	9	145,881						
23 South Carolina.....	34	1,340,316								
24 Georgia.....	137	2,216,331	9	99,816			1	4,578		
25 Florida.....	44	523,542	3	36,847						
26 North Central division.....	1,005	26,333,004	189	2,901,061	50	148,897	13	155,809	14	319,547
27 Eastern North Central.....	429	15,985,581	62	1,371,077	3	16,671			3	35,848
28 Ohio.....	88	4,157,545	22	566,030						
29 Indiana.....	92	2,516,462	14	229,666					1	16,888
30 Illinois.....	102	4,821,550	6	99,156						
31 Michigan.....	80	2,420,982	19	453,506	3	16,671			2	19,460
32 Wisconsin.....	67	2,069,042	1	22,719						
33 Western North Central.....	576	10,347,423	127	1,529,984	47	132,226	13	155,809	11	283,699
34 Minnesota.....	79	1,751,394								
35 Iowa.....	99	2,231,853	1	54,610						
36 Missouri.....	115	3,106,665	20	393,002						
37 North Dakota.....	34	319,146								
38 South Dakota.....	54	401,570	16	78,160	9	30,402	3	14,974	2	13,034
39 Nebraska.....	90	1,066,300	35	492,529	16	58,137	4	98,303	4	196,432
40 Kansas.....	105	1,470,495	55	511,683	22	43,687	6	42,532	5	74,233
41 South Central division.....	758	14,080,047	45	572,364	3	3,256	5	18,000	1	12,322
42 Eastern South Central.....	352	7,547,757	22	389,089			1	10,400		
43 Kentucky.....	118	2,147,174	10	160,466						
44 Tennessee.....	96	2,020,616	8	180,395						
45 Alabama.....	63	1,828,697	1	13,206						
46 Mississippi.....	75	1,551,270	3	35,022			1	10,400		
47 Western South Central.....	406	6,532,200	23	183,275	3	3,256	4	7,600	1	12,322
48 Louisiana.....	59	1,381,625	6	80,602					1	12,322
49 Arkansas.....	75	1,311,564	4	66,899						
50 Indian Territory.....	6	332,060								
51 Oklahoma.....	26	398,331								
52 Texas.....	240	3,048,710	13	35,774	3	3,256	4	7,600		
53 Western division.....	268	4,091,349	40	168,054	20	44,568	3	12,023	4	25,432
54 Rocky Mountain.....	103	1,232,642	19	50,285	11	21,818	2	6,006	1	3,158
55 Montana.....	12	243,329								
56 Idaho.....	16	161,772	2	8,738						
57 Wyoming.....	12	92,531	1	369	1	369				
58 Colorado.....	52	539,700	15	37,975	10	21,449	2	6,006		
59 New Mexico.....	11	195,310	1	3,158					1	3,158
60 Basin and Plateau.....	49	442,015	7	14,700	5	12,026			1	1,140
61 Arizona.....	10	122,931								
62 Utah.....	25	276,749								
63 Nevada.....	14	42,335	7	14,700	5	12,026			1	1,140
64 Pacific.....	116	2,416,692	14	103,119	4	10,724	1	6,017	2	21,134
65 Washington.....	33	518,103	2	6,198	2	6,198				
66 Oregon.....	30	413,536	1	4,151						
67 California.....	53	1,485,053	11	92,770	2	4,526	1	6,017	2	21,134

BY PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900.

COUNTY AREAS HAVING A DECREASE OF POPULATION—continued.				COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION.									
Per cent of decrease—Continued.				Per cent of increase.									
5.0 to 9.9		0.0 to 4.9		Total.		0.0 to 4.9		5.0 to 9.9		10.0 to 14.9			
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.		
70	1,237,962	182	3,817,689	2,370	70,129,337	307	7,159,118	371	8,732,085	324	8,502,062	1	
13	338,329	38	1,262,161	161	19,394,295	43	2,072,098	28	1,496,828	20	1,434,532	2	
2	19,901	10	259,269	51	5,260,937	15	572,732	10	379,658	6	315,926	3	
1	16,895	2	67,647	12	582,965	6	299,650	3	67,681	2	154,931	4	
1	119,747	1	19,520	8	375,167	3	108,464	3	124,595	1	39,600	5	
1	3,006	5	119,747	7	215,838	3	89,083	1	21,705	1	58,820	6	
1	3,006	1	27,826	12	2,774,514	1	4,561	1	41,209	1	58,820	7	
1	3,006	1	27,826	5	428,556	1	24,154	1	24,154	2	62,575	8	
1	3,006	1	24,523	7	833,897	1	46,861	2	124,518	2	62,575	9	
11	318,428	28	1,002,892	110	14,138,358	28	1,499,316	18	1,117,170	14	1,118,606	10	
8	226,293	14	618,992	39	6,423,609	15	936,025	7	477,991	5	442,556	11	
3	92,135	1	34,507	20	1,849,162	3	121,552	1	24,134	3	102,845	12	
11	164,958	13	349,393	51	5,800,587	10	441,739	10	615,045	6	573,205	13	
2	30,944	29	388,578	452	9,872,121	55	963,037	80	1,362,788	68	1,585,781	14	
2	30,944	18	244,626	161	4,175,666	32	594,398	35	673,820	27	670,600	15	
3	71,295	3	71,295	3	184,735	1	32,762	1	42,276	1	109,697	16	
2	30,944	21	1,116,749	21	1,116,749	5	133,060	4	82,756	5	156,296	17	
2	30,944	1	278,718	1	278,718	22	374,673	21	440,414	15	305,960	18	
9	134,014	54	958,800	54	958,800	4	53,903	9	108,374	6	98,647	19	
4	78,887	291	5,696,455	291	5,696,455	23	368,639	45	688,968	41	915,181	20	
3	36,286	88	1,747,929	88	1,747,929	7	86,174	12	235,510	11	215,018	21	
2	18,841	34	1,840,316	34	1,840,316	3	125,817	3	86,966	8	381,322	22	
31	576,384	128	2,116,515	128	2,116,515	11	128,812	26	332,802	21	298,954	23	
16	350,750	41	18,006	41	18,006	2	27,886	4	33,690	1	19,887	24	
5	116,729	81	1,700,424	81	1,700,424	146	3,125,864	169	4,351,525	122	3,022,052	25	
4	66,674	367	14,614,504	367	14,614,504	81	2,055,570	81	2,655,174	59	1,878,568	26	
1	11,467	66	3,591,515	66	3,591,515	22	636,780	16	908,721	9	427,532	27	
6	155,880	78	2,286,796	78	2,286,796	23	544,775	19	397,470	14	399,901	28	
15	225,634	96	4,722,394	96	4,722,394	20	433,337	24	694,224	22	581,843	29	
2	49,857	61	1,967,476	61	1,967,476	6	190,781	12	378,304	7	287,681	30	
1	15,286	66	2,046,328	66	2,046,328	10	249,897	10	276,455	7	181,606	31	
7	92,120	79	1,751,394	79	1,751,394	65	1,070,294	88	1,696,351	68	1,143,489	32	
5	68,371	98	2,177,243	98	2,177,243	10	227,689	10	239,007	7	126,649	33	
11	148,676	95	2,713,663	95	2,713,663	19	588,956	17	379,692	26	556,778	34	
5	148,676	34	319,146	34	319,146	10	227,689	28	563,404	15	273,630	35	
11	148,676	38	323,410	38	323,410	4	16,178	1	6,061	5	49,107	36	
5	148,676	55	573,771	55	573,771	11	117,024	12	126,144	6	73,466	37	
5	148,676	50	958,812	50	958,812	21	320,447	17	346,778	4	68,859	38	
5	148,676	713	13,507,683	713	13,507,683	50	865,039	79	1,351,719	93	1,859,718	39	
5	148,676	330	7,158,668	330	7,158,668	30	539,330	55	1,030,934	65	1,391,673	40	
3	36,168	108	1,986,708	108	1,986,708	13	160,179	23	374,224	14	227,079	41	
3	33,035	88	1,840,221	88	1,840,221	7	149,563	16	259,807	25	527,953	42	
1	14,112	62	1,815,491	62	1,815,491	5	125,402	7	200,214	14	396,604	43	
6	65,361	72	1,516,248	72	1,516,248	5	104,236	9	196,689	12	240,037	44	
2	24,932	333	6,349,015	333	6,349,015	20	325,659	24	320,785	28	468,045	45	
2	24,932	53	1,301,023	53	1,301,023	2	24,587	6	82,337	3	61,133	46	
2	24,932	71	1,244,665	71	1,244,665	14	263,193	8	152,308	10	213,526	47	
2	1,764	6	392,060	6	392,060	4	37,879	10	86,140	1	3,051	48	
4	9,615	26	398,331	26	398,331	4	37,879	10	86,140	14	190,335	49	
2	2,550	227	3,012,936	227	3,012,936	13	133,080	15	169,225	21	599,979	50	
2	2,550	228	3,923,295	228	3,923,295	13	133,080	15	169,225	21	599,979	51	
1	2,049	84	1,182,407	84	1,182,407	2	17,015	4	55,268	6	47,857	52	
1	501	12	243,329	12	243,329	1	13,895	3	44,964	1	2,660	53	
1	501	14	153,039	14	153,039	1	13,895	3	44,964	1	2,660	54	
1	501	11	92,162	11	92,162	1	13,895	3	44,964	1	2,660	55	
1	501	37	501,725	37	501,725	1	13,895	3	44,964	3	20,531	56	
1	501	10	192,152	10	192,152	1	13,895	3	44,964	2	24,666	57	
1	501	42	427,315	42	427,315	1	13,895	3	44,964	2	24,666	58	
1	501	10	122,931	10	122,931	1	13,895	3	44,964	5	39,292	59	
1	501	25	276,749	25	276,749	1	13,895	3	44,964	1	7,779	60	
1	501	7	27,635	7	27,635	1	13,895	3	44,964	2	27,234	61	
2	7,065	102	2,313,573	102	2,313,573	11	116,065	9	104,656	2	4,229	62	
2	7,065	81	511,905	81	511,905	3	15,715	2	62,643	10	512,830	63	
2	7,065	29	4,099,385	29	4,099,385	1	2,598	2	4,715	2	16,238	64	
2	7,065	42	1,392,283	42	1,392,283	7	97,752	5	37,298	1	18,603	65	
2	7,065	4	4,151	4	4,151	7	97,752	5	37,298	7	477,939	66	
2	7,065	4	4,028	4	4,028	7	97,752	5	37,298	7	477,939	67	

TABLE 34.—NUMBER AND POPULATION (1900) OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED BY

STATE OR TERRITORY.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.									
		Per cent of increase—Continued.									
		15.0 to 19.9		20.0 to 24.9		25.0 to 29.9		30.0 to 34.9		35.0 to 39.9	
		Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	Continental United States....	282	8,790,277	214	7,856,813	155	5,719,671	122	5,898,947	86	4,771,471
2	North Atlantic division.....	20	1,788,986	12	2,632,511	11	2,156,720	8	3,395,696	7	2,061,912
3	New England.....	6	594,963	5	813,530	6	1,565,873	2	761,176	1	252,029
4	Maine.....			1	60,744						
5	New Hampshire.....			1	112,640	1	29,468				
6	Vermont.....	2	65,450								
7	Massachusetts.....	2	452,697	2	460,943	3	938,559	1	565,696	1	252,029
8	Rhode Island.....	1	13,144			1	328,683				
9	Connecticut.....	1	68,672	1	184,203	1	269,163	1	195,480		
10	Southern North Atlantic.....	14	1,194,023	7	1,813,981	5	590,847	6	2,634,520	6	1,809,883
11	New York.....	3	332,010	1	77,582	1	67,021	2	2,484,286	3	1,406,287
12	New Jersey.....	4	223,571	2	172,799	1	79,762			1	99,353
13	Pennsylvania.....	7	638,442	4	1,563,600	3	444,064	4	150,234	2	304,243
14	South Atlantic division.....	76	2,022,989	47	1,383,031	37	854,671	17	287,186	13	372,671
15	Northern South Atlantic.....	17	844,866	19	674,482	10	254,390	2	22,150	3	57,218
16	Delaware.....										
17	Maryland.....	4	682,487	2	108,456	1	53,694				
18	District of Columbia.....			1	278,718						
19	Virginia.....	10	191,465	6	100,485	1	17,121	1	13,770		
20	West Virginia.....	3	70,914	10	186,823	8	183,575	1	8,380	3	57,218
21	Southern South Atlantic.....	59	1,178,123	28	708,549	27	600,281	15	265,036	10	315,453
22	North Carolina.....	23	391,105	11	241,410	16	371,715	4	88,122	1	39,074
23	South Carolina.....	8	260,547	7	276,586	3	104,863			1	86,919
24	Georgia.....	24	476,224	10	190,553	8	98,116	8	127,840	3	143,227
25	Florida.....	4	50,247			2	25,587	3	49,074	5	46,233
26	North Central division.....	83	2,489,987	54	1,782,652	39	1,650,360	31	958,536	24	1,310,356
27	Eastern North Central.....	46	1,814,023	20	668,090	14	599,709	11	578,725	15	1,131,757
28	Ohio.....	10	465,818	2	68,673	2	200,280	2	236,175	1	54,857
29	Indiana.....	7	211,124	5	197,074	1	14,292	1	25,729	2	256,108
30	Illinois.....	11	341,269	6	288,074	8	307,239	3	207,569		
31	Michigan.....	7	346,155	3	43,626	2	32,254	1	27,046	6	410,531
32	Wisconsin.....	11	449,057	4	75,043	2	45,644	4	82,206	6	410,261
33	Western North Central.....	37	675,964	34	1,114,562	25	1,050,651	20	379,811	9	178,599
34	Minnesota.....	2	42,714	9	527,333	4	90,076	5	108,284	2	37,982
35	Iowa.....	16	384,807	3	91,011	8	222,633	3	67,369	2	46,599
36	Missouri.....	6	108,541	10	355,202	4	611,921	2	27,019	3	83,983
37	North Dakota.....	1	6,039	2	38,157	2	20,026	1	24,459		
38	South Dakota.....	2	14,513	6	63,586	3	23,647	5	48,149	1	7,483
39	Nebraska.....	7	94,598	4	39,273	2	14,500	3	31,304	1	2,552
40	Kansas.....	3	24,452			2	67,848	1	73,227		
41	South Central division.....	88	2,176,918	73	1,714,756	51	816,388	43	883,630	33	672,293
42	Eastern South Central.....	60	1,898,030	39	1,173,788	23	419,967	14	266,739	11	306,034
43	Kentucky.....	20	423,340	10	414,435	10	129,794	7	112,164	4	58,342
44	Tennessee.....	18	361,909	10	246,286	4	48,157	1	22,738	5	211,612
45	Alabama.....	9	308,337	9	262,202	5	160,982	4	65,682		
46	Mississippi.....	13	304,444	10	250,865	4	91,034	2	66,255	2	36,079
47	Western South Central.....	28	778,888	34	540,968	28	396,421	29	616,891	22	366,259
48	Louisiana.....	8	398,246	8	158,882	5	106,306	4	120,900	5	76,591
49	Arkansas.....	10	137,883	9	125,947	5	83,464	4	95,082	2	28,646
50	Indian Territory.....									1	3,786
51	Oklahoma.....										
52	Texas.....	10	242,759	17	256,139	18	206,651	21	400,909	14	257,236
53	Western division.....	15	311,397	28	343,363	17	241,532	23	373,899	9	354,239
54	Rocky Mountain.....	3	167,084	13	142,051	4	48,111	8	49,736	1	9,589
55	Montana.....			3	27,470						
56	Idaho.....	1	7,051	2	6,460	1	3,951	1	8,933		
57	Wyoming.....			2	23,518			2	6,340	1	9,589
58	Colorado.....	2	160,033	5	41,315	2	34,010	3	11,393		
59	New Mexico.....			1	43,288	1	10,150	2	23,070		
60	Basin and Plateau.....	4	31,577	2	11,346	4	15,177	8	167,049	2	27,685
61	Arizona.....							2	13,396	1	19,234
62	Utah.....	3	30,747	2	11,346	3	11,893	4	140,049	1	8,451
63	Nevada.....	1	830			1	3,234	2	13,604		
64	Pacific.....	8	112,736	13	139,966	9	173,244	7	157,114	6	316,965
65	Washington.....			1	6,407	2	36,085	4	52,204	1	5,983
66	Oregon.....	4	33,636	7	104,374	5	70,743	1	5,948	2	119,597
67	California.....	4	79,100	5	79,185	2	71,416	2	93,962	3	191,385

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.												
Per cent of increase—Continued.												
40.0 to 44.9		45.0 to 49.9		50.0 to 54.9		55.0 to 59.9		60.0 to 69.9		70.0 to 79.9		
Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
68	3,275,825	46	1,065,510	49	2,916,531	36	830,920	55	1,033,986	41	1,082,205	1
4	1,680,834	2	188,105	1	57,042	2	151,689	2	124,843	1	152,999	2
4	1,680,834	2	188,105	1	57,042	2	151,689	2	124,843	1	152,999	10
2	745,101	1	155,202	1	57,042	1	46,852	2	124,843	1	152,999	11
2	985,233	1	32,903	1	57,042	1	104,837	2	124,843	1	152,999	12
6	142,861	9	259,999	8	115,646	6	187,612	5	45,865	4	48,699	13
1	23,023	1	114,831	3	43,669	2	64,417	2	28,006	2	24,578	14
1	23,023	1	114,831	1	7,747	2	64,417	1	9,692	1	16,330	15
5	119,888	8	145,168	2	35,922	2	64,417	1	18,314	1	8,248	16
1	25,665	1	26,233	5	71,977	4	78,195	3	17,859	2	24,121	17
2	33,615	4	70,674	1	17,286	1	27,903	1	27,903	1	16,350	18
2	60,558	3	48,261	2	30,997	2	35,138	2	17,859	1	7,762	19
20	740,987	10	188,575	2	23,684	1	10,154	3	17,859	1	423,197	20
8	583,847	2	42,693	16	2,243,126	10	146,200	15	280,815	21	423,197	21
1	439,120	5	2,067,272	4	84,905	4	84,905	4	84,296	7	140,183	22
1	10,431	1	153,559	1	17,286	1	37,892	2	66,837	1	54,693	23
1	34,504	1	1,888,735	2	30,997	1	87,892	2	66,837	1	54,693	24
2	10,495	1	16,845	1	20,479	3	47,013	1	6,197	3	47,090	25
3	89,297	1	25,848	2	54,499	1	47,013	1	11,262	3	38,400	26
12	157,140	8	145,882	11	175,854	6	61,295	11	196,519	14	283,014	27
2	28,199	4	74,026	4	49,372	3	36,820	4	43,156	4	72,714	28
2	31,970	1	31,757	3	45,746	1	8,725	1	15,339	2	35,445	29
3	53,081	1	13,186	1	13,186	2	100,787	2	100,787	1	121,838	30
2	7,835	2	33,443	1	17,897	1	5,888	2	22,131	4	28,266	31
1	8,326	1	6,656	1	6,959	1	9,862	2	16,106	1	3,839	32
1	8,222	1	42,694	1	42,694	1	9,862	2	16,106	2	20,912	33
1	19,507	1	386,308	17	370,765	15	368,348	20	305,914	11	188,008	34
27	556,518	21	386,308	17	370,765	15	368,348	20	305,914	11	188,008	35
8	147,598	6	94,404	3	27,896	3	188,496	4	49,463	5	69,700	36
1	25,015	1	6,818	1	15,701	1	9,838	2	23,026	1	6,753	37
2	26,277	3	58,895	2	12,195	1	165,582	2	23,026	2	40,063	38
5	96,301	2	28,691	1	13,076	1	13,076	2	26,437	2	22,871	39
19	408,925	15	291,899	14	342,869	12	179,852	16	256,451	6	118,303	40
5	124,630	1	20,705	2	64,573	1	12,902	1	15,421	2	33,810	41
2	27,435	1	19,734	2	36,226	1	16,339	2	26,530	2	26,530	42
12	256,860	12	245,072	10	242,070	10	150,611	18	214,500	4	84,498	43
11	155,125	4	42,528	7	129,952	3	27,071	13	276,549	7	269,302	44
4	83,193	3	28,877	4	46,213	4	46,213	6	32,690	3	126,050	45
1	5,678	1	13,451	1	9,553	1	9,553	1	7,695	1	110,713	46
3	21,242	1	13,084	3	36,660	3	36,660	2	14,008	1	6,882	47
1	61,951	1	2,342	3	36,660	3	36,660	2	6,159	1	8,455	48
1	5,678	1	13,451	1	9,553	1	9,553	1	4,828	1	4,828	49
1	5,678	1	13,451	1	9,553	1	9,553	2	22,145	1	5,004	50
6	66,254	1	13,651	3	83,739	1	4,926	1	20,457	1	5,004	51
2	9,695	1	13,651	2	76,222	1	4,926	1	20,457	1	5,004	52
1	5,178	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	1	20,457	1	5,004	53
3	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	29,396	2	128,377	54
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	7,223	2	7,223	55
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	56
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	57
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	58
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	59
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	60
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	61
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	62
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	63
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	64
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	65
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	66
1	51,861	1	13,651	1	7,517	1	4,926	2	186,778	1	9,871	67

TABLE 34.—NUMBER AND POPULATION (1900) OF COUNTY AREAS CLASSIFIED BY

STATE OR TERRITORY.		COUNTY AREAS HAVING AN INCREASE OF POPULATION—continued.							
		Per cent of increase—Continued.							
		80.0 to 89.9		90.0 to 99.9		100.0 to 119.9		120.0 to 139.9	
		Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	Continental United States.....	36	579,697	13	179,819	31	297,319	31	428,480
2	North Atlantic division.....								
3	New England.....								
4	Maine.....								
5	New Hampshire.....								
6	Vermont.....								
7	Massachusetts.....								
8	Rhode Island.....								
9	Connecticut.....								
10	Southern North Atlantic.....								
11	New York.....								
12	New Jersey.....								
13	Pennsylvania.....								
14	South Atlantic division.....	7	98,365	2	29,765	5	52,758	1	5,391
15	Northern South Atlantic.....	1	8,862			2	33,086		
16	Delaware.....								
17	Maryland.....								
18	District of Columbia.....								
19	Virginia.....					1	19,653		
20	West Virginia.....	1	8,862			1	18,433		
21	Southern South Atlantic.....	6	89,503	2	29,765	3	19,672	1	5,391
22	North Carolina.....								
23	South Carolina.....								
24	Georgia.....	5	85,504	1	20,419	1	13,645		
25	Florida.....	1	3,999	1	9,346	2	6,027	1	5,391
26	North Central division.....	17	314,166	4	103,166	6	40,552	5	53,792
27	Eastern North Central.....	6	113,790	1	70,470	1	3,234		
28	Ohio.....								
29	Indiana.....			1	70,470				
30	Illinois.....								
31	Michigan.....	4	98,877			1	3,234		
32	Wisconsin.....	2	19,913						
33	Western North Central.....	11	200,376	3	32,696	5	37,313	5	53,792
34	Minnesota.....	7	159,422	2	20,116			1	28,605
35	Iowa.....	2	21,747					1	9,936
36	Missouri.....					1	12,115		
37	North Dakota.....	2	19,207	1	12,530	2	10,188	2	12,344
38	South Dakota.....					1	8,498	1	2,907
39	Nebraska.....					1	6,517		
40	Kansas.....								
41	South Central division.....	6	124,674	4	28,824	9	91,160	15	254,876
42	Eastern South Central.....					2	33,192	2	21,379
43	Kentucky.....								
44	Tennessee.....								
45	Alabama.....					1	15,346		
46	Mississippi.....					1	17,846	2	21,379
47	Western South Central.....	6	124,674	4	28,824	7	57,963	13	233,497
48	Louisiana.....								
49	Arkansas.....			1	18,352				
50	Indian Territory.....	1	101,754					2	140,455
51	Oklahoma.....					1	26,563	3	60,397
52	Texas.....	5	22,920	3	10,472	6	31,405	8	32,645
53	Western division.....	6	42,492	3	18,064	11	112,849	10	114,371
54	Rocky Mountain.....	2	9,183	2	10,703	5	77,703	6	89,485
55	Montana.....			1	6,937	1	47,635	1	6,798
56	Idaho.....	1	3,804					4	79,638
57	Wyoming.....					1	12,046		
58	Colorado.....	1	5,379	1	3,766	3	18,022	1	3,049
59	New Mexico.....								
60	Basin and Plateau.....	2	16,540	1	7,361	4	30,092	2	4,449
61	Arizona.....					2	24,286	1	3,426
62	Utah.....	2	16,540	1	7,361	2	5,806	1	1,023
63	Nevada.....								
64	Pacific.....	2	16,769			2	5,054	2	20,437
65	Washington.....	1	5,603			2	5,054	1	4,840
66	Oregon.....							1	15,597
67	California.....	1	11,166						

TABLE 35.—PER CENT OF POPULATION (1900) LIVING IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Percent of population living in county areas having a decrease.	PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF DECREASE OF POPULATION.					Percent of population living in county areas having an increase.	PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN COUNTY AREAS HAVING SPECIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.				
		20.0 and over.	15.0 to 19.9	10.0 to 14.9	5.0 to 9.9	0.0 to 4.9		0.0 to 4.9	5.0 to 9.9	10.0 to 14.9	15.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 24.9
1 Continental United States.....	7.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	5.0	92.3	9.4	11.5	11.2	11.6	10.3
2 North Atlantic division.....	7.9		0.1	0.2	1.6	6.0	92.1	9.8	7.1	6.8	8.5	12.5
3 New England.....	5.9		0.1	0.8	0.4	4.6	94.1	10.3	6.8	5.7	10.6	14.6
4 Maine.....	16.1			6.3		9.8	83.9	43.2	9.7	22.3		8.7
5 New Hampshire.....	8.8				4.1	4.7	91.2	26.3	30.3			27.4
6 Vermont.....	37.2		2.3			34.9	62.8	25.9	6.3	11.5	19.1	
7 Massachusetts.....	1.1				0.1	1.0	98.9	0.2	1.5	2.1	16.1	16.4
8 Rhode Island.....							100.0	5.6		14.6	3.1	
9 Connecticut.....	2.7					2.7	97.3	5.2	13.7		7.0	20.3
10 Southern North Atlantic.....	8.5				2.0	6.5	91.5	9.7	7.2	7.3	7.7	11.7
11 New York.....	11.6				3.1	8.5	88.4	12.9	6.6	6.1	4.6	1.1
12 New Jersey.....	1.8					1.8	98.2	6.4	1.3	5.5	11.9	9.2
13 Pennsylvania.....	7.0				1.5	5.5	98.0	7.0	9.8	9.1	10.1	24.8
14 South Atlantic division.....	5.5		0.1	0.1	1.6	3.7	94.5	9.2	13.1	15.2	19.4	13.2
15 Northern South Atlantic.....	6.5			0.3	0.7	5.5	93.5	13.3	15.1	15.0	18.9	15.1
16 Delaware.....							100.0	17.7	22.9	59.4		
17 Maryland.....	6.0					6.0	94.0	11.2	7.0	13.2	49.0	9.1
18 District of Columbia.....							100.0					100.0
19 Virginia.....	11.7			0.7	1.7	9.3	88.3	20.2	23.8	16.5	10.3	5.4
20 West Virginia.....							100.0	5.6	11.3	10.3	7.4	19.5
21 Southern South Atlantic.....	4.7		0.1		2.2	2.4	95.3	6.2	11.5	15.3	19.7	11.9
22 North Carolina.....	7.7				4.2	3.5	92.3	4.5	12.4	11.4	20.6	12.7
23 South Carolina.....							100.0	9.4	6.5	28.5	19.4	20.6
24 Georgia.....	4.5		0.2		1.6	2.7	95.5	5.8	15.0	13.5	21.5	8.6
25 Florida.....	7.0				3.6	3.4	93.0	5.3	6.4	3.8	9.5	
26 North Central division.....	11.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.2	6.4	89.0	11.9	16.5	11.5	9.5	6.8
27 Eastern North Central.....	8.6	0.1		0.2	2.2	6.1	91.4	12.9	16.6	11.8	11.3	4.2
28 Ohio.....	13.6				2.8	10.8	86.4	15.3	21.9	10.3	11.2	1.6
29 Indiana.....	9.1			0.7	2.6	5.8	90.9	21.6	15.8	15.9	8.4	7.8
30 Illinois.....	2.1				0.3	1.8	97.9	9.0	14.4	12.0	7.1	5.9
31 Michigan.....	13.7	0.7		0.8	6.4	10.8	81.3	7.9	15.6	11.9	14.3	1.3
32 Wisconsin.....	1.1					1.1	98.9	12.1	13.4	8.8	21.7	3.6
33 Western North Central.....	14.8	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.2	7.1	85.2	10.4	16.4	11.1	6.5	10.8
34 Minnesota.....							100.0		13.7	7.2	2.4	30.1
35 Iowa.....	2.4					2.4	97.6	10.2	17.0	25.0	17.2	4.1
36 Missouri.....	12.7				1.6	11.1	87.3	12.5	18.1	8.8	3.5	11.4
37 North Dakota.....							100.0		1.9		1.9	12.0
38 South Dakota.....	19.5	7.6	3.7	3.3	3.8	1.1	80.5	4.0	8.8	12.2	3.7	15.8
39 Nebraska.....	46.2	5.5	9.2	18.4	8.6	4.5	53.8	11.0	11.8	6.9	8.9	3.7
40 Kansas.....	34.8	3.0	2.9	5.0	4.7	19.2	65.2	21.8	23.6	4.3	1.7	
41 South Central division.....	4.1	(¹)	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.8	95.9	6.1	9.6	13.2	15.5	12.2
42 Eastern South Central.....	5.2		0.2		1.1	3.9	94.8	7.1	13.7	18.4	18.5	15.5
43 Kentucky.....	7.5				1.7	5.8	92.5	7.5	17.4	10.6	19.7	19.3
44 Tennessee.....	8.9				1.6	7.3	91.1	7.4	12.9	26.1	17.9	12.2
45 Alabama.....	0.7					0.7	99.3	6.9	10.9	21.7	16.9	14.3
46 Mississippi.....	2.3		0.7		0.9	0.7	97.7	6.7	12.7	15.5	19.6	10.2
47 Western South Central.....	2.8	(¹)	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.5	97.2	5.0	4.9	7.2	11.9	8.3
48 Louisiana.....	5.8			0.9	1.8	3.1	94.2	1.8	6.0	4.4	28.8	11.5
49 Arkansas.....	5.1				2.9	2.2	94.9	20.1	11.6	16.3	10.5	9.6
50 Indian Territory.....							100.0					
51 Oklahoma.....							100.0			0.8		
52 Texas.....	1.2	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.8	98.8	1.2	2.8	6.2	8.0	8.4
53 Western division.....	4.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.9	95.9	3.2	4.1	14.7	7.6	8.4
54 Rocky Mountain.....	4.1	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3	95.9	1.4	4.5	3.9	13.6	11.5
55 Montana.....							100.0			1.1		11.3
56 Idaho.....	5.4				1.3	4.1	94.6				4.4	4.0
57 Wyoming.....	0.4	0.4					99.6					25.1
58 Colorado.....	7.0	4.0	1.1		0.1	1.8	93.0	0.6	8.3	3.8	29.7	7.7
59 New Mexico.....	1.6			1.6			98.4	7.1	5.3	12.6		22.2
60 Basin and Plateau.....	3.3	2.7		0.3		0.3	96.7		2.1	8.9	7.2	2.6
61 Arizona.....							100.0			6.3		
62 Utah.....							100.0		1.3	9.9	11.1	4.1
63 Nevada.....	34.7	28.4		2.7		3.6	65.3		13.4	10.0	2.0	
64 Pacific.....	4.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	2.4	95.7	4.8	4.3	21.2	4.7	7.9
65 Washington.....	1.2	1.2					98.8	3.0	12.1	3.1		1.2
66 Oregon.....	1.0					1.0	99.0	0.6	1.2	4.5	8.1	25.2
67 California.....	6.2	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.5	3.6	93.8	6.6	2.5	32.2	6.3	5.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 36.—LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS GAINING POPULATION: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Total area, 1900 (square miles).	LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS GAINING POPULATION.		PER CENT OF AREA GAINING POPULATION.		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PER CENT OF AREA GAINING POPULATION.	
		1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	Increase.	Decrease.
Continental United States.....	2,970,280	2,645,720	2,541,007	89.1	187.6	1.5	.....
North Atlantic division.....	162,108	126,561	118,683	78.1	73.2	4.9	.....
New England.....	61,973	52,578	46,450	84.8	75.0	9.8	.....
Maine.....	29,895	26,910	23,165	90.0	77.5	12.5	.....
New Hampshire.....	9,005	7,656	5,837	85.0	64.8	20.2	.....
Vermont.....	9,135	4,959	3,980	54.3	43.6	10.7	.....
Massachusetts.....	8,040	7,570	7,570	94.2	94.2	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,053	1,053	1,053	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	4,845	4,480	4,845	91.4	100.0	.....	8.6
Southern North Atlantic.....	100,130	73,983	72,233	73.9	72.1	1.8	.....
New York.....	47,620	32,139	28,559	67.5	60.0	7.5	.....
New Jersey.....	7,525	7,088	6,197	94.2	82.4	11.8	.....
Pennsylvania.....	44,985	34,756	37,477	77.3	83.3	.....	6.0
South Atlantic division.....	268,620	251,432	236,347	93.6	88.0	5.6	.....
Northern South Atlantic.....	76,650	69,704	59,359	90.9	77.4	13.5	.....
Delaware.....	1,960	1,960	1,345	100.0	68.6	31.4	.....
Maryland.....	9,800	8,691	6,654	88.1	67.5	20.6	.....
District of Columbia.....	60	60	60	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Virginia.....	40,125	34,348	26,655	85.6	66.4	19.2	.....
West Virginia.....	24,645	24,645	24,645	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic.....	191,970	181,728	176,988	94.7	92.2	2.5	.....
North Carolina.....	48,580	44,787	44,453	92.2	91.5	0.7	.....
South Carolina.....	30,170	30,170	29,576	100.0	98.0	2.0	.....
Georgia.....	58,980	56,099	52,335	95.1	88.7	6.4	.....
Florida.....	54,240	50,672	50,624	93.4	93.3	0.1	.....
North Central division.....	753,550	610,611	662,036	81.0	87.9	.....	6.9
Eastern North Central.....	244,550	214,957	193,373	87.9	79.1	8.8	.....
Ohio.....	40,760	31,183	27,957	76.5	68.6	7.9	.....
Indiana.....	35,910	31,334	26,735	87.3	74.5	12.8	.....
Illinois.....	56,000	53,446	39,960	95.4	71.4	24.0	.....
Michigan.....	57,430	45,120	49,078	78.6	85.5	.....	6.9
Wisconsin.....	54,450	53,874	49,643	98.9	91.2	7.7	.....
Western North Central.....	509,000	395,654	468,663	77.7	92.1	.....	14.4
Minnesota.....	79,205	79,205	75,468	100.0	95.3	4.7	.....
Iowa.....	55,475	54,611	40,544	98.4	73.1	25.3	.....
Missouri.....	68,735	57,223	63,730	83.3	92.7	.....	9.4
North Dakota.....	70,195	70,195	65,550	100.0	93.4	6.6	.....
South Dakota.....	76,850	58,093	69,343	75.6	90.2	.....	14.6
Nebraska.....	76,840	40,970	76,840	53.3	100.0	.....	46.7
Kansas.....	81,700	35,357	77,188	43.3	94.5	.....	51.2
South Central division.....	610,215	582,115	499,633	95.4	192.5	2.9	.....
Eastern South Central.....	179,630	171,388	154,230	95.4	85.9	9.5	.....
Kentucky.....	40,000	37,271	32,259	93.2	80.6	12.6	.....
Tennessee.....	41,750	38,117	34,897	91.3	83.6	7.7	.....
Alabama.....	51,540	50,977	47,252	98.9	91.7	7.2	.....
Mississippi.....	46,340	45,023	39,822	97.2	85.9	11.3	.....
Western South Central.....	430,585	410,727	345,403	95.4	195.7	.....	0.3
Louisiana.....	45,420	41,717	43,327	91.8	95.4	.....	3.6
Arkansas.....	53,045	50,462	53,045	95.1	100.0	.....	4.9
Indian Territory.....	31,000	31,000	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	38,830	38,830	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	262,290	248,718	249,031	94.8	94.9	.....	0.1
Western division.....	1,175,742	1,075,001	1,024,308	91.4	87.1	4.3	.....
Rocky Mountain.....	553,280	513,949	545,867	92.9	98.7	.....	5.8
Montana.....	145,310	145,310	145,310	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
Idaho.....	84,290	70,041	84,290	83.1	100.0	.....	16.9
Wyoming.....	97,575	94,667	97,575	97.0	100.0	.....	3.0
Colorado.....	103,645	84,600	98,497	81.6	95.0	.....	13.4
New Mexico.....	122,460	119,331	120,195	97.4	98.2	.....	0.8
Basin and Plateau.....	304,850	268,019	183,214	87.9	60.1	27.8	.....
Arizona.....	112,920	112,920	108,133	100.0	91.3	8.7	.....
Utah.....	82,190	82,190	69,653	100.0	84.7	15.3	.....
Nevada.....	109,740	72,909	10,428	66.4	9.5	56.9	.....
Pacific.....	317,612	293,083	295,227	92.3	93.0	.....	0.7
Washington.....	66,880	63,864	65,137	95.5	97.4	.....	1.9
Oregon.....	94,560	92,539	94,560	97.9	100.0	.....	2.1
California.....	156,172	136,680	135,530	87.5	86.9	0.6	.....

¹ In computing this per cent the areas of Indian Territory and Oklahoma are excluded, as the population of those areas was not reported in 1880.

TABLE 37.—LAND SURFACE OF COUNTY AREAS INCREASING IN POPULATION MORE RAPIDLY THAN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1890 TO 1900				1880 TO 1890				
	Total area, 1900 (square miles).	County areas increasing more rapidly than the country as a whole (20.7 per cent).		County areas increasing less rapidly than the country as a whole (20.7 per cent).		County areas increasing more rapidly than the country as a whole (24.9 per cent).		County areas increasing less rapidly than the country as a whole (24.9 per cent).	
		Area, square miles.	Per cent.	Area, square miles.	Per cent.	Area, square miles.	Per cent.	Area, square miles.	Per cent.
Continental United States	2,970,230	1,691,145	56.9	1,279,085	43.1	1,777,692	161.3	1,122,516	138.7
North Atlantic division	162,103	32,018	19.8	130,085	80.2	26,080	16.1	136,023	83.9
New England	61,973	16,128	26.0	45,845	74.0	6,846	10.2	55,627	89.8
Maine	29,895	6,408	21.4	23,487	78.6	.....	.....	29,895	100.0
New Hampshire	9,005	2,685	29.8	6,320	70.2	1,512	20.1	7,193	79.9
Vermont	9,135	.....	.....	9,135	100.0	.....	.....	9,135	100.0
Massachusetts	8,040	4,694	58.4	3,346	41.6	2,701	33.6	5,339	66.4
Rhode Island	1,053	411	39.0	642	61.0	580	55.1	473	44.9
Connecticut	4,845	1,930	39.8	2,915	60.2	1,253	25.9	3,592	74.1
Southern North Atlantic	100,130	15,890	15.9	84,240	84.1	19,734	19.7	80,396	80.3
New York	47,620	3,196	6.7	44,424	93.3	3,797	8.0	43,823	92.0
New Jersey	7,525	1,808	24.0	5,717	76.0	1,722	22.9	5,893	77.1
Pennsylvania	44,985	10,886	24.2	34,099	75.8	14,215	31.6	30,770	68.4
South Atlantic division	268,020	111,463	41.5	157,157	58.5	96,038	35.8	172,587	64.2
Northern South Atlantic	76,650	21,103	27.5	55,547	72.5	18,809	24.5	57,841	75.5
Delaware	1,960	.....	.....	1,960	100.0	434	22.1	1,526	77.9
Maryland	9,860	1,713	17.4	8,147	82.6	628	6.4	9,232	93.6
District of Columbia	60	60	100.0	.....	.....	60	100.0	.....	.....
Virginia	40,125	4,529	11.3	35,596	88.7	5,535	13.8	34,590	86.2
West Virginia	24,645	14,801	60.1	9,844	39.9	12,152	49.3	12,493	50.7
Southern South Atlantic	191,970	90,360	47.1	101,610	52.9	77,224	40.2	114,746	59.8
North Carolina	48,580	16,614	34.2	31,966	65.8	9,212	19.0	39,368	81.0
South Carolina	30,170	9,094	30.1	21,076	69.9	3,718	12.3	26,452	87.7
Georgia	58,980	24,342	41.3	34,638	58.7	21,623	36.7	37,357	63.3
Florida	54,240	40,310	74.3	13,930	25.7	42,671	78.7	11,569	21.3
North Central division	753,550	276,760	36.7	476,790	63.3	460,147	61.1	293,403	38.9
Eastern North Central	244,550	69,235	28.3	175,315	71.7	84,585	34.6	159,965	65.4
Ohio	40,760	3,097	7.6	37,663	92.4	5,613	13.8	35,147	86.2
Indiana	85,910	6,031	16.8	29,879	33.2	5,113	14.2	30,797	35.8
Illinois	56,000	9,086	16.2	46,914	83.8	3,623	6.5	52,377	93.5
Michigan	57,430	21,727	37.8	35,703	62.2	39,294	68.4	18,136	31.6
Wisconsin	54,450	29,294	53.8	25,156	46.2	30,942	56.8	23,508	43.2
Western North Central	509,000	207,525	40.8	301,475	59.2	375,562	73.8	133,438	26.2
Minnesota	79,205	68,102	86.0	11,103	14.0	69,814	88.1	9,391	11.9
Iowa	55,475	16,531	29.8	38,944	70.2	18,823	33.9	36,652	66.1
Missouri	68,735	14,588	21.2	54,147	78.8	25,266	36.8	43,469	63.2
North Dakota	70,195	68,185	97.1	2,010	2.9	65,550	93.4	4,645	6.6
South Dakota	76,850	26,961	35.1	49,889	64.9	59,677	77.7	17,173	22.3
Nebraska	76,840	10,690	13.9	66,150	86.1	75,885	98.8	7,955	1.2
Kansas	81,700	2,468	3.0	79,232	97.0	60,547	74.1	21,153	25.9
South Central division	610,215	385,880	63.2	224,335	36.8	321,034	159.4	219,851	140.6
Eastern South Central	179,630	64,631	36.0	114,999	64.0	52,611	29.3	127,019	70.7
Kentucky	40,000	12,505	31.3	27,495	68.7	7,557	18.9	32,443	81.1
Tennessee	41,750	9,355	22.4	32,395	77.6	8,199	19.6	33,551	80.4
Alabama	51,540	21,198	41.1	30,342	58.9	19,012	36.9	32,528	63.1
Mississippi	46,340	21,573	46.6	24,767	53.4	17,843	38.5	28,497	61.5
Western South Central	430,585	321,249	74.6	109,336	25.4	268,423	174.4	92,332	125.6
Louisiana	45,420	30,864	68.0	14,556	32.0	19,565	43.1	25,855	56.9
Arkansas	53,045	19,541	36.8	33,504	63.2	46,167	87.0	6,878	13.0
Indian Territory	31,000	31,000	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	38,830	33,091	85.2	5,739	14.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	262,290	206,753	78.8	55,537	21.2	202,691	77.3	59,599	22.7
Western division	1,175,742	885,024	75.3	290,718	24.7	874,398	74.4	301,152	25.6
Rocky Mountain	553,280	459,043	83.0	94,237	17.0	486,581	87.9	66,699	12.1
Montana	145,310	135,341	93.1	9,969	6.9	140,867	96.9	4,443	3.1
Idaho	84,290	69,077	82.0	15,213	18.0	84,290	100.0	.....	.....
Wyoming	97,575	87,681	89.9	9,894	10.1	97,575	100.0	.....	.....
Colorado	103,645	68,537	66.1	35,108	33.9	93,559	90.6	9,786	9.4
New Mexico	122,460	98,407	80.4	24,053	19.6	69,990	57.2	52,470	42.8
Basin and Plateau	304,850	220,943	72.5	83,907	27.5	131,205	43.0	173,645	57.0
Arizona	112,920	107,596	95.3	5,324	4.7	89,712	79.4	23,208	20.6
Utah	82,190	72,172	87.8	10,018	12.2	36,677	44.6	45,513	55.4
Nevada	109,740	41,175	37.5	68,565	62.5	4,816	4.4	104,924	95.6
Pacific	317,612	205,038	64.6	112,574	35.4	256,612	80.8	60,808	19.2
Washington	66,880	58,789	87.9	8,091	12.1	65,137	97.4	1,743	2.6
Oregon	94,560	57,255	60.5	37,305	39.5	88,998	94.1	5,562	5.9
California	156,172	88,994	57.0	67,178	43.0	102,477	65.7	53,503	34.3

¹ In computing this per cent the areas of Indian Territory and Oklahoma are excluded, as the population of those areas was not reported in 1880.

TABLE 38.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF COUNTRY DISTRICTS, FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1790 TO 1900.

CENSUS.	POPULATION.			INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES.		INCREASE OF POPULATION IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.	
	Total.	In cities.	In country districts.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1900.....	75,994,575	24,992,199	51,002,376	6,747,574	37.0	6,299,287	14.1
1890 ¹	62,947,714	18,244,625	44,703,089	6,855,964	60.2	5,610,503	14.5
1890 ²	62,622,250	18,244,625	44,377,625				
1880.....	50,155,788	11,888,661	38,267,127	3,316,786	41.1	8,280,626	27.2
1870.....	38,558,371	8,071,875	30,486,496	2,999,619	59.1	4,115,431	15.6
1860.....	31,443,321	5,072,256	26,371,065	2,174,670	75.1	6,076,775	29.9
1850.....	23,191,876	2,897,586	20,294,290	1,443,592	99.3	4,678,831	30.0
1840.....	17,069,453	1,453,994	15,615,459	589,485	68.2	3,613,948	30.1
1830.....	12,866,020	864,509	12,001,511	389,374	82.0	2,838,193	31.0
1820.....	9,638,453	475,135	9,163,318	118,215	33.1	2,280,357	33.1
1810.....	7,239,881	356,920	6,882,961	146,047	69.3	1,785,351	35.0
1800.....	5,308,483	210,873	5,097,610	79,401	60.4	1,299,868	34.2
1790.....	3,929,214	131,472	3,797,742				

¹ Includes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

² Excludes population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations.

TABLE 39.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 2,500 INHABITANTS, AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890 TO 1900 AND 1880 TO 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE 1890 TO 1900.			PER CENT OF INCREASE 1880 TO 1890.			STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE 1890 TO 1900.			PER CENT OF INCREASE 1880 TO 1890.		
	In all cities.	In country districts.	Difference.	In all cities.	In country districts.	Difference.		In all cities.	In country districts.	Difference.	In all cities.	In country districts.	Difference.
Continental United States.....	85.6	12.4	23.2	53.8	12.9	40.9	North Central division—Con. Western North Central ..	27.4	11.8	15.6	106.9	30.5	76.4
North Atlantic division.....	33.9	0.1	33.8	36.2	0.6	35.6	Minnesota.....	35.0	33.0	2.0	197.8	35.9	161.9
New England.....	27.0	11.3	28.3	29.6	15.6	35.2	Iowa.....	41.1	10.2	30.9	64.0	9.4	54.6
Maine.....	10.8	1.0	9.8	9.1	12.7	11.8	Missouri.....	31.1	8.8	22.3	57.6	12.1	45.5
New Hampshire.....	19.3	10.8	20.1	41.7	112.3	54.0	North Dakota.....	120.0	64.0	56.0	295.2	402.9	107.7
Vermont.....	27.2	13.2	30.4	49.5	18.4	57.9	South Dakota.....	43.4	12.7	30.7	296.2	229.7	66.5
Massachusetts.....	23.1	1.3	26.8	32.4	112.9	46.3	Nebraska.....	113.4	5.5	18.9	380.7	95.9	284.8
Rhode Island.....	24.2	21.8	2.4	26.9	12.8	29.7	Kansas.....	21.6	11.4	23.0	159.3	29.6	129.7
Connecticut.....	36.2	17.5	43.7	27.3	7.1	20.2	South Central division.....	42.2	23.5	18.7	74.1	17.4	56.7
Southern North Atlantic.....	37.1	0.4	36.7	39.5	2.3	37.2	Eastern South Central ..	38.0	14.4	23.6	74.8	9.6	65.2
New York.....	35.5	15.8	41.3	36.4	15.8	42.2	Kentucky.....	31.1	11.8	19.3	42.7	7.4	35.3
New Jersey.....	50.6	11.4	52.0	44.1	8.5	35.6	Tennessee.....	35.6	11.0	24.6	107.8	7.0	100.8
Pennsylvania.....	34.8	5.7	29.1	43.0	8.3	34.7	Alabama.....	42.4	18.4	24.0	122.2	14.0	108.2
South Atlantic division.....	29.0	15.2	13.8	50.0	10.6	39.4	Mississippi.....	71.6	17.3	54.3	102.3	11.2	91.1
Northern South Atlantic.....	22.4	12.8	9.6	36.2	6.3	29.9	Western South Central ..	47.0	36.1	10.9	73.4	31.0	42.4
Delaware.....	25.1	11.0	26.1	89.8	2.4	37.4	Louisiana.....	27.5	22.1	5.4	20.0	18.7	1.3
Maryland.....	18.7	9.7	9.0	30.2	11.5	31.7	Arkansas.....	52.7	13.7	39.0	138.8	36.7	102.1
District of Columbia.....	21.0			29.7			Indian Territory.....		105.3				
Virginia.....	20.3	10.3	10.0	49.5	3.8	45.7	Oklahoma.....	421.8	406.2	15.6			
West Virginia.....	54.2	22.3	31.9	60.5	20.7	29.8	Texas.....	47.9	34.2	13.7	142.9	30.2	112.7
Southern South Atlantic.....	42.5	16.7	25.8	88.7	13.4	75.3	Western division.....	43.5	25.0	18.5	104.7	55.5	49.2
North Carolina.....	61.4	13.6	47.8	110.0	11.7	98.3	Rocky Mountain.....	58.7	35.1	23.6	171.3	88.1	83.2
South Carolina.....	44.1	13.2	30.9	69.4	12.1	47.3	Montana.....	118.0	52.5	65.5	455.1	190.2	264.9
Georgia.....	34.5	13.4	16.1	77.5	13.1	64.4	Idaho.....		71.4			158.8	
Florida.....	38.4	34.2	4.2	137.1	29.5	157.6	Wyoming.....	24.1	60.4	36.3	249.2	168.0	81.2
North Central division.....	36.9	7.9	29.0	76.5	13.6	62.9	Colorado.....	40.2	22.7	17.5	149.0	89.1	59.9
Eastern North Central ..	41.2	4.8	36.4	65.5	3.0	62.5	New Mexico.....	146.9	13.6	133.3	60.3	27.2	23.1
Ohio.....	32.9	10.4	33.3	46.0	(²)	46.0	Basin and Plateau.....	32.8	25.5	7.3	54.1	17.4	36.7
Indiana.....	46.2	3.2	43.0	53.8	0.5	53.3	Arizona.....	134.8	29.4	105.4	18.5	53.5	35.0
Illinois.....	52.2	4.9	47.3	32.1	11.0	33.1	Utah.....	40.3	26.3	14.0	123.2	20.4	102.8
Michigan.....	30.4	7.7	22.7	79.0	11.0	68.0	Nevada.....	155.1	12.2	67.3	132.9	122.5	10.4
Wisconsin.....	39.0	13.7	25.3	76.2	12.6	63.6	Pacific.....	40.0	19.1	20.9	97.3	51.0	46.3
							Washington.....	66.3	33.3	33.0	1,686.0	226.8	1,459.2
							Oregon.....	56.5	20.5	36.0	229.2	53.6	175.6
							California.....	31.9	13.4	18.5	57.9	25.9	32.0

¹ Decrease.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

BUREAU OF THE LIBRARY

TABLE 40.—NUMBER OF CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1900					1890					1880					INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CITIES				
	Total number of cities.	Number of cities having—					Total number of cities.	Number of cities having—					Total number of cities.	Number of cities having—					1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
		At least 100,000	25,000 to 100,000	8,000 to 25,000	4,000 to 8,000	2,500 to 4,000		At least 100,000	25,000 to 100,000	8,000 to 25,000	4,000 to 8,000	2,500 to 4,000		At least 100,000	25,000 to 100,000	8,000 to 25,000	4,000 to 8,000	2,500 to 4,000		
Continental United States.....	1,861	38	122	385	612	704	1,490	28	96	321	447	598	1,088	20	57	210	328	478	371	402
North Atlantic division....	698	16	54	161	232	235	611	11	45	140	191	224	516	9	30	100	163	214	87	95
New England.....	319	5	25	73	109	107	307	2	22	62	105	116	282	2	14	49	92	125	12	25
Maine.....	43	.....	1	8	16	18	42	.....	1	7	18	16	45	.....	1	5	13	26	1	13
New Hampshire.....	26	.....	1	8	6	11	28	.....	1	4	7	16	19	.....	1	4	4	10	12	9
Vermont.....	15	.....	.....	3	6	6	14	.....	.....	2	3	9	10	.....	.....	1	3	6	1	4
Massachusetts.....	150	3	17	36	54	40	149	1	15	31	55	47	133	1	9	27	48	48	1	16
Rhode Island.....	23	1	2	7	8	5	23	1	1	8	7	6	23	1	.....	5	10	7	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	62	1	4	11	19	27	51	.....	4	10	15	22	52	.....	3	7	14	23	11	11
Southern North Atlantic.	379	11	29	88	123	128	304	9	23	78	86	108	234	7	16	51	71	89	75	70
New York.....	122	4	8	35	36	39	118	4	9	33	38	34	99	3	5	26	27	38	4	19
New Jersey.....	67	3	7	17	22	18	44	2	5	13	10	14	37	2	5	5	16	9	23	7
Pennsylvania.....	190	4	14	36	65	71	142	3	9	32	38	60	98	2	6	20	28	42	48	44
South Atlantic division....	153	2	9	32	52	58	119	2	8	26	25	58	69	2	6	14	16	31	34	50
Northern South Atlantic.	62	2	4	15	16	25	52	2	4	12	10	24	36	2	3	7	10	14	10	16
Delaware.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
.....	14	1	.....	4	3	6	13	1	.....	3	2	7	11	1	.....	2	2	6	1	2
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27	.....	2	8	6	11	25	.....	2	7	5	11	15	.....	1	5	5	4	2	10
.....	16	.....	1	3	7	5	10	.....	1	2	2	5	6	.....	1	.....	3	2	6	4
Southern South Atlantic.	91	.....	5	17	36	33	67	.....	4	14	15	34	33	.....	3	7	6	17	24	34
North Carolina.....	28	.....	.....	7	10	11	18	.....	.....	5	7	6	9	.....	.....	2	2	5	10	9
South Carolina.....	20	.....	1	3	12	4	15	.....	1	2	1	11	6	.....	1	1	1	3	5	9
Georgia.....	31	.....	3	4	12	12	22	.....	3	4	5	10	14	.....	2	3	1	8	8	8
Florida.....	12	.....	1	3	2	6	12	.....	3	3	2	7	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	8
North Central division....	681	14	35	143	231	258	536	11	25	116	172	212	385	6	15	74	118	172	145	151
Eastern North Central....	450	8	23	110	152	157	362	6	16	86	120	134	284	5	10	55	88	126	88	78
Ohio.....	125	4	5	29	45	42	107	2	7	20	41	37	89	2	3	15	26	43	18	18
Indiana.....	80	1	4	19	28	28	63	1	3	14	19	26	45	.....	4	7	16	18	17	18
Illinois.....	113	1	6	24	35	47	79	1	2	21	23	32	69	1	2	15	20	31	34	10
Michigan.....	71	1	4	21	29	16	63	1	3	16	19	24	45	1	1	10	15	18	8	18
Wisconsin.....	61	1	4	17	15	24	50	1	1	15	18	15	36	1	.....	8	11	16	11	14
Western North Central...	231	6	12	33	79	101	174	5	9	30	52	78	101	1	5	19	30	46	57	73
Minnesota.....	37	2	1	4	12	18	23	2	1	3	6	11	14	.....	2	2	4	6	14	9
Iowa.....	70	.....	6	11	16	37	46	.....	4	8	11	23	34	.....	.....	10	9	15	24	12
Missouri.....	50	3	1	7	24	15	45	2	1	5	21	16	26	1	2	2	9	12	5	19
North Dakota.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
South Dakota.....	9	.....	.....	1	4	4	7	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5
Nebraska.....	21	1	2	8	10	16	16	1	1	6	2	6	7	.....	1	1	2	3	5	9
Kansas.....	40	.....	2	9	14	15	35	.....	2	7	10	16	17	.....	.....	4	6	7	5	18
South Central division....	204	3	15	31	63	92	136	2	11	24	34	65	70	2	4	14	19	31	68	66
Eastern South Central...	105	2	9	13	31	50	72	1	6	12	21	32	38	1	4	7	12	14	33	34
Kentucky.....	34	1	3	5	11	14	26	1	1	5	9	10	17	1	1	3	6	6	8	9
Tennessee.....	22	1	3	2	3	13	15	.....	3	2	3	7	8	.....	2	2	1	3	7	7
Alabama.....	27	.....	3	3	10	11	19	.....	2	2	6	9	7	.....	1	1	2	3	8	12
Mississippi.....	22	.....	3	3	7	12	12	.....	.....	3	3	6	6	.....	.....	1	3	2	10	6
Western South Central...	99	1	6	18	32	42	64	1	5	12	13	33	32	1	.....	7	7	17	35	32
Louisiana.....	15	1	.....	2	6	6	10	1	.....	2	.....	7	6	1	.....	1	1	3	5	4
Arkansas.....	15	.....	1	3	4	7	9	.....	1	3	1	4	6	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	3
Indian Territory.....	6	.....	.....	2	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Oklahoma.....	7	.....	.....	2	5	5	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Texas.....	56	.....	5	11	20	20	43	.....	4	7	11	21	20	.....	.....	5	6	9	13	23
Western division.....	125	3	9	18	34	61	88	2	7	15	25	39	48	1	2	8	12	25	37	40
Rocky Mountain.....	41	1	2	8	9	21	24	1	.....	6	5	12	14	.....	1	1	3	9	17	10
Montana.....	10	.....	1	3	1	5	6	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4
Idaho.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wyoming.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	20	1	1	3	3	12	13	1	.....	3	3	6	9	.....	1	1	2	5	7	4
New Mexico.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Basin and Plateau.....	18	.....	1	1	5	11	11	.....	1	2	3	5	9	.....	.....	2	5	2	7	2
Arizona.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Utah.....	12	.....	1	1	2	8	6	.....	1	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	6	2
Nevada.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	11	11
Pacific.....	66	2	6	9	20	29	53	1	6	7	17	22	25	1	1	5	4	14	13	28
Washington.....	15	.....	3	1	4	7	10	.....	2	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8
Oregon.....	11	.....	1	1	3	6	10	.....	1	1	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
California.....	40	2	2	7	13	16	33	1	3	5	10	14	19	.....	1	1	4	4	3	14

1 Decrease.

TABLE 41.—POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—						
		At least 2,500.	At least 100,000.	25,000 to 100,000.	8,000 to 25,000.	4,000 to 8,000.	2,500 to 4,000.	
Continental United States.....	75,994,575	30,583,411	14,208,347	5,509,965	5,273,887	3,380,193	2,211,019	45,411,164
North Atlantic division.....	21,046,695	14,352,647	7,533,280	2,565,416	2,226,013	1,289,027	738,911	6,694,048
New England.....	5,592,017	4,276,764	1,067,800	1,250,258	1,007,671	615,997	335,038	1,315,253
Maine.....	694,466	303,904	.....	50,145	114,494	87,046	52,219	390,562
New Hampshire.....	411,588	226,269	.....	56,987	101,933	33,320	34,029	185,319
Vermont.....	343,641	91,775	.....	38,587	33,461	19,727	19,727	251,866
Massachusetts.....	2,805,346	2,567,098	784,176	852,988	495,459	305,371	129,104	238,248
Rhode Island.....	428,556	407,240	175,597	67,435	104,860	44,617	14,731	21,316
Connecticut.....	908,420	680,478	108,027	222,703	152,338	112,182	85,228	227,942
Southern North Atlantic.....	15,454,678	10,075,883	6,465,480	1,315,158	1,218,342	673,030	403,873	5,378,795
New York.....	7,268,894	5,298,111	4,060,571	396,462	523,009	196,372	121,697	1,970,783
New Jersey.....	1,833,669	1,329,162	557,674	349,073	246,254	119,258	56,903	554,507
Pennsylvania.....	6,302,115	3,448,610	1,847,235	449,079	357,400	225,273	144,000	2,853,505
South Atlantic division.....	10,448,480	2,232,632	787,675	514,853	475,098	271,894	133,112	8,210,848
Northern South Atlantic.....	4,464,481	1,421,173	787,675	247,060	223,286	86,268	76,884	3,043,308
Delaware.....	184,735	85,717	.....	76,508	.....	.....	9,209	99,018
Maryland.....	1,188,044	591,206	508,957	.....	48,540	15,298	18,411	596,338
District of Columbia.....	278,718	278,718	278,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1,854,184	340,067	.....	131,674	140,021	33,534	34,838	1,514,117
West Virginia.....	958,800	125,465	.....	38,878	34,725	37,436	14,426	833,335
Southern South Atlantic.....	5,978,999	811,459	.....	267,793	251,812	185,626	106,228	5,167,540
North Carolina.....	1,893,810	186,790	.....	.....	96,537	55,482	34,771	1,707,020
South Carolina.....	1,340,316	171,256	.....	55,807	44,363	56,941	14,145	1,169,060
Georgia.....	2,216,331	346,382	.....	183,557	60,212	64,913	37,695	1,869,949
Florida.....	528,542	107,031	.....	28,429	50,700	8,285	19,617	421,511
North Central division.....	26,333,004	10,148,927	4,714,117	1,333,767	1,957,622	1,287,707	805,714	16,184,077
Eastern North Central.....	15,985,581	7,202,383	3,408,810	935,320	1,522,255	848,796	492,202	8,783,198
Ohio.....	4,157,545	1,997,100	965,052	241,866	392,922	264,079	132,581	2,160,445
Indiana.....	2,516,462	862,689	169,164	176,794	261,876	162,573	92,282	1,653,773
Illinois.....	4,821,550	2,600,058	1,698,575	216,570	356,795	188,203	139,915	2,221,492
Michigan.....	2,420,982	952,323	285,704	182,718	278,912	153,222	51,767	1,468,659
Wisconsin.....	2,069,042	790,213	285,815	117,372	231,750	80,119	75,657	1,278,829
Western North Central.....	10,347,423	2,946,544	1,310,307	448,447	435,367	438,911	313,512	7,400,879
Minnesota.....	1,751,394	598,100	365,783	52,969	51,294	72,205	55,849	1,159,294
Iowa.....	2,231,853	572,386	.....	218,259	156,466	81,754	115,907	1,650,467
Missouri.....	3,106,665	1,128,104	841,969	26,023	87,571	128,451	44,090	1,978,561
North Dakota.....	319,146	23,413	.....	.....	9,589	7,652	6,172	295,733
South Dakota.....	401,570	40,936	.....	.....	18,477	12,193	360,634	
Nebraska.....	1,066,300	252,702	102,555	66,170	10,266	52,668	31,009	813,598
Kansas.....	1,470,495	330,903	.....	85,026	120,181	77,404	48,292	1,139,592
South Central division.....	14,080,047	2,188,253	594,155	591,870	371,306	339,324	291,598	11,891,794
Eastern South Central.....	7,547,757	1,131,056	307,051	348,494	152,132	166,402	156,977	6,416,701
Kentucky.....	2,147,174	467,668	204,731	97,608	60,620	60,687	44,022	1,679,506
Tennessee.....	2,020,616	326,639	102,320	143,656	23,942	15,968	40,753	1,693,977
Alabama.....	1,828,697	216,714	.....	107,230	26,476	48,742	34,266	1,611,983
Mississippi.....	1,551,270	120,035	.....	41,094	41,005	41,005	37,936	1,431,235
Western South Central.....	6,532,290	1,057,197	287,104	243,376	219,174	172,922	134,621	5,475,093
Louisiana.....	1,381,625	366,288	287,104	.....	27,282	32,890	19,012	1,015,337
Arkansas.....	1,311,564	111,733	.....	33,307	33,056	19,033	21,337	1,199,831
Indian Territory.....	392,060	22,206	.....	.....	.....	9,935	12,271	369,854
Oklahoma.....	398,331	36,211	.....	.....	20,043	.....	16,168	362,120
Texas.....	3,048,710	520,769	203,069	138,793	111,064	111,064	65,833	2,527,951
Western division.....	4,091,349	1,660,952	579,120	454,059	243,848	192,241	191,684	2,430,397
Rocky Mountain.....	1,232,642	406,479	133,859	58,627	101,134	47,054	65,805	826,163
Montana.....	243,329	84,554	.....	30,470	35,153	4,366	14,565	158,775
Idaho.....	161,772	10,003	.....	.....	.....	10,003	.....	151,769
Wyoming.....	92,531	26,657	.....	.....	22,294	4,363	.....	65,874
Colorado.....	539,700	260,651	133,859	28,157	43,687	16,481	38,467	279,049
New Mexico.....	195,310	24,614	.....	.....	11,841	12,773	.....	170,696
Basin and Plateau.....	442,015	132,117	.....	53,531	16,313	29,211	33,062	309,898
Arizona.....	122,931	19,495	.....	.....	.....	13,075	6,420	103,436
Utah.....	276,749	105,427	.....	53,531	16,313	11,636	23,947	171,322
Nevada.....	42,335	7,195	.....	.....	.....	4,500	2,695	35,140
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,122,356	445,261	341,901	126,401	115,976	92,817	1,294,336
Washington.....	518,108	211,477	.....	155,233	10,049	23,468	22,727	306,630
Oregon.....	413,586	133,180	.....	90,426	8,331	15,327	19,046	290,566
California.....	1,485,058	777,699	445,261	96,242	107,971	77,181	51,044	707,374

TABLE 42.—POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.									
	Total. ¹	In cities having—						In country districts. ¹	Total. ²	In country districts. ²
		At least 2,500.	At least 100,000.	25,000 to 100,000.	8,000 to 25,000.	4,000 to 8,000.	2,500 to 4,000.			
Continental United States.....	62,947,714	22,559,367	9,697,960	4,291,608	4,255,057	2,449,299	1,865,443	40,888,347	62,622,250	40,062,883
North Atlantic division.....	17,406,969	10,718,903	5,027,528	2,111,122	1,836,526	1,044,781	698,996	6,688,066	17,401,545	6,682,642
New England.....	4,700,749	3,367,886	580,623	1,026,947	834,766	566,042	359,508	1,332,863	4,700,745	1,332,859
Maine.....	661,086	274,386	.....	36,425	93,921	95,922	48,118	386,700	661,086	386,700
New Hampshire.....	376,530	189,721	.....	44,126	56,932	38,368	48,295	186,809	376,530	186,809
Vermont.....	332,422	72,170	.....	.....	22,829	17,384	31,957	260,252	332,422	260,252
Massachusetts.....	2,238,947	2,003,854	448,477	706,723	409,731	294,369	144,554	235,093	2,238,943	235,089
Rhode Island.....	345,506	328,010	132,146	27,630	112,792	37,764	17,675	17,496	345,506	17,496
Connecticut.....	746,258	499,745	.....	212,040	136,561	82,235	68,909	246,513	746,258	246,513
Southern North Atlantic.....	12,706,220	7,351,017	4,446,905	1,084,175	1,001,760	478,689	339,488	5,355,203	12,700,800	5,349,733
New York.....	6,008,174	3,911,247	2,711,204	442,324	446,349	205,600	105,770	2,091,927	5,997,858	2,086,606
New Jersey.....	1,444,933	882,373	344,833	275,530	160,549	56,533	44,928	562,560	1,444,933	562,560
Pennsylvania.....	5,258,113	2,557,397	1,390,868	366,321	394,862	216,556	188,790	2,700,716	5,258,014	2,700,617
South Atlantic division.....	8,857,922	1,730,600	664,831	409,189	345,944	134,226	176,410	7,127,322	8,857,920	7,127,320
Northern South Atlantic.....	3,860,049	1,161,189	664,831	212,212	155,262	56,513	72,371	2,698,860	3,860,049	2,698,860
Delaware.....	168,493	68,502	.....	61,431	.....	4,010	3,061	99,991	168,493	99,991
Maryland.....	1,042,390	498,209	434,439	.....	31,040	11,796	20,934	544,181	1,042,390	544,181
District of Columbia.....	230,392	230,392	230,392	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,392	230,392	230,392
Virginia.....	1,655,980	282,721	.....	116,259	105,706	26,789	34,017	1,378,259	1,655,980	1,378,259
West Virginia.....	762,794	81,365	.....	34,522	18,516	13,968	14,369	681,429	762,794	681,429
Southern South Atlantic.....	4,997,873	569,411	.....	196,977	190,682	77,713	104,039	4,428,462	4,997,871	4,428,460
North Carolina.....	1,617,949	115,759	.....	.....	62,544	34,515	18,700	1,502,190	1,617,947	1,502,188
South Carolina.....	1,151,149	118,822	.....	54,955	23,960	6,544	34,363	1,032,327	1,151,149	1,032,327
Georgia.....	1,837,353	257,472	.....	142,022	57,147	27,880	30,223	1,579,881	1,837,353	1,579,881
Florida.....	391,422	77,858	.....	.....	47,031	10,274	20,053	314,064	391,422	314,064
North Central division.....	22,410,417	7,413,216	3,196,723	1,053,120	1,544,500	950,593	668,280	14,997,201	22,362,279	14,949,063
Eastern North Central.....	13,478,305	5,100,678	2,173,891	698,122	1,144,491	659,338	424,886	8,377,627	13,471,840	8,371,162
Ohio.....	3,672,329	1,503,097	558,261	349,709	251,372	228,542	115,213	2,169,232	3,672,316	2,169,219
Indiana.....	2,192,404	590,039	105,436	178,764	106,567	82,906	52,906	1,602,365	2,192,404	1,602,365
Illinois.....	3,826,352	1,708,790	1,099,850	72,518	313,587	119,513	103,322	2,117,562	3,826,351	2,117,561
Michigan.....	2,093,890	730,294	205,876	134,439	205,780	106,436	77,763	1,363,596	2,093,889	1,363,595
Wisconsin.....	1,693,330	568,468	204,468	25,090	194,988	98,280	45,632	1,124,872	1,686,880	1,118,422
Western North Central.....	8,932,112	2,312,538	1,022,832	354,998	400,009	291,255	243,444	6,619,574	8,890,439	6,577,901
Minnesota.....	1,310,283	443,049	297,894	33,115	38,306	35,776	37,958	867,234	1,301,826	858,777
Iowa.....	1,912,297	405,704	105,436	145,082	124,148	64,933	71,601	1,606,533	1,911,896	1,506,132
Missouri.....	2,679,185	860,635	584,486	52,324	66,933	107,225	49,117	1,818,500	2,679,184	1,818,499
North Dakota.....	190,983	10,643	.....	.....	.....	10,643	.....	182,340	182,076	.....
South Dakota.....	348,600	28,555	.....	.....	10,177	.....	18,378	320,045	328,808	300,253
Nebraska.....	1,062,656	291,641	140,452	55,164	63,889	14,283	17,863	771,015	1,058,910	767,269
Kansas.....	1,428,108	272,201	.....	69,323	96,556	57,795	48,527	1,155,907	1,427,096	1,154,895
South Central division.....	11,170,137	1,539,286	403,168	422,643	321,278	192,143	200,054	9,630,851	10,972,893	9,433,607
Eastern South Central.....	6,429,154	819,885	161,129	264,388	176,507	118,529	99,332	5,609,269	6,423,770	5,608,885
Kentucky.....	1,858,635	356,713	161,129	37,371	77,954	49,155	31,104	1,501,922	1,858,635	1,501,922
Tennessee.....	1,767,518	240,971	.....	169,763	82,574	17,455	21,179	1,526,547	1,767,518	1,526,547
Alabama.....	1,513,401	152,235	.....	57,254	31,881	34,782	28,318	1,361,166	1,513,017	1,360,732
Mississippi.....	1,289,600	69,966	.....	.....	84,098	17,137	18,731	1,219,634	1,289,600	1,219,634
Western South Central.....	4,740,983	719,401	242,039	158,255	144,771	73,614	100,722	4,021,582	4,544,123	3,824,722
Louisiana.....	1,118,588	287,177	242,039	.....	22,457	.....	22,681	831,411	1,118,587	831,410
Arkansas.....	1,128,211	73,159	.....	25,874	29,349	5,189	12,747	1,055,052	1,128,179	1,055,020
Indian Territory.....	180,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180,182	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	78,475	6,939	.....	.....	.....	4,151	2,788	71,536	61,834	54,895
Texas.....	2,235,527	352,126	.....	132,381	92,965	64,274	62,506	1,883,401	2,235,523	1,883,397
Western division.....	3,102,269	1,167,362	405,710	295,534	206,809	127,006	121,703	1,944,907	3,027,613	1,870,251
Rocky Mountain.....	867,558	256,146	106,713	.....	82,329	28,365	38,739	611,412	843,040	586,894
Montana.....	142,924	38,737	.....	.....	24,557	.....	14,230	104,137	132,159	93,372
Idaho.....	88,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,548	84,385	84,385
Wyoming.....	62,555	21,484	.....	.....	11,690	6,388	3,406	41,071	60,705	39,221
Colorado.....	413,249	185,905	106,713	.....	46,082	15,192	17,318	227,344	412,198	226,293
New Mexico.....	160,282	9,970	.....	.....	6,185	3,785	1,502	150,312	153,593	143,623
Basin and Plateau.....	346,377	99,481	.....	44,843	23,400	14,874	16,364	246,896	313,286	213,805
Arizona.....	88,243	8,302	.....	.....	.....	5,150	3,152	79,941	69,620	51,313
Utah.....	210,779	75,155	.....	44,843	14,889	9,724	5,699	135,624	207,905	132,750
Nevada.....	47,355	16,024	.....	.....	8,511	.....	7,513	31,331	45,761	29,737
Pacific.....	1,888,334	801,735	298,997	250,691	101,080	84,367	66,600	1,086,599	1,871,287	1,069,552
Washington.....	357,232	127,178	.....	78,843	19,922	22,100	6,313	230,054	349,390	222,212
Oregon.....	317,704	85,093	.....	46,385	10,532	11,313	16,363	232,611	313,767	228,674
California.....	1,213,398	589,464	298,997	125,463	70,626	50,954	43,424	623,934	1,208,130	613,666

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

TABLE 43.—POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1880.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—						
		At least 2,500.	At least 100,000.	25,000 to 100,000.	8,000 to 25,000.	4,000 to 8,000.	2,500 to 4,000.	
Continental United States.....	50,155,783	14,670,866	6,241,240	2,894,284	2,753,137	1,796,241	1,485,964	35,484,917
North Atlantic division.....	14,507,407	7,867,753	3,656,581	1,340,032	1,309,844	885,360	675,936	6,639,654
New England.....	4,010,529	2,598,030	467,696	583,549	656,876	490,955	398,954	1,412,499
Maine.....	648,936	251,555	.....	33,810	66,810	70,908	80,027	397,381
New Hampshire.....	346,991	133,913	.....	32,630	48,617	21,757	30,909	213,078
Vermont.....	332,286	48,280	.....	.....	11,365	19,166	17,749	284,008
Massachusetts.....	1,733,085	1,513,312	362,839	384,509	359,624	248,571	157,709	269,773
Rhode Island.....	276,531	258,527	104,857	.....	76,702	54,692	22,276	18,004
Connecticut.....	622,700	392,443	.....	132,540	93,758	75,861	90,284	230,257
Southern North Atlantic.....	10,496,878	5,269,723	3,188,885	756,483	652,968	394,405	276,982	5,227,155
New York.....	5,082,871	2,868,318	1,928,096	322,577	353,273	143,725	120,647	2,214,553
New Jersey.....	1,131,116	612,526	257,230	181,828	56,592	90,897	25,979	518,590
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,891	1,788,879	1,003,559	252,078	243,103	159,783	130,356	2,494,012
South Atlantic division.....	7,597,197	1,154,029	509,937	254,917	195,286	100,556	93,333	6,443,168
Northern South Atlantic.....	3,390,197	852,337	509,937	136,815	103,982	60,265	41,338	2,537,860
Delaware.....	146,608	48,989	.....	42,478	.....	.....	6,511	97,619
Maryland.....	934,943	382,595	332,313	.....	19,352	13,269	17,661	552,348
District of Columbia.....	177,624	177,624	177,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1,512,565	189,079	.....	63,600	84,630	29,887	10,962	1,323,486
West Virginia.....	618,457	54,050	.....	30,737	.....	17,109	6,204	564,407
Southern South Atlantic.....	4,207,000	301,692	.....	118,102	91,304	40,291	51,995	3,905,308
North Carolina.....	1,399,750	55,116	.....	.....	26,615	13,537	14,964	1,344,634
South Carolina.....	995,577	74,539	.....	49,984	10,036	6,160	8,359	921,038
Georgia.....	1,542,180	145,090	.....	68,118	44,763	6,099	26,110	1,397,090
Florida.....	269,493	26,947	.....	.....	9,890	14,495	2,562	242,546
North Central division.....	17,364,111	4,199,819	1,500,915	593,357	930,407	639,162	535,978	13,164,292
Eastern North Central.....	11,206,668	3,082,112	1,150,397	386,263	669,315	483,810	392,327	8,124,566
Ohio.....	3,198,062	1,029,642	415,285	140,462	190,147	146,218	137,530	2,168,420
Indiana.....	1,978,301	383,733	.....	157,258	86,805	83,185	56,485	1,594,568
Illinois.....	3,077,871	938,172	503,185	56,527	172,309	112,441	93,710	2,139,699
Michigan.....	1,636,937	403,022	116,340	.....	123,210	81,664	54,792	1,228,915
Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	322,543	115,587	.....	96,844	60,302	49,810	992,954
Western North Central.....	6,157,443	1,117,707	350,518	207,094	261,092	155,352	143,651	5,039,736
Minnesota.....	780,773	148,758	.....	88,300	19,263	21,944	19,101	632,015
Iowa.....	1,624,615	247,427	.....	.....	152,578	49,222	45,627	1,377,188
Missouri.....	2,168,330	545,993	350,518	88,216	20,635	46,534	40,090	1,622,387
North Dakota.....	36,909	2,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,693	34,216
South Dakota.....	98,268	7,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,208	91,060
Nebraska.....	452,402	60,672	.....	30,518	13,003	8,358	8,793	391,730
Kansas.....	996,096	104,956	.....	.....	55,613	29,294	20,049	891,140
South Central division.....	8,919,371	833,983	339,848	135,794	198,066	109,181	101,099	8,035,383
Eastern South Central.....	5,585,151	469,006	123,758	135,794	96,237	67,270	45,947	5,116,145
Kentucky.....	1,648,690	249,923	123,758	29,720	45,125	33,117	18,203	1,398,767
Tennessee.....	1,542,359	115,984	.....	76,942	22,585	5,377	11,080	1,426,375
Alabama.....	1,262,505	68,518	.....	29,132	16,713	12,506	10,167	1,193,987
Mississippi.....	1,131,597	34,581	.....	.....	11,814	16,270	6,497	1,097,016
Western South Central.....	3,334,220	414,982	216,090	.....	101,829	41,911	55,152	2,919,238
Louisiana.....	939,946	239,390	216,090	.....	8,009	7,197	8,094	700,556
Arkansas.....	802,525	30,630	.....	.....	13,138	.....	17,492	771,895
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,591,749	144,962	.....	.....	80,682	34,714	29,566	1,446,787
Western division.....	1,767,697	565,277	233,959	70,184	119,534	61,982	79,618	1,202,420
Rocky Mountain.....	406,450	94,425	.....	35,629	14,820	15,901	28,075	312,025
Montana.....	39,159	6,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,987	32,172
Idaho.....	32,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,610
Wyoming.....	20,789	6,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,152	14,637
Colorado.....	194,327	74,651	.....	35,629	14,820	9,266	14,936	119,676
New Mexico.....	119,565	6,635	.....	.....	.....	6,635	.....	112,930
Basin and Plateau.....	246,669	64,556	.....	.....	31,685	26,043	6,828	182,113
Arizona.....	40,440	7,007	.....	.....	.....	7,007	.....	33,433
Utah.....	143,963	33,665	.....	.....	20,768	6,069	6,828	110,298
Nevada.....	62,266	23,884	.....	.....	10,917	12,967	.....	38,382
Pacific.....	1,114,578	406,296	233,959	34,555	73,029	20,038	44,715	708,282
Washington.....	75,116	7,121	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,121	67,995
Oregon.....	174,768	25,852	.....	.....	17,577	.....	8,275	148,916
California.....	864,694	373,323	233,959	34,555	55,452	20,038	29,319	491,371

TABLE 44.—PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1900, 1890, AND 1880.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PER CENT OF POPULATION.																				
	In cities having—															In country districts.					
	At least 2,500.			At least 100,000.			25,000 to 100,000.			8,000 to 25,000.			4,000 to 8,000.			2,500 to 4,000.			1900	1890	1880
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States	40.2	35.8	29.3	18.7	15.4	12.4	7.3	6.8	4.8	6.9	6.7	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	59.8	64.2	70.7
North Atlantic division	68.2	61.6	54.2	35.8	28.9	25.2	12.2	12.1	9.2	10.6	10.6	9.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	3.5	4.0	4.7	81.8	88.4	45.8
New England	76.5	71.6	64.8	19.1	12.4	11.7	22.4	21.8	14.6	18.0	17.8	16.4	11.0	12.0	12.2	6.0	7.6	9.9	23.5	28.4	35.2
Maine	43.8	41.5	38.8	.....	.....	.....	7.2	5.5	5.2	16.5	14.2	10.3	12.6	14.5	10.9	7.5	7.3	12.4	56.2	58.5	61.2
New Hampshire	55.0	50.4	38.6	.....	.....	.....	13.8	11.7	9.4	24.8	15.7	14.0	8.1	10.2	6.3	8.3	12.8	8.9	45.0	49.6	61.4
Vermont	26.7	21.7	14.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.2	6.9	3.4	9.7	5.2	5.8	5.8	9.6	5.3	73.3	78.3	85.5
.....	91.5	89.5	84.9	27.9	20.0	20.4	30.4	31.6	21.6	17.7	18.3	20.2	10.9	13.1	13.9	4.6	6.5	8.8	8.5	10.5	15.1
.....	95.0	94.9	93.5	41.0	38.3	37.9	15.7	8.0	.....	24.5	32.6	27.7	10.4	10.9	19.8	3.4	5.1	8.1	5.0	5.1	6.5
.....	74.9	67.0	63.0	11.9	.....	.....	24.5	28.4	21.3	16.8	18.3	15.0	12.3	11.0	12.2	9.4	9.3	14.5	25.1	33.0	37.0
Southern North Atlantic	65.2	57.9	50.2	41.8	35.0	30.4	8.5	8.5	7.2	7.9	7.9	6.2	4.4	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	34.8	42.1	49.8
New York	72.9	65.2	56.4	55.9	45.2	37.9	5.4	7.4	6.3	7.2	7.4	7.0	2.7	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.8	2.4	27.1	34.8	43.6
New Jersey	70.6	61.1	54.2	29.6	23.9	22.8	18.6	19.1	16.1	13.1	11.1	5.0	6.3	3.9	8.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	29.4	38.9	45.8
Pennsylvania	54.7	48.6	41.8	29.3	26.4	23.4	9.0	7.0	5.9	7.1	7.5	5.7	5.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.1	45.3	51.4	58.2
South Atlantic division	21.4	19.5	15.2	7.5	7.5	6.7	4.9	4.6	3.4	4.6	3.9	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	78.6	80.5	84.8
Northern South Atlantic	31.8	30.1	25.1	17.7	17.2	15.0	5.5	5.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	68.2	69.9	74.9
Delaware	46.4	40.7	33.4	.....	.....	.....	41.4	36.5	29.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.4	.....	5.0	1.8	4.4	58.6	59.3	66.6
Maryland	49.8	47.8	40.9	42.8	41.7	35.5	.....	.....	.....	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	50.2	52.2	59.1
District of Columbia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	18.3	17.1	12.5	.....	.....	.....	7.1	7.0	4.2	7.5	6.4	5.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.7	81.7	82.9	87.5
West Virginia	18.1	10.7	8.7	.....	.....	.....	4.1	4.5	5.0	3.6	2.4	.....	3.9	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.0	86.9	89.3	91.3
Southern South Atlantic	13.6	11.4	7.2	.....	.....	.....	4.5	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.2	3.1	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.2	86.4	88.6	92.8
North Carolina	9.9	7.2	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.1	3.9	1.9	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	90.1	92.8	96.1
South Carolina	12.8	10.3	7.5	.....	.....	.....	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.3	2.1	1.0	4.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.0	0.9	87.2	89.7	92.5
Georgia	15.6	14.0	9.4	.....	.....	.....	8.3	7.7	4.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	1.5	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	84.4	86.0	90.6
Florida	20.3	19.8	10.0	.....	.....	.....	5.4	.....	.....	9.6	12.0	3.7	1.6	2.7	5.4	3.7	5.1	0.9	79.7	80.2	90.0
North Central division	38.5	33.1	24.2	17.9	14.3	8.6	5.2	4.7	3.4	7.4	6.9	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	61.5	66.9	75.8
Eastern North Central	45.1	37.8	27.5	21.3	16.1	10.3	5.9	5.2	3.4	9.5	8.5	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	51.9	62.2	72.5
Ohio	48.0	40.9	32.2	23.2	15.2	13.0	5.8	9.5	4.4	9.4	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	4.6	3.2	3.1	4.3	52.0	59.1	67.8
Indiana	34.3	26.9	19.4	6.7	4.8	.....	7.0	5.3	7.9	10.4	8.1	4.4	6.5	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	65.7	73.1	84.6
Illinois	53.9	44.7	30.5	35.2	28.8	16.4	4.5	1.9	1.8	7.4	8.2	5.6	3.9	3.1	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	46.1	55.3	69.5
Michigan	39.3	34.9	24.9	11.8	9.9	7.1	7.6	6.4	2.0	11.5	9.8	7.5	6.8	5.1	5.0	2.1	3.7	3.0	60.7	65.1	75.1
Wisconsin	38.2	33.6	24.5	13.8	12.1	8.8	5.7	1.5	.....	11.2	11.5	7.3	3.9	5.8	4.6	3.6	2.7	3.8	61.8	66.4	75.5
Western North Central	28.5	25.9	18.2	12.7	11.4	5.7	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.3	71.5	74.1	81.8
Minnesota	34.1	33.8	19.1	20.9	22.8	.....	3.0	2.5	11.3	2.9	2.9	2.5	4.1	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.5	65.9	66.2	80.9
Iowa	25.6	21.2	15.2	.....	.....	.....	9.8	7.6	.....	7.0	6.5	9.4	3.6	3.4	3.0	5.2	3.7	2.8	74.4	78.3	84.8
Missouri	36.3	32.1	25.2	27.1	21.8	16.2	0.9	2.0	4.1	2.8	2.5	1.0	4.1	4.0	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.8	63.7	67.9	74.8
North Dakota	7.3	5.6	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....	2.4	5.6	.....	1.0	.....	.....	92.7	94.7	92.7
South Dakota	10.2	8.2	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	2.9	.....	4.6	.....	.....	3.0	5.3	7.3	89.8	91.8	92.7
Nebraska	23.7	27.4	13.4	9.6	13.2	.....	6.2	5.2	6.7	6.0	2.9	.....	5.0	1.3	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.9	76.3	72.2	86.6
Kansas	22.5	19.1	10.5	.....	.....	.....	5.8	4.9	.....	8.2	6.8	5.6	5.2	4.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.0	77.5	80.9	89.5
South Central division	15.5	13.8	9.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.8	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	84.5	86.2	90.1
Eastern South Central	15.0	12.8	8.4	4.1	2.5	2.2	4.6	4.1	2.5	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.6	0.8	85.0	87.2	91.6
Kentucky	21.8	19.2	15.2	9.5	8.7	7.5	4.6	2.0	1.8	2.8	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	78.2	80.8	84.8
Tennessee	16.2	13.6	7.5	5.1	.....	.....	7.1	9.6	5.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.7	83.8	86.4	92.5
Alabama	11.9	10.1	5.4	.....	.....	.....	5.9	3.8	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.9	1.9	0.8	88.1	89.9	94.6
Mississippi	7.7	6.4	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.7	2.6	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.5	0.6	92.3	94.6	96.9
Western South Central	16.2	15.2	12.4	4.4	5.1	6.5	3.7	3.3	.....	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.6	83.8	84.8	87.6
Louisiana	26.5	25.7	25.5	20.8	21.7	23.0	.....	.....	.....	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.4	.....	0.8	1.4	2.0	0.9	73.5	74.3	74.5
Arkansas	8.5	6.5	3.8	.....	.....	.....	2.9	2.3	.....	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.5	0.5	.....	1.6	1.1	2.2	91.5	93.5	96.2
Indian Territory	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	.....	.....	3.1	.....	.....	94.3	100.0	.....
Oklahoma	9.1	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.0	.....	.....	.....	5.3	.....	4.1	3.5	.....	90.9	91.2	.....
Texas	17.1	15.3	9.1	.....	.....	.....	6.7	5.9	.....	4.6	4.2	5.1	3.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.8	82.9	84.2	90.9
Western division	40.6	37.3	32.0	14.1	13.1	13.2	11.1	9.5	4.0	6.0	6.7	6.8	4.7	4.1	3.5	4.7	3.9	4.5	59.4	62.7	68.0
Rocky Mountain	33.0	29.5	23.2	10.9	12.3	.....	4.8	.....	8.8	8.2	9.5	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.9	5.3	4.4	6.9	67.0	70.5	76.8
Montana	34.7	27.1	17.8	.....	.....	.....	12.5	.....	.....	14.4	17.2	.....	1.8	.....	.....	6.0	9.9	17.8	65.3	72.9	82.2
Idaho	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.8	100.0	100.0
Wyoming	28.8	34.3	29.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.1	18.7	.....	4.7	10.2							

TABLE 45.—INCREASE OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—					2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
		At least 2,500 inhabitants.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.		
Continental United States.....	13, 046, 861	8, 024, 044	4, 510, 387	1, 218, 357	1, 018, 830	980, 894	845, 576	5, 022, 817
North Atlantic division	3, 639, 726	3, 633, 744	2, 505, 752	454, 294	389, 487	244, 296	89, 915	5, 982
New England	891, 268	908, 878	487, 177	223, 311	172, 905	49, 955	124, 470	117, 610
Southern North Atlantic	2, 748, 458	2, 724, 866	2, 018, 575	230, 983	216, 582	194, 341	64, 385	23, 592
South Atlantic division	1, 585, 558	502, 082	122, 844	105, 664	129, 154	137, 668	6, 702	1, 083, 526
Northern South Atlantic	604, 432	259, 984	122, 844	34, 848	68, 024	29, 755	4, 513	344, 448
Southern South Atlantic	981, 126	242, 048	.....	70, 816	61, 130	107, 913	2, 189	739, 078
North Central division	3, 922, 587	2, 735, 711	1, 517, 394	380, 647	413, 122	337, 114	137, 434	1, 186, 876
Eastern North Central	2, 507, 276	2, 101, 705	1, 229, 919	287, 198	377, 764	189, 458	67, 366	405, 571
Western North Central	1, 415, 311	634, 006	287, 475	93, 449	35, 358	147, 656	70, 068	781, 305
South Central division	2, 909, 910	648, 967	190, 987	169, 227	50, 028	147, 181	91, 544	2, 260, 943
Eastern South Central	1, 118, 603	311, 171	145, 922	84, 106	124, 375	47, 873	57, 645	807, 432
Western South Central	1, 791, 307	337, 796	45, 065	85, 121	74, 403	99, 308	33, 899	1, 453, 511
Western division	989, 060	503, 590	173, 410	158, 525	37, 039	64, 635	69, 981	485, 490
Rocky Mountain	865, 084	150, 333	27, 146	58, 627	18, 805	18, 689	27, 066	214, 751
Basin and Plateau	95, 638	32, 635	.....	8, 688	17, 087	14, 337	16, 698	63, 002
Pacific	528, 858	320, 621	146, 264	91, 210	25, 321	31, 609	26, 217	207, 737

1 Decrease.

TABLE 46.—INCREASE OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1880 TO 1890.

DIVISION.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—					2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
		At least 2,500 inhabitants.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.		
Continental United States.....	12, 466, 467	7, 888, 501	3, 456, 720	1, 897, 324	1, 501, 920	653, 058	379, 479	4, 577, 966
North Atlantic division	2, 894, 138	2, 851, 150	1, 370, 947	771, 090	526, 682	159, 371	23, 060	42, 988
New England	690, 216	769, 856	112, 927	443, 398	177, 890	75, 087	139, 446	179, 640
Southern North Atlantic	2, 203, 922	2, 081, 294	1, 258, 020	327, 692	348, 792	84, 284	62, 606	122, 628
South Atlantic division	1, 260, 723	576, 571	154, 894	154, 272	150, 658	33, 670	83, 077	684, 162
Northern South Atlantic	469, 852	308, 852	154, 894	75, 397	51, 280	13, 752	31, 033	161, 000
Southern South Atlantic	790, 871	267, 719	.....	78, 875	99, 378	37, 422	52, 044	523, 152
North Central division	4, 998, 168	3, 213, 397	1, 695, 808	459, 763	614, 093	311, 431	132, 302	1, 784, 771
Eastern North Central	2, 265, 172	2, 018, 566	1, 023, 494	311, 859	475, 176	175, 528	32, 509	246, 606
Western North Central	2, 732, 996	1, 194, 831	672, 314	147, 904	138, 917	135, 903	99, 793	1, 538, 165
South Central division	2, 053, 522	655, 298	63, 320	286, 849	123, 212	82, 962	98, 955	1, 398, 224
Eastern South Central	843, 619	350, 879	37, 371	123, 594	80, 270	51, 259	53, 365	492, 740
Western South Central	1, 209, 903	304, 419	25, 949	153, 255	42, 942	31, 703	45, 570	905, 484
Western division	1, 259, 916	592, 085	171, 751	225, 350	87, 275	65, 624	42, 085	667, 831
Rocky Mountain	436, 590	161, 721	106, 713	135, 629	67, 509	12, 464	10, 664	274, 869
Basin and Plateau	66, 617	34, 925	.....	44, 843	18, 285	11, 169	9, 536	31, 692
Pacific	756, 709	395, 439	65, 038	216, 136	28, 051	64, 829	21, 885	361, 270

1 Decrease.

TABLE 47.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1890 TO 1900.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—						
		At least 2,500 inhabitants.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
Continental United States.....	20.7	35.6	46.5	28.4	23.9	38.0	18.5	12.4
North Atlantic division.....	20.9	33.9	49.8	21.5	21.2	23.4	5.7	0.1
New England.....	19.0	27.0	83.9	21.7	20.7	8.8	16.8	11.3
Southern North Atlantic.....	21.6	37.1	45.4	21.3	21.6	40.6	19.0	0.4
South Atlantic division.....	17.9	29.0	18.5	25.8	37.3	102.6	3.8	15.2
Northern South Atlantic.....	15.7	22.4	18.5	16.4	43.8	52.7	6.2	12.8
Southern South Atlantic.....	19.6	42.5	.....	36.0	32.1	138.9	2.1	16.7
North Central division.....	17.5	36.9	47.5	31.4	26.7	35.5	20.6	7.9
Eastern North Central.....	18.6	41.2	56.6	34.0	33.0	28.7	15.9	4.8
Western North Central.....	15.8	27.4	28.1	26.3	8.8	50.7	28.8	11.8
South Central division.....	26.1	42.2	47.4	40.0	15.6	76.6	45.8	23.5
Eastern South Central.....	17.4	38.0	90.6	31.8	113.8	40.4	58.0	14.4
Western South Central.....	37.8	47.0	18.6	53.8	51.4	134.9	33.7	36.1
Western division.....	31.9	43.5	42.7	53.6	17.9	50.7	57.5	25.0
Rocky Mountain.....	42.1	58.7	25.4	.....	22.8	65.9	69.9	35.1
Basin and Plateau.....	27.6	32.8	.....	19.4	130.3	96.4	102.0	25.5
Pacific.....	28.0	40.0	48.9	36.4	25.1	37.5	39.4	19.1

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 48.—PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN SPECIFIED LIMITS OF SIZE AND IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS: 1880 TO 1890.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.							In country districts.
	Total.	In cities having—						
		At least 2,500 inhabitants.	At least 100,000 inhabitants.	25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.	8,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.	4,000 to 8,000 inhabitants.	2,500 to 4,000 inhabitants.	
Continental United States.....	24.9	53.8	55.4	79.2	54.6	36.4	25.5	12.9
North Atlantic division.....	19.9	36.2	37.5	57.5	40.2	18.0	3.4	0.6
New England.....	17.2	29.6	24.1	76.0	27.1	15.3	19.9	15.6
Southern North Atlantic.....	21.0	39.5	39.5	43.3	53.4	21.4	22.6	2.3
South Atlantic division.....	16.6	50.0	30.4	60.5	77.1	33.5	89.0	10.6
Northern South Atlantic.....	13.9	36.2	30.4	55.1	49.3	16.2	75.1	6.3
Southern South Atlantic.....	18.8	88.7	.....	66.8	108.8	92.9	100.1	13.4
North Central division.....	28.8	76.5	113.0	77.5	66.0	48.7	24.7	13.6
Eastern North Central.....	20.2	65.5	89.0	80.7	71.0	36.3	8.3	3.0
Western North Central.....	44.4	106.9	191.8	71.4	53.2	87.5	69.5	30.5
South Central division.....	23.0	74.1	18.6	211.2	62.2	76.0	97.9	17.4
Eastern South Central.....	15.1	74.8	30.2	94.7	83.4	76.2	116.2	9.6
Western South Central.....	36.3	73.4	12.0	.....	42.2	75.6	82.6	31.0
Western division.....	71.3	104.7	73.4	321.1	73.0	105.9	52.9	55.5
Rocky Mountain.....	107.4	171.3	.....	100.0	455.5	78.4	38.0	88.1
Basin and Plateau.....	27.0	54.1	.....	.....	126.1	142.9	139.7	17.4
Pacific.....	67.9	97.3	27.8	625.5	38.4	321.0	48.9	51.0

¹ Decrease.