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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WM. J. HARRIS, DIRECTOR

BULLETIN 129

NEGROES
IN THE UNITED STATES



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., December 21, 1914.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a bulletin on Negroes in the United States, presenting statistics derived from the Thirteenth Census and from other statistical inquiries conducted by this bureau. The statistics have been compiled in part from published reports and in part from manuscript tables or records. The bulletin will be followed by a more complete and comprehensive report on the same subject. The object in view is to embody in a single publication the principal and most recent census statistics relative to the Negro, arranged and presented in such a way as to contribute as much information as possible regarding the status and progress of the Negro race in the United States.

A similar publication was issued in 1904, following the completion of the Twelfth Census, taken in 1900; and there has been a very general demand for a report covering the same field but based upon the more recent statistics of the Thirteenth Census. The need for a monographic presentation arises from the fact that the census statistics relating to the Negro must otherwise be sought for in many different volumes covering population, occupations, agriculture, mortality, and other general subjects. The result is that these statistics are not easily accessible to the general public until they are brought together in a single publication.

The bulletin was prepared in the division of revision and results under the general supervision of Dr. Joseph A. Hill, expert special agent. The statistical tables were planned and arranged by three Negro employees of the bureau, Charles E. Hall, William Jennifer, and Robert A. Pelham.

Respectfully,



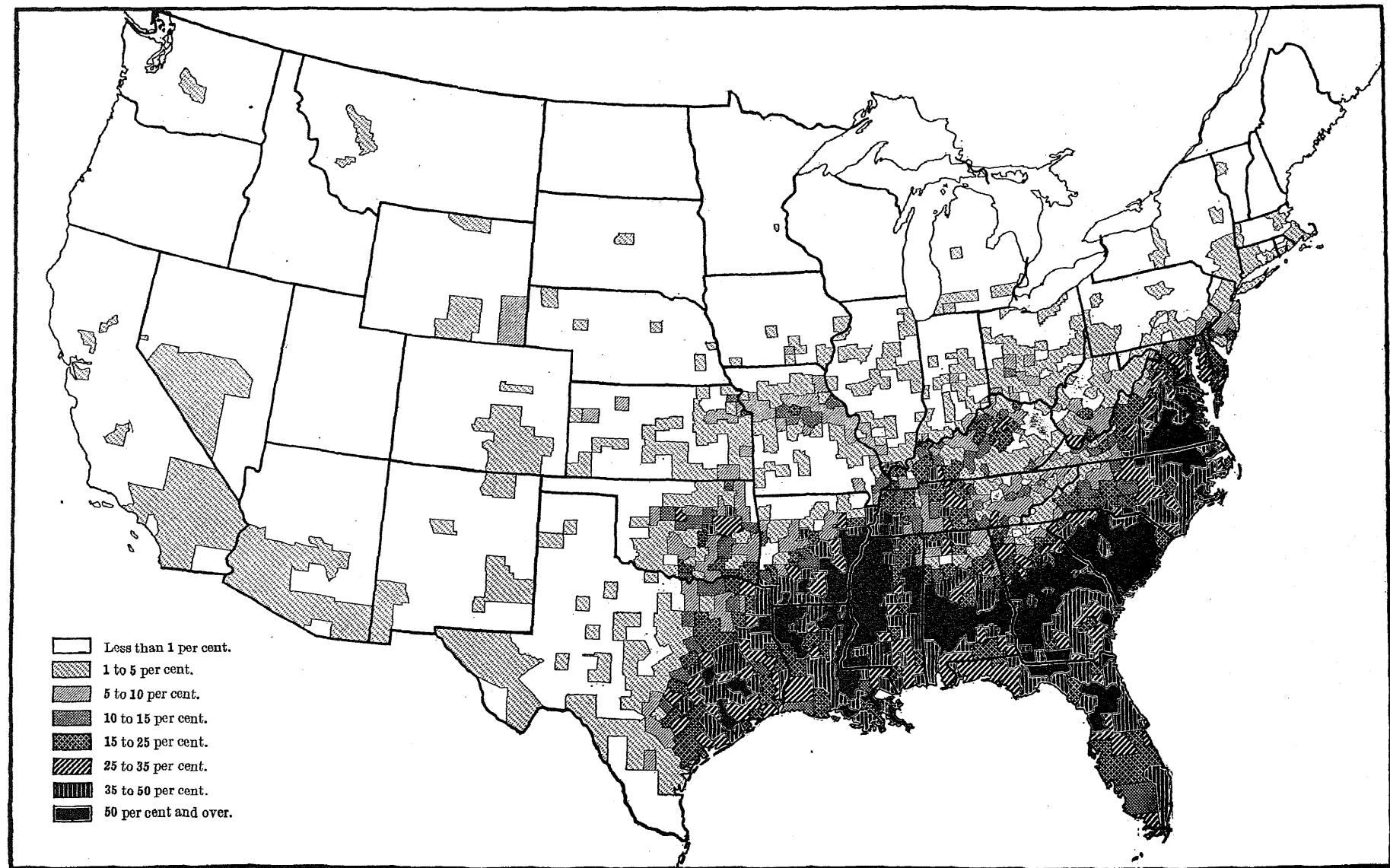
Director of the Census.

To Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

(5)

MAP 1.—PERCENTAGE NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION OF UNITED STATES, BY COUNTIES: 1910.

(9)



NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES: 1910.

INTRODUCTION.

The Bureau of the Census has in preparation a special report on Negroes. In the meantime the present bulletin is issued to give in comparatively brief compass the principal census statistics on population, agriculture, and mortality for Negroes in 1910, and on Negro religious bodies in 1906. The data on Negro population here presented have practically all been published before in different parts of Volumes I to IV of the Thirteenth Census Reports. The figures show the number of Negroes in the United States and their geographic distribution, the rate of increase, the number of blacks and mulattoes, and the nativity, sex, state of birth, age, marital condition, school attendance, illiteracy, home ownership for Southern states, and occupations for the United States as a whole.

The material on agriculture among Negroes is in large part published here for the first time. It contains data by states on number of farms, tenure, acreage, and farm values, for farms operated by Negroes.

The greater part of the data on mortality is also published for the first time in this bulletin. The number of deaths and death rates per 1,000 population are given for the registration area, the registration states, and selected cities, comparison being made between Negroes and whites, and between data for 1910 and 1900.

The material on religious bodies is reproduced here from the report on Religious Bodies for 1906. The principal items shown are the number of organizations, of communicants or members, of places of worship, the value of church edifices and of parsonages, and the amount of debt on church property. The figures relate solely to local church organizations that consist entirely of Negro members.

The final report which is to follow the publication of this bulletin will present the statistics relative to the Negro in greater completeness and more detail. It will contain additional tabulations, maps, and diagrams based upon the data for 1910 and earlier census years; and a more extended descriptive and analytical text covering many topics which are not touched upon in the present bulletin. The additional data for 1910 to be included in the report will cover occupations by states; deaths and mortality rates by sex and age groups, and cause of death; farm acreage and values, by character of tenure, distinguishing cash and share tenants; farm products; live stock owned; home ownership for all states (here shown for Southern states only); inmates of institutions for dependent, defective, and delinquent classes; and detail for small urban communities, and for county areas.

POPULATION.

NUMBER AND INCREASE OF NEGRO POPULATION.

The number and the percentage of Negroes in the United States and in each of its outlying possessions in 1910, together with the percentage Negro for the population of each area, is given in Table 1.

Table 1

AREA OF ENUMERATION.	POPULATION: 1910.			
	Total.	Negro.		
		Number.	Per cent.	Per cent distribution by area.
Total.....	93,402,151	10,215,482	10.9	100.0
United States.....	91,972,266	9,827,763	10.7	96.2
Alaska.....	64,356	209	0.3	(1)
Hawaii.....	191,909	695	0.4	(1)
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	385,437	34.5	3.8
Military and naval.....	55,608	1,378	2.5	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The number of Negroes in the total area of enumeration was 10,215,482, forming 10.9 per cent of the

total population. Of this number the vast majority, 9,827,763, lived in the United States proper, while of the outlying possessions Porto Rico was the only one having a considerable number of Negroes, 385,437.

Table 2 classifies the population of the United States by race, nativity, and parentage, for 1910 and for 1900, giving also the increase during the decade for each class, and the percentage distribution of the total population, by classes for each year.

In the population census the classification by color or race generally distinguishes six groups, namely, white, Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and "All other."

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage—having both parents born in foreign countries; (3) native, mixed parentage—having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born. In many of the tables native whites of foreign parentage and of mixed parentage are combined.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	NUMBER.		INCREASE: ¹ 1900-1910		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total population..	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0	100.0	100.0
Negro.....	9,827,763	8,833,994	993,769	11.2	10.7	11.6
White.....	81,731,957	66,809,196	14,922,761	22.3	88.9	87.0
Indian.....	205,683	237,196	28,487	12.0	0.3	0.3
Chinese.....	71,531	89,863	-18,332	-20.4	0.1	0.1
Japanese.....	72,157	24,326	47,831	196.6	0.1	(2)
All other.....	3,175	3,175	(2)
Hindus ²	2,546	(2)
Koreans.....	462	(2)
Filipinos.....	160	(2)
Maoris.....	8	(2)
Total native.....	78,450,380	65,653,299	12,803,081	19.5	85.3	86.4
Total foreign born.....	13,515,586	10,341,276	3,174,610	30.7	14.7	13.6
Total white.....	81,731,957	66,809,196	14,922,761	22.3	88.9	87.0
Native.....	68,386,412	56,595,370	11,701,033	20.8	74.4	74.5
Native parentage.....	49,488,575	40,949,362	8,539,213	20.9	53.8	53.9
Foreign parentage.....	12,916,311	10,632,280	2,284,031	21.5	14.0	14.0
Mixed parentage.....	5,981,526	5,013,737	967,780	19.3	6.5	6.6
Foreign born.....	13,345,545	10,213,817	3,131,728	30.7	14.5	13.4

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Pure-blood Hindus belong ethnically to the Caucasian or white race and in several instances have been officially declared to be white by the United States courts in naturalization proceedings. In the United States, however, the popular conception of the term "white" is doubtless largely determined by the fact that the whites in this country are almost exclusively Caucasians of European origin and in view of the fact that the Hindus, whether pure-blood or not, represent a civilization distinctly different from that of Europe, it was thought proper to classify them with nonwhite Asiatics.

The Negro population increased 11.2 per cent during the decade and the white population 22.3. The percentage of increase for the whites was thus twice as high as that for the Negroes. This difference is due at least in part to the large immigration of whites from foreign countries. There is very little immigration of Negroes so that the increase in this race is almost entirely the natural increase resulting from the excess of births over deaths.

The number of Negroes and whites at each census enumeration from 1790 to 1910 is shown in Table 3, together with the percentage of Negroes in the total population.

CENSUS YEAR.	POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS, 1790-1910.			
	Total.	Negro.		White.
		Number.	Per cent.	
1790.....	91,972,266	9,827,763	10.7	81,731,957
1800.....	75,994,575	8,833,994	11.6	66,809,196
1810.....	62,947,714	7,488,676	11.9	55,101,258
1820.....	50,155,783	6,580,763	13.1	43,402,970
1830 ¹	38,558,371	4,880,009	12.7	33,678,362
1840 ²	30,818,449	5,392,172	13.5	25,426,277
1850.....	31,443,321	4,441,830	14.1	26,922,537
1860.....	23,191,876	3,638,308	15.7	19,553,068
1870.....	17,089,453	2,873,648	16.8	14,185,805
1880.....	12,866,020	2,328,042	18.1	10,537,378
1890.....	9,638,453	1,771,656	18.4	7,866,707
1900.....	7,239,881	1,377,808	19.0	5,862,073
1910.....	5,308,483	1,002,037	18.9	4,306,446
1790.....	3,029,214	757,208	19.3	3,172,006

¹ As enumerated.² Estimated corrected figures; see explanation in text.

During the first 40 years of the period covered the proportions of Negroes and whites did not change materially, although the total population more than trebled. Thereafter the proportion of Negroes decreased considerably, from 18.1 in 1830 to 10.7 in 1910.

The decennial increase both absolute and relative in the Negro and the white population from each decade from 1790 to 1910 is shown in Table 4.

DECADE.	DECENNIAL INCREASE IN POPULATION IN 1790-1910.					
	Total.	Negro.	White.	Per cent.		
				Total	Negro	White
1790-1800.....	15,977,691	903,769	14,022,761	21.0	11.2	22.3
1800-1810.....	13,046,881	1,345,318	11,707,938	20.7	18.0	21.2
1810-1820.....	12,466,487	1,289,247	11,580,920	24.9	13.5	26.7
1820-1830.....	11,507,412	1,700,784	9,803,503	30.1	34.9	29.2
1830-1840.....	10,337,354	1,183,621	9,055,678	26.0	23.0	26.4
1840-1850.....	8,375,128	950,342	7,414,755	26.8	21.4	27.5
1850-1860.....	7,115,050	438,179	6,666,810	22.6	9.9	24.8
1860-1870.....	8,251,415	803,022	7,369,493	35.6	22.1	37.7
1870-1880.....	6,122,423	765,160	5,357,263	35.9	26.0	37.7
1880-1890.....	4,203,433	515,006	3,688,427	32.7	23.4	34.7
1890-1900.....	3,227,507	550,986	2,670,581	33.5	31.4	33.0
1900-1910.....	1,931,398	375,771	1,555,627	30.4	37.5	36.1
1910-1920.....	1,379,269	244,829	1,134,440	35.1	32.3	35.8

¹ Exclusive of 325,461 persons (among whom were 117,368 whites and 18,366 Negroes) specially enumerated in 1890 in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations.

² Estimated corrected increase.

The increase in the Negro population between 1900 and 1910 was less than that from 1890 to 1900 and much less than that from 1870 to 1880, as based on the census returns. It is a well-established fact, however, that the 1870 enumeration was defective, especially in regard to Negroes, and in Table 3 the estimated correct population for 1870 is given as well as the enumerated population. Assuming the estimates for 1870 to be approximately correct, the percentage of increase for the white population has exceeded that for the Negro population in every decade since 1790 except 1800 to 1810. In the 50 years 1860 to 1910 the Negro population increased 121.3 per cent and the white population 203.6 per cent.

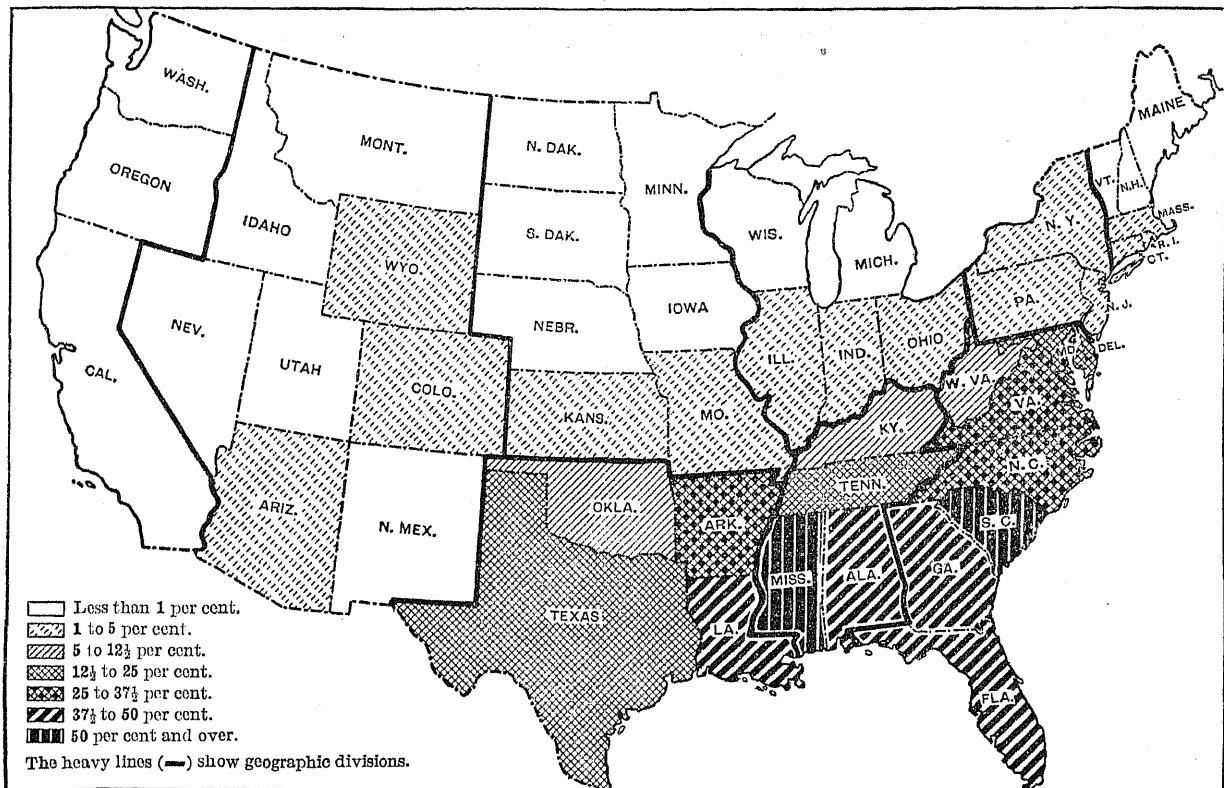
Table 1 of the general tables (p. 57) shows, by divisions and states, the total Negro population, rank in Negro population, and percentage Negro at each census 1880-1910, together with the increase during each of the last three decades. Table 2 (p. 58) gives the Negro population by divisions and states, at each census 1790-1910. Map 2 shows the percentage Negro in the population of each state in 1910.

It may be noted that in no geographic division outside of the South did the Negroes constitute as much as 3 per cent of the total population in 1910, the highest percentage, 2.2, being in the Middle Atlantic division. In the South the percentage of Negroes was 33.7 in the South Atlantic division, 31.5 in the East South Central, and 22.6 per cent in the West South Central. Of the individual states, Mississippi and South Carolina had the highest percentages of Negroes in 1910, these being the only states in which Negroes constituted more than half the total population. There were four other Southern states in which the population was more than 40 per cent Negro, namely, Georgia with 45.1, Louisiana with 43.1, Alabama with 42.5, and Florida with 41 per cent. The next percentages were those for Virginia, 32.6, and for North Carolina, 31.6.

NUMBER AND INCREASE.

9

MAP 2.—PERCENTAGE NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910.



NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE NEGRO AT EACH CENSUS, 1850–1910, BY DIVISIONS.

DIVISION AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total population.	NEGRO.		WHITE.		INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND ALL OTHER.	DIVISION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total population.	NEGRO.		WHITE.		INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND ALL OTHER.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
UNITED STATES.														
1910.	91,972,266	9,827,763	10.7	81,731,957	88.9	412,546	0.4	1910.	12,194,895	4,112,488	33.7	8,071,603	66.2	10,804 0.1
1900.	75,994,575	8,833,994	11.6	66,809,196	87.9	351,385	0.5	1900.	10,443,480	3,729,017	35.7	6,706,058	64.2	8,405 0.1
1890.	62,947,714	7,488,076	11.9	55,101,253	87.5	357,780	0.6	1890.	8,857,922	3,282,600	36.8	5,592,149	63.1	3,083 (1)
1880.	50,155,783	6,580,793	13.1	43,402,970	86.5	172,020	0.3	1880.	7,597,197	2,941,202	38.7	4,654,112	61.3	1,883 (1)
1870.	38,558,371	4,880,009	12.7	33,589,377	87.1	88,985	0.2	1870.	5,855,610	2,216,705	37.9	3,635,238	62.1	1,667 (1)
1860.	31,443,321	4,441,830	14.1	26,922,537	85.6	78,954	0.3	1860.	5,364,703	2,058,198	38.4	3,305,107	61.6	1,398 (1)
1850.	23,191,876	3,638,808	15.7	19,553,068	84.3	1850.	4,879,090	1,860,871	39.8	2,818,219	60.2
NEW ENGLAND.														
1910.	6,552,681	66,306	1.0	6,480,514	88.9	5,861	0.1	1910.	8,409,901	2,652,513	31.5	5,754,326	68.4	3,062 (1)
1900.	5,592,017	59,090	1.1	5,527,026	98.8	5,892	0.1	1900.	7,547,757	2,499,886	33.1	5,044,847	66.8	3,024 (1)
1890.	4,700,749	44,580	0.9	4,653,191	99.0	2,978	0.1	1890.	6,429,154	2,119,797	33.0	4,305,668	67.0	3,689 (1)
1880.	4,010,529	39,925	1.0	3,908,789	99.0	1,815 (1)	1880.	5,585,151	1,924,906	34.5	3,657,593	65.5	2,552 (1)	
1870.	3,487,924	31,705	0.9	3,455,043	99.1	1,176 (1)	1870.	4,404,445	1,464,252	33.2	2,939,091	66.7	1,102 (1)	
1860.	3,135,283	24,711	0.8	3,110,480	99.2	92 (1)	1860.	4,020,991	1,394,360	34.7	2,526,376	65.3	255 (1)	
1850.	2,728,116	23,021	0.8	2,705,095	99.2	1850.	3,363,271	1,122,790	33.4	2,240,481	66.6	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.														
1910.	10,315,802	417,870	2.2	18,880,452	97.7	17,570	0.1	1910.	8,784,534	1,984,426	22.6	6,721,491	76.5	78,617 0.9
1900.	15,454,678	325,921	2.1	15,110,862	97.8	17,895	0.1	1900.	6,532,290	1,694,066	25.9	4,771,065	73.0	67,159 1.0
1890.	12,706,220	225,326	1.8	12,468,794	98.1	12,100	0.1	1890.	4,740,983	1,378,090	29.1	3,295,636	69.5	67,257 1.4
1880.	10,496,878	189,492	1.8	10,305,055	98.2	2,331 (1)	1880.	3,334,220	1,087,705	32.6	2,243,722	67.3	2,793 0.1	
1870.	8,810,866	148,036	1.7	8,662,226	98.3	347 (1)	1870.	2,929,965	739,854	36.4	1,288,880	63.5	1,231 0.1	
1860.	7,458,953	131,290	1.8	7,327,548	98.2	147 (1)	1860.	1,747,667	644,533	36.9	1,102,490	63.1	624 (1)	
1850.	5,988,735	126,741	2.1	5,771,994	97.9	1850.	940,251	368,537	39.2	571,714	60.8	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.														
1910.	18,250,621	300,836	1.6	17,927,622	98.2	22,163	0.1	1910.	2,633,517	21,467	0.8	2,520,455	95.7	91,595 3.5
1900.	15,985,581	257,812	1.6	15,710,053	98.3	17,686	0.1	1900.	1,674,657	15,590	0.9	1,579,855	94.3	79,212 4.7
1890.	13,478,305	207,023	1.5	13,253,725	98.3	17,557	0.1	1890.	1,213,935	12,971	1.1	1,117,363	92.0	83,601 6.9
1880.	11,206,668	183,298	1.6	11,012,047	98.3	11,323	0.1	1880.	653,119	5,022	0.8	614,821	94.1	33,276 5.1
1870.	9,124,517	130,497	1.4	8,987,512	98.5	6,508	0.1	1870.	315,385	1,555	0.5	301,848	95.7	11,982 3.8
1860.	6,926,884	63,699	0.9	6,855,644	99.0	7,541	0.1	1860.	174,923	235	0.1	164,092	93.8	10,596 6.1
1850.	4,523,260	45,195	1.0	4,478,065	99.0	1850.	72,927	72	0.1	72,855	99.9	
PACIFIC.														
1910.	11,637,921	242,662	2.1	11,351,621	97.5	43,638	0.4	1910.	4,192,304	29,195	0.7	4,023,873	96.0	139,236 3.3
1900.	10,347,423	237,909	2.3	10,065,817	97.3	43,697	0.4	1900.	2,416,692	14,664	0.6	2,293,613	94.9	108,415 4.5
1890.	8,932,112	224,089	2.5	8,660,088	97.0	47,935	0.5	1890.	1,888,334	14,110	0.7	1,754,644	92.9	119,580 6.3
1880.	6,157,443	202,323	3.3	5,949,376	96.6	5,744	0.1	1880.	1,114,578	6,830	0.6	997,455	89.5	110,293 9.9
1870.	3,856,504	142,583	3.7	3,710,991	96.2	3,020	0.1	1870.	675,125	4,825	0.7	608,548	90.1	61,752 9.1
1860.	2,169,832	120,540	5.6	2,044,325	94.2	4,967	0.2	1860.	444,053	4,244	1.0	386,475	87.0	53,334 12.0
1850.	880,335	90,412	10.3	789,923	89.7	1850.	105,891	1,169	1.1	104,722	98.9	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Of the Southern states, West Virginia had the smallest percentage of Negroes—5.3. Outside of the South there was no state in which the percentage of Negroes was as high as 5—the highest percentage being that for Missouri, 4.8. New Jersey ranked next in this respect with a percentage of 3.5, followed by Kansas with a percentage of 3.2. There were only three other Northern states—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana—in which the proportion of Negroes exceeded 2 per cent. In 18 of the 32 Northern and Western states the number of Negroes did not constitute as much as 1 per cent of the total population, while in four states—New Hampshire, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota—the proportion was only one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The number and the percentage of Negroes in each division at each census, 1850–1910, are given in Table 5 (p. 9), which includes corresponding data for the white and for all other population.

Of a total of 2,953 counties in the United States the 110 in which there were no Negroes were ap-

tioned among the states as follows: Texas, 28; South Dakota, 18; Nebraska, 10; Minnesota, 9; Utah, 8; North Dakota, 6; Iowa and Kansas, 5 each; California, Colorado, and Wisconsin, 3 each; Missouri, Oklahoma, and Washington, 2 each; and Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, New York, North Carolina, and Vermont, 1 each.

There were 53 counties in 1910, as compared with 55 counties in 1900, in which 75 per cent of the population was Negro. In 1900 the list of counties in which 75 per cent of the population was Negro included the following which do not appear in the list for 1910: Houston County, Ga.; Morehouse and West Baton Rouge Parishes in Louisiana; Adams, Hinds, and Lowndes Counties in Mississippi; and Georgetown and Warwick Counties in South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. On the other hand, six counties included in 1910 were not included in 1900, namely, Quitman, Stewart, and Terrell Counties, Ga.; De Soto County, Miss.; Calhoun County, S. C.; and Fayette County, Tenn.

PER CENT NEGROES IN TOTAL POPULATION AND NUMBER PER SQUARE MILE FOR THE 53 COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 75 PER CENT NEGRO IN TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.

COUNTIES IN ORDER OF DECREASING PER CENT NEGRO.	NEGRO POPULATION.		COUNTIES IN ORDER OF DECREASING PER CENT NEGRO.	NEGRO POPULATION.	
	Per cent in total popula- tion.	Number per square mile.		Per cent in total popula- tion.	Number per square mile.
Isaquena, Miss.	94.2	24.5	Holmes, Miss.	79.8	37.4
Tensas, La.	91.5	24.7	Desho, Ark.	79.4	16.2
Tunica, Miss.	90.7	40.4	Hale, Ala.	78.9	34.0
East Carroll, La.	89.3	24.7	Phillips, Ark.	78.6	38.1
Sharkey, Miss.	89.0	31.4	Perry, Ala.	78.5	33.2
Coahoma, Miss.	88.8	57.3	Lee, Ark.	78.4	31.6
Madison, La.	88.6	14.5	Jefferson, Miss.	78.4	28.2
Lowndes, Ala.	88.2	38.0	Claiborne, Miss.	78.2	27.8
Bolivar, Miss.	87.4	48.6	Quitman, Ga.	78.1	24.9
Beaufort, S. C.	86.9	28.7	Russell, Ala.	77.9	30.8
Greene, Ala.	86.7	31.0	Stewart, Ga.	77.8	25.2
Lee, Ga.	85.6	30.6	Berkeley, S. C.	77.6	14.7
Washington, Miss.	85.0	47.4	Marengo, Ala.	77.3	31.9
Macon, Ala.	84.6	35.9	McIntosh, Ga.	77.3	10.6
Crittenden, Ark.	84.6	32.6			
Leflore, Miss.	84.4	53.5	Bossier, La.	77.0	10.4
Bullock, Ala.	84.0	41.6	Wilkinson, Miss.	76.9	20.8
Noxubee, Miss.	84.0	35.1	Calhoun, S. C.	76.6	32.6
Concordia, La.	83.6	16.7	Quitman, Miss.	76.5	22.4
Burke, Ga.	82.4	23.5	Jefferson, Fla.	76.2	22.4
West Feliciana, La.	81.9	31.3	Yazoo, Miss.	76.1	34.2
Wilcox, Ala.	81.6	30.8	De Soto, Miss.	76.0	37.0
Dallas, Ala.	81.5	45.5	Fairfield, S. C.	76.0	28.2
Madison, Miss.	81.5	37.6	Leon, Fla.	75.8	20.6
Sumter, Ala.	81.3	25.7	Terrell, Ga.	75.5	51.6
Sunflower, Miss.	80.9	33.7	Dougherty, Ga.	75.1	35.2
Chicot, Ark.	80.4	29.1	Fayette, Tenn.	75.0	36.7

Map 1, on page 6, shows the percentage Negro in the population of each county in 1910.

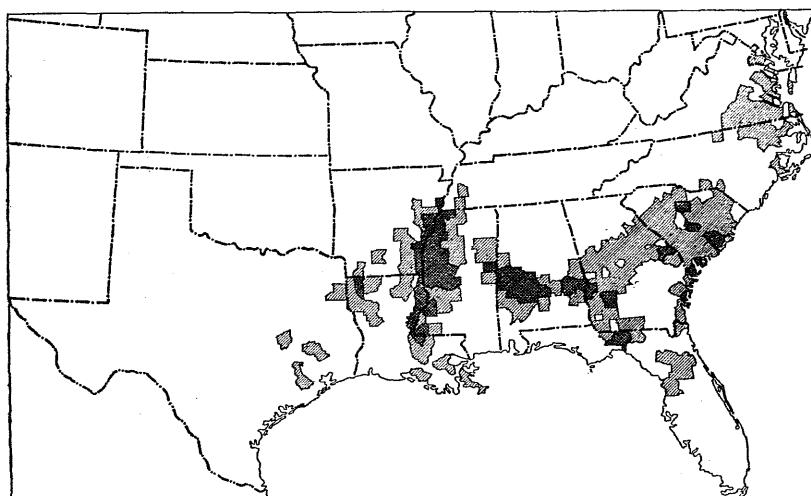
Maps 3 to 6 (p. 11) show the counties in which the

Negroes formed 50 to 75 per cent and 75 per cent and more of the total population in 1910, 1900, 1880, and 1860, respectively.

COUNTIES IN SOUTHERN STATES IN WHICH NEGROES FORMED 50 PER CENT OR MORE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

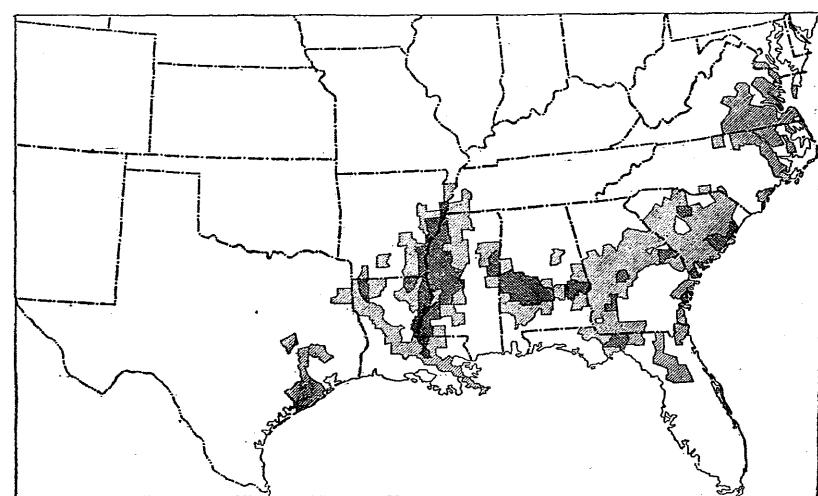
MAP 3

1910



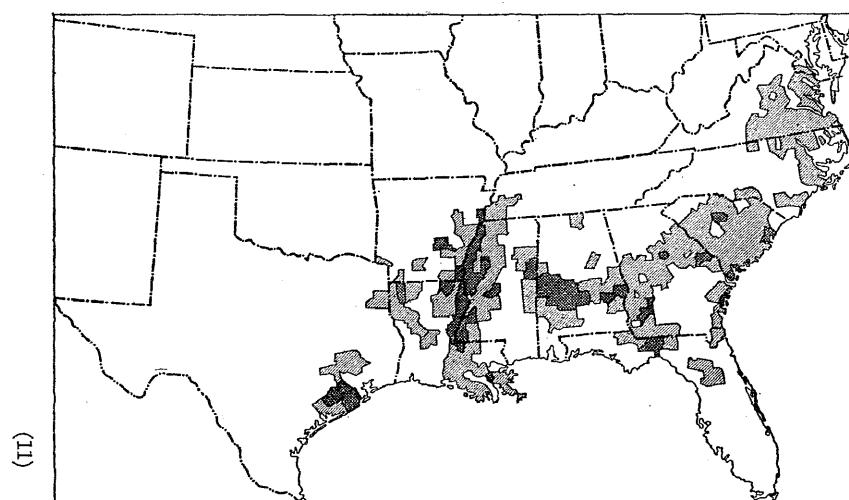
MAP 4

1900



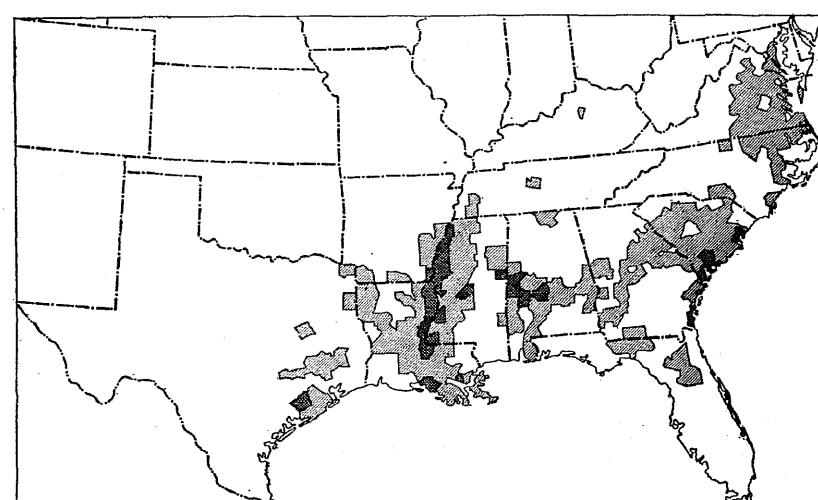
MAP 5

1880



MAP 6

1860



(II)

LESS THAN 50 PER CENT

50 TO 75 PER CENT

75 PER CENT AND OVER

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Diagram 1 shows the proportion the Negroes formed of the total population of each division; the proportion native white of native parentage, native white of foreign or mixed parentage, and foreign-born white is also shown, as well as the proportion belonging to all other classes, consisting for the most part of Indians, Chinese, and Japanese. The width of each bar in the diagram is proportional to the total population of the division to which the bar relates, so that while the black section of each bar represents the numerical importance of the Negroes in one division, the aggregate of all the black sections in the diagram helps to visualize the part that the Negroes form of the total population of the United States:

Diagram 2 shows the number of Negroes in each state in 1910 and also in 1900, the data upon which this diagram is based being given in Table 1, page 57.

CENTER OF NEGRO POPULATION.

The center of the Negro population in 1790 and at each census 1880 to 1910 is indicated by stars on Map 7, on the opposite page. The movement of the center shows the relative sectional growth of the Negro population for a period of 110 years. In 1910 the center was located near Fort Payne, in the northeastern corner of Alabama. As a consequence of changes in the geographic distribution of the Negro population, due to growth and migration during the period of 90 years, 1790-1880, the center moved from a point in Dinwiddie County, Va., to a point 443 miles southwest, located in northwestern Georgia; and during the three decades 1880-1910 it moved southwesterly, a distance of approximately 36 miles, to a point in northeastern Alabama. The location of the center in 1790 and at the last four censuses is given in Table 7.

CEN-SUS YEAR.	CENTER OF NEGRO POPULATION.			Movement, in miles.
	North latitude.	West longitude.	Approximate location by important towns.	
1790	37° 4'	8° //	25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Va.	
1880	34° 42' 14"	85° 51' 21"	10.4 miles east of Lafayette, Walker County, Ga.	443 miles southwest.
1890	34° 36' 18"	85° 26' 49"	15.7 miles southwest of Lafayette, Walker County, Ga.	20.5 miles southwest.
1900	34° 31' 16"	85° 34' 35"	10.7 miles northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Ala.	9.5 miles southwest.
1910	34° 30' 0"	85° 40' 43"	5.4 miles north-northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Ala.	5.8 miles west-southwest.

It will be noted that the distance moved during the last decade, 5.8 miles, is very slight, and that the direction has veered from southwest to west-southwest. Migration of Negroes from the South to Northern and Eastern states during the three decades 1880-1910 has retarded the movement of the center southward and westward.

DIAGRAM 1.—PERCENTAGE THAT NEGROES AND OTHER CLASSES FORMED OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH DIVISION: 1910.

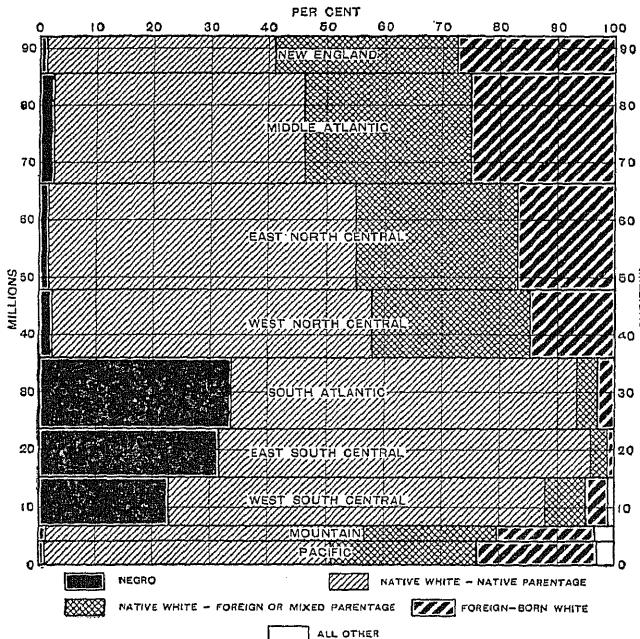
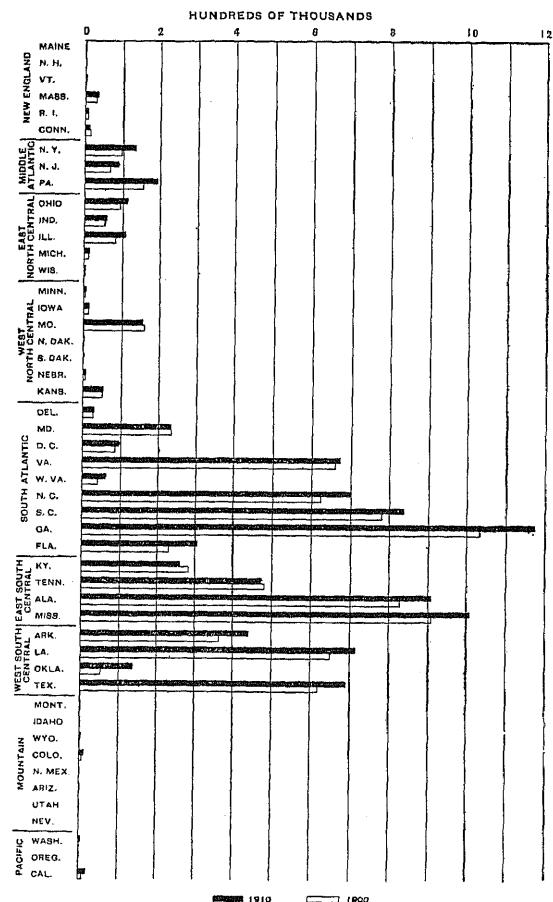
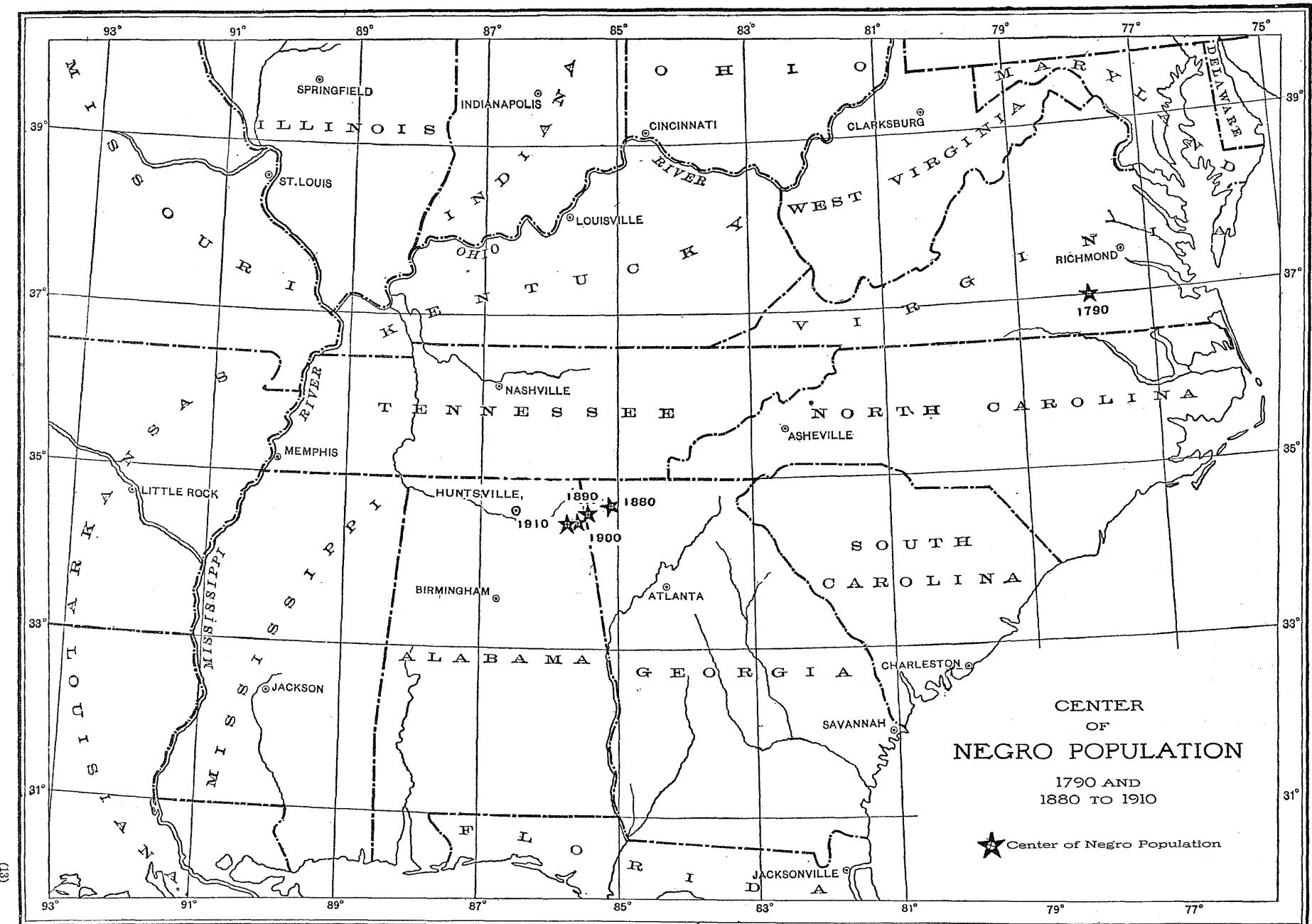


DIAGRAM 2.—NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910 AND 1900.



MAP 7



NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

URBAN AND RURAL.

At the census of 1910, 72.6 per cent of the Negroes, as compared with 55.8 per cent of the native whites and 27.8 per cent of the foreign-born whites, were living in rural communities—that is, outside of incorporated places or New England towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants. The distribution of the different classes of population by class of communities and the percentage Negro in the several urban and rural classes are shown in Table 8.

CLASS OF COMMUNITY.	Total.	POPULATION: 1910.					
		Negro.		Per cent distribution by class of community.			
		Number.	Per cent.	Negro.	Native white of native parentage.	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born white.
United States.....	91,972,266	9,827,763	10.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural communities.....	49,348,883	7,133,534	14.5	72.6	63.9	34.7	27.8
Urban communities.....	42,623,383	2,089,229	6.3	27.4	36.1	65.3	72.2
Cities of 2,500 to 10,000.....	8,470,359	655,266	7.7	6.7	9.8	9.2	8.8
Cities of 10,000 to 25,000.....	5,600,208	403,362	7.3	4.2	5.7	7.3	7.3
Cities of 25,000 to 100,000.....	8,211,678	602,040	7.3	6.1	7.6	11.6	12.5
Cities of 100,000 to 500,000.....	8,790,297	626,946	7.1	6.4	6.9	14.6	14.6
Cities of 500,000 and over.....	11,511,841	396,615	3.4	4.0	6.0	22.7	29.0

Negroes in 1910 constituted 6.3 per cent of the total urban population of the United States, as compared with 14.5 per cent of the total rural. Of the population in cities of from 2,500 to 500,000 inhabitants the Negroes formed about 7 per cent in each group of cities, but in the cities with 500,000 or more inhabitants the Negroes formed only 3.4 per cent of the population.

The number of Negroes in urban and in rural communities, the percentage Negro in the urban and the rural population, and the percentage urban in the Negro and the total population, are given by divisions, for 1910 in Table 9, and the corresponding data by states are given in Table 3 of the general tables (p. 59), for 1910, 1900, and 1890.

DIVISION AND SECTION.	NEGRO POPULATION: 1910.		PERCENTAGE NEGRO.	PERCENTAGE URBAN.		
	Urban.	Rural.		Urban population.	Rural population.	
				Negro population.	Total population.	
United States.....	2,689,229	7,138,534	6.3	14.5	27.4	46.3
The North.....	794,966	232,708	2.4	1.0	77.4	58.6
New England.....	60,877	5,429	1.1	0.5	91.8	83.3
Middle Atlantic.....	339,246	78,624	2.5	1.4	81.2	71.0
East North Central.....	230,542	70,294	2.4	0.8	76.6	52.7
West North Central.....	164,301	78,361	4.2	1.0	67.7	33.3
The South.....	1,854,455	6,894,972	28.0	30.3	21.2	22.5
South Atlantic.....	909,520	3,202,968	29.4	35.2	22.1	25.4
East South Central.....	509,097	2,143,416	32.3	31.4	19.2	18.7
West South Central.....	435,883	1,548,588	22.3	22.7	22.0	22.3
The West.....	39,808	10,854	1.2	0.3	78.6	48.8
Mountain.....	15,446	6,021	1.6	0.4	72.0	36.0
Pacific.....	24,362	4,833	1.0	0.3	83.4	56.8

In the South the Negroes form approximately the same proportion of the population of urban and of rural communities. In the North and West, however, the Negroes form a larger proportion of the total urban than of the total rural population. The fact that the Negroes formed more than twice as great a proportion of the rural population of the country, as a whole, as of the urban is due to the fact that most of the Negroes live in the South, where there are comparatively few large cities.

NEGRO POPULATION OF SELECTED CITIES.

Table 10 shows the 43 cities having in 1910 a population of at least 10,000 Negroes, arranged in order of decreasing number. Ten of these cities lie outside of the Southern states and have 381,178 Negro inhabitants, or 28.4 per cent of the total Negro population for the 43 cities. The total Negro population of the 43 cities was 1,341,468, or 13.6 per cent of the Negro population of the United States.

CITY.	NEGRO POPULATION.		INCREASE. ¹	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.
Washington, D. C.....	94,446	86,702	7,744	8.9
New York, N. Y.....	91,709	60,866	31,043	51.2
New Orleans, La.....	80,262	77,714	11,548	14.9
Baltimore, Md.....	84,749	79,258	5,491	6.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	84,459	62,613	21,846	34.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	52,441	49,910	2,531	5.1
Birmingham, Ala.....	52,305	16,575	35,730	215.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	51,902	35,727	16,175	45.3
Richmond, Va.....	46,733	32,230	14,503	45.0
Chicago, Ill.....	44,103	30,150	13,953	46.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	43,960	35,516	8,444	23.8
Louisville, Ky.....	40,522	39,139	1,383	3.5
Nashville, Tenn.....	36,523	30,044	6,479	21.6
Savannah, Ga.....	33,246	28,090	5,156	18.4
Charleston, S. C.....	31,056	31,522	-466	-1.5
Jacksonville, Fla.....	29,293	16,236	13,057	80.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	25,623	20,355	5,268	25.9
Norfolk, Va.....	25,039	20,230	4,809	23.8
Houston, Tex.....	23,929	14,608	9,321	63.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	23,566	17,567	5,999	34.1
Mobile, Ala.....	22,763	17,045	5,718	33.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	21,816	16,931	5,885	36.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	19,039	14,482	5,157	35.6
Montgomery, Ala.....	19,322	17,229	2,093	12.1
Augusta, Ga.....	18,344	18,487	-143	-0.8
Macon, Ga.....	18,150	11,550	6,600	57.1
Dallas, Tex.....	18,024	9,035	8,989	99.5
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	17,942	15,122	4,820	36.7
Little Rock, Ark.....	14,539	14,894	-155	-1.1
Shreveport, La.....	13,896	8,542	5,354	62.7
Boston, Mass.....	13,564	11,501	1,073	17.0
Fort Worth, Tex.....	13,280	4,249	9,031	212.5
Columbus, Ohio.....	12,739	8,201	4,538	55.3
Wilmington, N. C.....	12,107	10,407	1,700	16.3
Vicksburg, Miss.....	12,053	8,147	3,905	47.9
Charlotte, N. C.....	11,752	7,151	4,601	64.3
Portsmouth, Va.....	11,617	5,625	5,992	106.5
Columbia, S. C.....	11,546	9,858	1,688	17.1
Petersburg, Va.....	11,014	10,751	263	2.4
Lexington, Ky.....	11,011	10,130	881	8.7
San Antonio, Tex.....	10,716	7,538	3,178	42.2
Jackson, Miss.....	10,554	4,447	6,107	137.3
Pensacola, Fla.....	10,214	8,561	1,653	19.3

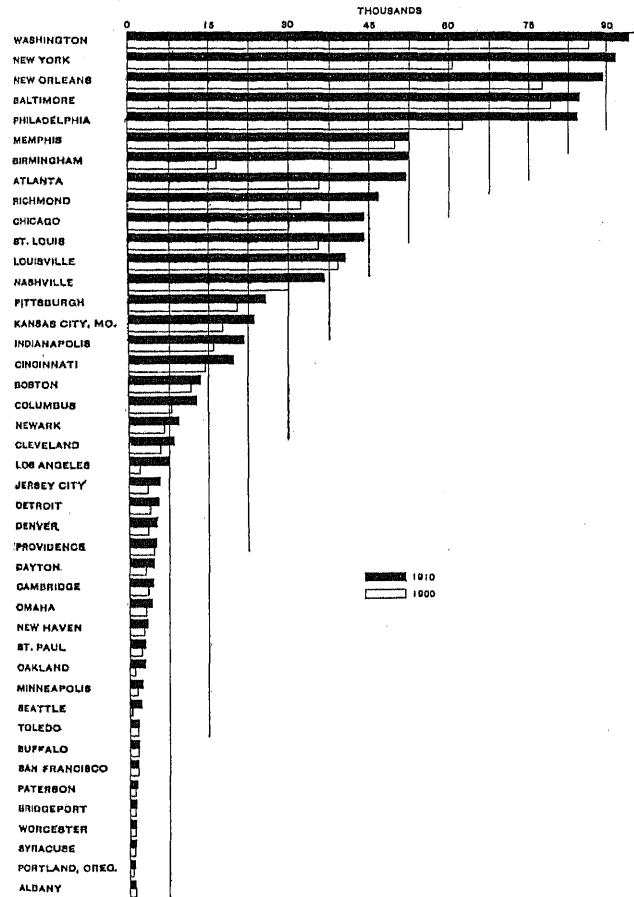
¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The figures also indicate that the city of Birmingham, Ala., had the largest increase in actual number and per cent; that New York City was second in the actual number of increase, but that Fort Worth, Tex., was second to Birmingham in the percentage of increase; that there were 4 cities showing an increase of 100 per cent or more; that 11 cities increased 50 per cent or more; that Columbus, Ohio, and New York were the only northern cities of this class whose Negro population increased more than 50 per cent;

and that the 3 cities, Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark., showed slight decreases for the decade 1900-1910.

The number of Negroes in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1910 and 1900 is shown in Diagram 3.

DIAGRAM 3.—NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING 100,000 POPULATION OR MORE AND A NEGRO POPULATION OF MORE THAN 1,000: 1910 AND 1900.



BLACK AND MULATTO.

Table 11 gives a classification of the Negro population as "black" and "mulatto" for the several censuses at which this distinction has been made.

CENSUS YEAR.	NEGRO POPULATION.			PER CENT.	
	Total.	Black. ¹	Mulatto. ¹	Black.	Mulatto.
1910.....	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	79.1	20.9
1900.....	8,833,994
1890.....	27,488,676	6,337,080	1,132,060	84.8	15.2
1880.....	6,580,793
1870.....	4,880,009	4,295,900	584,049	88.0	12.0
1860.....	4,441,830	3,853,467	588,363	86.8	13.2
1850.....	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	88.8	11.2

¹ No data for 1880 or 1900.

² Includes 18,636 Negroes enumerated in Indian Territory, not distinguished as black or mulatto.

Of the 9,827,763 Negroes enumerated in 1910, 7,777,077 were reported as "black" and 2,050,686 as "mulatto." In 1850 the percentage reported as

mulatto was 11.2. It had advanced but little in 1870, being only 12 per cent, but since 1870 the proportion of mulattoes in the total Negro population appears to have increased very materially, reaching 15.2 per cent in 1890 and 20.9 in 1910. Considerable uncertainty necessarily attaches to this classification, however, since the accuracy of the distinction made depends largely upon the judgment and care of the enumerators. Moreover, the fact that the definition of the term "mulatto" adopted at the different censuses has not been entirely uniform may affect the comparability of the figures to some degree. At the census of 1910 the instructions were to report as "black" all persons who were "evidently full-blood Negroes" and as "mulatto" all other persons that have "some proportion or perceptible trace of Negro blood." The instructions were substantially the same at the census of 1870, but at the census of 1890 the term "black" included all persons "having three-fourths or more black blood," other persons with any proportion of "black" blood being classified as "mulattoes," "quadroons," or "octoroons," and at the censuses of 1850 and 1860 the terms "black" and "mulatto" appear not to have been defined.

The Negro population classified as black and mulatto is given, by divisions and states, in Table 4 of the general tables (p. 60), for the years 1910, 1890, and 1870; and for cities having 5,000 Negroes or more in Table 5 (p. 61), for 1910.

NATIVITY.

At the census of 1910, 40,339 Negroes were returned as foreign born, 14,560 as of foreign parentage—that is, as having both parents foreign born though themselves natives of the United States, and 24,425 were reported as being of mixed parentage—that is, as having one parent foreign born, the other being native. The remainder, 9,748,439, constituting 99.2 per cent of the total Negro population, were reported or classified as natives of native parentage, which class includes all those for whom the birthplace of parents was not reported. These totals are given in Table 12; detail for foreign-born Negroes by divisions and states is given in Table 6 of the general tables (p. 62).

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.	NEGRO POPULATION.					
	Number.		Increase: ¹ 1900-1910.		Per cent distribution.	
	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	1910	1900
Total.....	9,827,763	8,833,994	993,769	11.2	100.0	100.0
Native.....	9,787,424	8,813,658	973,766	11.0	99.6	99.8
Native parentage.....	9,748,439	8,779,267	969,172	11.0	99.2	99.4
Foreign parentage.....	14,560	9,198	5,362	58.3	0.1	0.1
Mixed parentage.....	24,425	25,193	-768	-3.0	0.2	0.3
Foreign born.....	40,339	20,336	20,003	98.4	0.4	0.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Table 13 shows the distribution of the foreign-born Negroes, by country of birth, in 1910.

Table 13 COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Foreign-born Negroes: 1910.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	Foreign-born Negroes: 1910.
All foreign countries...	40,339	Asia.....	100
Europe.....	3,861	China.....	10
Canada and Newfoundland..	6,775	Japan.....	2
Mexico.....	1,184	All other.....	88
Central America.....	215	Africa.....	473
Cuba and West Indies ¹	24,426	Australia.....	94
South America.....	633	Atlantic islands.....	2,478
		Pacific islands ²	61
		All other countries.....	39

¹ Except Porto Rico.² Except Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

Of the total number of 40,339 foreign-born Negroes in 1910, 24,426 were natives of Cuba and other West Indies, exclusive of Porto Rico; 6,775 were natives of Canada and Newfoundland; and 2,478 were natives of Atlantic islands.

STATE OF BIRTH OF THE NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION.

The figures in this section relate to Negroes born in the United States, thus excluding the small number of Negroes in this country who were born abroad.

In Table 8 (p. 64) the Negro population is classified according to the state in which born. The table shows how many of the Negroes resident in each state and in each geographic division were born in that division or state and how many were born in each of the other divisions or states. Thus the Negro population of each division or state is distributed by division and state of birth and at the same time the Negroes born in each division or state are distributed

by division and state of residence, the one distribution necessarily involving the other.

A table of this kind is of interest as showing the number of Negroes who have left the state in which they were born and have migrated to other states. It is an indication of the amount of interstate migration on the part of the race.

The population born in each state is classified as living in the state of birth or in other states in Table 7 (p. 63), covering the censuses of 1910 and 1900; and, similarly, the population resident in each state is classified as born in the state of residence or in other states.

In 1910 of the Negroes born in the United States, 8,129,435, or 83.4 per cent, were living in the state in which born, while 1,616,608, or 16.6 per cent, had migrated to other states. Among the whites the proportion who had migrated from their native state was higher than for the Negroes—22.4 per cent. This indicates a somewhat greater mobility on the part of the white population than on the part of the Negro.

Table 14, which summarizes with reference to divisional areas the data of the general table, gives the total number of Negroes born in each division and shows how many of this total were still living in the same division and how many had migrated to other divisions. It also gives the total number of Negroes living in each division and shows how many of them were born in that division and how many had immigrated from outside. The last column in the table shows the net gain or loss sustained by the Negro population of each division through interdivisional migration.

Table 14

DIVISION.	NEGROES BORN IN AND LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES AND WITH STATE OF BIRTH REPORTED: 1910.									
	Born in the specified division.				Living in the specified division.				Net gain (+) or loss (-) through in- terdivisional migration (col.7-col.3).	
	Total.	Living in the same division.	Living in other divisions.		Total.	Born in the same division.	Born in other divisions.			
			Number.	Per cent of total.			Number.	Per cent of total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
United States.....	9,746,043	8,782,800	963,153	9.9	9,746,043	8,782,800	963,153	9.9	
New England.....	37,799	30,815	6,984	18.5	58,109	30,815	27,294	47.0	+20,310	
Middle Atlantic.....	212,145	180,962	22,183	10.5	398,529	189,962	208,567	52.3	+186,384	
East North Central.....	173,226	145,187	28,039	16.2	292,875	145,187	147,088	50.4	+119,619	
West North Central.....	108,116	162,054	36,062	18.2	238,613	162,054	76,559	32.1	+40,497	
South Atlantic.....	4,487,313	4,030,173	448,140	10.0	4,004,486	4,039,173	55,313	1.4	-392,827	
East South Central.....	2,844,598	2,491,607	352,901	12.4	2,643,722	2,491,607	152,115	5.8	-200,876	
West South Central.....	1,777,242	1,713,888	63,354	3.6	1,971,900	1,713,888	258,012	13.1	+194,658	
Mountain.....	7,342	4,122	3,220	43.9	20,571	4,122	16,440	80.0	+13,229	
Pacific.....	8,262	6,082	2,180	26.4	27,238	6,082	21,156	77.7	+18,976	

The figures in the table should be read in the following manner: For example, there were in 1910, 37,799 Negroes who were born in New England. Of this number, 30,815 were still living in New England, while 6,984, or 18.5 per cent of the total, had migrated to other divisions. On the other hand, there were 58,109 Negroes living in New England in 1910; of this number,

27,294, or 47 per cent, were born outside of the division and had migrated to New England. Thus New England had lost 6,984 of the Negroes who were born there but in exchange had received 27,294 Negroes who were born elsewhere; the Negro population of New England, therefore, showed a gain through interdivisional migration of 20,310 (27,294 less 6,984).

SEX.

Table 14 shows that outside the South a large part of the Negro population are not natives of the division in which living, but have immigrated from other divisions, principally from the South, the proportion of immigrants ranging from almost one-third in the West North Central division to about four-fifths in the Pacific and Mountain divisions. The South Atlantic and East South Central divisions were the only ones in 1910 which had suffered a direct loss in population through the migration of Negroes of the present generation. The absolute gain was most conspicuous in the case of the Middle Atlantic and West South Central divisions.

The numbers of Negroes and of whites born in each section of the country and living in the North, the South, and the West, are shown in Table 15.

The migration of the Negro population has been mainly from the South to the North and the West, as the number of Negroes outside the South is too small to furnish many migrants. The number of Negroes born in the South and living in the North in 1910 was 415,533, or a little over two-fifths of the total number living in the North. Of the 9,109,153 Negroes born in the South, 8,668,619 were still living there, while 440,534, or 4.8 per cent, were in 1910 living outside the South, 415,533 having migrated to the North and 25,001 to the West.

RACE AND SECTION OF RESIDENCE.	Total native population: 1910.	BORN IN—			State of birth not reported, or born in outlying possessions. ¹
		The North.	The South.	The West.	
ALL RACES.					
United States.....	78,456,380	46,179,002	29,010,255	2,906,162	360,961
The North.....	44,390,371	42,526,162	1,527,107	124,001	213,101
The South.....	28,649,319	1,449,229	27,079,282	38,230	82,578
The West.....	5,416,690	2,203,611	403,866	2,743,931	65,282
NEGRO.					
United States.....	9,787,424	621,286	¹ 9,109,153	15,604	41,381
The North.....	999,451	570,298	415,533	2,295	11,225
The South.....	8,738,858	39,077	18,668,619	2,412	28,750
The West.....	49,115	11,911	25,001	10,897	1,306
WHITE.					
United States.....	68,386,412	45,488,942	19,814,860	2,766,492	316,118
The North.....	43,319,193	41,891,353	1,110,245	116,939	200,656
The South.....	19,621,249	1,407,262	18,326,236	34,523	53,228
The West.....	5,245,970	2,190,327	378,379	2,615,080	62,234

¹ Includes also persons born at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

SEX.

There were 4,885,881 Negro males in the United States in 1910 and 4,941,882 Negro females, the excess of females over males being 56,001, and the ratio of males to 100 females, 98.9. The sex distribution of the Negro population is given in Table 16, for 1910 and 1900, with corresponding data for other population classes.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910						1900					
	Male.	Female.	Excess of males.	Per cent.		Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	Excess of males.	Per cent.		Males to 100 females.
				Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	
Total.....	47,332,277	44,639,989	2,692,288	51.5	48.5	106.0	38,816,443	37,178,127	1,638,321	51.1	48.9	104.4
Negro.....	4,885,881	4,941,882	¹ 56,001	49.7	50.3	98.9	4,386,547	4,447,447	¹ 60,900	49.7	50.3	98.6
Black.....	3,923,332	3,854,745	67,587	50.4	49.6	101.8
Mulatto.....	903,549	1,087,137	1,123,588	47.0	53.0	88.6
White.....	42,178,245	39,553,712	2,624,533	51.6	48.4	106.6	34,201,735	32,607,461	1,594,274	51.2	48.8	104.9
Native white.....	34,654,457	33,731,955	922,502	50.7	49.3	102.7	28,686,450	27,908,929	777,521	50.7	49.3	102.8
Native parentage.....	25,220,218	24,259,357	969,861	51.0	49.0	104.0	20,849,847	20,099,515	750,332	50.9	49.1	103.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	9,425,230	9,472,598	¹ 47,359	49.9	50.1	99.5	7,836,603	7,809,414	27,189	50.1	49.9	100.3
Foreign parentage.....	6,456,793	6,459,518	1,2,725	50.0	50.0	100.0	5,341,350	5,290,930	50,420	50.2	49.8	101.0
Mixed parentage.....	2,968,446	3,013,080	¹ 44,634	49.6	50.4	98.5	2,495,253	2,518,484	¹ 23,231	49.8	50.2	99.1
Foreign-born white.....	7,523,788	5,821,757	1,702,031	56.4	43.6	129.2	5,515,285	4,698,592	816,753	54.0	46.0	117.4
Indian.....	135,133	130,550	4,683	50.9	49.1	103.5	119,484	117,712	¹ 1,772	50.4	49.6	101.5
Chinese.....	66,856	4,675	62,181	63.5	6.5	1,430.1	55,341	⁴ ,522	80,819	95.0	5.0	1,887.2
Japanese.....	63,070	9,087	53,083	87.4	12.6	694.1	23,341	985	22,356	96.0	4.0	2,369.6
All other.....	3,092	83	3,009	97.4	2.6	(2)

¹ Excess of females.

² Ratio not shown, the number of females being less than 100.

In the Negro population as a whole, which is not materially affected by immigration or emigration, females outnumber males. It is to be observed, however, that an excess of females was reported only for mulattoes, the blacks showing a slight excess of males.

The relative numbers of the sexes were approximately the same for the Negroes in 1900 as in 1910.

The data on sex for Negroes are presented for each census year for which figures are available in Table 17.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table 17

CLASS AND CENSUS YEAR.	NEGRO POPULATION.				
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Per cent.	Males to 100 females
				Male.	Female.
Negro:					
1910.....	9,827,763	4,885,881	4,941,882	49.7	50.3
1900.....	8,833,994	4,386,547	4,447,447	49.7	50.3
1890.....	7,488,676	3,735,003	3,753,073	49.9	50.1
1880.....	6,580,793	3,253,115	3,327,678	49.4	50.6
1870.....	4,880,009	2,393,263	2,486,746	49.0	51.0
1860.....	4,441,830	2,216,744	2,228,086	49.9	50.1
1850.....	3,638,808	1,811,258	1,827,550	49.8	50.2
1840.....	2,873,648	1,432,988	1,440,600	49.9	50.1
1830.....	2,328,642	1,166,276	1,162,366	50.1	49.9
1820.....	1,771,656	900,796	870,860	50.8	49.2
Black: ¹					
1910.....	7,777,077	3,922,332	3,854,745	50.4	49.6
1870.....	4,295,960	2,115,367	2,180,593	49.2	50.8
1860.....	3,853,467	1,930,536	1,910,931	50.3	49.7
Mulatto: ¹					
1910.....	2,050,686	963,549	1,087,137	47.0	53.0
1870.....	554,049	277,896	306,153	47.6	52.4
1860.....	583,363	280,208	308,155	47.6	52.4

¹ Distinction between blacks and mulattoes for Negro population not made in 1880 or 1900; distribution by sex for black population (6,337,980) and mulatto population (1,132,060) not available in 1890.

The number of Negro males and females and the ratio of males to females are shown in Table 18, by divisions, in 1910 and 1900. The Negroes in 1910 showed an excess of males in the two North Central divisions, in the West South Central, and in the two Western divisions. The same divisions, with the exception of the West South Central, showed an excess of males in 1900.

Table 18

SECTION AND DIVISION.	NEGRO POPULATION.					
	1910		1900			
	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.	Male.	Female.	
United States.....	4,885,881	4,941,882	98.9	4,336,547	4,447,447	98.6
The North.....	518,544	509,130	101.8	444,007	436,704	101.7
New England.....	32,783	33,523	97.8	28,579	30,520	93.6
Middle Atlantic.....	203,466	214,404	94.9	159,711	166,210	96.1
East North Central.....	156,431	144,405	108.3	134,445	123,397	109.0
West North Central.....	125,864	116,798	107.8	121,272	116,637	104.0
The South.....	4,330,625	4,409,802	98.4	3,925,404	3,997,565	98.2
South Atlantic.....	2,029,808	2,082,680	97.5	1,835,525	1,893,492	96.9
East South Central.....	1,315,792	1,336,721	98.4	1,243,082	1,256,804	98.9
West South Central.....	994,025	990,401	100.4	846,797	847,269	99.9
The West.....	27,712	22,950	120.7	17,136	13,118	130.6
Mountain.....	11,766	9,701	121.3	9,104	6,486	140.4
Pacific.....	15,946	13,249	120.4	8,032	6,632	121.1

The Negro population is classified according to sex, by divisions and states, in Table 9 (p. 69), for the years 1910, 1900, 1890 and 1880, the sex ratio being given for divisions and states in each year.

AGE.

Table 19 shows the age distribution of the principal classes of the population in 1910.

Table 19

AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION: 1910.												
	Total.	Negro.	White.	Indian.	Chine-	Japa-	All other.	Native white.					
								Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.			
All ages, ¹ number...	91,972,266	9,827,763	81,731,957	265,683	71,531	72,157	3,175	68,386,412	49,488,575	18,897,837	12,916,311	5,981,526	13,345,545
Under 5 years.....	10,631,364	1,263,288	9,322,014	40,384	1,343	3,408	27	9,220,407	6,546,282	2,674,125	1,810,847	854,278	102,507
5 to 14 years.....	18,897,772	2,401,819	16,399,581	67,934	2,839	1,565	34	15,736,742	11,185,298	4,551,444	2,044,114	1,607,330	655,839
15 to 24 years.....	18,120,587	2,091,211	15,954,802	50,330	7,890	15,588	766	13,850,660	9,771,977	4,078,633	2,691,109	1,387,574	2,104,142
25 to 44 years.....	26,809,875	2,638,178	24,036,529	60,175	25,953	47,127	1,913	18,156,550	12,946,441	5,210,109	3,063,022	1,547,087	5,879,979
45 to 64 years.....	13,424,089	1,108,103	12,249,904	32,925	20,647	3,219	291	8,857,386	6,740,000	2,117,386	1,631,035	486,351	3,392,518
65 years and over.....	3,949,524	294,124	3,640,003	12,986	2,330	40	41	2,456,654	2,201,068	255,586	159,599	95,987	1,183,349
All ages, per cent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	11.6	12.9	11.4	15.2	1.9	4.7	0.9	13.5	13.2	14.2	14.1	14.3	0.8
5 to 14 years.....	20.5	24.4	20.1	25.6	4.0	2.2	1.1	23.0	22.6	24.1	22.8	26.9	4.9
15 to 24 years.....	19.7	21.3	19.5	18.9	11.0	21.6	24.1	20.3	19.7	21.6	20.8	23.2	15.8
25 to 44 years.....	29.1	26.8	29.4	22.6	36.3	65.3	60.3	26.5	26.2	27.6	28.4	25.9	44.1
45 to 64 years.....	14.6	11.3	15.0	12.4	41.4	4.5	9.2	13.0	13.6	11.2	12.6	8.1	25.4
65 years and over.....	4.3	3.0	4.5	4.9	3.3	0.1	1.3	3.6	4.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	8.9

¹ Includes persons of unknown age.

The age distribution of the Negroes is not very different from that of the native whites, although the proportion of children under 5 years of age and of persons 45 to 64 years of age and 65 years of age and over is somewhat greater among the native whites, and the proportion in each of the intermediate age periods is somewhat greater among the Negroes.

Table 20 shows the age distribution of the Negroes, the native whites, and the foreign-born whites, in 1910, 1900, and 1890.

The changes in age distribution since 1890 have been somewhat more conspicuous among the Negroes than

among the native whites of native parentage. The proportion of children under 15 among Negroes fell from 42.5 per cent of the total Negro population in 1890 to 39.8 in 1900, and to 37.3 in 1910, while the proportion of persons 45 and over rose from 13.1 in 1890 to 14.3 per cent in 1910. Since the Negro population is not appreciably influenced by immigration, these changes in age distribution would seem to be a direct consequence of changes in birth and death rates.

The Negro population of each sex is classified according to age periods, for divisions and states, in Table 10 (p. 70).

AGE PERIOD.	ALL CLASSES.			NEGRO.			NATIVE WHITE.			FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
	All ages, number.	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,622,250	9,827,763	8,833,994	7,470,040	68,386,412	56,595,379	45,862,023	13,345,545	10,213,817
Under 5 years.....	10,631,364	9,170,628	7,634,693	1,263,288	1,215,655	1,047,574	9,220,407	7,867,583	6,493,019	102,507	52,369	36,629
5 to 14 years.....	18,867,772	16,954,357	14,607,507	2,401,819	2,294,748	2,127,195	15,736,742	14,138,807	11,820,410	656,839	458,757	644,730
15 to 24 years.....	18,120,587	14,891,105	12,754,239	2,091,211	1,951,194	1,602,666	13,850,660	11,397,005	9,685,145	2,104,142	1,481,228	1,438,669
25 to 44 years.....	26,809,875	21,297,427	16,888,086	2,638,178	2,103,989	1,777,109	18,155,550	14,665,552	11,351,992	5,879,979	4,414,590	3,745,105
45 to 64 years.....	13,424,089	10,399,976	8,188,272	1,108,103	958,234	767,999	8,857,386	6,549,888	4,895,125	3,392,518	2,831,646	2,499,813
65 years and over.....	3,949,524	3,080,498	2,417,288	294,124	261,363	211,684	2,456,654	1,856,372	1,519,808	1,183,349	950,347	682,304
All ages, per cent.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.9	13.8	14.0	13.5	13.9	14.2	0.8	0.5	0.9
5 to 14 years.....	20.5	22.3	23.3	24.4	26.0	25.5	23.0	25.0	25.8	4.9	4.5	7.1
15 to 24 years.....	19.7	19.6	20.4	21.3	22.1	21.5	20.3	20.1	21.1	15.8	14.5	15.8
25 to 44 years.....	29.1	28.0	26.9	26.8	23.8	22.5	26.5	25.9	24.8	44.1	43.2	41.1
45 to 64 years.....	14.6	13.7	13.1	11.3	10.8	10.3	13.0	11.6	10.7	25.4	27.7	27.4
65 years and over.....	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	8.9	9.3	7.5

¹ These figures are estimates. The Negro population under 15 years of age was shown by the 1890 census and was 3,174,769, but the number under 5 and the number from 5 to 14 were not distinguished. This distinction was, however, made for the total colored population, the figures being 1,055,045 and 2,142,367, respectively. Applying to the figure for the Negroes under 15 the same proportions for the two age groups as were found for the total colored, the figures and percentages given in the table have been calculated. There is no appreciable error, since the Negroes constitute the great bulk of the colored and since there is no very material difference between the Negroes and the other colored with respect to the distribution of the persons under 15 between the two age groups.

The table shows that among the Negroes the proportion in the early age groups was higher in the three Southern divisions where most of the Negroes are found than in the other sections of the country. This

is the result of migration of adults from the South to the North and the West.

Table 21 shows the age distribution of the Negroes in urban and in rural communities.

AGE PERIOD.	URBAN POPULATION, UNITED STATES: 1910.					RURAL POPULATION, UNITED STATES: 1910.				
	All classes.	Negro.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.	All classes.	Negro.	Native white.		Foreign-born white.
			Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.				Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	
All ages, ¹ number.....	42,623,383	2,089,220	17,849,644	12,346,900	9,635,360	49,348,883	7,138,534	31,638,931	6,550,937	3,710,176
Under 5 years.....	4,200,291	229,080	2,044,886	1,846,699	75,372	6,431,073	1,034,208	4,501,396	827,426	27,135
5 to 14 years.....	7,401,325	454,210	3,486,880	2,950,302	503,771	11,466,447	1,947,600	7,698,418	1,601,052	153,068
15 to 24 years.....	8,573,829	578,299	3,659,032	2,673,839	1,644,462	9,546,758	1,512,912	6,112,945	1,404,704	459,880
25 to 44 years.....	14,168,853	958,374	5,330,953	3,415,057	4,390,378	12,641,022	1,652,804	7,615,488	1,795,052	1,389,601
45 to 64 years.....	6,487,864	351,250	2,495,622	1,318,912	2,299,020	6,936,225	756,844	4,244,378	798,474	1,093,498
65 years and over.....	1,093,010	77,435	771,790	135,454	706,918	2,256,514	216,689	1,429,278	120,132	476,431
All ages, per cent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	9.9	8.5	11.5	15.0	0.8	13.0	14.5	14.2	12.6	0.7
5 to 14 years.....	17.4	16.9	19.5	23.9	5.2	23.2	27.3	24.3	24.4	4.1
15 to 24 years.....	20.1	21.5	20.5	21.7	17.1	19.3	21.2	19.3	21.4	12.4
25 to 44 years.....	33.2	36.6	29.9	27.7	45.6	25.6	23.2	24.1	27.4	40.1
45 to 64 years.....	15.2	13.1	14.0	10.7	23.9	14.1	10.6	13.4	12.2	29.5
65 years and over.....	4.0	2.9	4.3	1.1	7.3	4.6	3.0	4.5	1.8	12.8

¹ Includes persons of unknown age.

The difference in age distribution between the urban and the rural Negro population is very striking. The proportion of Negroes under 15 years of age was 25.4 per cent in urban communities and 41.8 per cent in rural communities; while the proportion from 25 to 44 years of age was 36.6 per cent in the former communities as compared with 23.2 per cent in the latter. Thus the Negroes in the city as compared with those in the country include a relatively small proportion of children and a relatively large proportion of persons in the prime of life, a condition which may be explained by the migration of Negroes in the active ages from country to city. At the same time it is quite probable that differences between city and country as regards birth rates and death rates may also affect the age distribution.

General tables present age statistics for males and females in the Negro population of cities (Table 11, p. 73), and for aggregates of the Negro population living

in urban and in rural communities, by divisions and states (Table 12, p. 76), and in classes of urban communities, by divisions (Table 13, p. 80).

Negro males and females 21 years of age and over, and males of militia age (18 to 44 years), together with the percentage Negro for each of these groups, is given in Table 14 (p. 81), which presents data separately for males 21 and over in urban and in rural communities.

MARITAL CONDITION.

Table 22, on the following page, shows the distribution of the population of the different classes and of each sex, by marital condition.

The total number married, widowed, and divorced represents, of course, the total number who have ever married. In the Negro population 15 years of age and over in 1910, 64 per cent of the males and 73.1 per cent of the females had married. The percentage is larger for females than for males because females

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marry at a younger age. The fact that the percentage who have married is larger for the Negroes than for either of the two classes of native whites is likewise to be explained as indicating that in general Negroes marry at a younger age than whites. In case of the foreign-born whites the large percentage married is not so much an indication of early marriages as of the fact that this class of the population, consisting of immigrants, is older than the other classes—that is, it includes a comparatively small number of children and young persons.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SEX.	POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.					
	Total. ¹	Single.	Married, widowed, or divorced.			
			Total.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
NUMBER.						
All classes:						
Male.....	32,425,805	12,550,129	19,720,152	18,092,600	1,471,390	156,162
Female.....	30,047,325	8,933,170	21,045,933	17,684,687	3,176,228	185,068
Negro:						
Male.....	3,059,312	1,083,472	1,959,344	1,749,228	189,970	20,146
Female.....	3,103,344	823,096	2,269,066	1,775,949	450,831	33,286
Nat. white—Nat. parentage:						
Male.....	16,233,095	6,185,324	9,960,438	9,144,000	728,883	87,456
Female.....	15,523,900	4,644,122	10,842,993	9,219,385	1,523,560	100,093
Nat. white—For. or mixed par.:						
Male.....	5,785,137	2,906,042	2,863,173	2,677,706	160,779	24,688
Female.....	5,887,131	2,453,017	3,421,147	3,008,623	382,318	30,206
For.-born white:						
Male.....	7,139,803	2,268,916	4,839,920	4,432,135	384,726	23,059
Female.....	6,446,306	994,110	4,444,657	3,624,003	800,112	20,542
PER CENT.						
All classes:						
Male.....	100.0	38.7	60.8	55.8	4.5	0.5
Female.....	100.0	29.7	70.0	58.9	10.6	0.6
Negro:						
Male.....	100.0	35.4	64.0	57.2	6.2	0.7
Female.....	100.0	26.6	73.1	57.2	14.8	1.1
Nat. white—Nat. parentage:						
Male.....	100.0	38.1	61.4	56.3	4.5	0.5
Female.....	100.0	29.9	60.8	50.4	9.8	0.6
Nat. white—For. or mixed par.:						
Male.....	100.0	50.2	49.5	46.3	2.8	0.4
Female.....	100.0	41.7	58.1	51.1	6.5	0.5
For.-born white:						
Male.....	100.0	31.8	67.8	62.1	5.4	0.3
Female.....	100.0	18.3	81.6	66.5	14.7	0.4

¹ Includes persons whose marital condition was not reported.

The number and percentage single, married, and widowed, and the number divorced, respectively, for Negro males and females, is given by divisions and states in Table 15 of the general tables (p. 82), corresponding data by age periods for divisions being given in Table 16 (p. 83).

The number of divorced persons reported by the census necessarily falls short of the number of persons who have been divorced, since many divorced persons have remarried, and the census reports simply the marital condition of the population at the date of the enumeration. Moreover, it is practically certain that census returns as to the number of divorced persons not remarried are below the true total, some

divorced persons having reported themselves as single, some as married, and some as widowed.

The number of Negro males reported as divorced was 20,146, and the number of Negro females so reported was 33,286. The proportion was 0.7 per cent for the males and 1.1 per cent for the females, both of these percentages being higher than the corresponding ones for any other class of the population, the difference being especially pronounced in case of the females. It should be kept in mind in this connection that a greater proportion of widowed or divorced persons is a natural result of earlier marriages on the part of the Negroes.

In view of the limitations of the population statistics on divorce, mentioned above, it would not be safe to draw any conclusions as to racial tendencies in regard to divorce on the basis of the figures here presented.

Table 23 presents a comparison of the marital condition of the different classes of population, by age groups.

AGE PERIOD.	POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.									
	Male.					Female.				
	Negro.	Native white, native parentage.	Native white, foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born.	Male.	Negro.	Native white, native parentage.	Native white, foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born.	
PERCENTAGE ¹ SINGLE.										
15 years and over ² .	35.4	38.1	50.2	31.8	26.6	29.9	41.7	41.7	18.3	45.3
15 to 19 years.....	96.9	98.1	99.1	98.6	81.2	86.7	94.4	94.4	45.3	85.3
20 to 24 years.....	59.7	72.5	84.2	80.3	34.9	46.6	62.8	62.8	44.9	74.9
25 to 34 years.....	25.1	31.2	43.9	39.3	14.5	19.5	30.6	30.6	18.0	38.0
35 to 44 years.....	12.2	14.5	22.7	17.3	7.1	10.8	17.8	17.8	8.6	20.6
45 to 64 years.....	6.2	8.9	14.2	10.7	4.4	8.2	12.3	12.3	5.8	15.8
65 years and over.....	4.1	5.6	8.9	7.1	3.7	7.4	8.6	8.6	4.5	10.5
PERCENTAGE ¹ MARRIED.										
15 years and over ² .	57.2	56.3	46.3	62.1	57.2	59.4	51.1	51.1	66.5	54.3
15 to 19 years.....	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.8	17.0	12.5	5.0	5.0	13.1	13.1
20 to 24 years.....	37.8	26.5	15.2	19.0	59.0	51.8	36.2	36.2	74.3	74.3
25 to 34 years.....	69.9	66.6	51.5	59.4	74.5	77.1	66.5	66.5	75.5	75.5
35 to 44 years.....	80.0	81.3	73.6	79.7	74.4	81.9	74.7	74.7	84.1	84.1
45 to 64 years.....	80.2	81.8	77.5	80.6	61.6	71.7	67.8	67.8	70.8	70.8
65 years and over.....	67.3	67.3	64.8	62.5	29.9	35.8	35.0	35.0	34.7	34.7
PERCENTAGE ¹ WIDOWED OR DIVORCED.										
15 years and over ² .	6.9	5.0	3.2	5.7	15.9	10.5	7.0	7.0	15.1	10.1
15 to 19 years.....	0.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	13.2	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
25 to 34 years.....	4.6	1.9	1.4	0.9	10.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4
35 to 44 years.....	7.6	4.0	3.5	2.8	18.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
45 to 64 years.....	13.4	9.1	8.3	8.5	33.8	20.0	19.8	19.8	23.4	23.4
65 years and over.....	28.1	26.7	26.1	30.2	66.0	56.6	56.3	56.3	60.7	60.7
PERCENTAGE ¹ MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED.										
15 years and over ² .	64.0	61.4	49.5	67.8	73.1	69.8	58.1	58.1	81.6	81.6
15 to 19 years.....	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.8	18.1	12.8	5.1	5.1	13.2	13.2
20 to 24 years.....	39.6	27.0	15.4	19.2	64.8	53.2	36.9	36.9	54.9	54.9
25 to 34 years.....	74.5	68.5	55.9	60.3	85.3	80.4	69.2	69.2	81.0	81.0
35 to 44 years.....	87.5	85.3	77.2	82.5	92.8	89.2	82.1	82.1	91.4	91.4
45 to 64 years.....	93.7	90.9	85.7	89.1	95.4	91.7	87.6	87.6	94.2	94.2
65 years and over.....	95.5	94.0	90.9	92.6	95.9	92.4	91.3	91.3	95.3	95.3

¹ The percentages are based in each case upon the total for the specific age and sex group, which includes persons of unknown marital condition.

² Includes persons of unknown age.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

MARITAL CONDITION.

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In the age group 20 to 24 the proportion of Negro males who were single was 59.7 per cent; among the native whites of native parentage the corresponding percentage was 72.5, and among those of foreign or mixed parentage 84.2. Among females of all classes the percentage single in this age group was much lower than among males, but the difference between the whites and the Negroes was as pronounced among young women as among young men, the percentage single among Negro females 20 to 24 years of age being 34.9, while among native whites of native parentage the corresponding percentage was 46.6 and among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage 62.8. This is a further indication that Negroes marry at an earlier age than do native whites of either parentage class.

That in general there are more marriages among Negroes than among whites is indicated by the fact

that fewer Negroes remain permanently single. Thus the percentage single is lower among Negroes than among native whites of either parentage class even in the older age groups, 45 to 64 and 65 and over, this being true for the males as well as for the females.

The proportion widowed in all age groups is much higher for Negroes than for whites except in the age group 65 years and over for males, where the difference is not great. The proportion of widowed or divorced among Negro women was 18.4 per cent for those 35 to 44 years of age; 33.8 per cent for those 45 to 64 years; and 66 per cent for those 65 years of age and over, the corresponding percentages for native white women of native parentage being 7.3, 20, and 56.6.

The following table shows a comparison of the percentage single and the percentage married, widowed, or divorced, for the Negroes and for the native whites, male and female, for each year of age from 15 to 34.

AGE.	NUMBER.				PER CENT.				AGE.	NUMBER.				PER CENT.				
	Single.		Married, widowed, or divorced.		Single.		Married, widowed, or divorced.			Single.		Married, widowed, or divorced.		Single.		Married, widowed, or divorced.		
	Negro.	Native white.	Negro.	Native white.	Negro.	Native white.	Negro.	Native white.		Negro.	Native white.	Negro.	Native white.	Negro.	Native white.	Negro.	Native white.	
MALE.																		
15 years.....	101,133	717,105	130	362	99.2	99.6	0.1	0.1	15 years.....	102,791	701,136	2,163	7,976	97.3	98.5	2.0	1.1	
16 years.....	105,427	759,909	248	724	98.8	99.3	0.2	0.1	16 years.....	109,016	737,109	7,703	26,245	92.6	96.0	6.5	3.4	
17 years.....	98,436	729,877	863	2,532	98.3	99.1	0.9	0.3	17 years.....	87,399	658,352	15,495	58,169	84.3	91.4	14.9	8.1	
18 years.....	104,136	727,082	3,219	9,550	96.1	98.2	3.0	1.3	18 years.....	88,072	641,167	34,117	122,345	71.6	83.6	27.7	16.0	
19 years.....	83,021	655,905	7,124	25,117	91.4	95.8	7.8	3.7	19 years.....	61,237	510,383	40,743	166,551	59.8	75.1	39.8	24.5	
20 years.....	75,738	600,018	16,004	55,853	81.9	91.0	17.3	8.5	20 years.....	58,234	464,803	64,289	244,450	47.3	65.3	52.2	34.3	
21 years.....	68,576	576,759	30,897	109,223	68.5	83.7	30.8	15.8	21 years.....	38,769	376,934	57,327	276,392	40.2	57.5	59.5	42.2	
22 years.....	59,215	487,814	42,113	152,061	58.1	75.9	41.3	23.7	22 years.....	38,161	333,720	75,759	328,843	33.4	50.3	66.3	49.5	
23 years.....	44,994	425,279	47,475	205,627	48.4	67.1	51.1	32.5	23 years.....	30,070	280,760	77,422	365,953	27.9	43.3	71.9	56.5	
24 years.....	39,471	370,189	54,500	248,828	41.7	50.6	57.7	40.0	24 years.....	26,102	240,284	80,628	388,620	24.4	38.1	75.3	61.7	
25 years.....	37,236	315,388	63,770	280,826	36.7	52.7	62.8	46.9	25 years.....	25,290	212,256	91,004	415,277	21.7	33.8	78.1	66.1	
26 years.....	26,809	273,510	55,906	307,585	32.3	46.9	67.3	52.8	26 years.....	17,253	172,322	77,086	415,038	18.3	29.3	81.6	70.5	
27 years.....	22,170	224,799	55,103	320,333	28.6	41.1	71.0	58.6	27 years.....	13,107	136,067	68,576	304,893	16.0	25.7	83.8	74.1	
28 years.....	24,389	216,339	69,187	358,809	26.0	37.5	73.7	62.3	28 years.....	14,337	136,285	84,320	405,790	14.6	23.8	85.3	76.1	
29 years.....	14,835	154,952	50,599	341,715	22.6	31.1	77.1	68.7	29 years.....	8,071	94,506	58,872	378,298	12.8	20.0	87.0	79.9	
30 years.....	26,225	186,770	88,000	395,814	22.9	32.0	76.7	67.8	30 years.....	16,631	132,401	102,012	451,253	14.0	22.7	85.8	77.2	
31 years.....	8,948	105,673	36,448	310,714	19.6	25.3	80.0	74.5	31 years.....	4,668	65,675	39,455	335,220	10.6	16.4	89.3	83.6	
32 years.....	11,850	128,579	61,405	362,252	18.7	26.1	81.0	73.7	32 years.....	6,687	84,959	58,302	405,880	10.3	17.4	89.6	82.5	
33 years.....	8,457	100,904	44,287	349,643	16.0	22.4	83.7	77.5	33 years.....	4,550	65,426	48,538	369,781	8.6	15.0	91.3	84.9	
34 years.....	8,268	99,547	47,113	363,844	14.9	21.4	84.8	78.4	34 years.....	4,438	67,474	50,183	374,644	8.1	15.2	91.8	84.7	

Table 25, on the following page, shows the percentage married, widowed, or divorced for Negroes and for native whites, by age groups. The proportion having been married is higher among the Negro males than among the native white males in the North in the two younger age groups, 15 to 19 and 20 to 24, the difference being the other way in the older age groups. In the South the proportion married, widowed, or divorced is greater among Negro males than among native white males in every age group. Among Negro females the proportion who have been married is higher than among native white females in the North and in the South in every age group, the difference being more pronounced in the youngest age group in the North, where the proportion was only 7.3 per cent

for the native whites as compared with 12.8 per cent for the Negroes.

The proportion married, widowed, or divorced, in the case of males and of females was higher for each age group in the three Southern divisions than elsewhere, the lower proportions in other divisions being doubtless attributable in part to the large proportion unmarried among Negroes emigrating from the South.

Of the Southern divisions, the East South Central shows the highest proportion married, widowed, or divorced among the males and the West South Central the highest among the females, the West South Central being the only Southern division in which Negro males outnumber Negro females. (See Table 16, p. 83.)

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Table 25

CLASS OF POPULATION AND SECTION.	PERCENTAGE MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED.						CLASS OF POPULATION AND SECTION.	PERCENTAGE MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED.					
	15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.		15 to 19 years.	20 to 24 years.	25 to 34 years.	35 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.
MALE.													
United States:							United States:						
Negro.....	2.3	39.6	74.5	87.5	93.7	95.5	Negro.....	18.1	64.8	85.3	92.8	95.4	95.9
Native white.....	1.0	23.8	65.1	83.0	89.7	93.7	Native white.....	10.5	48.5	77.2	87.0	90.7	92.3
The North:							The North:						
Negro.....	1.2	26.3	60.6	77.7	86.7	91.3	Negro.....	12.8	52.8	78.0	89.1	93.1	94.4
Native white.....	0.7	21.0	63.2	82.0	89.3	93.9	Native white.....	7.3	42.9	74.1	85.2	89.7	92.2
The South:							The South:						
Negro.....	2.4	41.4	77.4	89.7	94.9	96.1	Negro.....	18.6	66.3	86.5	93.5	95.8	96.1
Native white.....	2.0	31.6	72.8	88.1	92.8	95.0	Native white.....	17.4	59.7	83.3	90.5	92.1	91.6
The West:							The West:						
Negro.....	1.3	20.2	48.7	68.7	77.8	81.4	Negro.....	15.9	59.6	81.5	91.4	94.1	95.4
Native white.....	0.6	17.9	54.4	74.3	83.0	87.3	Native white.....	10.5	52.4	80.4	90.4	94.3	96.5

Table 26 shows the marital condition of the Negroes, by sex and age groups, for 1910, 1900, and 1890, for the United States and for the North, the South, and the West.

Table 26

AGE AND SECTION.	PER CENT MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED IN NEGRO POPULATION.					
	Male.			Female.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
UNITED STATES.						
15 years and over ¹	64.0	60.2	60.0	73.1	69.9	69.8
15 to 19 years.....	2.3	1.8	0.9	18.1	16.6	15.0
20 to 24 years.....	39.6	35.1	34.2	64.8	60.0	61.7
25 to 34 years.....	74.5	71.6	74.7	85.3	82.4	84.8
35 to 44 years.....	87.5	86.5	88.5	92.8	91.9	92.4
45 to 64 years.....	93.7	93.3	93.9	95.4	95.1	95.2
65 years and over.....	95.5	95.0	94.3	95.9	95.2	95.3
THE NORTH.						
15 years and over ¹	60.3	54.9	55.7	72.1	67.2	68.2
15 to 19 years.....	1.2	1.0	0.4	12.8	11.3	10.3
20 to 24 years.....	26.3	20.9	19.4	52.8	46.3	40.8
25 to 34 years.....	60.6	56.1	59.8	78.0	75.3	78.9
35 to 44 years.....	77.7	76.8	80.3	89.1	88.6	89.8
45 to 64 years.....	86.7	87.2	89.5	93.1	93.1	93.4
65 years and over.....	91.3	91.5	91.8	94.4	93.5	93.9
THE SOUTH.						
15 years and over ¹	64.7	61.1	60.8	73.2	70.2	70.0
15 to 19 years.....	2.4	1.9	1.0	18.6	17.2	15.4
20 to 24 years.....	41.4	37.0	36.2	66.3	61.8	63.1
25 to 34 years.....	77.4	74.6	77.5	86.5	83.5	85.6
35 to 44 years.....	90.7	88.6	90.2	93.5	92.4	92.8
45 to 64 years.....	94.9	94.3	94.6	95.3	95.3	95.5
65 years and over.....	96.1	95.5	94.7	96.1	95.4	95.5
THE WEST.						
15 years and over ¹	53.7	45.4	37.1	76.5	72.9	70.6
15 to 19 years.....	1.3	0.9	0.3	15.9	14.2	17.4
20 to 24 years.....	20.2	11.5	10.2	59.6	53.1	53.7
25 to 34 years.....	48.7	40.5	31.2	81.5	77.3	79.7
35 to 44 years.....	68.7	63.7	56.4	91.4	91.3	89.0
45 to 64 years.....	77.8	72.6	68.7	94.1	94.0	93.7
65 years and over.....	81.4	75.3	71.5	95.4	95.0	93.4

¹ Totals include persons of unknown age.

For Negroes of both sexes the statistics indicate a tendency toward earlier marriages, the percentage married, widowed, or divorced being higher in 1910 than in 1900 or in 1890 in every section of the country.

The increase in this percentage among the earlier age groups was very conspicuous in some of the geographic divisions outside of the South where the Negroes are relatively few, and has been very considerable in the South itself.

Marital condition of the Negro population is given for cities of 25,000 or more in Table 17 of the general tables (p. 85), and for aggregate urban and rural in divisions, by age groups, in Table 18 (p. 89).

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

There were 1,670,650 Negroes reported as attending school in the school year 1909-10, this number forming 9.3 per cent of the total number of persons attending school in the United States.

Table 27 shows the number and per cent distribution of persons attending school in 1909, by class of population.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL: 1909-10.		Percent distribution of total population.
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	
All classes.....	18,009,891	100.0	100.0
Negro.....	1,670,650	9.3	10.7
White.....	16,279,292	90.4	88.9
Native white.....	15,027,736	86.8	74.4
Native parentage.....	11,110,533	61.7	53.8
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,517,203	25.1	20.5
Foreign-born white.....	651,506	3.6	14.5
Indian.....	53,458	0.3	0.3
Chinese.....	3,887	(1)	0.1
Japanese.....	2,512	(1)	0.1
All other.....	92	(1)	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 28 presents the number and percentage of Negroes attending school, by sex and age periods.

Table 28

AGE PERIOD.	NEGRO POPULATION: 1910.								
	Both sexes.			Male.		Female.			
	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All ages.....	9,827,763	1,670,650	17.0	4,885,881	783,869	16.0	4,941,882	886,781	17.9
Under 6 years of age.....	1,518,991	28,560	1.9	756,029	13,452	1.8	762,962	15,108	2.0
6 to 20 years of age.....	3,422,157	1,619,699	47.3	1,670,979	759,813	45.5	1,751,178	859,886	49.1
6 to 9 years of age.....	990,850	488,954	49.3	492,466	237,182	48.2	498,384	251,792	50.5
10 to 14 years of age.....	1,155,266	791,995	68.6	578,074	379,486	65.6	577,192	412,609	71.5
15 to 20 years of age.....	1,276,041	338,750	26.5	600,439	143,165	23.8	675,602	195,585	28.9
21 years of age and over ¹	4,886,615	22,391	0.4	2,458,873	10,604	0.4	2,427,742	11,787	0.5

¹ Includes persons of unknown age.

The next table presents a comparison of the percentage of school attendance for the different classes of population, by age groups.

Table 29

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY AGE PERIODS: 1909-10.					
	6 to 20 years of age.	6 to 9 years of age.	10 to 14 years of age.	15 to 20 years of age.		
				Total.	15 to 17 years of age.	18 to 20 years of age.
All classes.....	62.3	73.5	88.2	32.9	51.2	15.2
Negro.....	47.3	49.3	68.6	26.5	41.5	11.7
White.....	64.5	77.2	91.1	33.7	52.4	15.7
Native white.....	66.2	77.2	91.3	36.2	54.3	17.8
Native parentage.....	66.9	75.2	90.7	39.5	58.9	19.6
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	64.7	82.1	92.9	28.4	43.8	11.8
Foreign-born white.....	30.2	70.9	86.1	11.0	24.8	4.6

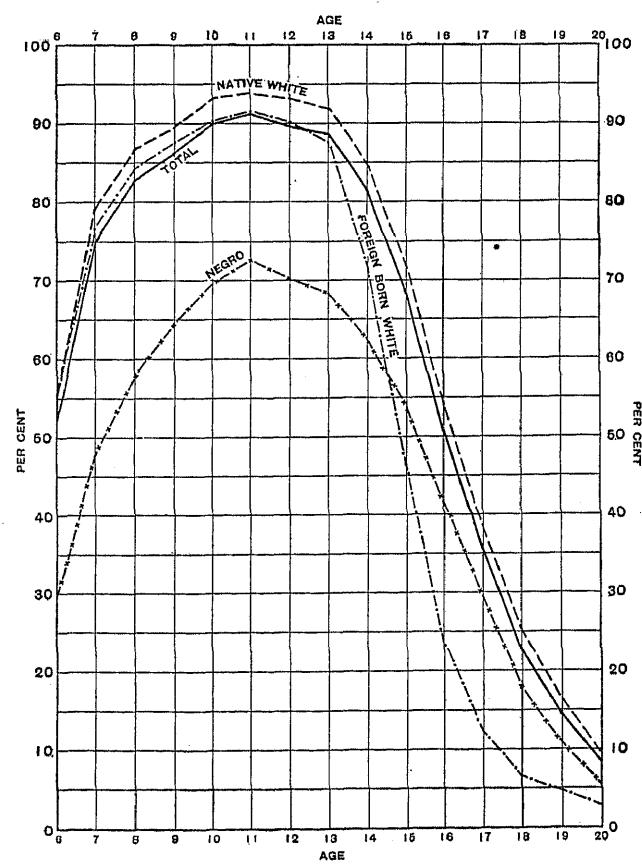
A comparison of the percentage attending school, for the Negroes and the native whites, by age groups, shows that, as would be expected, the proportion is lower for the Negroes in every age group. The difference appears to be most pronounced in the youngest group, that of 6 to 9 years, and is less in the age groups 10 to 14, and 15 to 17. A partial explanation of these variations is to be found in the fact that a larger proportion of Negroes than of whites live in rural districts where school attendance generally begins at a later age than in urban districts, while the difference in the group 18 to 20 indicates a relatively smaller enrollment in high schools and colleges among the Negroes than among the whites.

Table 30 shows the percentage attending school among the different classes of population, by single years of age, 6 to 20, and Diagram 4 illustrates three columns of that table, the curve marked "Total" on the diagram being for the total population, including all classes. It will be noted that after the age 14 the percentage of school attendance at each age shown is higher for Negroes than it is for foreign-born whites, and that for the ages 17 and 18 the percentage for Negroes slightly exceeds also that for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage. In every other instance the percentage is lowest for Negroes at each year of age, the maximum percentage shown for Negroes, as for each other class, being for the age 11 years.

Table 30

AGE.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY SINGLE YEARS: 1909-10.			
	Negro.	Native white.		
		Total.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.
6 years.....	29.7	55.5	52.6	62.9
7 years.....	47.7	79.2	77.2	84.3
8 years.....	57.9	86.7	85.2	90.5
9 years.....	64.8	89.5	88.3	92.4
10 years.....	69.8	93.2	92.2	95.7
11 years.....	72.7	93.8	92.9	96.1
12 years.....	70.1	93.1	92.0	95.6
13 years.....	68.4	91.9	90.9	94.3
14 years.....	62.3	84.7	85.3	83.1
15 years.....	53.9	71.5	75.0	63.5
16 years.....	41.5	53.7	58.9	41.8
17 years.....	29.0	38.0	42.9	26.7
18 years.....	17.9	25.1	28.6	16.9
19 years.....	10.9	16.3	18.5	11.1
20 years.....	5.6	9.8	11.0	6.8

DIAGRAM 4.—PERCENTAGE ATTENDING SCHOOL AMONG ALL PERSONS, AMONG NEGROES, NATIVE WHITES, AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910.



NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table 31 shows the percentage attending school among the Negro males and females, by age groups.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY AGE GROUPS: 1909-10.											
	6 to 20 years of age.		6 to 9 years of age.		10 to 14 years of age.		15 to 20 years of age.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
All classes.....	62.2	62.5	73.3	73.7	87.7	88.6	32.6	33.2				
Negro.....	45.5	49.1	48.2	50.5	65.6	71.5	23.8	23.9				
White.....	64.6	64.5	77.1	77.3	91.0	91.2	33.7	33.8				
Native white.....	66.4	66.1	77.1	77.3	91.2	91.5	36.2	36.1				
Native parentage.....	66.9	66.8	75.1	75.4	90.3	91.0	39.6	39.4				
Foreign or mixed par.....	65.1	64.4	82.2	82.0	93.1	92.6	28.3	28.5				
Foreign-born white.....	38.8	39.7	77.1	76.7	80.9	85.2	11.2	10.8				

The proportion attending school is higher among Negro females than among Negro males in each age group, the difference being greater in the two older age groups than in the youngest.

A comparison of the proportion of school attendance by age groups is shown for the different classes of population, by geographic divisions, in Table 32.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY AGE PERIODS: 1909-10.											
	All classes.		Native white.		Native parentage.		Foreign or mixed parentage.		Foreign-born white.		Native white.	
	All classes.	Negro.	All classes.	Negro.	All classes.	Negro.	All classes.	Negro.	All classes.	Negro.	All classes.	Negro.
6 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE.												
United States.....	62.3	47.3	66.0	64.7	39.2	73.5	49.3	75.2	82.1	76.9		
The North.....	65.2	59.2	60.4	65.2	30.7	83.2	77.3	83.1	84.0	79.9		
New England.....	66.1	65.6	72.2	69.3	38.8	89.3	86.0	89.5	89.9	84.2		
Middle Atlantic.....	62.9	57.5	67.5	65.2	39.8	83.0	77.9	83.1	83.5	80.6		
East North Central.....	65.6	61.0	69.5	62.7	40.0	83.5	70.6	83.7	83.8	79.0		
West North Central.....	67.9	58.1	70.7	66.0	40.8	80.1	71.4	80.7	80.5	72.2		
The South.....	57.2	46.4	63.0	55.3	30.2	59.3	47.4	65.2	61.6	47.1		
South Atlantic.....	56.7	47.0	62.8	50.5	34.7	60.6	49.0	67.1	74.2	66.5		
East South Central.....	57.0	47.3	63.3	59.1	39.4	60.2	48.4	65.6	75.6	65.1		
West South Central.....	57.1	43.7	63.1	51.8	25.8	56.9	42.7	62.5	51.4	32.0		
The West.....	65.8	60.8	69.2	67.0	40.3	74.8	77.2	75.3	77.6	70.9		
Mountain.....	65.8	60.7	69.4	67.9	38.3	72.2	74.7	73.7	76.1	64.9		
Pacific.....	65.7	60.9	69.1	66.4	41.5	76.9	79.2	76.8	78.5	74.9		
10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.												
United States.....	88.2	68.6	90.7	92.9	86.1	32.9	26.5	39.5	28.4	11.0		
The North.....	93.5	89.6	94.2	93.4	88.3	30.7	26.3	37.9	27.4	10.9		
New England.....	94.1	94.3	95.2	94.2	88.8	29.0	29.0	41.0	27.4	11.2		
Middle Atlantic.....	92.9	90.3	93.8	92.8	88.6	26.2	21.7	33.8	24.5	11.0		
East North Central.....	93.8	91.0	94.5	93.2	88.5	30.9	28.2	37.5	25.2	9.2		
West North Central.....	93.6	85.8	93.9	94.2	85.3	38.3	30.3	42.7	34.9	13.7		
The South.....	79.3	67.0	85.5	82.9	59.5	35.5	26.6	40.9	27.4	9.8		
South Atlantic.....	78.7	68.0	85.0	87.1	75.0	33.6	25.8	39.3	25.5	9.1		
East South Central.....	79.0	67.2	84.7	90.0	74.2	37.2	28.4	42.0	28.3	14.4		
West South Central.....	80.5	64.4	87.0	78.7	48.7	36.4	25.6	41.8	28.2	9.7		
The West.....	92.4	92.0	93.4	94.2	86.0	39.1	30.3	44.4	38.5	13.2		
Mountain.....	90.2	90.7	92.0	93.3	81.3	40.5	30.7	45.6	40.5	12.1		
Pacific.....	94.1	92.9	94.6	94.8	88.8	38.2	30.1	43.6	37.4	13.0		

A comparison of the native whites of native parentage with the Negroes shows that while the percentage of school attendance among the latter is lower for each age group in nearly every geographic division, the difference is very much more pronounced in the three Southern divisions than in the four divisions of the North or the two in the West. Combining the data for each section, it appears that for the entire age period 6 to 20, the native whites of native parentage compare with the Negroes as follows: In the North the former showed 69.4 per cent of school attendance and the latter 59.2; in the West the percentages were 69.2 and 60.8, respectively; while in the South they were 63 and 46.4, respectively.

Eleven is the year of age in which school attendance reaches the maximum for every class of the population in nearly every geographic division. It is worth while, therefore, to present the figures for that age separately. Table 33 shows what proportion of the children 11 years of age were reported as not attending school in 1909-10. These figures may be taken as a measure of how far conditions in each division and for each class of the population depart from the ideal, which would be for every child of 11 to be at school.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	PER CENT OF CHILDREN 11 YEARS OF AGE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL: 1909-10.				
	All classes.	Native white.			
		Negro.	Native parentage.	Foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born white.
United States.....	8.8	27.3	7.1	3.9	8.6
The North.....	3.9	6.8	3.0	3.4	6.6
New England.....	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.5	5.0
Middle Atlantic.....	4.0	5.9	3.8	3.6	6.4
East North Central.....	3.6	5.8	3.6	3.2	6.4
West North Central.....	4.6	10.3	4.6	3.8	10.5
The South.....	17.0	20.0	11.8	12.2	33.0
South Atlantic.....	16.9	27.3	11.6	6.5	16.2
East South Central.....	17.7	29.4	12.8	5.4	21.0
West South Central.....	16.6	32.2	11.1	17.3	44.6
The West.....	6.1	6.0	5.4	4.4	10.0
Mountain.....	8.2	8.0	6.9	5.5	13.7
Pacific.....	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.7	7.8

The difference between the divisions is similar for each class of the population, but is especially striking for the Negroes, among whom the proportion of 11-year old children who were not at school in 1910 reached 27.3 per cent in the South Atlantic division, 29.4 in the East South Central, and 32.2 in the West South Central.

Table 34 shows the number and percentage of Negroes attending school for the age group 6 to 14, by divisions and states, with corresponding data for white classes. School attendance of Negroes, by age periods and sex, is shown for divisions and states in Table 19 of the general tables (p. 91).

The proportion attending school among persons 6 to 14 years of age was higher among native whites of native parentage than among Negroes in 43 of the 48 states, but the difference was comparatively small in

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the states of the North and the West, while in most of the Southern states the difference was very marked. Thus in Louisiana 68.4 per cent of the native whites of native parentage of the age group under discussion:

attended school, while among the Negroes the proportion was only 37.4 per cent. In Alabama the percentages for the two classes were 70 and 49.3, and in Mississippi 84.2 and 63.7, respectively.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN 6 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

[Per cent not shown where base is less than 100.]

Table 34

DIVISION AND STATE.	ALL CLASSES.			NEGRO.		NATIVE WHITE.						FOREIGN-BORN WHITE.					
	Total number.	Attending school.		Total number.	Attending school.		Native parentage.			Foreign or mixed parentage.			Total number.	Attending school.			
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Total number.	Number.	Per cent.	Total number.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		
UNITED STATES.....	16,832,374	13,706,982	81.4	2,146,116	1,280,949	59.7	9,946,610	8,305,428	83.5	4,065,777	3,579,718	88.0	609,769	501,808	82.3		
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																	
New England.....	1,020,848	938,171	91.9	9,206	8,364	90.9	403,222	373,507	92.6	519,533	478,982	92.2	88,455	76,948	87.0		
Middle Atlantic.....	3,165,516	2,707,524	88.4	54,161	45,867	84.7	1,573,462	1,404,049	88.9	1,266,615	1,120,437	88.5	264,651	225,873	85.3		
East North Central.....	3,113,033	2,774,423	89.1	41,344	35,566	86.0	1,930,689	1,727,919	89.5	1,020,472	909,619	89.1	116,344	98,006	84.3		
West North Central.....	2,147,108	1,378,360	87.5	36,222	28,774	79.4	1,360,189	1,192,904	87.7	691,393	610,439	88.3	50,379	40,212	79.8		
South Atlantic.....	2,601,537	1,329,989	70.3	955,261	565,475	59.2	1,551,023	1,188,906	76.7	78,516	63,769	81.2	14,581	10,474	71.8		
East South Central.....	1,813,364	1,273,522	70.2	592,615	347,050	58.6	1,187,774	899,526	75.7	29,219	24,543	84.0	3,107	2,188	70.4		
West South Central.....	1,929,188	1,336,748	69.3	451,767	245,121	54.3	1,300,466	979,378	75.3	132,312	87,600	66.2	25,272	10,681	42.3		
Mountain.....	455,409	372,092	81.7	2,379	1,982	83.3	289,596	240,737	83.1	128,490	109,796	85.5	18,023	13,344	74.0		
Pacific.....	536,371	506,153	86.3	3,161	2,750	87.0	345,209	298,502	86.5	199,227	174,533	87.6	28,957	23,902	82.9		
NEW ENGLAND:																	
Maine.....	117,355	104,674	89.2	183	166	90.7	74,927	67,677	90.3	35,202	31,124	88.4	6,885	5,578	81.0		
New Hampshire.....	65,827	60,045	91.2	74	62	31,840	29,343	92.2	28,574	26,075	91.3	5,332	4,558	85.5		
Vermont.....	57,413	53,342	92.9	129	113	87.6	39,305	36,576	93.1	15,048	14,036	93.3	2,026	2,613	89.3		
Massachusetts.....	519,454	482,429	92.9	5,223	4,806	92.0	163,704	158,355	93.9	297,757	277,139	93.1	47,596	41,941	88.1		
Rhode Island.....	85,276	75,760	88.8	1,323	1,160	87.7	24,551	22,652	91.2	48,908	43,543	89.0	10,136	8,356	82.4		
Connecticut.....	175,523	161,921	92.3	2,274	2,057	90.5	63,595	58,874	92.6	94,044	87,065	92.6	15,580	13,902	89.2		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																	
New York.....	1,423,729	1,281,770	90.0	14,456	12,596	87.1	582,370	523,579	89.9	666,592	604,208	90.6	158,927	140,297	88.3		
New Jersey.....	420,635	372,760	88.6	12,600	10,796	85.7	185,727	166,389	89.6	188,865	167,586	88.7	33,387	27,972	83.8		
Pennsylvania.....	1,321,152	1,142,904	86.5	27,105	22,475	82.9	810,365	714,101	88.1	411,158	348,643	84.8	72,337	57,604	79.6		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																	
Ohio.....	773,270	694,638	89.8	15,755	13,742	87.2	568,219	513,328	90.3	163,451	145,851	89.2	25,799	21,679	84.0		
Indiana.....	466,144	411,266	88.2	8,931	7,832	87.7	404,722	357,792	88.4	47,480	41,596	87.6	4,932	3,977	80.6		
Illinois.....	953,808	837,719	87.8	14,020	11,636	88.0	525,750	468,609	88.2	365,683	321,953	88.0	45,275	40,448	83.8		
Michigan.....	476,024	431,707	90.7	2,297	2,053	89.4	232,193	211,882	91.3	217,606	197,182	90.6	22,400	19,433	86.8		
Wisconsin.....	443,787	399,003	89.9	341	303	88.9	199,785	181,308	90.8	226,252	203,037	89.7	14,938	12,559	84.1		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																	
Minnesota.....	389,622	346,172	88.8	649	584	90.0	135,742	120,518	88.8	236,744	211,063	89.2	14,344	12,340	86.0		
Iowa.....	404,829	367,005	90.7	2,268	2,026	89.3	276,283	250,825	90.8	120,286	109,250	90.8	5,930	4,864	82.0		
Missouri.....	592,803	504,844	85.2	23,465	17,811	75.9	489,274	418,100	85.5	72,288	62,654	86.7	7,697	6,214	80.7		
North Dakota.....	114,294	92,223	87.0	7	56	34,807	28,790	82.7	68,053	55,493	81.5	9,823	6,878	70.0		
South Dakota.....	112,910	93,998	83.3	110	95	86.4	52,792	44,419	84.1	52,771	44,653	84.6	3,443	2,509	72.9		
Nebraska.....	223,284	201,329	90.2	819	720	87.9	132,454	119,323	90.1	84,554	76,807	90.8	4,668	3,974	85.1		
Kansas.....	309,366	272,759	88.2	8,855	7,495	84.6	238,837	210,929	88.3	56,697	50,519	89.1	4,474	3,433	76.7		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																	
Delaware.....	34,489	28,257	81.9	6,172	4,680	76.0	22,425	18,704	83.4	5,188	4,320	83.4	701	532	75.9		
Maryland.....	235,868	189,245	80.2	45,233	31,968	70.7	150,708	125,551	83.3	34,099	27,774	80.0	5,210	3,936	75.5		
District of Columbia.....	44,719	38,775	86.7	12,910	10,807	83.7	24,796	21,767	87.8	6,080	5,392	88.7	905	782	86.4		
Virginia.....	440,920	301,007	85.2	153,827	90,367	58.7	278,203	203,703	73.2	7,355	5,882	80.0	1,410	1,006	71.3		
West Virginia.....	247,341	204,076	82.5	10,404	7,927	76.2	224,980	186,709	83.0	9,105	7,552	82.9	2,841	1,878	66.1		
North Carolina.....	408,561	357,412	71.7	169,034	108,200	64.0	325,555	246,294	75.7	1,802	1,514	84.0	330	214	64.8		
South Carolina.....	357,500	223,966	62.6	62,125	118,981	56.1	143,332	103,355	72.1	1,741	1,418	81.4	227	164	72.2		
Georgia.....	589,736	386,744	65.6	282,070	150,258	55.4	302,698	226,356	74.8	4,264	3,604	84.5	675	513	76.0		
Florida.....	152,394	100,507	66.0	63,486	36,278	57.1	78,321	56,467	72.1	8,282	6,304	76.1	2,282	1,449	63.5		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																	
Kentucky.....	469,180	356,608	76.0	48,039	33,761	70.3	406,263	309,958	76.3	14,001	12,269	87.1	720	603	83.8		
Tennessee.....	455,703	328,474	72.1	97,927	58,895	60.1	351,218	264,147	75.2	5,723	4,787	83.6	782	617	78.9		
Alabama.....	477,048	201,310	61.1	208,548	102,813	49.3	260,867	182,725	70.0	6,418	5,012	78.1	701	70.2			
Mississippi.....	411,433	297,100	72.2	238,101	151,581	63.7	169,426	142,696	84.2	2,987	2,475	82.9	607	267	44.0		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																	
Arkansas.....	345,282	241,938	70.1	99,383	57,872	58.2	238,328	178,097	74.7	6,778	5,503	81.2	684	382	55.8		
Louisiana.....	366,354	200,145	54.6	161,969	60,654	37.4	184,303	126,106	68.4	17,265	12,028	69.7	2,563	1,299	50.7		
Oklahoma.....	358,376	291,517	81.3	30,818	23,581	76.5	288,254	236,826	82.2	18,983	16,227	85.5	1,478	1,120	75.8		
Texas.....	859,176	603,148	70.2	159,597	103,014	64.5	589,581	438,349	74.3	89,286	53,842	60.3	20,547	7,880	33.4		
MOUNTAIN:																	
Montana.....	56,664	46,879	82.7	166	138	83.1	27,619	23,055	83.5	23,923	20,581	86.0	2,627	1,998	76.1		
Idaho.....	60,384	49,579	82.1	45	33	43,191	35,427	82.0	15,499	13,039	84.1	1,047	798	76.2		
Wyoming.....	21,001	17,793	84.5	137	116	84.7	13,560	11,507	84.9	6,143	5,278	85.9	851	673	76.4		
Colorado.....	129,855	112,568	86.7	1,429	1,220	85.4	84,634	73,083	86.4	37,779	33,407	88.4	5,619	4,501	81.7		
New Mexico.....	66,610	48,535	72.9	210	155	73.8	54,368	41,812	76.9	5,682	4,269	75.1	1,593	901	56.6		
Arizona.....	35,271	23,691	67.2	254	207	81.5	14,857	11,952	80.4	9,497	6,845	72.1	3,762	2,318	61.6		
Utah.....	76,152	65,214	85.6	106	86	81.1	46,139	39,387	85.4	27,040	23,777	87.9	2,245	1,874	83.5		
Nevada.....	9,412	7,833	83.2	32	27	5,228	4,514	86.3	2							

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The proportion attending school, by age groups and sections, is shown for urban and for rural communities in Table 35 below (for numbers, see Table 21 of the general tables, p. 99). Data relative to cities of 25,000 and over are given in Table 20 (p. 95).

For the Negroes, as for the native whites, the proportion attending school is higher in the urban popu-

lation than it is in the rural for the age groups under 15, and lower for the age group 15 to 20 years. In the case of the Negroes the higher proportion in the urban for the lower age groups is due largely to the fact that a larger proportion of Negroes in urban than in rural districts live in the North where school facilities are better than in the South.

Table 35

SECTION AND DIVISION.	PER CENT ATTENDING SCHOOL: 1909-10.											
	Persons 6 to 20 years of age.			Persons 6 to 9 years of age.			Persons 10 to 14 years of age.			Persons 15 to 20 years of age.		
	All classes.	Negro.	Native white.	All classes.	Negro.	Native white.	All classes.	Negro.	Native white.	All classes.	Negro.	Native white.
URBAN.												
United States.....	61.6	51.7	65.1	81.7	66.2	82.9	91.7	80.8	92.8	27.1	22.6	30.6
The North.....	62.4	58.9	65.7	84.9	80.5	85.2	93.0	91.0	93.4	25.9	24.5	29.4
New England.....	65.4	66.2	70.5	89.8	87.5	90.4	94.0	94.5	94.6	27.8	29.6	33.1
Middle Atlantic.....	61.4	57.4	65.4	84.1	79.4	84.4	92.6	90.8	93.1	23.6	21.0	27.3
East North Central.....	61.7	59.6	64.0	84.1	82.7	84.5	92.9	91.4	93.2	25.6	25.3	28.1
West North Central.....	63.5	58.3	64.9	82.6	76.7	83.0	93.0	89.6	93.4	32.4	27.9	34.1
The South.....	56.5	49.2	60.2	67.9	61.4	70.5	84.9	77.3	88.3	28.1	21.8	31.6
South Atlantic.....	55.5	48.9	59.1	69.0	62.3	71.8	83.5	76.2	88.9	26.2	21.1	29.6
East South Central.....	57.1	49.9	60.8	70.0	62.5	73.4	85.9	78.0	89.6	28.3	23.1	31.2
West South Central.....	57.7	49.1	61.2	64.6	58.5	66.8	86.5	78.6	89.4	31.0	21.8	34.9
The West.....	65.5	61.3	67.6	79.5	79.5	79.9	93.8	93.3	94.3	37.8	29.7	40.5
Mountain.....	67.3	61.4	69.2	78.8	76.9	79.2	93.5	92.2	94.0	39.7	29.8	42.5
Pacific.....	64.6	61.3	66.8	79.9	81.3	80.2	93.9	94.0	94.4	37.0	29.6	39.7
RURAL.												
United States.....	62.9	46.1	67.1	68.3	45.5	73.3	85.8	65.6	90.3	37.6	27.9	40.7
The North.....	68.8	60.0	70.0	81.2	70.1	81.5	94.1	86.3	94.4	37.4	31.5	38.9
New England.....	69.6	61.0	71.4	86.3	78.7	80.6	94.6	91.7	94.8	35.5	23.5	37.9
Middle Atlantic.....	66.7	58.1	68.7	80.5	73.4	81.0	93.5	88.5	93.9	32.9	24.1	35.6
East North Central.....	69.3	64.6	69.9	82.8	72.9	83.0	94.6	90.3	94.8	36.8	36.5	37.6
West North Central.....	69.6	57.8	70.6	70.3	64.2	70.8	93.8	80.5	94.3	41.1	34.6	42.3
The South.....	57.3	45.8	63.1	57.6	44.9	63.8	78.1	65.0	84.7	37.5	27.7	42.4
South Atlantic.....	57.0	46.6	63.6	58.7	46.6	66.3	77.6	66.4	84.6	36.0	27.0	41.7
East South Central.....	58.1	46.9	63.6	58.6	46.3	64.6	77.8	65.5	84.1	39.1	29.6	43.7
West South Central.....	57.0	42.5	62.2	55.3	39.7	60.4	79.2	61.5	85.5	37.8	26.6	41.9
The West.....	66.0	59.3	69.1	71.5	60.4	73.4	91.4	87.6	93.3	40.3	32.8	43.9
Mountain.....	65.0	59.1	68.7	69.3	60.1	72.2	88.7	87.0	91.6	40.9	32.7	44.7
Pacific.....	66.9	59.5	69.5	73.9	69.7	74.7	94.2	88.2	95.0	39.7	32.8	43.2

The conditions which have been brought out with respect to the urban and rural communities of the United States as a whole, in general hold true of each of the geographic divisions. The proportion of school attendance is higher in the urban districts in the younger age groups in all of the geographic divisions, and higher in the rural districts in the older age groups.

ILLITERACY.

The number and per cent of persons 10 years of age and over who are illiterate (that is, unable to write) are shown by class of population in Table 36.

The table shows that the percentage of illiteracy was 30.4 for the Negroes as compared with 5 for the whites, the percentage for the native whites being 3 and for the foreign-born whites 12.7.

Table 36

CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.				
	Total.		Illiterate.		
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Per cent illiterate.
Total.....	71,580,270	100.0	5,516,163	100.0	7.7
Negro.....	7,317,922	10.2	2,227,731	40.4	30.4
White.....	63,933,870	89.8	3,184,633	57.7	5.0
Native.....	50,989,341	71.2	1,534,272	27.8	3.0
Native parentage.....	37,081,278	51.8	1,378,884	25.0	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage.....	13,908,063	19.4	155,388	2.8	1.1
Foreign born.....	12,944,529	18.1	1,650,361	29.9	12.7
Indian.....	188,758	0.3	85,445	1.5	45.3
Chinese.....	68,924	0.1	10,891	0.2	15.8
Japanese.....	67,661	0.1	6,213	0.1	9.2
All other.....	3,135	(1)	1,250	(1)	39.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 37 shows the percentage of illiteracy of the different classes of the population for every census from 1880 to 1910. The table brings out the fact that the proportion of illiterates among Negroes, which was 70 in 1880 (this number, however, including other nonwhites), declined to 57.1 in 1890, to 44.5 in 1900, and to 30.4 in 1910.

CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT ILLITERATE IN POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
	1910	1900	1890	1880
Total.....	7.7	10.7	13.3	17.0
Negro.....	30.4	44.5	57.1	70.0
White.....	5.0	6.2	7.7	9.4
Native.....	3.0	4.6	6.2	8.7
Foreign born.....	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.0

¹ Includes also Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

Table 38 shows the proportion illiterate among the Negroes of the different age periods for three censuses.

AGE PERIOD.	ILLITERACY AMONG NEGROES: 1890-1910.					
	1910		1900		1890	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
10 years and over ¹ .	2,227,731	30.4	2,853,194	44.5	3,042,668	57.1
10 to 14 years.....	218,555	18.9	328,992	30.1	411,726	39.8
15 to 19 years.....	214,860	20.3	312,094	31.8	371,076	42.6
20 to 24 years.....	245,800	23.9	340,516	35.1	360,887	49.3
25 to 34 years.....	380,742	24.6	496,180	39.3	550,551	56.8
35 to 44 years.....	351,855	32.3	437,503	52.0	498,667	70.5
45 to 54 years.....	334,930	47.0	420,438	68.1	403,634	80.8
55 to 64 years.....	249,584	63.0	267,312	78.4	231,490	86.3
65 years and over.....	210,255	74.5	223,124	85.4	190,899	90.2

¹ Includes persons of unknown age.

The percentage illiterate increases regularly with the increase in age—that among Negroes 10 to 14 years of age being 18.9 per cent and that among those 65 years of age and over 74.5 per cent. The difference between these two percentages may be considered as representing roughly the difference between the elementary educational advantages accessible to the Negroes half a century ago and those offered to them now.

The proportion illiterate is shown by geographic divisions and sections in Table 39, for the different classes of the population. Illiteracy among Negroes in all divisions is materially higher than among either of the native white classes. The percentages for the Northern and Western divisions, however, are much lower than for the Southern divisions where Negroes are the most numerous, this being partly attributable to the better school facilities of the Northern and Western divisions and partly also to the fact that migration from the South is probably much more common in the case of Negroes who are literate than in the case of those who are illiterate. In the South as a whole, in 1910, one-third of the Negroes 10 years of age and over were illiterate, the percentage in the East South

Central division being slightly higher than those in the two other Southern divisions.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	PER CENT ILLITERATE IN POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.			
	All classes.	Negro.	Native white.	
			Native parent-age.	Foreign or mixed parent-age.
United States.....	7.7	30.4	3.7	1.1
The North.....	4.3	10.5	1.4	0.9
New England.....	5.3	7.8	0.7	1.3
Middle Atlantic.....	5.7	7.9	1.2	0.8
East North Central.....	3.4	11.0	1.7	0.9
West North Central.....	2.9	14.9	1.7	0.7
The South.....	15.6	33.3	7.7	4.3
South Atlantic.....	16.0	32.5	8.0	1.2
East South Central.....	17.4	34.8	9.6	1.7
West South Central.....	13.2	33.1	5.6	7.7
The West.....	4.4	7.0	1.7	0.8
Mountain.....	6.9	8.0	3.6	1.2
Pacific.....	3.0	6.3	0.4	0.5

Statistics of illiteracy in the Negro population of cities having a population of 100,000 or more are presented for 1910 in Table 25 (p. 103). Among the 50 cities constituting this group there were 8 in which the percentage illiterate among Negroes was less than 3, and 14 others in which the percentage was between 3.3 and 4.9. The 3 cities having the largest percentage of illiteracy were Birmingham, Ala. (22.1), Nashville, Tenn. (22.0), and Atlanta, Ga. (20.9). Of the 19 cities of this class having a population of at least 10,000 Negroes, there were only 3 in which the percentage illiterate was less than 5; Boston, 3.5 per cent; New York, 3.6 per cent; and Chicago, 4 per cent. The remaining 16 cities follow in the order named: Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Columbus, Kansas City (Mo.), Indianapolis, St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Memphis, New Orleans, Louisville, Richmond, Atlanta, Nashville, and Birmingham.

In the cities generally, as in the states, the percentage illiterate is much higher for the older age groups than it is for the younger. In no city included in the table is the percentage for the age group 10 to 14 years as high as 7 per cent. In New Orleans, for example, which has the largest illiterate Negro population 10 years of age and over, the percentages of illiterates by age groups are shown in the table as follows: 6.5, 10.6, 14.3, 20, 28.4, 43.1, 57.8.

Map 8 (p. 28) shows the percentage of illiteracy among the Negro population 10 years of age and over, for the different states in 1910, and Diagram 5 (p. 28) shows the illiteracy of the Negroes of different states in 1910 and 1900.

Illiterates in the Negro population are shown, for divisions and states, by sex in Table 22 (p. 100); by age periods for the same areas, in Table 23 (p. 101); and for cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants, by age periods, in Table 25 (p. 103).

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

MAP 8.—PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN THE NEGRO POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES: 1910.

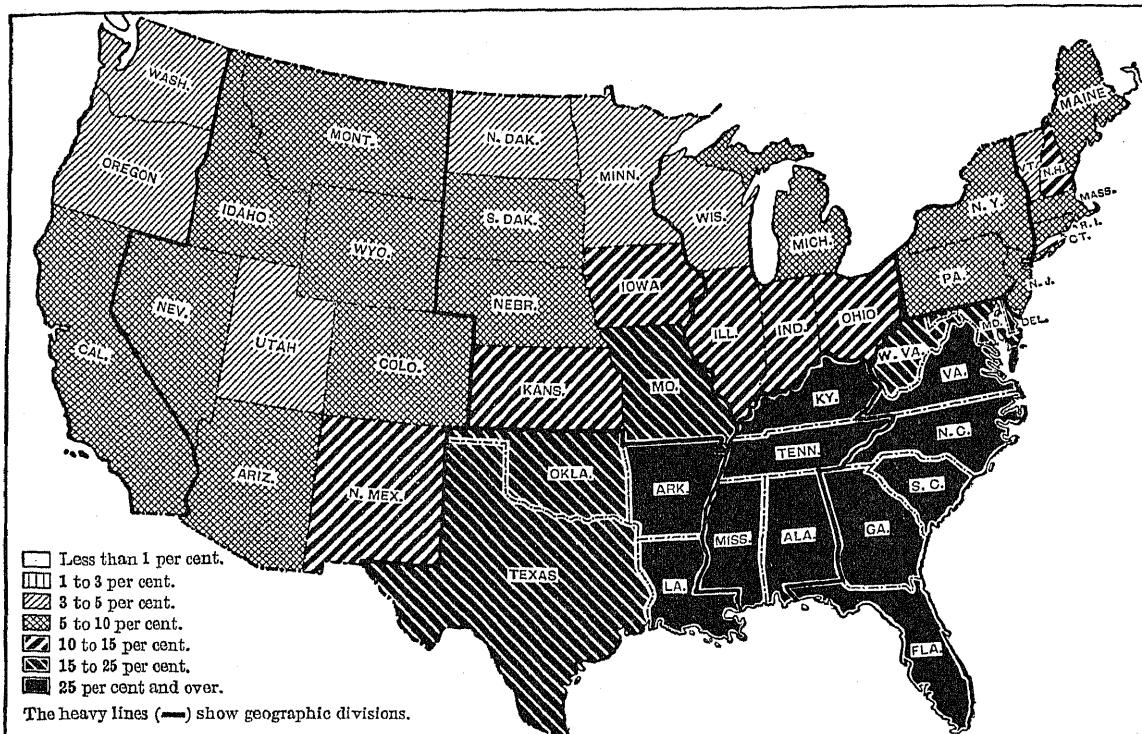
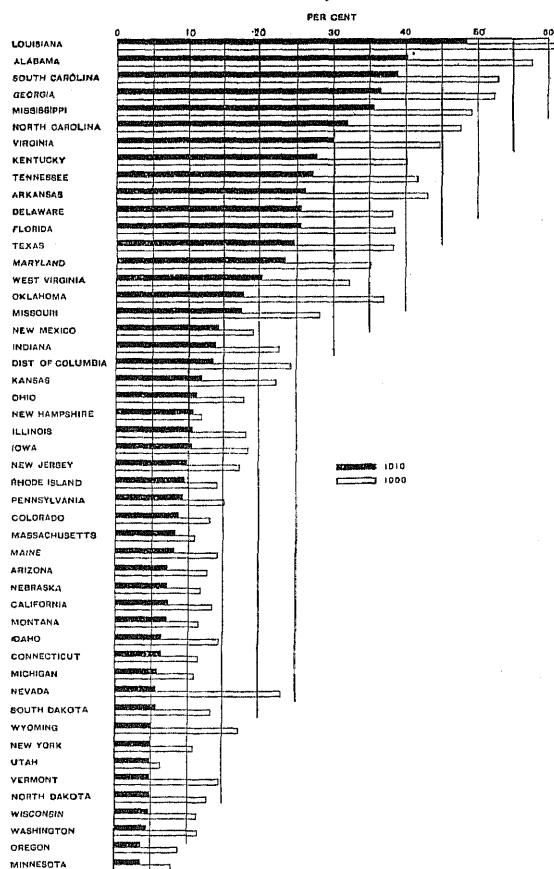


DIAGRAM 5.—PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN THE NEGRO POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES: 1910 AND 1900.



INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

There were, in 1910, 22,110 Negroes 10 years of age and over reported unable to speak English, this num-

ber forming only a little over two-tenths of 1 per cent of the total Negro population. The number of male Negroes unable to speak English was 10,870 and the number of female Negroes unable to speak English 11,240, the proportion of the total being a little over two-tenths of 1 per cent in each case. Of the 22,110 Negroes who were reported as unable to speak English, 17,254 were in Louisiana, 1,131 in Florida, 1,076 in Massachusetts, and 792 in Texas, no other state having as many as 250 Negroes unable to speak English.

POPULATION STATISTICS FOR CITIES AND COUNTIES.

Table 28 of the general tables (pp. 107-115) presents statistics of Negro population for cities and towns having at least 2,500 inhabitants in 1910 and having at least 100 Negroes.

Table 29 (pp. 116-157) presents general population statistics for Negroes, by counties.

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

In 1890 the first investigation as to the ownership of homes was made under the authority of a special act of Congress. This investigation was not confined to proprietorship alone, but covered such items as value of mortgaged homes, amount of mortgage debt, and rate of interest.

The inquiry as to the ownership of homes in 1900 and 1910 did not go beyond the ascertainment of the facts of proprietorship and encumbrance. The word "proprietorship," as used in the tables and text of this bulletin, has its full legal meaning, including tenants as well as owners.

For the return in 1910 of the facts as to the ownership of homes three columns were provided on the population schedule calling for a statement, first, as to whether the home occupied by each family was owned or rented; second, in the case of an owned home, whether it was owned free or was mortgaged; and third, whether the home was a farm home or not. The essential instructions to the census enumerators on these points were as follows:

Home owned or rented.—If a dwelling is occupied by more than one family it is the home of each of them, and the question should be answered with reference to each family in the dwelling.

Owned homes.—A home is to be classed as *owned* if it is owned wholly or in part by the head of the family living in the home, or by the wife of the head or by a son, or a daughter, or other relative living in the same house with the head of the family. It is not necessary that full payment for the property should have been made or that the family should be the sole owner.

Rented homes.—Every home not owned, either wholly or in part, by the family living in it should be classed as *rented*, whether rent is actually paid or not.

Home owned free or mortgaged.—This question applies only to those homes classed as owned homes and not to rented homes. All owned homes which are not fully paid for, or upon which there is any encumbrance in the form either of a mortgage or of a lien upon which judgment has been had in a court, are to be reported as mortgaged.

Farm or house.—A farm home is a home located on a farm, for which a farm schedule should be secured. Any other home is to be reported simply as a house.

For a small proportion of the homes the census enumerators failed to report whether the homes were owned or were rented, and for certain of the homes reported as owned they also failed to state whether they were encumbered or were owned free of all encumbrance.

Table 26 (p. 104) shows the Negro population, urban and rural, and the ownership statistics for the homes occupied by Negro families in 1910 and 1900 in each of the states comprising the three southern divisions of the United States.

The aggregate number of all homes occupied by Negro families in the Southern states in 1910 was 1,917,391, of which 430,449, or 22.4 per cent, were reported as owned, including 314,340 reported as owned free of encumbrance, the owned-free homes constituting 16.4 per cent of all homes. The 98,987 encumbered homes formed 23 per cent of the owned homes.

Of the 864,688 farm homes, which constituted 45.1 per cent of all homes, 212,507, or 24.6 per cent, were owned, including 152,047 owned free of encumbrance, the owned-free homes constituting 17.6 per cent of all farm homes.

Table 40, giving the number of owned homes of Negro families in the Southern states as 430,449 and 327,537, respectively, for the years 1910 and 1900, shows the increase in the number of such homes for the decade and the percentage of increase by states and geographic divisions, together with the percentage owned of all homes occupied by Negro families.

The West South Central division, showing the smallest increase (13.3 per cent) in owned farm homes, has the greatest increase (65 per cent) in owned other homes for the decade. In 1900 this same geographic division had 22 per cent of its Negro families living in owned homes, while in 1910 the percentage had increased to 23.9; the percentage of owned homes for the entire Southern states being 22.4.

Table 40

DIVISION AND STATE.	OWNED HOMES OF NEGRO FAMILIES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. ¹													
	1910			1900			Increase: 1900-1910.						Per cent of all Negro homes.	
	Total.	Farm homes.	Other homes.	Total.	Farm homes.	Other homes.	Total.	Farm homes.	Other homes.	Total.	Farm homes.	Other homes.		
	1910	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	Number.	Number.	Number.	1910	1900	1900	1910	
SOUTHERN STATES.....	430,449	212,507	217,942	327,537	182,058	145,479	102,912	30,449	72,463	31.4	16.7	49.8	22.4	20.0
South Atlantic division.....	208,247	102,036	106,211	159,595	86,009	73,586	48,652	16,027	32,625	30.5	18.6	44.3	23.6	21.0
East South Central division.....	119,291	59,027	60,264	91,320	50,628	40,692	27,971	8,399	19,572	30.6	16.6	48.1	19.8	17.3
West South Central division.....	102,911	51,444	51,467	76,622	45,421	31,201	26,289	6,023	20,266	34.3	13.3	65.0	23.9	22.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC.														
Delaware.....	1,501	436	1,065	1,297	336	961	204	100	104	15.7	29.8	10.8	23.2	21.6
Maryland.....	12,068	4,091	7,977	10,401	3,480	6,921	1,687	611	1,056	16.0	17.6	15.3	25.6	23.0
District of Columbia.....	2,072	10	2,062	1,964	9	1,955	108	1	107	5.5	-----	5.4	10.8	11.4
Virginia.....	56,933	32,528	24,405	46,268	27,450	18,818	10,665	5,078	5,587	23.1	18.5	29.7	41.3	36.0
West Virginia.....	2,743	523	2,220	1,983	573	1,410	760	50	810	38.3	28.7	57.4	19.3	24.0
North Carolina.....	40,118	20,491	19,627	29,019	16,952	12,067	11,099	3,539	7,560	38.2	20.9	62.7	28.7	23.7
South Carolina.....	33,161	20,431	12,730	26,870	18,874	7,996	6,291	1,557	4,734	23.4	8.2	59.2	18.5	16.7
Georgia.....	38,735	16,191	22,544	26,636	11,736	14,900	12,099	4,455	7,644	45.4	38.0	51.3	14.7	12.0
Florida.....	20,916	7,335	13,581	15,157	6,599	8,558	5,759	5,736	5,023	38.0	11.2	58.7	27.7	29.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.														
Kentucky.....	19,774	6,077	13,697	17,906	5,915	11,991	1,868	162	1,706	10.4	27.4	14.2	31.8	29.7
Tennessee.....	27,012	10,942	16,070	21,023	9,819	11,204	5,989	1,123	4,866	28.5	11.4	43.4	25.3	21.8
Alabama.....	33,941	17,227	16,714	23,536	13,955	9,581	10,405	3,272	7,133	44.2	23.4	74.4	16.4	13.2
Mississippi.....	38,564	24,781	13,783	28,855	20,939	7,916	9,709	3,842	5,867	33.6	18.4	74.1	16.9	15.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.														
Arkansas.....	24,018	14,216	9,802	16,838	11,713	5,125	7,180	2,503	4,677	42.6	21.4	91.3	24.6	21.9
Louisiana.....	27,237	11,077	16,160	20,453	9,577	10,876	6,784	1,500	5,284	33.2	15.7	48.9	17.1	14.6
Oklahoma ³	10,018	4,956	5,062	6,039	4,005	2,034	3,979	1,951	3,028	65.9	23.7	148.9	35.3	52.4
Texas.....	41,638	21,195	20,443	33,292	20,126	13,168	8,346	1,069	7,277	25.1	5.3	55.3	28.5	27.9

¹ Figures for 1900 represent private families only.² Decrease.³ Includes Indian Territory for 1900.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 Negro families of Oklahoma owned 52.4 per cent of all their homes, and in Virginia 36 per cent. While Oklahoma's owned homes increased from 6,039 to 10,018 during the decade 1900-1910, the percentage owned decreased from 52.4 to 35.3. Virginia's percentage, however, increased from 36 per cent to 41.3; showing in the percentage owned the greatest increase for the decade of any individual state.

While Virginia showed the greatest absolute increase in the number of owned farm homes, namely, 5,078 (18.5 per cent), the absolute increase of 4,455 such homes in Georgia gives a percentage increase of 38, the highest shown for any state. West Virginia was the only state that showed a loss, there being 50 fewer owned farm homes in that state in 1910 than in 1900.

In all states there was a marked increase in the owned homes other than farm homes, Oklahoma leading with an increase of 148.9 per cent, Arkansas showing 91 per cent, and Alabama and Mississippi each 74 per cent.

Table 27 (p. 106) shows the home statistics for 1910 for all cities in the Southern states having 5,000 or

more Negro inhabitants. No comparable figures are available for 1900.

The next table presents for Southern states the number of owned homes, and the number of Negro inhabitants per owned home, for the total Negro population, and separately for the population living in southern cities of 5,000 or more Negro inhabitants and for the population living outside such cities.

For the population outside the group of cities of 5,000 or more Negro inhabitants the average was 20 persons to an owned home, while in the cities there was but 1 owned home to every 26 Negro inhabitants.

Outside of cities having 5,000 or more Negro inhabitants, Kentucky and Virginia both had 1 owned home for every 11 of their Negro population, while Alabama had 1 for every 28 of Negro population, and South Carolina 1 for every 25. In Mississippi in cities of 5,000 or more Negro inhabitants there was 1 owned home for every 16 persons, and in Oklahoma and Arkansas 1 owned home for every 17 persons.

Table 41

DIVISION AND STATE.	NEGRO POPULATION: 1910.			OWNED HOMES.			NEGRO INHABITANTS PER OWNED HOME.		
	Total.	Cities having 5,000 Negro inhabitants or more.	Outside of cities having 5,000 Negro inhabitants or more.	Total.	Cities having 5,000 Negro inhabitants or more.	Outside of cities having 5,000 Negro inhabitants or more.	Division or state.	Cities having 5,000 Negro inhabitants or more.	Outside of cities having 5,000 Negro inhabitants or more.
SOUTHERN STATES.....	8,749,427	1,227,402	7,522,025	430,449	46,398	384,051	20	26	20
South Atlantic.....	4,112,488	633,846	3,478,642	208,247	21,310	186,937	20	30	19
East South Central.....	2,652,513	330,944	2,321,569	119,291	14,014	105,277	22	24	22
West South Central.....	1,984,426	262,012	1,721,814	102,911	11,074	91,837	19	24	19
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....									
Delaware.....	31,181	9,081	22,100	1,501	231	1,270	21	39	17
Maryland.....	232,250	84,749	147,501	12,068	933	11,135	19	91	13
District of Columbia.....	94,446	94,446		2,072	2,072		46	46	
Virginia.....	671,096	125,269	545,837	56,933	4,990	51,943	12	25	11
West Virginia.....	64,173		64,173	2,743		2,743	23		23
North Carolina.....	607,843	62,646	635,197	40,118	3,481	36,637	17	18	17
South Carolina.....	835,843	55,794	780,049	33,161	1,927	31,234	25	29	25
Georgia.....	1,176,987	147,898	1,029,089	38,735	5,168	33,567	30	29	31
Florida.....	308,669	53,973	254,666	20,916	2,508	18,408	15	22	14
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....									
Kentucky.....	261,656	57,580	204,076	19,774	1,664	18,110	13	35	11
Tennessee.....	473,088	120,263	352,825	27,012	4,577	22,335	18	26	16
Alabama.....	908,282	108,463	799,819	33,941	4,918	29,028	27	22	28
Mississippi.....	1,009,487	44,038	964,849	38,564	2,755	35,809	26	16	27
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....									
Arkansas.....	442,891	28,360	414,531	24,018	1,654	22,364	18	17	19
Louisiana.....	713,874	122,231	591,643	27,237	3,980	23,257	26	31	25
Oklahoma.....	137,612	14,377	123,235	10,018	838	9,180	14	17	13
Texas.....	690,049	97,644	592,405	41,638	4,602	37,036	17	21	16

The number of Negro inhabitants to an owned home in each of the 72 southern cities having a Negro population of 5,000 or more is presented in Table 42. These 72 cities when classified according to population show 6 cities each with a population of 50,000 or more Negroes. Of these 6 cities, Birmingham, with a total of 14,229 Negro families, has an owned

home for every 22 of its Negro population, while Baltimore, with a total of 18,106 Negro families, has an owned home to every 91 of its Negro inhabitants; the remaining 4 cities—Washington, New Orleans, Memphis, and Atlanta—show ratios intermediate, with an owned home for 46, 37, 31, and 29 of their Negro inhabitants, respectively.

Richmond, Va., Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville, Fla., and Norfolk, Va., the 7 cities with Negro populations between 25,000 and 50,000, show an equally wide range in the ratio of owned homes to population. Among these cities Nashville, Tenn., leads, with one owned home for every 18 Negro persons, while Norfolk, Va., shows only one owned home to every 92 of its Negro population—the lowest ratio of owned homes to population shown for any of the municipalities presented in this tabulation. The corresponding figures for the remaining cities of this group were as follows: Jacksonville, Fla., 22; Richmond, Va., 28; Charleston, S. C., 37; Savannah, Ga., 53; and Louisville, Ky., 57.

In the cities with population of 10,000 and less than 25,000 Negro inhabitants, Petersburg, Va., leads, with an owned home for every 13 of its Negro population. The corresponding figure for Wilmington, N. C., is 15; for Little Rock, Ark., and Pensacola, Fla., 16; for Lexington, Ky., and San Antonio, Tex., 17; the other cities in this group ranging from 18 in Jackson, Miss., to 52 in Chattanooga, Tenn.

In the cities shown with less than 10,000 Negro inhabitants, Greenville, Miss., has an owned home for every 11 of its Negro population; Newbern, N. C., and Austin, Tex., one for every 12; the other cities ranging from one to every 14 in Muskogee, Okla., Athens, Ga., and Danville, Va., to one for every 48 in Galveston, Texas.

CITY. ¹	Negro inhabitants per owned home.	CITY. ¹	Negro inhabitants per owned home.
Alexandria, La.	25	Memphis, Tenn.	31
Asheville, N. C.	16	Meridian, Miss.	17
Athens, Ga.	14	Mobile, Ala.	24
Atlanta, Ga.	29	Monroe, La.	23
Augusta, Ga.	30		
Austin, Tex.	12	Montgomery, Ala.	20
Baltimore, Md.	91	Muskogee, Okla.	14
Baton Rouge, La.	22	Nashville, Tenn.	18
Beaumont, Tex.	22	Natchez, Miss.	23
Bessemer, Ala.	28	Newbern, N. C.	12
Birmingham, Ala.	22	New Orleans, La.	37
Brunswick, Ga.	21	Newport News, Va.	27
Charleston, S. C. ²	37	Norfolk, Va.	92
Charlotte, N. C.	21	Oklahoma City, Okla.	22
Chattanooga, Tenn.	52	Pedocah, Ky.	20
Columbia, S. C.	31	Pensacola, Fla.	16
Columbus, Ga.	34	Petersburg, Va.	13
Dallas, Tex.	30	Pine Bluff, Ark.	15
Danville, Va.	14	Portsmouth, Va.	27
Durham, N. C.	26	Raleigh, N. C.	17
Fort Worth, Tex.	24	Richmond, Va.	28
Galveston, Tex.	48	Roanoke, Va.	18
Greenville, Miss.	11	San Antonio, Tex.	17
Greenville, S. C.	22	Savannah, Ga.	53
Greensboro, N. C.	17	Selma, Ala.	17
Helena, Ark.	30	Shreveport, La.	19
Houston, Tex.	20	Spartanburg, S. C.	16
Jackson, Miss.	18	Texarkana, Ark. ²	13
Jackson, Tenn.	19	Texarkana, Tex. ²	15
Jacksonville, Fla.	22	Tampa, Fla.	27
Key West, Fla.	24	Vicksburg, Miss.	16
Knoxville, Tenn.	24	Waco, Tex.	19
Little Rock, Ark.	16	Washington, D. C.	46
Lexington, Ky.	17	Waycross, Ga.	17
Louisville, Ky.	57	Wilmington, Del.	39
Lynchburg, Va.	15	Wilmington, N. C.	15
Macon, Ga.	21	Winston, N. C.	30

¹ Includes all cities in Southern states having 5,000 or more Negro inhabitants in 1910.

² Joint Negro population of Texarkana, Miller County, Ark., and Texarkana, Bowie County, Tex., 5,319.

OCCUPATIONS.

Of the total number of 7,317,922 Negroes 10 years of age and over enumerated at the Thirteenth Census, 5,192,535, or 71 per cent, were reported as gainfully employed. Of the Negro males 10 years of age and over, 87.4 per cent were gainfully employed, and of the Negro females 54.7 per cent. The corresponding percentages for the native whites were 77.9 for the males and 19.2 for the females.

Table 1 consists of a list of 28 leading occupations for Negro males and of 10 for Negro females, in descending order of their numerical importance. The table includes all the occupations giving employment to as many as 10,000 Negroes of either sex 10 years of age and over, and the males in the occupations

in the list form 84.2 per cent of all the gainfully employed Negro males, while the Negro females included constitute 85.9 per cent of the total for that sex.

Table 2 presents statistics of occupations for all Negroes 10 years of age and over in 1910 engaged in each specified occupation.

Table 3 (p. 35) gives the number and percentage of Negroes 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, by sex, for divisions and states. For males the percentage gainfully employed in the Southern states ranges from 81.6 in Delaware to 90.6 in Alabama and Mississippi; for females, from 30.5 in West Virginia to 68.5 in Mississippi.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO MALES AND FEMALES: 1910.

SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	SEX AND OCCUPATION.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
MALES.....	3,178,554	100.0	MALES—Continued.		
Farm laborers.....	981,922	30.9	Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	14,005	0.4
Farmers.....	798,509	25.1	Laborers—Blast furnaces and rolling mills.....	13,519	0.4
Laborers—Building and hand trades.....	166,374	5.2	Hostlers and stable hands.....	12,965	0.4
Laborers—Saw and planing mills.....	91,181	2.9	Laborers—Public service.....	12,767	0.4
Laborers—Steam railroad.....	86,380	2.7	Brick and stone masons.....	12,401	0.4
Porters, except in stores.....	51,471	1.6	Garden laborers.....	11,801	0.4
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.....	50,089	1.6	Laborers—Domestic and personal service.....	10,380	0.3
Coal mine operatives.....	39,530	1.2	All other occupations.....	500,699	15.8
Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	36,906	1.2	FEMALES.....	2,013,981	100.0
Waiters.....	35,664	1.1	Farm laborers.....	907,837	48.1
Laborers—Road and street building and repairing.....	33,914	1.1	Laundresses (not in laundry).....	361,551	17.9
Cooks.....	32,453	1.0	Cooks.....	295,939	10.2
Deliverymen—Stores.....	30,511	1.0	Farmers.....	79,309	3.9
Carpenters.....	30,464	1.0	Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	38,148	1.9
Janitors and sextons.....	22,419	0.7	Teachers (school).....	22,441	1.1
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	19,446	0.6	Nurses (not trained).....	17,874	0.9
Retail dealers.....	17,050	0.6	Chambermaids.....	14,071	0.7
Clergymen.....	17,427	0.5	Laundry operatives.....	12,196	0.6
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	16,379	0.5	Housekeepers and stewardesses.....	10,021	0.5
Laborers—Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	15,702	0.5	All other occupations.....	284,594	14.1
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	14,927	0.5			

NEGROES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, BY SEX: 1910.

OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Negro population 10 years of age and over.....	7,317,922	3,637,386	3,680,536	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Continued.			
All occupations.....	5,192,535	3,178,554	2,013,981	Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	25,296	25,262	34
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.....	2,893,380	1,842,243	1,051,137	Foremen and overseers.....	111	111
Dairy farmers.....	208	174	34	Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	14,021	14,005	16
Dairy farm laborers.....	2,721	2,302	419	Teamsters and haulers.....	2,465	2,465
Farmers ¹	877,818	798,509	79,309	Woodchoppers and tie cutters.....	8,699	8,681	18
Farm laborers.....	1,949,759	981,022	967,637	Owners and managers of log and timber camps.....	195	195
Farm laborers (home farm).....	1,145,353	441,203	704,150	Stock herders, drovers, and feeders.....	1,392	1,371	21
Farm laborers (working out).....	780,035	516,632	263,403	Stock raisers.....	202	187	15
Turpentine farm laborers.....	24,371	24,087	284	Other agricultural and animal husbandry pursuits.....	2,518	2,401	117
Farm, dairy farm, garden, orchard, etc., foremen.....	1,828	1,543	285	Apliartists.....	24	23	1
Dairy farm foremen.....	15	14	1	Corn shellers, hay balers, grain threshers, etc.....	96	96
Farm foremen ²	1,092	1,423	269	Ditchers.....	1,751	1,751
Garden and greenhouse foremen.....	72	61	11	Poultry raisers and poultry yard laborers.....	368	261	107
Orchard, nursery, etc., foremen.....	49	45	4	Other and not specified pursuits.....	279	270	9
Fishermen and oystermen.....	8,268	8,160	108	EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.....	61,120	61,048	81
Foresters.....	17	17	Foremen, overseers, and inspectors.....	200	200
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, and nurserymen.....	5,147	4,638	509	Foremen and overseers.....	190	190
Florists.....	116	96	20	Inspectors.....	10	10
Fruit growers and nurserymen.....	335	303	32	Operators, officials, and managers.....	146	146
Gardeners.....	4,466	4,009	457	Managers.....	17	17
Landscape gardeners.....	230	230	Officials.....	3	3
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers.....	18,011	15,562	2,449	Operators.....	126	126
Cranberry bog laborers.....	455	443	12	Coal mine operatives.....	39,567	39,530	37
Garden laborers.....	13,825	11,801	2,024	Copper mine operatives.....	272	272
Greenhouse laborers.....	771	729	42	Gold and silver mine operatives.....	286	284	2
Orchard and nursery laborers.....	2,960	2,589	371	Iron mine operatives.....	5,235	5,226	9

¹ Includes turpentine farmers.

² Includes turpentine farm foremen.

OCCUPATIONS.

NEGROES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, BY SEX: 1910—Continued.

Table 2—Con-	OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	EXTRACTION OF MINERALS—Continued.				MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUS-			
Operatives in other and not specified mines.....	5,067	5,052	15		TRIES—Continued.			
Lead and zinc mine operatives.....	259	259		Laborers (n. o. s.)—Continued.				
All other mine operatives.....	4,808	4,793	15	Other industries—Continued.				
Quarry operatives.....	9,953	9,938	15	Liquor and beverage industries.....	1,384	1,355	29	
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives.....	403	400	3	Oil refineries.....	905	901	4	
Oil and gas well operatives.....	215	214	1	Paper and pulp mills.....	805	772	33	
Salt well and works operatives.....	188	186	2	Printing and publishing.....	687	663	24	
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUS-	631,421	563,454	67,967	Rubber factories.....	93	92	1	
TRIES.....				Shoe factories.....	178	171	7	
Apprentices.....	1,854	1,596	258	Tanneries.....	1,529	1,498	31	
Apprentices to building and hand trades.....	833	852	1	Turpentine distilleries.....	5,719	5,670	49	
Dressmakers' and milliners' apprentices.....	225	225		Other factories.....	22,433	21,378	1,105	
Other apprentices.....	776	744	32	Loom fixers.....	8	8		
Bakers.....	2,125	1,928	197	Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	3,326	3,325	1	
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen.....	9,838	9,835	3	Machinists and millwrights.....	3,299	3,299		
Blacksmiths.....	9,731	9,728	3	Toolmakers and die setters and sinkers.....	27	26	1	
Forgemen, hammermen, and welders.....	107	107		Managers and superintendents (manufacturing).....	270	261	9	
Boiler makers.....	475	475		Manufacturers and officials.....	1,771	1,719	52	
Brick and stone masons.....	12,403	12,401	2	Manufacturers.....	1,727	1,677	50	
Builders and building contractors.....	3,293	3,272	21	Officials.....	44	42	2	
Butchers and dressers (slaughterhouse).....	1,099	1,099		Mechanics (n. o. s.).....	752	752		
Cabinetmakers.....	293	292	1	Gunsmiths, locksmiths, and bellhangers.....	38	38		
Carpenters.....	30,468	30,464	4	Wheelwrights.....	90	90		
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	1,128	990	138	Other mechanics.....	624	624		
Coopers.....	2,305	2,304	1	Millers (grain, feed, etc.).....	333	382	1	
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	38,216	68	38,148	Milliners and millinery dealers.....	991	38	953	
Dyers.....	255	236	19	Molders, founders, and casters (metal).....	2,221	2,221		
Electricians and electrical engineers.....	703	703		Brass molders, founders, and casters.....	55	55		
Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers.....	41	40	1	Iron molders, founders, and casters.....	2,156	2,156		
Electrotypers and stereotypers.....	21	21		Other molders, founders, and casters.....	10	10		
Lithographers.....	20	19	1	Oilers of machinery.....	416	416		
Engineers (mechanical).....	55	55		Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamellers, etc.....	8,927	8,915	12	
Engineers (stationary).....	4,802	4,802		Enamellers, lacquers, and jappers.....	24	24		
Engravers.....	33	29	4	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (building).....	8,040	8,035	5	
Filters, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).....	441	434	7	Painters, glaziers, and varnishers (factory).....	863	856	7	
Buffers and polishers.....	219	213	6	Pattern and model makers.....	968	954	14	
Filters.....	111	111		Plasterers.....	53	50	3	
Grinders.....	111	110	1	Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	6,175	6,175		
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	14,927	14,927		Pressmen (printing).....	2,285	2,285		
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	1,596	1,548	48	Rollers and roll hands (metal).....	322	322		
Furnace men, smelters, heaters, pourers, etc.....	3,206	3,203	3	Roofers and slaters.....	613	613		
Furnace men and smelters.....	2,675	2,672	3	Sawyers.....	3,152	3,151	1	
Heaters.....	136	136		Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.):				
Ladlers and pourers.....	53	53		Chemical industries.....	764	722	42	
Puddlers.....	342	342		Paint factories.....	69	68	1	
Glass blowers.....	42	41	1	Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., factories.....	20	20		
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths.....	157	153	4	Other chemical factories.....	675	634	41	
Goldsmiths and silversmiths.....	37	36	1	Cigar and tobacco factories.....	16,306	8,039	8,267	
Jewelers and lapidaries (factory).....	19	18	1	Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	2,544	2,489	55	
Jewelers and watchmakers (not in factory).....	101	99	2	Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	1,057	1,048	9	
Laborers (n. o. s.):				Glass factories.....	561	524	37	
Building and hand trades.....	172,548	166,374	6,174	Lime, cement, and gypsum factories.....	496	494	2	
General and not specified laborers.....	157,657	151,494	6,163	Marble and stone yards.....	341	336	5	
Helpers in building and hand trades.....	14,891	14,880	11	Potters.....	89	87	2	
Chemical industries.....	9,130	9,044	86	Clothing industries.....	2,910	2,389	521	
Fertilizer factories.....	7,002	6,934	68	Hat factories (felt).....	64	59	5	
Paint factories.....	126	126		Suit, coat, cloak, and overall factories.....	2,231	1,998	233	
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., factories.....	71	67	4	Other clothing factories.....	615	332	283	
Other chemical factories.....	1,931	1,917	14	Food industries.....	3,803	2,391	1,412	
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	22,523	22,357	166	Bakeries.....	147	124	23	
Brick, tile, and terra-cotta factories.....	15,891	15,792	99	Butter and cheese factories.....	29	24	5	
Glass factories.....	1,704	1,666	38	Candy factories.....	480	387	93	
Lime, cement, and gypsum factories.....	3,850	3,828	22	Flour and grain mills.....	240	230	10	
Marble and stone yards.....	737	731	6	Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	131	52	79	
Potteries.....	341	340	1	Slaughter and packing houses.....	301	343	48	
Iron and steel industries.....	31,307	31,112	195	Other food factories.....	2,385	1,231	1,154	
Automobile factories.....	183	180	3	Harness and saddle industries.....	277	270	7	
Blast furnaces and rolling mills ²	13,601	13,519	82	Iron and steel industries.....	6,094	5,983	111	
Car and railroad shops.....	3,664	3,645	19	Automobile factories.....	62	58	4	
Wagon and carriage factories.....	861	855	6	Blast furnaces and rolling mills ²	1,813	1,804	9	
Other iron and steel works.....	12,998	12,913	85	Car and railroad shops ⁴	663	656	7	
Other metal industries.....	826	814	12	Wagon and carriage factories.....	202	194	8	
Brass mills.....	115	114	1	Other iron and steel works.....	3,354	3,271	83	
Copper factories.....	92	91	1	Other metal industries.....	300	258	42	
Lead and zinc factories.....	315	315		Brass mills.....	83	79	4	
Tinware and enamel-ware factories.....	236	228	8	Clock and watch factories.....	10	9	1	
Other metal factories.....	68	66	2	Gold and silver and jewelry factories.....	37	27	10	
Lumber and furniture industries.....	98,054	97,115	939	Lead and zinc factories.....	11	11		
Furniture, piano, and organ factories.....	1,462	1,449	13	Tinware and enamel-ware factories.....	133	107	26	
Saw and planing mills ³	91,887	91,181	706	Other metal factories.....	28	25	1	
Other woodworking factories.....	4,705	4,485	220	Liquor and beverage industries.....	402	444	18	
Textile industries.....	5,871	5,284	587	Breweries.....	58	56	2	
Cotton mills.....	4,663	4,256	407	Distilleries.....	65	61	4	
Silk mills.....	125	67	58	Other liquor and beverage factories.....	339	327	12	
Woolen and worsted mills.....	148	129	19	Lumber and furniture industries.....	11,941	11,473	468	
Other textile mills.....	935	832	103	Furniture, piano, and organ factories.....	1,212	1,094	118	
Other industries.....	55,893	51,321	4,572	Saw and planing mills ³	9,322	9,201	121	
Charcoal and coke works.....	2,903	2,895	8	Other woodworking factories.....	1,407	1,178	229	
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	8,173	5,768	2,405	Paper and pulp mills.....	203	163	40	
Clothing industries.....	405	357	48	Printing and publishing.....	506	313	193	
Electric light and power plants.....	1,143	1,138	5	Shoe factories.....	2,485	2,318	167	
Electrical supply factories.....	145	145		Tanneries.....	596	591	5	
Food industries—				Textile industries—				
Bakeries.....	400	375	25	Beamers, warpers, and slashers.....	25	13	12	
Butter and cheese factories.....	88	87	1	Cotton mills.....	13	10	3	
Fish curing and packing.....	271	228	43	Silk mills.....	8		8	
Flour and grain mills.....	1,098	1,088	10	Woolen and worsted mills.....	1	1		
Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.....	178	133	45	Other textile mills.....	3	2	1	
Slaughtering and packing houses.....	3,080	2,963	117	Bobbin boys, doffers, and carriers.....	62	48	14	
Sugar factories and refineries.....	592	584	8	Cotton mills.....	48	39	9	
Other food factories.....	1,963	1,302	571	Silk mills.....	1	1		
Gas works.....	1,671	1,608	3	Woolen and worsted mills.....	4	3	1	
				Other textile mills.....	9	5	4	

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Includes tin-plate mills.³ Includes wooden-box factories.⁴ Includes car repairers for street and steam railroads.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEGROES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, BY SEX: 1910—Continued.

Table 2—Con. OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES—Continued.				TRANSPORTATION—Continued.			
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s. ¹)—Continued.				Express, post, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations)—Continued.			
Textile industries—Continued.				Telegraph operators.....	73	57	16
Carders, combers, and lappers.....	140	123	17	Telephone operators.....	289	197	92
Cotton mills.....	101	88	13	Other transportation pursuits:			
Silk mills.....				Foremen and overseers (n. o. s. ¹).....	246	246	
Woolen and worsted mills.....	7	7		Road and street building and repairing.....	97	97	
Other textile mills.....	32	28	4	Telegraph and telephone companies.....	5	5	
Drawers, ravers, and twisters.....	113	74	39	Water transportation.....	137	137	
Cotton mills.....	81	59	22	Other transportation.....	7	7	
Silk mills.....	11	2	9	Inspectors.....	190	186	4
Woolen and worsted mills.....	4		4	Steam railroad.....	178	175	3
Other textile mills.....	17	13	4	Street railroad.....	6	6	
Spinners.....	169	73	96	Other transportation.....	6	5	1
Cotton mills.....	110	43	67	Laborers (n. o. s. ¹).....	40,626	40,489	137
Silk mills.....	9	1	8	Road and street building and repairing.....	33,914	33,914	
Woolen and worsted mills.....	15	10	5	Street cleaning.....	1,009	1,009	
Other textile mills.....	35	19	16	Other transportation.....	5,703	5,566	137
Weavers.....	339	162	177	Proprietors, officials, and managers (n. o. s. ¹).....	59	59	
Cotton mills.....	83	53	30	Telegraph and telephone companies.....	5	5	
Silk mills.....	75	2	73	Other transportation.....	54	54	
Woolen and worsted mills.....	14	4	10	Other occupations (semiskilled).....	2,552	2,480	72
Other textile mills.....	167	103	64	Steam railroad.....	2,007	1,960	47
Winders, reelers, and spoolers.....	150	35	115	Street railroad.....	123	120	3
Cotton mills.....	44	12	32	Other transportation.....	422	400	22
Silk mills.....	80	6	74				
Woolen and worsted mills.....	3		3				
Other textile mills.....	23		6				
Other occupations.....	2,500	1,566	934				
Cotton mills.....	1,030	744	286	119,491	112,464	7,027	
Silk mills.....	195	60	135				
Woolen and worsted mills.....	88	69	19				
Other textile mills.....	1,187	688	494				
Other industries.....	6,969	6,101	868				
Electrical supply factories.....	42	39	3				
Paper-box factories.....	49	30	19				
Rubber factories.....	85	77	8				
Other factories.....	6,793	5,955	838				
Sewers and sewing-machine operators (factory) ²	1,919	674	1,245				
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	3,739	3,695	44				
Skilled occupations (n. o. s. ¹).....	113	113					
Annealers and temperers (metal).....	20	20					
Piano and organ tuners.....	50	50					
Wood carvers.....	14	14					
Other skilled occupations.....	29	29					
Stonecutters.....	500	500					
Structural-iron workers (building).....	80	80					
Tailors and tailresses.....	5,043	4,652	391				
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths.....	884	883	1				
Coppersmiths.....	15	15					
Tinsmiths.....	869	868	1				
Upholsterers.....	800	784	25				
TRANSPORTATION ³	255,969	254,633	1,286				
Water transportation (selected occupations):							
Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers.....	260	260					
Captains, masters, mates, and pilots.....	465	465					
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	16,405	10,379	26				
Sailors and deck hands.....	6,508	6,503	5				
Road and street transportation (selected occupations):							
Carriage and hack drivers.....	7,878	7,871	7				
Chauffeurs.....	4,676	4,674	2				
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.....	50,711	50,689	22				
Foremen of livery and transfer companies.....	426	426					
Garage keepers and managers.....	33	33					
Hostlers and stable hands.....	12,967	12,965	2				
Livery-stable keepers and managers.....	403	395	8				
Proprietors and managers of transfer companies.....	651	636	15				
Railroad transportation (selected occupations):							
Baggagemen and freight agents.....	242	242					
Buggagemen.....	225	225					
Freight agents.....	17	17					
Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	1,328	1,328					
Brakemen.....	4,719	4,719					
Conductors (steam railroad).....	120	120					
Conductors (street railroad).....	44	44					
Foremen and overseers.....	987	982	5				
Laborers.....	90,560	89,721	839				
Steam railroad.....	87,188	86,380	808				
Street railroad.....	3,372	3,341	31				
Locomotive engineers.....	355	355					
Motormen.....	5,188	5,188					
Officials and superintendents.....	39	39					
Steam railroad.....	37	37					
Street railroad.....	2	2					
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	2,471	2,469	2				
Switchmen and flagmen (steam railroad).....	2,127	2,125	2				
Switchmen and flagmen (street railroad).....	33	33					
Yardmen (steam railroad).....	311	311					
Ticket and station agents.....	50	44	6				
Express, post, telegraph, and telephone (selected occupations):							
Agents (express companies).....	12	12					
Express messengers and railway mail clerks.....	796	796					
Express messengers.....	94	94					
Railway mail clerks.....	702	702					
Mail carriers.....	2,781	2,756	25				
Telegraph messengers.....	263	262	1				

¹ Not otherwise specified.² Includes sewers and sewing-machine operators in all factories except shoe and harness factories, and sack sewers in cement, sugar, and grain mills.³ Does not include the 1,116 porters, the 2,396 waiters, and the 2,943 cooks employed by steam railroads; or the 1,247 porters, the 650 waiters, and the 1,537 cooks employed by other transportation companies. These 23,889 workers are reported on page 35, under Domestic and Personal Service.⁴ Teamsters in agriculture, forestry, and the extraction of minerals are classified with the other workers in those industries, respectively, and drivers for bakeries and laundries are classified with deliverymen in trade.⁵ Many of the "clerks" in stores evidently are "salesmen and saleswomen."⁶ Includes only those resident in continental United States at the date of the enumeration.

OCCUPATIONS.

35

NEGROES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION, BY SEX: 1910—Continued.

Table 2—Con. OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
				DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE—Contd.			
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.....	67,245	37,600	29,645	Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	10,601	1,418	9,183
Actors.....	1,279	750	529	Bootblacks.....	3,850	3,842	8
Architects.....	59	56	3	Charwomen and cleaners.....	8,644	1,618	7,026
Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	329	201	128	Elevator tenders.....	6,278	6,276	2
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	247	219	28	Hotel keepers and managers.....	973	620	353
Authors.....	27	19	8	Housekeepers and stewards.....	11,624	1,603	10,021
Editors and reporters.....	220	200	20	Janitors and sextons.....	24,371	22,419	2,452
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	123	119	4	Laborers (domestic and personal service).....	11,087	10,380	707
Civil and mining engineers and surveyors.....	237	237	Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry).....	368,124	6,573	361,551
Civil engineers and surveyors.....	217	217	Laundry operatives ¹	14,146	1,950	12,196
Mining engineers.....	20	20	Laundry owners, officials, and managers ¹	210	164	46
Clergymen.....	17,495	17,427	68	Midwives and nurses (not trained).....	20,536	1,028	19,508
College presidents and professors.....	242	169	73	Midwives.....	1,634	1,634
Dentists.....	478	452	26	Nurses (not trained).....	18,302	1,028	17,874
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	96	92	4	Porters (except in stores) ²	51,489	51,471	18
Designers.....	30	29	1	Restaurant, cafe and lunch-room keepers.....	6,369	3,635	2,734
Draftsmen.....	47	45	2	Saloons keepers.....	652	636	16
Inventors.....	19	18	1	Servants.....	507,093	92,277	415,416
Lawyers, judges, and justices.....	798	796	2	Bell boys, chore boys, etc.....	8,212	7,934	278
Musicians and teachers of music.....	5,606	3,259	2,347	Chambermaids.....	14,082	11	14,071
Photographers.....	404	363	41	Coachmen and footmen.....	7,679	7,679
Physicians and surgeons.....	3,077	2,744	333	Cooks ²	238,392	32,453	205,989
Showmen.....	1,066	1,006	60	Other servants.....	239,328	44,200	195,128
Teachers.....	29,485	7,035	22,450	Waiters ²	43,098	35,664	7,434
Teachers (athletics, dancing, etc.).....	53	44	9	Other pursuits.....	5,032	4,218	814
Teachers (school).....	29,432	6,991	22,441	Bathhouse keepers and attendants.....	798	358	440
Trained nurses.....	2,433	275	2,158	Cemetery keepers.....	216	212	4
Veterinary surgeons.....	122	122	Cleaners and renovators (clothing, etc.).....	3,744	3,385	359
Other professional pursuits.....	150	94	56	Umbrella menders and scissors grinders.....	30	28	2
Semiprofessional pursuits.....	2,144	1,389	755	Other occupations.....	244	235	9
Abtractors, notaries, and justices of peace.....	117	96	21	CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.....	19,336	16,204	3,132
Fortune tellers, hypnotists, spiritualists, etc.....	100	29	71	Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	997	782	215
Healers (except physicians and surgeons).....	322	141	191	Agents.....	284	226	38
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions.....	124	87	37	Canvassers.....	284	166	118
Officials of lodges, societies, etc.....	279	183	96	Collectors.....	449	390	59
Religious and charity workers.....	501	169	332	Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	1,075	766	909
Theatrical owners, managers, and officials.....	93	91	2	Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	7,030	6,077	953
Other occupations.....	598	593	5	Shipping clerks.....	1,010	996	14
Attendants and helpers (professional service).....	1,375	795	580	Other clerks.....	6,020	5,091	939
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.....	1,122,182	268,825	853,357	Messenger, bundle, and office boys ³	8,553	8,282	291
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	23,228	19,446	3,782	Bundle and cash boys and girls.....	105	88	17
Bartenders.....	2,666	2,661	5	Messenger, errand, and office boys.....	8,448	8,174	274
Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers.....	1,011	926	85	Stenographers and typewriters.....	1,081	317	764
Billiard and pool room keepers.....	875	866	9				
Dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers.....	136	60	76				

¹ Some owners of hand laundries are included with "laundry operatives."

² See footnote 3, page 34.

³ Except telegraph and telephone messengers.

NEGRO MALES AND FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

DIVISION AND STATE.	NEGROES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.						DIVISION AND STATE.	NEGROES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910.						
	Male.		Female.		Male.			Male.		Female.				
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
UNITED STATES.....	3,637,386	3,178,554	87.4	3,680,536	2,013,981	54.7	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	12,886	10,512	\$1.6	11,891	5,313	44.7	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:							Delaware.....	89,335	75,495	84.5	91,119	45,231	49.6	
New England.....	27,389	23,607	86.2	27,932	13,899	49.8	Maryland.....	35,540	28,037	81.4	44,424	26,699	60.1	
Middle Atlantic.....	171,008	148,638	86.9	180,538	94,457	52.3	District of Columbia.....	243,957	205,098	84.1	252,461	102,729	40.7	
East North Central.....	133,614	113,526	85.0	120,931	46,813	38.7	Virginia.....	30,058	26,527	88.3	20,867	6,360	30.5	
West North Central.....	106,567	89,765	84.2	97,074	39,148	40.3	North Carolina.....	236,640	209,373	88.5	253,755	141,391	55.7	
South Atlantic.....	1,470,297	1,280,335	87.1	1,516,639	828,451	54.6	South Carolina.....	282,305	250,443	88.7	301,759	201,623	66.8	
East South Central.....	970,921	866,089	89.2	989,977	604,003	61.0	Georgia.....	415,552	366,612	88.2	430,643	248,924	57.8	
West South Central.....	732,945	634,809	86.6	727,760	378,666	52.0	Florida.....	124,024	107,343	86.6	109,720	50,181	45.7	
Mountain.....	10,461	9,125	87.2	8,294	3,735	45.0								
Pacific.....	14,184	12,660	89.3	11,391	4,809	42.2								
NEW ENGLAND:														
Maine.....	610	591	96.9	556	206	37.1	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	105,770	89,018	84.2	104,258	46,510	44.6	
New Hampshire.....	247	239	96.8	233	128	54.9	Kentucky.....	177,698	154,155	86.8	182,965	92,220	50.4	
Vermont.....	1,089	1,022	93.8	357	123	34.5	Tennessee.....	325,655	295,019	90.6	336,701	214,533	63.7	
Massachusetts.....	15,629	13,488	86.3	16,089	8,026	49.9	Alabama.....	361,798	327,897	90.6	366,053	250,740	68.5	
Rhode Island.....	3,839	3,347	87.2	4,074	2,059	50.5	Mississippi.....							
Connecticut.....	5,975	4,920	82.3	6,623	3,357	50.7								
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	55,170	49,265	80.2	60,673	34,782	57.3	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	165,880	148,088	89.3	161,129	93,248	57.9	
New Jersey.....	36,191	30,918	85.4	38,386	20,004	52.1	Louisiana.....	259,937	222,284	85.5	265,513	128,512	48.4	
Pennsylvania.....	79,647	68,515	86.0	81,479	39,671	48.7	Oklahoma.....	53,686	44,793	83.4	47,471	17,659	37.2	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							Texas.....	253,442	219,644	86.7	253,647	139,247	54.9	
Ohio.....	49,297	41,243	82.7	44,613	17,593	39.4	MOUNTAIN:							
Indiana.....	26,258	21,932	85.5	24,392	9,534	39.1	Montana.....	963	819	85.0	670	312	46.6	
Illinois.....	49,031	42,624	86.9	43,897	17,105	39.0	Idaho.....	364	335	92.0	214	106	49.5	
Michigan.....	7,727	6,511	84.3	6,830	2,133	31.2	Wyoming.....	1,442	1,390	96.4	582	283	48.6	
Wisconsin.....	1,301	1,216	93.5	1,199	448	37.4	Colorado.....	5,154	4,385	85.1	4,836	2,132	44.1	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							New Mexico.....	766	672	87.7	578	247	42.7	
Minnesota.....	3,835	3,479	90.7	2,531	923	36.5	Arizona.....	892	743	83.3	709	402	50.3	
Iowa.....	6,813	5,843	85.8	5,567	1,781	32.0	Utah.....	634	555	87.5	392	135	34.4	
Missouri.....	68,113	57,984	85.1	64,272	28,796	44.8	Nevada.....	246	226	91.9	223	118	52.9	
North Dakota.....	348	309	88.8	198	86	43.4								
South Dakota.....	404	337	83.4	293	91	31.1								
Nebraska.....	3,751	3,366	89.7	2,974	1,175	39.5								
Kansas.....	23,303	18,447	79.2	21,230	6,296	29.6								

AGRICULTURE.

DEFINITIONS.

In order to understand properly the data on agriculture it will be useful to refer to the following definitions and instructions which were provided by the Bureau of the Census to the enumerators:

Farm.—A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person managing and conducting agricultural operations, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The term "agricultural operations" is used as a general term referring to the work of growing crops, producing other agricultural products, and raising animals, fowls, and bees. A "farm" as thus defined may consist of a single tract of land, or of a number of separate and distinct tracts, and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is hired by him. Further, when a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes, and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least \$250 worth of farm products in the year 1909.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who directs the operations of a farm. Hence owners of farms who do not themselves direct the farm operations are not reported as "farmers." Farmers are divided by the Bureau of the Census into three general classes according to the character of their tenure, namely, owners, tenants, and managers.

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others. The latter are sometimes referred to in the census

reports as "part owners," the term "owners" being then restricted to those owning all their land.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in three classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; (2) *share-cash tenants*—those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for part; and (3) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as \$7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

Farm land.—Farm land is divided into (1) improved land, (2) woodland, and (3) all other unimproved land. The same classification was followed in 1880. At former censuses, except that of 1880, farm land was divided into improved land and unimproved land, woodland being included with unimproved land. *Improved land* includes all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, and land occupied by farm buildings. *Woodland* includes all land covered with natural or planted forest trees, which produce, or later may produce, firewood or other forest products. *All other unimproved land* includes brush land, rough or stony land, swamp land, and any other land which is not improved or in forest. The census classification of farm land as "improved land," "woodland," and "other unimproved land" is one not always easy for the farmers or enumerators to make, and the statistics therefore must be considered at best only a close approximation.

THE UNITED STATES.

The following table presents the principal statistics of agriculture for Negro and for white farmers in 1910 and in 1900, for the United States as a whole:

Table 1

	Farms: 1910 AND 1900.							
	1910		1900		Increase: ¹ 1900-1910.		Percentage increase: ¹ 1900-1910.	
	Farms operated by Negroes.	Farms operated by whites.	Farms operated by Negroes.	Farms operated by whites.	Farms operated by Negroes.	Farms operated by whites.	Farms operated by Negroes.	Farms operated by whites.
Number of farms	893,370	5,440,619	746,715	4,969,608	146,655	471,011	19.6	9.5
Acreage, total	42,279,510	832,166,020	38,233,920	796,825,751	4,045,500	35,340,260	10.6	4.4
Per farm	47.3	153.0	51.2	160.3				
Improved acreage, total	27,845,190	449,418,265	23,362,786	390,201,306	4,482,404	50,216,959	19.2	15.2
Per farm	31.2	82.6	31.3	78.5				
Tenure:								
Owners and part owners	218,972	3,707,501	187,797	3,446,806	31,175	260,605	16.6	7.6
Tenants	672,064	1,676,558	557,174	1,465,541	115,790	211,017	20.8	14.4
Managers	1,434	56,560	1,744	57,201	-310	-701	-17.8	-1.2
Value:								
Total	\$1,141,792,526	\$39,712,214,845	\$499,941,234	\$19,883,177,656	\$641,851,292	\$19,819,037,189	128.4	99.6
Land	756,158,204	27,615,515,334	324,242,997	12,707,961,424	431,915,267	14,907,553,910	133.2	117.3
Buildings	166,559,439	6,148,876,853	71,902,205	3,480,463,869	94,657,174	2,688,410,984	131.6	76.7
Implements and machinery	34,178,052	1,227,407,744	18,859,757	723,920,620	15,318,295	498,487,124	81.2	68.4
Live stock	184,896,771	4,720,414,914	84,936,215	2,075,829,743	99,960,556	1,744,585,171	117.7	58.6
Value per farm	1,250.75	7,299.21	669.52	4,002.97	611.23	3,296.24	91.3	82.3
Value per acre	27.01	47.72	13.03	21.97	13.98	22.75	106.9	91.1

¹ A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

There were 893,370 Negro farm operators in 1910 and 5,440,619 white farm operators, the Negro operators forming 14 per cent of the total number, a considerably greater proportion than the proportion of the Negro population to the total population of the United States which was 10.7 per cent. The number of Negro farm operators increased 19.6 per cent between 1900 and 1910, while the number of white farm operators increased 9.5 per cent.

The total acreage of farms operated by Negroes was 42,279,510 in 1910, the average per farm being 47.3 acres, as compared with an average of 153 for the farms operated by whites. The average improved acreage of Negro farms was 31.2, as compared with 82.6 for farms operated by whites.

The total value of farm property operated by Negroes in 1910 was \$1,141,792,526; in 1900 the same item was \$499,941,234, so that there was an increase of 128.4 per cent during the decade, while the value of farm property operated by whites increased 99.6 per cent. The value of implements and machinery on farms operated by Negroes increased 81.2 per cent during the 10 years 1900-1910, the value of live stock increased 117.7 per cent, the value of buildings 131.6 per cent, and that of land 133.2 per cent. The difference in the rate of growth between farms operated by Negroes and by whites is greatest when value of live stock is considered, the rate of increase being only 58.6 per cent on farms operated by whites, as compared with 117.7 per cent on those operated by Negroes.

The average value of farms operated by Negroes in 1910 was \$1,280.75, as compared with an average of \$669.52 for 1900, and of \$7,299.21 for farms operated by whites in 1910, the average value of farm property per acre was \$27.01 on farms operated by Negroes in 1910, as compared with \$13.08 for 1900, and \$47.72 for farms operated by whites in 1910.

Table 2 shows the distribution of Negro and of white farm operators, by kind of tenure, in 1910 and 1900.

	NEGRO.		WHITE.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
NUMBER.				
Total.....	893,370	746,715	5,440,619	4,969,608
Owners and part owners.....	218,972	187,797	3,707,501	3,446,806
Tenants.....	672,964	557,174	1,676,558	1,465,541
Managers.....	1,434	1,744	56,560	57,261
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners and part owners.....	24.5	25.1	68.1	69.4
Tenants.....	75.3	74.6	30.8	29.5
Managers.....	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2

Three-fourths of the Negro farmers in 1910 were tenants and one-fourth owners, the number of managers being small. The proportion of owners decreased slightly and that of tenants increased slightly between 1900 and 1910. Among whites more than two-thirds of the farms are operated by owners.

No figures are available at this date for the Negro farmers distinguishing share tenants, share-cash tenants, or cash tenants. Figures are available for colored farmers, however, the term "colored" as used in the census reports, including—besides the Negroes—Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, and these figures are shown in Table 3, together with the figures for white farmers. Of the total of 678,118 farms operated by colored tenants, 672,964, or 99.2 per cent, were operated by Negro tenants, and therefore the figures for colored tenants approximate closely to those for Negro tenants alone.

CLASS OF OPERATOR.	NUMBER OF FARMS.				ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).				IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).			
	1910	1900	Increase. ¹		1910	1900	Increase. ¹		1910	1900	Increase. ¹	
			Number.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.
Colored farmers ²	920,883	767,764	153,119	19.9	46,632,305	41,766,023	4,866,282	11.7	29,033,485	24,297,181	4,736,304	19.5
Owners.....	241,221	206,517	34,704	16.8	19,076,463	15,976,098	3,100,365	19.4	8,346,283	6,746,266	1,600,017	23.7
Owning entire farm.....	195,809	176,016	19,793	11.2	15,961,506	13,770,801	2,190,705	15.0	6,542,636	5,591,367	951,319	17.0
Renting additional land.....	45,412	30,501	14,911	48.9	3,114,957	2,205,297	909,660	41.3	1,154,899	1,154,899	648,698	56.2
Managers.....	1,544	1,824	-280	-15.4	425,889	507,213	-81,324	-16.0	147,452	152,643	-5,191	-3.4
Tenants.....	678,118	550,423	118,605	21.2	27,120,953	25,282,712	1,847,241	7.3	20,539,750	17,398,272	3,141,478	18.1
Share.....	373,551	284,760	103,414	36.3	13,358,580	12,078,523	1,935,150	16.0	10,644,740	8,732,446	2,410,908	27.6
Share-cash.....	14,623				655,093				498,614			
Cash.....	264,443				11,898,533				8,551,756			
Unspecified.....	25,501	274,663	15,281	5.6	1,217,747	13,204,189	-87,909	-0.7	844,640	8,665,826	730,570	8.4
White farmers.....	5,440,619	4,969,608	471,011	9.5	832,166,020	796,825,751	35,340,269	4.4	449,418,265	390,201,306	50,216,959	15.2
Owners.....	3,707,501	3,446,806	260,695	7.6	579,478,154	540,063,953	39,414,201	7.3	301,504,138	271,484,986	30,019,152	11.1
Owning entire farm.....	3,159,088	3,025,931	133,157	4.4	448,961,809	417,490,448	31,471,361	7.5	227,265,911	215,897,550	11,368,361	5.3
Renting additional land.....	548,413	420,875	127,538	30.3	130,516,345	122,573,505	7,942,840	6.5	74,238,227	55,587,436	18,650,791	33.6
Managers.....	56,560	57,261	-701	-1.2	53,304,976	87,010,973	-33,705,997	-38.7	12,166,563	10,756,857	1,409,706	13.1
Tenants.....	1,676,558	1,465,541	211,017	14.4	199,382,890	169,750,825	20,632,065	17.5	135,747,564	107,959,463	27,788,101	25.7
Share.....	1,026,372	988,539	151,676	15.3	109,695,138	105,631,847	22,798,066	21.6	79,093,004	74,040,880	20,477,427	27.7
Share-cash.....	113,843				18,734,775				15,425,303			
Cash.....	447,851				55,948,318				33,014,406			
Unspecified.....	88,492	477,002	59,341	12.4	15,004,659	64,118,978	6,833,999	10.7	8,214,851	33,918,583	7,310,674	21.6

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Includes Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Of the 678,118 colored farm tenants, more than one-half, 373,551, were share tenants; 14,623 were share-cash tenants; 264,443 were cash tenants; and for 25,501 the nature of tenancy was not reported. The number of colored share and share-cash tenants combined increased 36.3 per cent between 1900 and 1910, while the number of colored cash tenants and unclassified tenants combined increased 5.6 per cent. It is fair to say, therefore, that share tenancy is the predominant

form of agricultural tenancy for colored farmers and apparently its numerical importance is increasing.

F FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

Of the 893,370 farms operated by Negroes in 1910, 880,836, or 98.6 per cent, were situated in the South. For this reason the information given in Table 1 (p. 36) for the United States as a whole is in Table 4 presented for the South alone.

Table 4

	FARMS IN THE SOUTH: 1910 AND 1900.							
	1910		1900		Increase: ¹ 1900-1910.		Percentage increase: ¹ 1900-1910.	Farms operated by Negroes.
	Farms operated by Negroes.	Farms operated by whites.	Farms operated by Negroes.	Farms operated by whites.	Farms operated by Negroes.	Farms operated by whites.		
Number of farms	880,836	2,207,406	732,362	1,879,721	148,474	327,685	20.3	17.4
Acreage, total.....	41,284,471	811,843,743	37,286,437	323,424,305	3,998,034	-11,580,562	10.7	-3.5
Per farm.....	46.9	141.3	50.9	172.1				
Improved acreage, total.....	27,170,413	122,955,100	22,720,734	102,803,486	4,449,629	20,061,623	19.6	19.5
Per farm.....	30.8	55.7	31.0	54.7				
Tenure:								
Owners and part owners.....	211,087	1,326,044	179,418	1,183,806	31,669	142,238	17.7	12.0
Tenants.....	668,559	866,278	551,383	678,743	117,176	187,535	21.3	27.6
Managers.....	1,190	15,084	1,501	17,172	-371	-2,088	-23.8	-12.2
Value:								
Total.....	\$1,083,658,351	\$7,855,485,313	\$469,506,555	\$3,781,805,483	\$614,151,796	\$4,073,679,830	130.8	107.7
Land.....	714,988,872	5,188,642,947	302,933,842	2,251,041,223	412,055,530	2,937,601,724	136.0	130.5
Buildings.....	158,593,538	1,264,655,914	67,392,514	617,699,318	91,201,024	616,956,598	135.3	95.3
Implements and machinery.....	32,755,291	259,512,739	17,893,841	161,424,950	14,861,450	98,087,789	83.1	60.8
Live stock.....	177,320,650	1,142,673,713	81,286,858	721,639,992	96,033,792	421,033,721	118.1	58.3
Value per farm.....	1,230.26	3,558.70	641.09	2,011.90	589.17	1,546.80	91.9	76.8
Value per acre.....	26.25	25.19	12.59	11.69	13.66	13.50	108.4	115.4

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Table 5 presents a number of percentages and averages for Negro and also for white farmers in the South, by geographic divisions and states. As shown by this table, Negroes constituted 29.8 per cent of the total

population in the South in 1910 and operated 28.4 per cent of the total number of farms, these farms including 11.6 per cent of the total land in southern farms and 18 per cent of the total improved land.

Table 5

DIVISION AND STATE.	Per- centage Negro farms of total popula- tion.	PERCENTAGE OPERATED BY NEGROES.			AVERAGE ACREAGE PER FARM OPERATED BY—		AVERAGE IMPROVED ACREAGE PER FARM OPERATED BY—		AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.				PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY TENURE—FARMS OPERATED BY—							
		Farms.	Land in farms.	Im- proved land in farms.	No- groes.	Whites.	No- groes.	Whites.	No- groes.	Whites.	No- groes.	Whites.	Per farm operated by—		Per acre in farms operated by—		Negroes.		Whites.	
													Own- ers and part owners.	Ten- ants.	Man- agers.	Own- ers and part owners.	Ten- ants.	Man- agers.		
THE SOUTH.....	29.8	28.4	11.6	18.0	46.9	141.3	30.8	55.7	\$1,230	\$3,550	26.25	25.19	24.0	75.9	0.1	60.1	39.2	0.7		
South Atlantic.....	33.7	31.9	17.0	22.6	49.7	113.9	30.9	49.6	1,244	3,317	25.04	29.12	28.5	71.3	0.2	65.0	34.0	1.0		
East South Central.....	31.5	31.2	16.7	21.7	41.8	94.7	29.4	47.9	1,099	2,545	26.30	26.88	18.0	81.9	0.1	63.0	36.6	0.4		
West South Central.....	22.6	21.4	6.0	11.4	50.2	215.0	33.1	69.6	1,419	4,798	28.28	22.32	25.5	74.4	0.1	52.2	47.2	0.6		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																				
Delaware.....	15.4	8.5	5.5	5.2	61.8	99.0	40.2	68.2	2,550	6,136	41.26	61.95	44.0	54.2	1.7	58.2	40.7	1.1		
Maryland.....	17.9	13.0	7.1	6.5	56.3	110.4	34.3	73.7	1,923	6,437	34.17	58.30	62.0	36.6	1.4	69.5	28.4	2.1		
District Columbia.....	28.5	5.5	1.6	1.9	(1)	29.1	24.6	(1)	40,892	(1)	404.64	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	53.7	39.5	6.8		
Virginia.....	32.6	26.1	11.5	11.2	40.5	127.0	23.1	64.4	1,138	4,196	24.46	33.05	67.0	32.7	0.4	74.6	24.3	1.1		
West Virginia.....	5.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	48.8	104.1	28.6	57.3	1,945	3,266	37.80	31.37	78.8	20.2	1.0	78.6	20.5	0.9		
North Carolina.....	31.6	25.4	13.9	19.3	48.4	102.4	26.4	37.7	1,221	2,426	25.20	23.70	32.1	67.8	0.1	65.9	33.6	0.6		
South Carolina.....	55.2	54.8	29.2	42.6	40.7	120.2	26.8	43.9	1,223	3,438	30.03	28.60	21.0	78.8	0.1	55.2	43.9	0.9		
Georgia.....	45.1	42.1	26.3	39.0	57.9	117.9	39.1	44.6	1,288	2,508	22.26	21.28	12.8	87.1	0.1	49.2	50.0	0.8		
Florida.....	41.0	29.4	14.6	26.7	52.3	127.1	32.8	37.5	1,045	3,620	20.00	28.49	49.6	49.7	0.7	79.6	17.1	3.3		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																				
Kentucky.....	11.4	4.5	2.0	2.4	37.5	87.9	29.3	56.6	1,559	3,053	41.51	34.74	50.5	49.1	0.3	66.4	33.2	0.4		
Tennessee.....	21.7	15.6	8.0	10.7	41.9	88.8	30.3	46.8	1,412	2,086	33.68	30.29	27.9	71.9	0.1	64.2	35.4	0.4		
Alabama.....	42.5	42.0	24.5	36.7	46.1	102.6	32.3	40.2	881	1,789	19.13	17.44	15.4	84.5	(2)	57.0	42.6	0.4		
Mississippi.....	56.2	59.9	34.7	49.7	39.2	110.4	27.2	41.2	1,139	2,178	29.08	19.73	15.2	84.8	0.1	61.1	38.2	0.7		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																				
Arkansas.....	28.1	29.6	15.2	21.9	41.7	97.7	27.9	41.7	1,370	2,071	32.84	21.20	23.1	76.9	0.1	60.9	38.6	0.5		
Louisiana.....	43.1	45.5	20.3	27.8	33.7	126.6	26.7	58.0	1,030	3,726	26.62	29.43	19.5	80.4	0.1	64.4	34.3	1.3		
Oklahoma.....	8.3	6.9	3.7	3.8	80.8	156.8	50.3	96.6	2,298	5,069	28.45	32.33	36.5	63.4	0.2	43.8	55.8	0.4		
Texas.....	17.7	16.7	3.8	10.1	61.1	310.9	39.6	70.7	1,602	6,053	26.23	19.47	30.3	69.5	0.1	50.2	49.2	0.6		

¹ Percentage not shown where base is less than 100.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The average size of farms operated by Negroes in the South is 46.9 acres; the amount of improved land per farm, 30.8 acres. The average acreage of farms operated by whites in the South is 141.3; of improved land per farm, 55.7. The average value of farm property, per farm, is \$1,230 for southern Negroes and \$3,359 for southern whites, but the average value per acre is slightly higher for Negroes than for whites—\$26.25 as against \$25.19. Of the Negro farmers in the South, 24 per cent are owners or part owners and 75.9 per cent are tenants; of the white farmers, 60.1 per cent are owners and 39.2 per cent are tenants. Table 5 gives also information in regard to the Negro and white farmers in each of the Southern states.

In Table 6 the number of farms and the value of farm property operated by Negroes in Southern states are given for 1910 and for 1900, with the increase for the decade and rank of the states at each census.

STATE.	F FARMS IN THE SOUTH OPERATED BY NEGROES.					
	1910	1900	Increase: ¹ 1900-1910.	Percentage increase: ² 1900- 1910.	Rank of states.	
					1910	1900
NUMBER OF FARMS.						
Southern states..	880,836	732,362	148,474	20.3
Mississippi.....	164,488	128,351	36,137	28.2	1	1
Georgia.....	122,554	82,822	39,732	48.0	2	4
Alabama.....	110,387	94,069	16,318	17.3	3	2
South Carolina.....	96,772	85,381	11,391	13.3	4	3
Texas.....	69,816	65,472	4,344	6.6	5	5
North Carolina.....	64,456	53,996	10,460	19.4	6	7
Arkansas.....	63,573	46,978	16,600	35.3	7	8
Louisiana.....	54,819	58,096	-3,277	-5.6	8	6
Virginia.....	48,039	44,705	3,244	7.2	9	9
Tennessee.....	38,300	33,883	4,417	13.0	10	10
Florida.....	14,693	13,521	1,177	8.7	11	11
Oklahoma.....	13,209	6,353	6,856	107.9	12	13
Kentucky.....	11,709	11,227	482	4.3	13	12
Maryland.....	6,370	5,842	528	9.0	14	14
Delaware.....	922	817	105	12.9	15	15
West Virginia.....	707	742	-35	4.7	16	16
Dist. of Columbia..	12	17	-5	-29.4	17	17
VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.						
Southern states..	\$1,083,058,351	\$469,506,555	\$614,151,796	130.8
Mississippi.....	187,401,976	86,390,974	101,011,002	116.9	1	1
Georgia.....	157,870,357	48,698,931	109,171,428	224.2	2	3
South Carolina.....	118,314,085	43,992,879	74,322,106	168.9	3	5
Texas.....	111,853,611	56,180,207	55,673,404	99.1	4	2
Alabama.....	97,261,114	46,908,811	50,352,303	107.3	5	4
Arkansas.....	87,119,083	34,191,174	52,027,909	154.8	6	7
North Carolina.....	78,675,830	28,458,176	50,217,654	176.5	7	8
Louisiana.....	56,472,403	37,995,093	18,477,310	48.6	8	6
Virginia.....	51,651,043	24,490,106	30,100,937	123.2	9	10
Tennessee.....	54,073,706	26,735,588	27,338,118	102.3	10	9
Oklahoma.....	30,347,738	7,313,156	23,034,582	315.0	11	13
Kentucky.....	18,252,353	10,950,268	7,302,085	66.7	12	11
Florida.....	15,365,806	6,466,487	8,899,409	137.6	13	14
Maryland.....	12,249,019	8,208,572	4,040,447	49.2	14	12
Delaware.....	2,350,845	1,303,830	957,015	68.7	15	15
West Virginia.....	1,304,721	827,711	477,010	57.6	16	16
Dist. of Columbia..	93,671	304,592	-210,921	-69.2	17	17

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

In number of farms operated by Negroes, Mississippi ranked first among the states at each census shown in Table 6, Georgia and Alabama ranking second and third respectively in 1910. During the decade Georgia advanced from the fourth to the second place, and Alabama dropped from the second to the third

place. Ranked according to value of farm property, Mississippi has been the first state in each year, followed, in 1910, by Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, and Alabama; during the decade Georgia has advanced from the third to the second place.

Table 7 shows the number of counties in each state and the number reporting and not reporting Negro farmers. In the United States as a whole 756, or about one-fourth of the total number of counties, reported no farms operated by Negroes; there were nine states in which every county reported at least one Negro farmer, and all the other states had some counties in which there were Negro farm operators.

Table 7 NUMBER OF COUNTIES: 1910.

STATE.	Total.	Reporting Negro farmers.	Reporting no Negro farmers.
United States.....	2,953	2,180	773
Alabama.....	67	67
Arizona.....	13	5	8
Arkansas.....	75	71	4
California.....	58	33	25
Colorado.....	60	23	37
Connecticut.....	8	8
Delaware.....	3	3
District of Columbia.....	1	1
Florida.....	47	47
Georgia.....	146	144	2
Idaho.....	23	8	15
Illinois.....	102	78	24
Indiana.....	92	68	24
Iowa.....	99	44	55
Kansas.....	105	81	24
Kentucky.....	119	115	4
Louisiana.....	60	60
Maine.....	16	9	7
Maryland.....	24	23	1
Massachusetts.....	14	12	2
Michigan.....	83	58	25
Minnesota.....	86	17	69
Mississippi.....	79	79
Missouri.....	115	100	15
Montana.....	28	12	16
Nebraska.....	92	35	57
Nevada.....	15	4	11
New Hampshire.....	10	6	4
New Jersey.....	21	20	1
New Mexico.....	26	19	7
New York.....	61	50	11
North Carolina.....	98	98
North Dakota.....	49	36	13
Ohio.....	88	76	12
Oklahoma.....	76	71	5
Oregon.....	34	15	19
Pennsylvania.....	67	49	18
Rhode Island.....	5	5
South Carolina.....	43	43
South Dakota.....	67	28	39
Tennessee.....	96	95	1
Texas.....	245	151	94
Utah.....	27	6	21
Vermont.....	14	8	6
Virginia.....	1,117	98	119
Washington.....	38	22	16
West Virginia.....	55	52	3
Wisconsin.....	71	20	51
Wyoming.....	2,15	7	8

¹ Includes 17 independent cities.

² Including Yellowstone National Park.

Map 9 (p. 41) shows the percentage that the number of farms operated by Negroes forms of the total number of farms. Map 10 (p. 41) shows the percentage that the land in farms operated by Negroes forms of the total land in farms. Map 11 (p. 42) shows, by dots, the number of colored farm owners and part owners, and Map 12 (p. 42) shows the number of farms operated by colored tenants in Southern states. Except in the case of Oklahoma, Maps 11 and 12 may be interpreted as drawn for Negro farm operators.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Diagrams 6 and 7 show, for 1910 and 1900, the average value of farm property per farm for Negro and for white farmers; and Diagrams 8 and 9 show,

for 1910 and 1900, the average value of farm property per acre in farms operated by Negro and by white tenants.

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY PER FARM FOR NEGRO AND WHITE FARMERS: 1910 AND 1900.

DIAGRAM 6

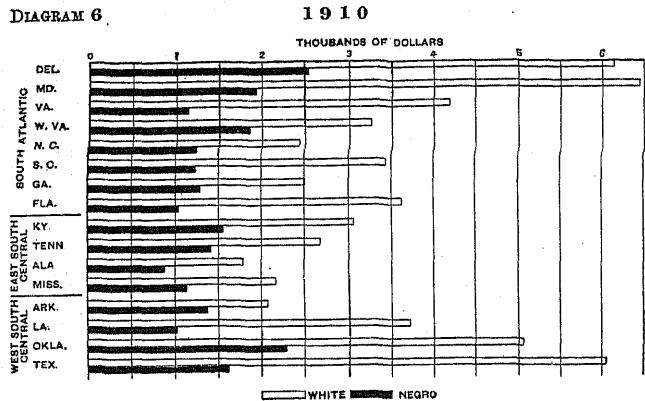
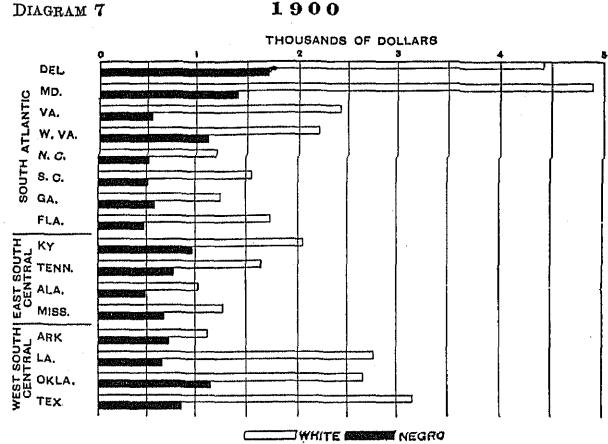


DIAGRAM 7



AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY PER ACRE FOR NEGRO AND WHITE FARMERS: 1910 AND 1900.

DIAGRAM 8

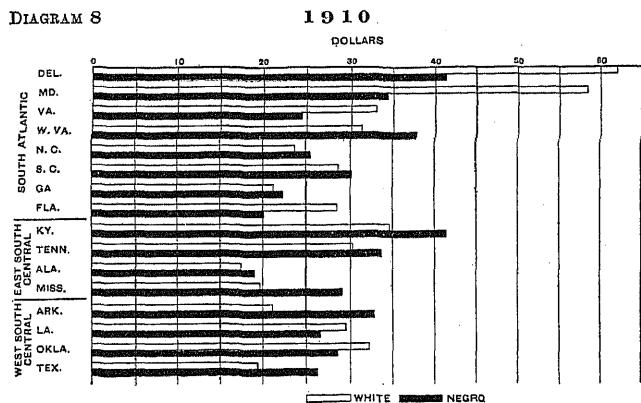
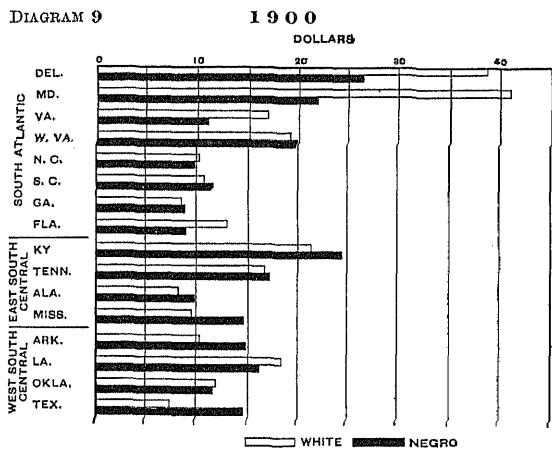


DIAGRAM 9



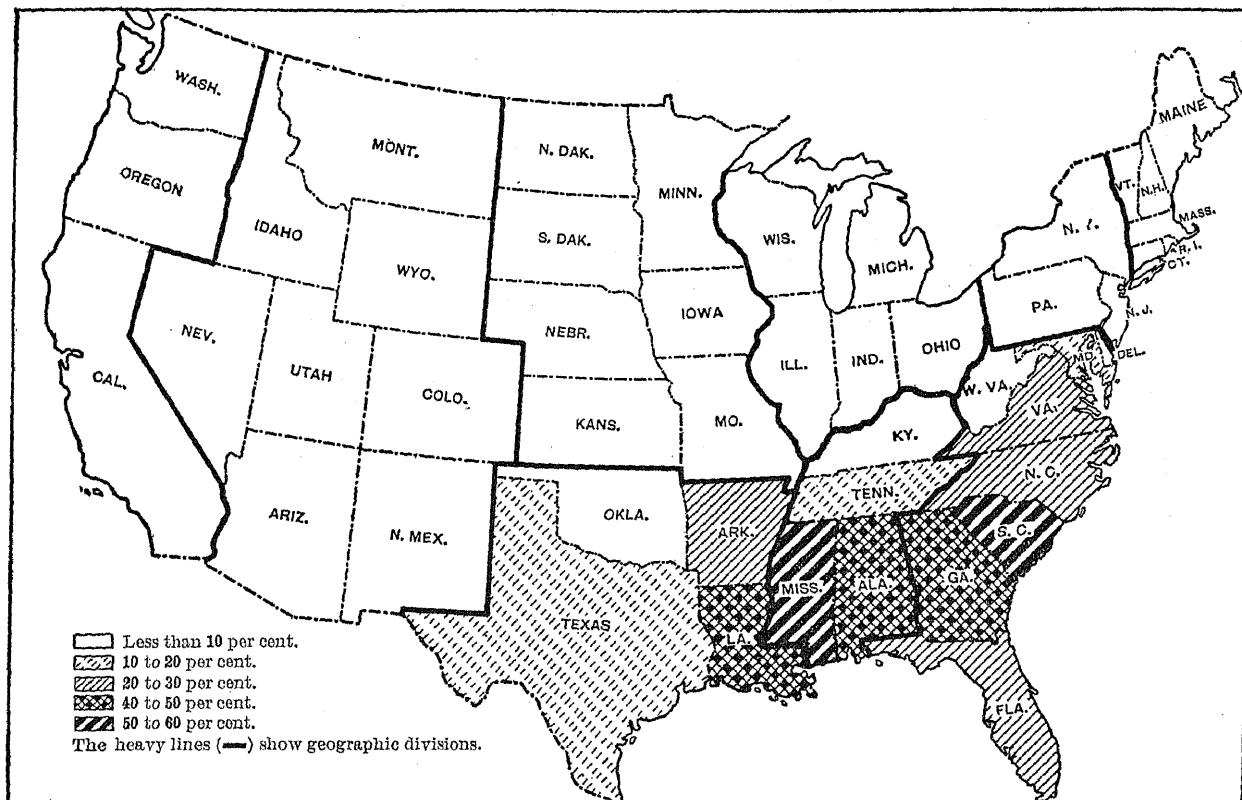
GENERAL TABLES.

Table 30 of the general tables (pp. 158 and 159) shows, by divisions and states, the number and value of farms operated by Negro farmers in 1910 and 1900, together with absolute and percentage increases. The total value of the farms is classified into the value of land, of buildings, of implements and machinery, and of live stock.

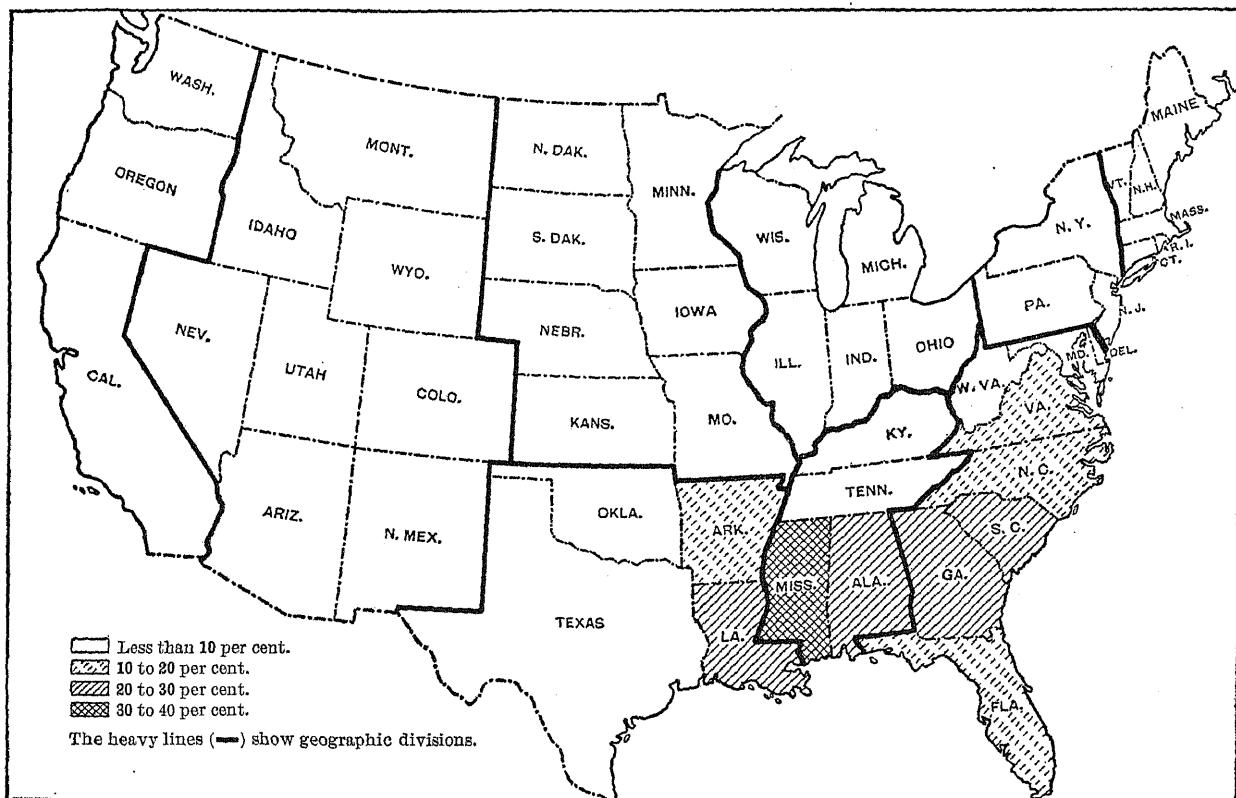
Table 31 (p. 160) shows, by divisions and states, the number of Negro farm owners, tenants, and managers in 1910 and 1900, together with absolute and relative increases in each class.

Table 32 (p. 161) shows the number of farms, the acreage (total, improved, woodland, and other unimproved), the value of land and buildings, and the value of implements and machinery on farms operated by Negroes in 1910. The table presents the figures by divisions and states and also by counties. In the summary by states the states are arranged in geographic order, but in the presentation of county data the counties and the states are arranged alphabetically. Only those counties appear in the table in which at least one farm operated by a Negro was reported.

MAP 9.—PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGRO FARMERS: 1910 (SOUTHERN STATES ONLY).

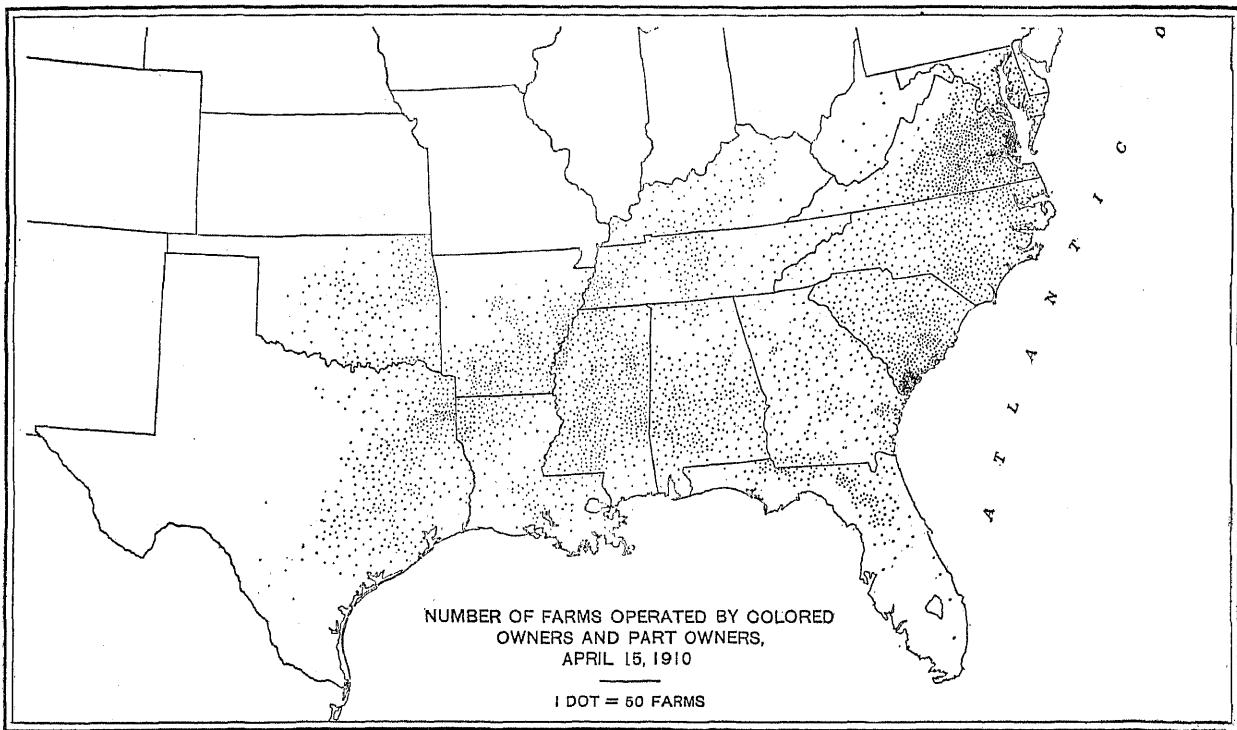


MAP 10.—PERCENTAGE OF ALL LAND IN FARMS OPERATED BY NEGRO FARMERS: 1910 (SOUTHERN STATES ONLY).

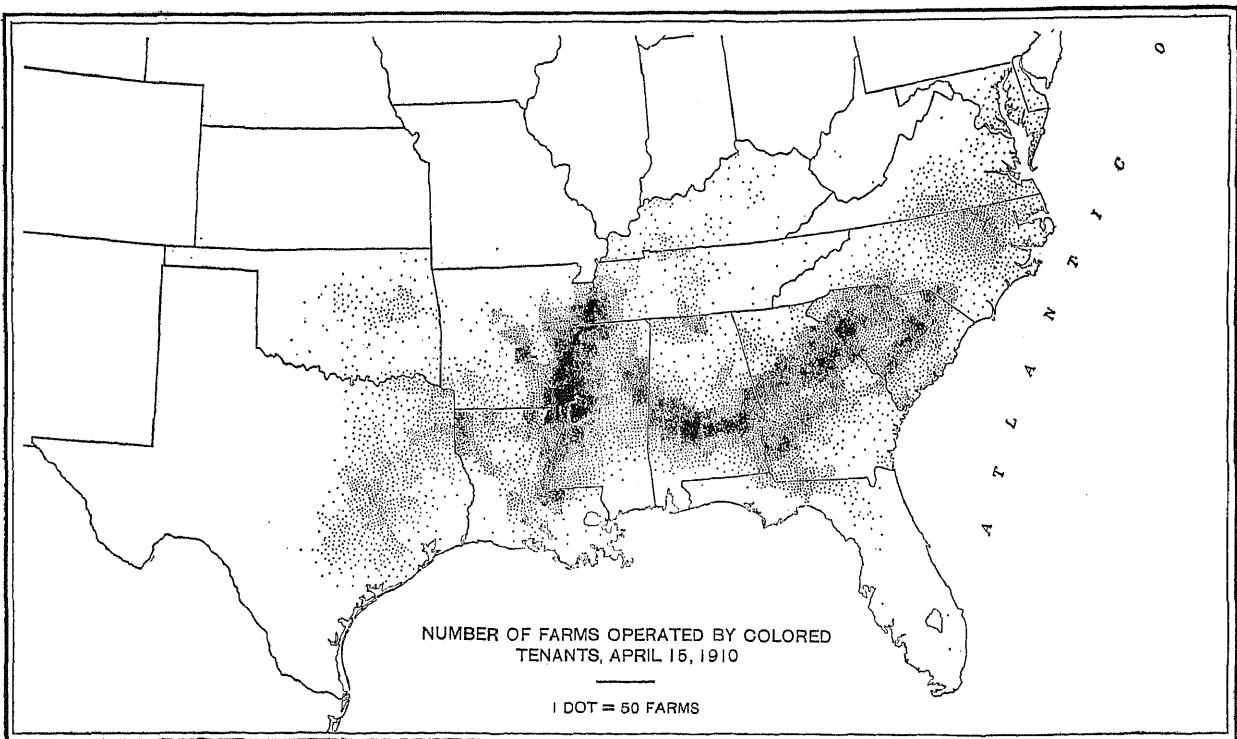


NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

MAP 11



MAP 12



MORTALITY.

THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Complete data for a study of mortality among Negroes are at present not available. The number of deaths occurring during 1910 among whites and among Negroes is known for a portion of the United States called the registration area. This area consists of all the states in which deaths are recorded with sufficient accuracy so that the Bureau of the Census feels justified in accepting the returns as practically complete, and of such cities outside the registration states as qualify under the same requirement.

In 1910 the registration area included the following states:

California.	Montana.	Pennsylvania.
Colorado.	New Hampshire.	Rhode Island.
Connecticut.	New Jersey.	Utah.
Indiana.	New York.	Vermont.
Maine.	North Carolina (municipalities of 1,000 and over in 1900).	Washington.
Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Wisconsin.
Michigan.		
Minnesota.	Ohio.	

In addition, returns were received from the District of Columbia (city of Washington), which is included as a state in the group designated "registration states," but otherwise is treated as a city. The registration area comprised also the following 43 cities in non-registration states:

Alabama:	Kansas:	South Carolina:
Birmingham.	Kansas City.	Charleston.
Mobile.	Leavenworth.	Tennessee:
Montgomery.	Wichita.	Knoxville.
Delaware:	Kentucky:	Memphis.
Wilmington.	Covington.	Nashville.
Florida:	Louisville.	Texas:
Jacksonville.	Newport.	Galveston.
Key West.	Paducah.	San Antonio.
Georgia:	Louisiana:	Virginia:
Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Alexandria.
Savannah.	Missouri:	Danville.
Illinois:	Kansas City.	Lynchburg.
Aurora.	St. Joseph.	Norfolk.
Bellefontaine.	St. Louis.	Petersburg.
Chicago.	Nebraska:	Richmond.
Decatur.	Lincoln.	West Virginia:
Evanston.	Omaha.	Wheeling.
Jacksonville.	Oregon:	
Quincy.	Portland.	
Springfield.		

This area in 1910 had a population of 53,608,351, comprising 58.3 per cent of the total population of the United States. The Negro population of the area was 1,935,976, or 19.7 per cent of the total number of Negroes in the United States.

MORTALITY AMONG NEGROES AND AMONG WHITES.

It is apparent, therefore, that the statistics of deaths among Negroes are very incomplete, and it should also be borne in mind that the Negroes in the registration area represent very largely an urban population. Table 1 shows the Negro and the white population of

the registration area and of certain parts of it as enumerated on April 15, 1910, and as estimated on July 1, 1910, the number of deaths occurring during 1910, and the death rate per 1,000 population, the population on which the rate is based being the estimated population for July 1, as it is considered best to base death rates for a year on the population in the middle of that year. The "selected cities" in this table are those registration cities which had in 1910 a Negro population of not less than 2,500.

Table 1	POPULATION.		Number of deaths in 1910.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
	April 15, 1910.	July 1, 1910 (est.).		
Registration area:				
Negro	1,935,976	1,943,969	49,499	25.5
White	51,472,967	51,680,821	753,308	14.6
Registration states,¹ total:				
Negro	1,178,443	1,182,654	27,932	23.6
White	46,232,179	46,413,523	673,203	14.5
Registration cities in nonregistration states:				
Negro	757,533	761,315	21,567	28.3
White	5,240,788	5,267,298	80,105	15.2
Selected cities¹ in registration area:				
Negro	1,367,054	1,373,294	37,701	27.5
White	17,438,419	17,526,262	276,445	15.8

¹ Including the District of Columbia.

The death rate in the registration area as a whole was 25.5 for the Negroes, as compared with 14.6 for the whites. In the registration states and in selected cities the rate was also much higher for the Negroes than for the whites.

MORTALITY IN 1910 AND 1900.

The general table (p. 194) presents mortality statistics for each registration state and for each registration city having at least 2,500 Negroes in 1910. Statistics for 1900 are given in the table whenever such statistics are available, but the registration area in 1900 included only 10 states and the District of Columbia and only 133 cities outside of these states. Table 2 summarizes the data for these 10 states.

STATES THAT WERE INCLUDED IN REGISTRATION AREA IN 1910 AND IN 1900.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				DEATH RATE.			
	1910		1900		1910		1900	
	Ne-gro.	White.	Ne-gro.	White.	Ne-gro.	White.	Ne-gro.	White.
Total for 10 states	8,774	361,280	7,269	329,299	23.8	15.4	24.1	17.0
Connecticut.....	373	17,120	352	16,002	24.5	15.5	23.1	17.9
Indiana.....	1,433	35,011	1,250	34,457	23.7	13.2	21.7	14.0
Maine.....	19	12,703	24	11,843	13.9	17.1	18.2	17.1
Massachusetts.....	809	53,455	681	50,467	21.2	16.0	21.3	18.2
Michigan.....	426	39,382	290	33,525	24.8	14.1	18.3	14.0
New Hampshire.....	14	7,438	8	7,626	24.8	17.3	12.1	18.6
New Jersey.....	2,073	37,422	1,666	31,771	23.0	15.2	23.9	17.5
New York.....	3,350	144,144	2,743	129,408	24.9	16.0	27.6	18.1
Rhode Island.....	248	9,051	288	8,525	25.9	16.9	26.2	20.3
Vermont.....	29	5,674	17	5,675	17.9	16.0	20.6	16.6

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In every state shown the death rate was higher for the Negroes than for the whites both in 1910 and in 1900. The death rate for the Negroes in the ten states as a whole declined slightly during the decade; in Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, and New Hampshire the rate was higher in 1910 than in 1900; in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont the rate declined during the period.

Table 3 shows death rates for Negroes and for whites in each of the registration cities for which data were available in 1900 as well as in 1910 and which had a population of at least 2,500 Negroes in 1910. The table is so arranged that the cities in the North and the cities in the South are shown separately and a total is given for the cities in each section, as well as for the 57 cities combined.

Table 3

CITY.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.				DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.				INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) PER 1,000 POPULATION: 1900-1910.			
	1910		1900		1910		1900					
	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.				
Total for 57 cities.....	33,803	270,546	30,658	236,516	27.8	15.9	31.2	18.4	-3.4	-2.5		
NORTHERN CITIES.												
Total for 33 cities.....	12,483	237,421	9,891	205,868	25.1	15.7	27.1	18.2	-2.0	-2.5		
Atlantic City, N. J.....	172	627	106	375	17.3	17.1	16.3	17.6	+1.0	-0.5		
Boston, Mass.....	317	11,224	312	11,100	23.3	17.1	20.9	20.3	-3.6	-3.2		
Cambridge, Mass.....	75	1,501	105	1,466	15.9	15.0	27.0	16.7	-11.1	-1.7		
Camden, N. J.....	192	1,437	186	1,182	31.5	16.2	33.4	16.8	-1.9	-0.6		
Chicago, Ill.....	1,075	32,130	712	25,337	24.3	15.0	23.6	15.2	+0.7	-0.2		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	560	5,750	420	5,496	28.9	16.7	20.7	17.6	-0.8	-0.9		
Cleveland, Ohio.....	167	7,880	99	6,627	19.6	14.2	16.5	17.6	+3.1	-3.4		
Columbus, Ohio.....	262	2,545	187	1,801	20.4	15.0	22.8	15.3	-2.4	-0.3		
Dayton, Ohio.....	99	1,625	68	1,267	20.4	14.5	20.1	15.5	+0.3	-1.0		
Denver, Colo.....	132	3,389	89	2,444	24.1	16.2	22.7	18.9	+1.4	-2.7		
Detroit, Mich.....	140	7,305	103	4,552	25.2	15.8	25.1	16.2	+0.1	-0.4		
Evansville, Ind.....	117	831	150	781	18.9	13.5	20.0	15.2	-1.1	-1.7		
Harrisburg, Pa.....	98	842	104	800	21.5	14.1	25.3	17.4	-3.8	-3.3		
Indianapolis, Ind.....	548	3,275	383	2,503	25.0	15.4	24.0	16.3	+1.0	-0.9		
Jersey City, N. J.....	123	4,278	83	4,191	20.5	16.3	22.4	20.7	-1.9	-4.4		
Kansas City, Mo.....	644	3,317	438	2,236	27.1	14.7	24.9	15.3	+2.2	-0.6		
Los Angeles, Cal.....	136	4,299	62	1,800	17.6	13.9	29.1	18.4	-11.5	-4.5		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	50	3,681	22	2,286	21.5	12.2	14.2	11.4	+7.3	+0.8		
Newark, N. J.....	296	5,484	202	4,755	31.1	16.1	30.2	19.9	+0.9	-3.8		
New Bedford, Mass.....	85	1,727	32	1,293	29.2	18.3	19.0	21.3	+10.2	-3.0		
New Haven, Conn.....	91	2,126	82	1,886	25.5	16.3	28.4	18.0	-2.9	-1.7		
New York, N. Y.....	2,301	74,274	1,950	68,799	25.9	15.8	32.1	20.4	-6.2	-4.6		
Manhattan Borough.....	1,473	37,129	1,242	38,146	24.2	16.9	32.1	27.1	-10.1	-4.8		
Bronx Borough.....	208	6,755	75	3,674	30.0	15.7	31.6	18.6	+18.4	-2.9		
Brooklyn Borough.....	598	26,070	553	22,932	26.2	15.5	29.0	20.0	-2.8	-4.5		
Queens Borough.....	82	3,882	66	2,702	25.4	13.7	26.5	18.0	+0.1	-4.3		
Richmond Borough.....	50	1,438	34	1,345	25.9	16.9	31.7	20.4	-5.8	-5.5		
Oakland, Cal.....	52	1,791	19	1,031	16.8	12.5	18.5	15.9	+1.7	-3.4		
Omaha, Nebr.....	105	1,789	1	1,141	23.6	14.7	19.5	11.5	-4.1	+3.2		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,276	24,740	1,894	23,055	26.9	16.8	30.2	20.4	-3.3	-3.6		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	601	8,993	526	8,290	23.4	17.7	25.8	19.2	-2.4	-1.5		
Providence, R. I.....	139	3,837	140	3,513	26.0	17.5	29.1	20.6	-3.1	-3.1		
St. Joseph, Mo.....	98	957	68	701	23.0	13.0	10.9	7.2	+12.1	+5.8		
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,149	9,733	1,096	9,223	26.0	15.1	30.9	17.1	-4.9	-2.0		
St. Paul, Minn.....	49	2,508	30	1,601	15.5	11.8	13.3	10.0	+2.2	+1.8		
Springfield, Ill.....	67	793	57	548	22.5	16.2	25.6	17.1	-3.1	-0.9		
Terre Haute, Ind.....	67	864	40	557	25.7	15.5	26.3	15.8	-0.6	-0.3		
Trenton, N. J.....	89	1,886	49	1,222	34.3	19.9	23.4	17.2	+10.9	+2.7		
SOUTHERN CITIES.												
Total for 24 cities.....	21,320	38,125	20,767	30,648	29.6	16.9	33.6	19.8	-4.0	-2.9		
Alexandria, Va.....	138	189	160	205	32.9	17.0	35.3	20.5	-2.4	-3.5		
Annapolis, Md.....	97	83	126	110	30.5	15.3	42.0	20.0	-11.5	-4.7		
Atlanta, Ga.....	1,328	1,609	977	1,006	25.4	15.5	27.3	18.6	-1.9	-3.1		
Baltimore, Md.....	2,507	8,152	2,653	8,242	30.6	17.2	33.5	19.2	-2.9	-2.0		
Charleston, S. C.....	1,221	526	1,399	554	39.3	18.9	44.4	22.9	-5.1	-4.0		
Covington, Ky.....	59	802	81	743	20.3	15.9	32.6	18.4	-12.3	-2.5		
Jacksonville, Fla.....	710	482	532	324	24.0	16.8	32.8	26.6	-8.8	-9.8		
Key West, Fla.....	147	301	147	271	26.6	20.8	26.4	23.5	+0.2	-2.7		
Louisville, Ky.....	1,089	2,667	1,070	2,802	26.7	14.4	27.3	16.9	-0.6	-2.5		
Lynchburg, Va.....	231	242	298	218	24.3	12.0	36.1	20.5	-11.8	-8.5		
Memphis, Tenn.....	1,492	1,326	1,218	1,084	28.3	16.8	24.4	20.7	+3.9	-3.9		
Mobile, Ala.....	673	512	564	481	29.4	17.7	33.1	22.5	-3.7	-4.8		
Nashville, Tenn.....	950	1,113	965	956	26.0	15.0	32.1	18.8	-6.1	-3.8		
Norfolk, Va.....	775	700	770	496	30.8	16.5	38.1	18.8	-7.3	-2.3		
New Orleans, La.....	2,933	4,311	3,184	4,420	32.8	17.2	41.0	21.2	-8.2	-4.0		
Paducah, Ky.....	164	274	224	323	27.0	16.3	38.5	23.7	-11.5	-7.4		
Petersburg, Va.....	377	264	379	279	34.2	20.1	35.3	25.2	-1.1	-5.1		
Raleigh, N. C.....	247	290	227	183	33.4	24.4	39.7	23.1	-6.3	+1.3		
Richmond, Va.....	1,416	1,470	1,214	1,251	30.2	18.1	37.7	23.7	-7.5	-5.6		
San Antonio, Tex.....	233	1,917	171	1,038	21.5	22.1	22.7	22.7	-1.2	-0.6		
Savannah, Ga.....	1,134	616	1,070	612	34.1	19.4	38.1	23.4	-4.0	-4.0		
Washington, D. C.....	2,759	3,744	2,685	3,511	29.1	15.8	31.0	18.3	-1.9	-2.5		
Wilmington, Del.....	225	1,322	269	1,277	24.7	16.8	27.6	19.1	-2.9	-2.3		
Wilmington, N. C.....	325	213	384	262	26.7	15.6	36.9	24.8	-10.2	-9.2		

1 Includes Allegheny, 1900.

In the 57 cities included in the table the death rate among Negroes in 1910 was 27.8 and that among whites 15.9 per 1,000, the rate among Negroes thus being nearly twice as great as that for whites. In the 33 northern cities the death rate among Negroes was 25.1 and that among whites 15.7 per 1,000, while in the 24 southern cities the rate for Negroes was 29.6 and that for whites 16.9. Thus the death rates for each race were higher in the southern than in the northern cities, the difference between the races in respect to death rate also being greater in the South.

Both Negroes and whites show decreases in death rate in 1910 as compared with 1900, when the 57 cities are considered in the aggregate, the decline for the Negroes being 3.4 and that for the whites 2.5 per 1,000 population. In the southern cities the decline in the death rate was greater for the Negroes than for the whites. In the northern cities the decline among Negroes was 2.0 and among the whites 2.5 per 1,000 population. Every city in the South, except Key West, Fla., and Memphis, Tenn., showed a lower death rate for Negroes in 1910 than in 1900; the increase in Key West was only 0.2, while in Memphis it was 3.9 per 1,000.

Of the 33 northern cities, 15 had higher death rates among Negroes in 1910 than in 1900, and the increase was considerable in some cities. The actual numbers involved, however, were small in most of the cities where the increase was relatively large.

The general tendency appears to be in the direction of a declining death rate for Negroes in registration cities, the decrease being somewhat greater for Negroes than for whites; as a result, the difference between the death rate for Negroes and for whites in these cities was not as great in 1910 as a decade earlier.

The mortality data for the registration area as a whole indicate a decline in the death rate for Negroes as well as for whites. In Table 4 the population, number of deaths, and death rate per 1,000 for Negroes and for whites in the registration area are shown for 1910 and for 1900.

	Population. ¹	DEATHS.	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.
Negro:			
Registration area, 1910.....	1,943,969	49,499	25.5
Registration area, 1900.....	1,189,023	34,995	29.4
White:			
Registration area, 1910.....	51,680,821	753,308	14.6
Registration area, 1900.....	29,505,687	503,569	17.1

¹ As estimated for July 1, 1910, and as returned for June 1, 1900.

The total number of deaths returned for Negroes in the registration area in 1910 was 49,499, which exceeded the number reported in 1900 by 14,504. This increase in number of deaths is due in part to the increase of population within the area as defined in 1900, and in part to the extension of the area during the decade 1900-1910 to include territory not covered by the returns in 1900. Within the registration area as defined in each year the death rate for Negroes was 25.5 per 1,000 in 1910, and 29.4 in 1900, showing a

decline of 3.9. In the case of the white population the rate declined from 17.1 to 14.6, a decline of 2.5. In making comparisons of the rates for the Negroes with those for the whites it should be borne in mind that the Negro population of the registration area is very largely an urban population, a much larger proportion of the white population within the area being rural. It seems fair to assume that the decline in the death rate among Negroes as among whites is due very largely to such general causes as better housing conditions, better medical attention, and in general to improved sanitary conditions.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The study of the individual causes of death constitutes so important a part of a report on mortality that it is interesting to note that this is the first time that such a presentation has been made in the published census reports relative to Negro decedents. All previous census publications have given statistics for the total colored population, in which was included the Chinese, Japanese, Indians, and other nonwhites.

Table 35 (p. 198) shows the cause of death of the 49,499 Negro decedents in the registration area for 1910, according to a condensed list of the abridged International List of the Causes of Death as prepared by the international committee, and also the distribution of the 87,724 deaths reported for the 69 selected cities in the registration area, having 2,500 or more Negro inhabitants. Of these cities, 34 are in the Southern states and 35 in the Northern states.

Comparisons of Negro and white mortality are difficult, owing to the fact that as regards Negroes the data available relate chiefly to urban population. It would be very desirable, indeed, to have exact data showing the mortality of the Negro population of rural communities, such as largely comprise the Negroes of the South; but, unfortunately, in 1910 no Southern state was included in the registration area, with the exception of Maryland. Data presented for Negro and for white mortality in selected cities are more nearly comparable.

Table 35 also shows the deaths of the white population, and the following text table presents the distribution of the Negro and white deaths for 1910 by causes of death for the registration area and the selected cities.

Typhoid fever returns, for example, show 798 deaths among Negroes and 11,791 among whites, these deaths contributing 1.6 of the total number of deaths for both races in the registration area, with a percentage of 1.5 for Negroes and 1.3 for whites, respectively, in the selected cities.

The table shows that deaths among Negroes, as compared with the whites, are relatively more numerous for tuberculosis of the lungs, other forms of tuberculosis, pneumonia and whooping cough, while for measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cancer, appendicitis, diarrhea, and violent deaths (including suicide) the proportion is noticeably higher among the whites. In other causes the differences in the percentages are slight.

NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DEATHS: 1910.								CAUSE OF DEATH.	DEATHS: 1910.								
	Registration area.				Selected cities. ¹					Registration area.				Selected cities. ¹				
	Number.		Per cent distribution.		Number.		Per cent distribution.			Number.		Per cent distribution.		Number.		Per cent distribution.		
	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.		Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	
All causes...	49,499	753,308	100.0	100.0	37,724	275,652	100.0	100.0	Pneumonia (all forms).....	5,796	73,490	11.7	9.8	4,596	32,005	12.2	11.6	
Typhoid fever...	708	11,791	1.6	1.6	505	3,507	1.5	1.3	Other respiratory diseases.....	619	8,043	1.3	1.1	499	2,798	1.3	1.0	
Malaria.....	413	741	0.8	0.1	362	303	1.0	0.1	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	2,792	51,379	5.6	6.8	2,112	20,762	5.6	7.5	
Smallpox.....	12	190	(2)	(2)	8	20	(2)	(2)	Appendicitis.....	225	5,884	0.5	0.8	165	2,534	0.4	0.9	
Measles.....	181	6,394	0.4	0.8	126	2,307	0.3	0.7	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	316	6,346	0.6	0.8	241	2,372	0.6	0.9	
Scarlet fever.....	71	6,182	0.1	0.8	44	2,621	0.1	0.9	Cirrhosis of the liver.....	265	7,187	0.5	1.0	212	3,236	0.6	1.2	
Whooping cough, Diphtheria and croup.....	588	5,524	1.2	0.7	341	1,620	0.9	0.6	Ne phritis, Bright's disease.....	3,533	49,693	7.1	6.6	2,826	21,757	7.5	7.9	
Influenza.....	231	11,275	0.5	1.5	162	4,945	0.4	1.8	Puerperal fever.....	274	3,609	0.6	0.5	224	1,421	0.6	0.5	
Erysipelas.....	511	7,251	1.0	1.0	384	1,779	1.0	0.6	Other puerperal affections.....	258	4,293	0.5	0.6	186	1,468	0.5	0.5	
Tuberculosis of the lungs.....	88	2,356	0.2	0.3	66	963	0.2	0.3	Congenital debility and malformations.....	2,140	38,135	4.3	5.1	1,649	13,581	4.4	4.9	
Tuberculous meningitis.....	8,111	66,498	16.4	8.8	6,075	28,382	16.1	10.3	Violent deaths (excluding suicide).....	2,609	45,720	5.3	6.1	2,013	15,089	5.3	5.5	
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	230	4,394	0.5	0.6	160	2,108	0.4	0.8	Suicide.....	162	8,378	0.3	1.1	112	3,570	0.3	1.3	
Rheumatism.....	657	5,741	1.3	0.8	445	1,830	1.2	0.7	All other causes.....	8,565	130,572	17.3	17.3	6,589	40,882	17.5	14.8	
Cancer.....	208	3,782	0.4	0.5	152	1,322	0.4	0.5	III-defined and unknown causes.....	1,622	10,773	3.3	1.4	1,143	2,911	3.0	1.1	
Diabetes.....	1,100	39,875	2.2	5.3	810	14,332	2.1	5.2										
Meningitis.....	142	7,888	0.3	1.0	108	2,827	0.3	1.0										
Cerebral hemorrhage and softening.....	369	7,208	0.7	1.0	268	2,482	0.7	0.9										
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1,705	39,008	3.4	5.2	1,251	11,222	3.3	4.1										
Bronchitis.....	4,120	71,902	8.3	9.5	3,195	24,346	8.5	8.8										
	703	11,806	1.6	1.6	626	4,400	1.7	1.6										

¹ Includes all cities in registration area having 2,500 or more Negro inhabitants, 1910, except Springfield, Ill.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

EFFECT OF HOME OWNERSHIP ON DEATH RATES.

The question as to whether the decrease in mortality among Negroes in 1910 as compared with 1900 was due to permanent causes, such as improved housing conditions, better medical attention, and in general improved sanitary conditions, and not to the absence of epidemics, is an important and interesting one.

Undoubtedly one of the factors which has caused the decrease in the death rate—which decrease is almost universal in the cities of the South—is the increase in home ownership among the Negro population.

The ownership of homes data for the Northern states and cities are not available, and those presented here relate only to the South.

In the decade from 1900 to 1910 the number of homes owned by Negroes in the cities in the Southern states increased by 72,463, or 49.8 per cent, as shown by Table 40 (p. 29), which presents the number of owned homes in 1910, and the increase during the decade, 1900 to 1910. This increase in home ownership may be supposed to have brought with it better housing conditions.

The following table gives the number of Negro inhabitants to 1 owned home for each of the registration cities in the Southern states having 5,000 or more Negro population. The table gives also the death rate for 1910, and when available, for 1900, with the decrease or increase in the death rate.

CITY.	Negro inhabitants per owned home.	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		Decrease in death rate: 1900-1910.	CITY.	Negro inhabitants per owned home.	DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		Decrease in death rate: 1900-1910.
		1910	1900				1910	1900	
Asheville, N. C.	16	25.1	27.3	1.9	Mobile, Ala.	24	29.4	33.1	3.7
Atlanta, Ga.	29	25.4	30.6	2.9	Montgomery, Ala.	20	35.1	—	—
Baltimore, Md.	91	30.6	33.5	2.9	Nashville, Tenn.	18	26.0	32.1	6.1
Birmingham, Ala.	22	26.3	—	—	New Orleans, La.	37	32.8	41.0	8.2
Charleston, S. C.	37	39.3	44.4	5.1	Norfolk, Va.	92	30.8	38.1	7.3
Charlotte, N. C.	21	25.3	—	—	Paducah, Ky.	20	27.0	38.5	11.5
Danville, Va.	14	26.9	—	—	Petersburg, Va.	13	34.2	35.3	1.1
Durham, N. C.	26	25.7	—	—	Raleigh, N. C.	17	33.4	39.7	6.3
Galveston, Tex.	48	22.7	—	—	Richmond, Va.	28	30.2	37.7	7.5
Greensboro, N. C.	17	24.8	—	—	San Antonio, Tex.	17	21.5	22.7	1.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	22	24.0	32.8	8.8	Savannah, Ga.	53	34.1	38.1	4.0
Key West, Fla.	24	26.6	26.4	10.2	Washington, D. C.	46	29.1	31.0	1.9
Knoxville, Tenn.	24	26.5	—	—	Wilmington, Del.	39	24.7	27.6	2.9
Louisville, Ky.	57	26.7	27.3	0.6	Wilmington, N. C.	15	26.7	36.9	10.2
Lynchburg, Va.	15	24.3	36.1	—	Winston, N. C.	30	23.6	—	—
Memphis, Tenn.	31	28.3	24.4	13.9					

¹ Increase.

In the case of those cities in which the decrease has been most marked, the proportion of owned homes is high, and it is reasonable to suppose that home own-

ership has been an important factor in reducing the mortality, from 29.4 per 1,000 population in 1900 to 25.5 in 1910; a decrease of 13.3 per cent.

NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

This summary includes statistics for all church organizations reported, composed exclusively of Negro members, whether these organizations were connected with denominations consisting entirely of such organizations, or with denominations in which Negro organizations represented only a part of the membership. For these latter denominations the general and divisional officers were requested to indicate either the divisions (associations, conferences, etc.) that were made up wholly of Negro organizations, or the scattered organizations that were composed wholly of Negro members, and this method was supplemented, in the case of several denominations, by special correspondence, through which additional lists of Negro organizations were secured. In this way an attempt was made to secure a substantially full report of Negro organizations, although it is probable that some distinctively Negro churches have been omitted. This effort was restricted, however, to churches comprising Negro members only, and no attempt was made to ascertain the number of such communicants belonging to local white churches.

The first census to make separate mention of Negro churches was that taken in 1890. There was no direct enumeration, but statistics were based upon returns furnished by the ecclesiastical officials of the denominations. The general census of 1900 did not include any institutional reports, but in 1906 there was a special census of religious bodies which was based upon returns received direct from the local organizations. The items covered for the different denominations in the report for 1890 were: Local organizations, communicants or members, church edifices and halls used for worship, seating capacity of church edifices, value of church property, and ministers. To these the report for 1906 added the number and value of parsonages, debt on church property, and the statistics of Sunday schools. In each report the statistics of Negro bodies were limited to organizations of exclusively Negro membership, no attempt being made to distinguish or enumerate separately Negroes who were members of white churches.

The general statistics of Negro religious bodies by denominations and by geographic divisions and states are presented in Tables 36 and 37 (pp. 204 and 206). The summary which follows gives the totals under the several headings for 1906.

Organizations.....	36,770
Communicants or members.....	3,685,097
Places of worship:	
Church edifices.....	35,160
Halls, etc.....	1,261
Seating capacity of church edifices.....	10,481,738
Parsonages.....	4,779
Value of church property:	
Church edifices.....	\$56,636,159
Parsonages.....	\$3,727,884
Debt on church property.....	\$5,005,905
Sunday schools:	
Number of schools.....	34,681
Officers and teachers.....	210,148
Scholars.....	1,740,009

Table 1 gives the figures for 1906 and 1890 for such items as were covered by both censuses, with the increase or decrease and the corresponding per cent; also the total Negro population for the two years, that for 1906 being estimated.

	NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES.			
	1906	1890	Increase.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Organizations.....	36,770	23,462	13,308	56.7
Communicants or members.....	3,685,097	2,673,977	1,011,120	37.8
Places of worship:				
Church edifices.....	35,160	23,770	11,390	47.9
Halls, etc.....	1,261	1,358	197	17.1
Seating capacity of church edifices.....	10,481,738	6,800,035	3,681,703	54.1
Value of church edifices.....	\$56,636,159	\$26,626,448	\$30,009,711	112.7
Negro population.....	29,446,189	7,488,676	1,957,513	26.1

¹ Decrease.

² Estimated.

In interpreting this table it is to be remembered that in all probability the returns were not complete either in 1906 or 1890. Not infrequently great difficulty was experienced in securing returns from the local organizations; and sometimes those that were received apparently represented estimates rather than accurate enumeration. Whenever possible, minutes of conferences and associations were secured to facilitate the checking of the returns, but frequently there were marked discrepancies between the published figures and those received from the individual churches. In some cases special agents were sent to make investigation, but there was still quite a margin of doubt, although in general the figures for 1906 were more nearly complete than those for 1890.

The rate of increase under the different headings from 1890 to 1906 varied considerably. While the Negro population increased 26.1 per cent in this interval of 16 years, the number of church organizations increased 56.7 per cent; the number of communicants, 37.8 per cent; the number of church edifices,

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47.9 per cent; the seating capacity, 54.1 per cent; and the value of church property, 112.7 per cent. The lesser rate of increase in membership than in organizations is explained partly by the fact (see Table 4) that the returns for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church showed a falling off of 165,246 in membership, due to overstatement in 1890, but an increase in other particulars.

The decrease in the number of halls, etc., used for worship is natural, indicating that with the growth of the organizations permanent buildings are taking the place of temporary or rented quarters.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

Table 2 gives the distribution, by geographic divisions, of the statistics of Negro religious bodies in 1906, together with the per cent distribution, and Table 3 gives the distribution by states, together with the rank of the states in Negro church membership.

Table 2 NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES: 1906.

DIVISION.	NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES: 1906.			
	Number of organizations.	Communicants or members.	Church property.	
			Value.	Debt.
United States.....	36,770	3,685,097	\$56,636,159	\$5,005,005
The North.....	3,049	301,067	14,188,188	2,267,069
New England.....	135	16,053	1,213,626	242,722
Middle Atlantic.....	891	118,658	7,150,336	1,342,553
East North Central.....	986	92,403	3,304,324	382,598
West North Central.....	1,037	73,953	2,510,402	208,896
The South.....	33,591	3,375,546	41,643,129	2,650,780
South Atlantic.....	15,250	1,741,491	21,770,821	1,692,905
East South Central.....	10,497	1,045,671	11,922,173	546,513
West South Central.....	7,844	588,384	7,941,335	417,272
The West.....	130	8,484	804,842	82,056
Mountain.....	45	3,146	284,655	27,712
Pacific.....	85	5,338	520,187	54,344

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES: 1906.

	United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
The North.....		8.3	8.2	25.1	45.3	9.2
New England.....		0.4	0.4	2.1	4.8	0.5
Middle Atlantic.....		2.4	3.2	12.6	26.8	3.9
East North Central.....		2.7	2.5	5.8	7.6	2.7
West North Central.....		2.8	2.0	4.4	6.0	2.1
The South.....		91.4	91.6	73.5	53.1	90.5
South Atlantic.....		41.5	47.3	38.5	33.8	46.4
East South Central.....		28.5	28.4	21.1	10.9	26.0
West South Central.....		21.3	16.0	14.0	8.3	18.1
The West.....		0.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.3
Mountain.....		0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1
Pacific.....		0.2	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.2

As was to be expected, the South reports the overwhelming majority, over 90 per cent, of organizations, communicants or members, and Sunday-school scholars. It is also natural that under the existent social and economic conditions the proportion of the

total value of the church property in that section should be smaller, 73.5 per cent, and the proportionate amount of debt on church property smaller still, 53.1 per cent.

Table 3 NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES—COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.

STATE.	1906		1890	
	Number.	Rank.	Number.	Rank.
Total.....	3,685,097	2,673,977
Georgia.....	507,005	1	341,433	1
Alabama.....	397,178	2	297,161	3
South Carolina.....	394,149	3	317,020	2
Mississippi.....	358,708	4	224,404	6
Virginia.....	307,374	5	238,617	5
North Carolina.....	283,707	6	290,755	4
Texas.....	227,032	7	186,038	7
Louisiana.....	185,918	8	108,872	9
Tennessee.....	172,867	9	131,015	8
Arkansas.....	146,319	10	106,445	10
Kentucky.....	116,918	11	92,708	11
Florida.....	105,678	12	64,337	12
Maryland.....	71,797	13	58,566	13
Pennsylvania.....	60,161	14	28,753	15
Missouri.....	50,074	15	42,452	14
District of Columbia.....	46,249	16	22,965	16
Ohio.....	33,667	17	19,827	17
Illinois.....	32,058	18	15,635	19
New York.....	30,482	19	17,216	18
Oklahoma ¹	29,115	20	880	33
New Jersey.....	28,015	21	12,720	21
Indiana.....	23,133	22	13,404	20
Kansas.....	17,273	23	9,750	22
West Virginia.....	14,049	24	7,100	23
Delaware.....	10,583	25	6,595	24
Massachusetts.....	9,402	26	3,638	27
California.....	4,504	27	3,720	26
Connecticut.....	4,492	28	1,624	30
Iowa.....	4,108	29	2,643	28
Michigan.....	3,235	30	3,957	25
Colorado.....	2,507	31	1,171	31
Rhode Island.....	2,114	32	1,099	29
Minnesota.....	1,453	33	958	32
Nebraska.....	1,007	34	399	34
Washington.....	614	35	66	39
Wisconsin.....	310	36	268	36
New Mexico.....	221	37	62	40
Arizona.....	208	38	155	37
Oregon.....	160	39	291	35
Montana.....	135	40	32	42
Wyoming.....	45	41	154	38
South Dakota.....	38	42
Utah.....	30	43	7	43
Maine.....	25	44	45	41
New Hampshire.....	20	45

¹ Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined.

The state of Georgia held first rank in communicants or members in both 1906 and 1890, while Alabama advanced from third in 1890 to second in 1906, and Mississippi from sixth in 1890 to fourth in 1906. The most notable change in rank is that of Oklahoma, which stood thirty-third in 1890 and twentieth in 1906. Naturally, the rank of the several states as regards church membership corresponds very closely to their rank in Negro population.

Six states—Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota, and Vermont—reported no Negro church organizations in 1890, but South Dakota and New Hampshire made such report in 1906.

DENOMINATIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

Table 4 gives a comparative summary, by denominations in detail, of the principal statistics for 1906 and 1890.

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Table 4

DENOMINATION.	NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES.									
	Number of organizations.		Number of communicants or members.		Church edifices.		Halls, etc.		Value of church property.	
	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890
All denominations consisting in whole or in part of Negro organizations.....	36,770	23,462	3,685,097	2,673,977	35,160	28,770	1,261	1,358	\$56,636,159	\$26,626,448
Denominations consisting exclusively of Negro organizations.....	31,393	19,158	3,207,307	2,321,313	30,053	19,922	1,074	973	44,673,049	20,525,141
Baptist bodies:										
Baptists—National Baptist Convention.....	18,534	12,533	2,261,607	1,348,989	17,913	11,987	508	663	24,437,272	9,038,549
Colored Primitive Baptists in America ¹	797	323	35,076	18,162	501	291	44	33	296,539	135,427
United American Freewill Baptists.....	251		14,480		152		8		79,278	
Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	48		1,823		1		47		6,000	
Churches of the Living God:										
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Friendship).....	44		2,676		27		17		23,175	
Church of the Living God (Apostolic Church).....	15		752		12		3		25,700	
Church of Christ in God.....	9		848		6		3		9,700	
Evangelistic associations:										
Voluntary Missionary Society in America.....	3		425		3				2,400	
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ.....	15		1,835		14		1		5,975	
Methodist bodies:										
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	77	42	4,347	2,279	60	35	16	7	170,150	187,600
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	2,481	494,777	452,725	6,538	4,124	268	31	11,303,489	6,468,280
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	40	5,592	3,415	71	27	1	13	183,697	54,440
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	1,704	184,542	349,738	2,131	1,587	78	114	4,833,207	2,714,128
Congregational Methodist Church.....	9		319		4		4		525	
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	1,759	172,996	129,383	2,327	1,653	78	64	3,017,849	1,713,386
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	45	32	3,059	2,346	43	27	1	1	37,875	15,000
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	58		4,397		59		9		36,965	
Evangelist Missionary Church.....		11		951		3		9		2,000
Presbyterian bodies:										
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	224	18,066	12,956	195	183	1	34	203,778	195,826
Other denominations having Negro organizations.....	5,377	4,304	477,790	352,664	5,107	3,848	187	385	11,963,110	6,101,307
Adventist bodies:										
Advent Christian Church.....	2		72		2				3,800	
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination.....	29		562		12		9		6,474	
Baptist bodies:										
Northern Baptist Convention.....	108	406	32,639	35,221	106	324	6	72	1,561,326	1,087,518
Southern Baptist Convention.....		7		651		5		2		3,875
Free Baptists.....	197	5	10,876	271	173	3	5	2	186,130	13,300
Primitive Baptists.....	4		102		4				2,300	
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.....		15		265		4		11		630
Christians (Christian Connection).....	92	63	7,545	4,989	91	54	1	7	69,505	23,500
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership of the.....	15		329		5		8		5,500	
Congregationalists.....	156	85	11,960	6,908	137	69	14	11	459,497	246,123
Disciples or Christians:										
Disciples of Christ.....	129	277	{ 9,705 }	{ 1,528 }	{ 18,578 }	{ 115 }	{ 8 }	{ 75 }	{ 170,265 }	{ 176,795 }
Churches of Christ.....	41									
Independent churches.....	12		490			12			2,750	
Lutheran bodies:										
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....		5		94		3		2		1,750
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	1		15		1				5,000	
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	6	5	224	211	6	5			10,000	13,400
Methodist bodies:										
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3,750	2,984	308,551	246,249	3,672	2,800	75	165	6,104,379	3,630,093
Methodist Protestant Church.....	64	54	2,612	3,183	53	50	4	4	62,651	35,445
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	22		1,258		14		2		21,000	
Independent Methodists.....		2		222		2				4,675
Moravian bodies:										
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum).....	2		351		1		1		8,000	
Presbyterian bodies:										
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	417	233	27,799	14,961	383	200	17	21	752,387	391,650
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1		50		1				1,000	
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	44	45	1,183	1,568	38	29		7	32,850	22,200
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	1		18		1				200	
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....		1		76		1				1,500
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	198	49	19,098	2,977	171	53	11	2	1,773,279	192,750
Reformed bodies:										
Reformed Church in America.....	2		59				2			
Reformed Episcopal Church.....	38	37	2,252	1,723	42	36	2	1	28,287	18,401
Roman Catholic Church.....	36	31	38,235	14,517	36	27	2	3	678,480	237,400
United Brethren bodies:										
Church of the United Brethren in Christ.....	10		277		6		4		3,100	

¹ The organizations shown for this denomination in 1890 were returned at that census as belonging to the Primitive Baptists.

From this table it appears that in 1906 there were 17 denominations composed exclusively of Negro organizations against 11 in 1890. Of those given in the report for 1890 two—the Congregational Methodist Church (Colored) and the Evangelical Missionary Church—have disappeared, while the following eight appear for the first time in the report for 1906: United American Freewill Baptists, Church of God and Saints of Christ, Churches of the Living God (three bodies), Voluntary Missionary Society in America, Free Christian Zion Church of Christ, and Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.

In 1890 the Colored Primitive Baptist churches were not treated as a distinct denomination but were included with the white associations in the same denomination; but in the above table they are classified as a separate denomination with the exception of four churches which were still reported as connected with the original Primitive Baptist body.

Of the 18 denominations which included white churches as well as Negro churches in 1890, one—the Disciples—has become two denominations; two—the Southern Baptist Convention and the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South—have lost their Negro churches; the two Independent Churches of 1890 are probably included in the 12 Independent Churches of 1906; and the change in the Reformed Presbyterian Churches is probably due to confusion of names. The denominations reporting Negro churches for the first time in 1906 are: The Advent Christian Church, the Seventh Day Adventist Denomination, the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, the General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America, the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, the Moravian Church, the Reformed Church in America, and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

Of the denominations consisting of Negro churches only, the one reporting the largest number of communicants was the National Baptist Convention, the African Methodist Episcopal Church ranking next in this respect, followed by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the denominations comprising both white and Negro churches, the one reporting the largest number of communicants in Negro churches was the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The six Baptist bodies (of both classes) reported 19,891 organizations, with 2,354,789 communicants and church property valued at \$26,562,845; and the 10 Methodist bodies reported 15,317 organizations, with 1,182,131 communicants and church property valued at \$25,771,262. These two denominational families reported together 35,208, or 95.8 per cent, of the total number of Negro organizations; 3,536,920, or 96 per cent, of the total number of commun-

cants; and \$52,334,107, or 92.4 per cent, of the total value of church property.

Among the different denominations it is to be noted that a number of Negro associations reported in 1890 by the Northern Baptist Convention were connected with the National Convention in 1906. The marked increase in the number reported by the Free Baptists was doubtless due to better returns in 1906, while the falling off in the numbers reported by the Disciples of Christ may have been occasioned by the changes attendant upon the separation between the Disciples of Christ and the Churches of Christ. Among the denominations including both Negro and white churches the most significant figures, aside from those already noted, are those for the Roman Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Protestant Episcopal bodies.

Table 5 shows, under each principal heading for 1906, the distribution of Negro religious bodies, by classes and by single denominations, for which at least 10,000 communicants or members were reported in 1906, the smaller denominations in each case being grouped under the heading "Other denominations." Table 6 gives the per cent distribution of these statistics for 1906 and so far as available for 1890.

That the strength of the Negro churches is found in those denominations which are exclusively Negro in their membership is evident from these tables. They report, for 1906, 85.4 per cent of the organizations; 87 per cent of the membership; 83.2 per cent of the scholars in Sunday schools; 78.9 per cent of the value of church property; 74.5 per cent of the total amount of debt on church property; and 67 per cent of the value of parsonages. That a relatively larger proportion of the value of property and of debt should belong to the denominations only partly Negro in their membership is doubtless due to the fact that their organizations are mostly in the Northern states, where their church buildings are of better type and parsonages more common. The exclusively Negro bodies are also growing at a more rapid rate than the others. Thus while in 1890 they had 81.7 per cent of the organizations, against 18.3 for the other class, in 1906 they reported 85.4 per cent, while the part Negro bodies had dropped to 14.6 per cent. In somewhat varying degree the same situation is manifest in regard to the totals of other items. In individual denominations, however, there are a number of variations. Thus the National Baptist Convention dropped from 53.4 per cent to 50.4 per cent in organizations, but advanced from 50.4 per cent to 61.4 per cent in membership and from 33.9 per cent to 43.1 per cent in value of church property. The Northern Convention shows a decrease under each heading. This is undoubtedly due, in part at least, to the fact already noted, that some Baptist associations of exclusively Negro membership were reported by the Northern Convention in 1890, but by the National Convention in 1906.

The African Methodist bodies, in general, show a somewhat lower percentage in 1906 than in 1890, due undoubtedly to more accurate returns in 1906, special efforts having been made, especially in the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to learn the exact situation as a basis for future comparisons. The Presbyterian and Congregational Churches show a slightly increased percentage in organizations and members, but a slightly decreased percentage in value of property, while the Protestant Episcopal Church shows an increase under

each heading, that in value of property being especially notable. The percentages for the Roman Catholic Church are the same for number of organizations, but show a considerable increase in the percentage of communicants or members and a less increase in the percentage of church property.

In general, these two tables indicate that a better basis has been reached for statistical presentation, and that the next report will furnish more satisfactory evidence of the real situation as compared with previous reports.

Table 5

DENOMINATION.	NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES: 1906.					
	Number of organizations.	Number of communicants or members.	Value of church property.	Debt on church property.	Value of parsonages.	Number of Sunday-school scholars.
Total.....	36,770	3,685,097	\$56,636,159	\$5,005,905	\$3,727,884	1,740,099
Denominations exclusively Negro, total.....	31,393	3,207,307	44,673,049	3,731,703	2,496,244	1,448,564
Baptists—National Baptist Convention.....	18,534	2,261,607	24,437,272	1,757,190	617,241	924,665
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	494,777	11,303,489	1,191,921	1,255,246	292,689
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	184,542	4,533,207	474,269	350,690	107,692
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	172,996	3,017,849	215,111	237,547	92,457
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	797	35,076	296,539	6,968	10,095	6,224
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	18,066	203,778	10,407	5,825	6,952
United American Freewill Baptists.....	251	14,489	79,278	3,485	1,475	3,307
Other denominations.....	383	25,754	501,637	72,352	18,125	14,578
Other denominations having Negro organizations, total.....	5,377	477,790	11,963,110	1,274,202	1,231,640	291,535
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3,750	308,551	6,104,379	611,166	777,715	204,810
Baptists—Northern Baptist Convention.....	108	32,639	1,561,328	356,993	35,500	12,327
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	417	27,799	752,387	39,208	66,430	24,904
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	198	19,098	1,773,279	113,246	164,950	13,779
Congregationalists.....	156	11,960	459,497	32,106	46,125	10,339
Disciples or Christians.....	170	11,233	185,215	18,029	1,950	4,916
Free Baptists.....	197	10,876	186,130	16,227	13,100	5,732
Other Protestant denominations.....	345	17,399	262,417	11,577	16,470	11,077
Roman Catholic Church.....	36	38,235	678,480	75,650	109,400	3,151

Table 6

DENOMINATION.	NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.							
	Organizations.		Communicants or members.		Value of church property.		Debt, 1906.	Value of parsonages, 1906.
	1906	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890		
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Denominations exclusively Negro, total.....	85.4	81.7	87.0	86.8	78.9	77.1	74.5	67.0
Baptists—National Baptist Convention.....	50.4	53.4	61.4	50.4	43.1	33.9	35.1	16.6
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	18.1	10.6	13.4	16.9	20.0	24.3	23.8	33.7
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	6.0	7.3	5.0	13.1	8.5	10.2	9.5	9.4
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6.5	7.5	4.7	4.8	5.3	6.4	4.3	5.3
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
United American Freewill Baptists.....	0.7	-----	0.4	-----	0.1	-----	0.1	0.2
Other denominations.....	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.5
Other denominations having Negro organizations, total.....	14.6	18.3	13.0	13.2	21.1	22.9	25.5	33.0
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	10.2	12.7	8.4	9.2	10.8	13.6	12.2	20.9
Baptists—Northern Baptist Convention.....	0.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.8	4.1	7.1	1.0
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	3.1	0.7	2.3	4.4
Congregationalists.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2
Disciples or Christians.....	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
Free Baptists.....	0.5	(1)	0.3	(1)	0.3	(1)	0.3	0.4
Other Protestant denominations.....	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Roman Catholic Church.....	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total number of organizations reported, 34,648, or 94.2 per cent, made returns showing the sex of communicants or members, and the number thus reported, 3,527,660, was 95.7 per cent of the total membership. Of this number, 1,324,123, or 37.5 per cent, were males and 2,203,537, or 62.5 per cent, were

females. As compared with the figures for all religious bodies, white and Negro, which show 43.1 per cent males and 56.9 per cent females, they indicate a greater preponderance of females in the Negro bodies. This is explained partly by the fact that the Roman Catholics among whom the proportion of males is rela-

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tively large (49.3 per cent) constituted over 36 per cent of the total church membership reported by the census in 1906 but only 1 per cent of the Negro church membership. In the total Protestant church membership the percentage of females is 60.3, or only slightly lower than for the membership of the Negro churches alone.

The single denominations showing the largest proportion of males are: The Roman Catholic Church, 47.5 per cent; the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 46.5 per cent; and the United American Freewill Baptist Church, 43.9 per cent. The denominations showing the smallest proportion of males are: The Protestant Episcopal Church, 35.2 per cent; the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, 35.7 per cent; and the Northern Baptist Convention, 35.9 per cent.

No attempt was made in the report for 1890 to give the sex of members. The following table therefore gives figures for 1906 alone:

DENOMINATION.	NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES: 1906.						
	Total mem- bership	Organ- iza- tions report- ing sex.	Total.	Membership reported by sex.		Female.	Per cent.
				Male.	Num- ber.		
Total.....	3,685,097	34,648	3,527,660	1,324,123	37.5	2,203,537	62.5
Denominations exclusively Negro, total.....	3,207,307	30,010	3,102,310	1,160,063	37.4	1,942,247	62.6
Baptists—National Baptist Convention.....	2,261,607	18,034	2,201,549	822,162	37.3	1,379,387	62.7
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	404,777	6,486	481,907	177,837	36.9	304,160	63.1
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	184,542	2,150	180,501	67,096	37.2	113,405	62.8
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	172,996	2,309	160,252	64,988	38.4	104,264	61.6
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	35,076	325	17,779	6,341	35.7	11,438	64.3
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	18,066	190	18,066	8,405	46.5	9,661	53.5
United American Freewill Baptists.....	14,489	135	7,835	3,438	43.9	4,397	56.1
Other denominations.....	26,754	369	25,331	9,796	38.7	15,535	61.3
Other denominations having Negro organizations, total.....	477,790	4,638	425,350	164,060	38.6	261,290	61.4
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	308,551	3,183	271,821	102,740	37.8	169,081	62.2
Baptists—Northern Baptist Convention.....	32,639	98	29,802	10,694	35.9	19,108	64.1
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	27,799	356	23,898	8,935	37.4	14,963	62.6
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	19,098	151	15,487	5,446	35.2	10,041	64.8
Congregationalists.....	11,960	155	11,952	4,613	38.6	7,339	61.4
Disciples or Christians.....	11,233	168	11,179	4,414	39.5	6,765	60.5
Free Baptists.....	10,876	175	8,951	3,307	38.0	5,554	62.0
Other Protestant denominations.....	17,399	319	16,830	6,983	41.5	9,847	58.5
Roman Catholic Church.....	38,235	33	35,430	16,838	47.5	18,592	52.5

The statistics for Sunday schools were obtained for the first time in 1906, and the following table is accordingly limited to that year.

Table 8

DENOMINATION.	NEGRO RELIGIOUS BODIES: 1906.				
	Total num- ber of organi- za- tions rep- or- ted.	Sunday schools.			
		Num- ber of organi- za- tions rep- or- ting.	Num- ber of schools.	Num- ber of officers and teach- ers.	Num- ber of scholar- s.
Total.....	36,770	33,538	34,681	210,148	1,740,099
Denominations exclusively Negro, total.....	31,393	28,562	29,380	174,494	1,448,564
Baptists—National Baptist Convention.....	18,534	17,478	17,910	100,069	924,665
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	6,056	6,285	41,941	292,689
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	2,060	2,092	16,245	107,692
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	2,207	2,328	12,375	92,457
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	797	166	166	911	6,224
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	192	192	933	6,952
United American Freewill Baptists.....	251	100	100	332	3,307
Other denominations.....	383	303	307	1,638	14,578
Other denominations having Negro organizations, total.....	5,377	4,976	5,301	35,654	201,535
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3,750	3,522	3,745	26,044	204,810
Baptists—Northern Baptist Convention.....	108	102	106	1,382	12,827
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	417	405	433	2,791	24,904
Protestant Episcopal Church.....	198	180	188	1,189	13,779
Congregationalists.....	156	150	174	1,056	10,339
Disciples or Christians.....	170	134	141	712	4,916
Free Baptists.....	197	158	177	868	5,732
Other Protestant denominations.....	345	285	304	1,392	11,077
Roman Catholic Church.....	36	30	33	220	3,151

The most significant fact in regard to the Sunday schools reported by Negro churches is the exceptionally large proportion of organizations reporting them. Whereas the percentage of all church organizations in the United States reporting Sunday schools was only 79 per cent, 91.2 per cent of the entire number of Negro organizations made such report. The two classes of denominations are nearly even, the rate for the exclusively Negro bodies being a little lower than that for Negro organizations in other bodies. Among the single denominations those showing the highest percentages of Sunday schools, as compared with the total number of organizations, are the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with 98 per cent, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with 97.1 per cent. The denominations showing the lowest percentages, as compared with the total number of organizations, are the Colored Primitive Baptists in America, with 20.8 per cent, and the United American Freewill Baptists, with 39.9 per cent, the low percentages for these two bodies probably being due, in part at least, to incomplete returns.

Of the total number of Sunday schools reported, the National Baptist Convention reported 17,910, or 51.6 per cent, a little more than one-half; the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 18.1 per cent; the Methodist Episcopal Church, 10.8 per cent; the Colored Metho-

dist Episcopal Church, 6.7 per cent; and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 6 per cent; these five bodies reporting 32,360 Sunday schools, or 93.3 per cent of the total number reported by Negro organizations. Very nearly the same ratios hold good in regard to the number of Sunday school officers and teachers and the number of scholars.

NEGRO MINISTERS.

The table following shows, for each of the denominations made up wholly of Negro communicants, the number of ministers and the number of organizations reported in 1906.

DENOMINATION.	Negro organizations in 1906.	Negro ministers in 1906.
	31,393	31,624
Total number.....		
Baptists—National Baptist Convention.....	18,534	17,117
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,647	6,200
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,204	3,052
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,381	2,671
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	797	1,480
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	375
United American Freewill Baptists.....	251	136
Other bodies:		
Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	48	75
Churches of the Living God—three bodies.....	68	101
Voluntary Missionary Society in America.....	3	11
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ.....	15	20
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	77	64
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	187
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	45	33
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	58	72