

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

POPULATION

DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY

1940 AND 1910

**Women by Number of Children
Under 5 Years Old**

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. LEON E. TRUESDELL

Chief, Population Division

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SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

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Volume

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- II Characteristics of the Population, by States.
- III The Labor Force—Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Income, by States.
- IV Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship, by States.

REPORTS ON HOUSING

Volume

- I Data for Small Areas, by States.
Supplement: Block Statistics for Cities.
- II General Characteristics of Housing, by States.
- III Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, by States.
- IV Mortgages on Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes, by States.

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[Individual reports, grouped according to subject. Reports denoted by an asterisk (*) are based on sample statistics]

Statistics for Census Tracts (Including Housing Data):
A report for each of 60 tracted cities and suburbs.
Unincorporated Communities.

Institutional Population, 14 Years Old and Over.

*Families (Including Housing Data):

General Characteristics.

Tenure and Rent.

Income and Rent.

Characteristics of Rural-Farm Families.

Types of Families.

Size of Family and Age of Head.

Employment Status.

Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939.

*Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910:

Fertility for States and Large Cities.

Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates.

Women by Number of Children Under 5 Years Old.

State of Birth of the Native Population.

Internal Migration, 1935 to 1940:

Color and Sex of Migrants.

Characteristics of the Nonwhite Population by Race.

*Nativity and Parentage of the White Population:

General Characteristics.

Country of Origin of the Foreign Stock.

Mother Tongue.

*The Labor Force (Sample Statistics):

Employment and Personal Characteristics.

Characteristics of Persons Not in the Labor Force.

Employment and Family Characteristics of Women.

Wage or Salary Income in 1939.

Education, Occupation, and Household Relationship
of Males 18 to 44 Years Old.

Industrial Characteristics.

Occupational Characteristics.

Usual Occupation.

Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States,
1870 to 1940.

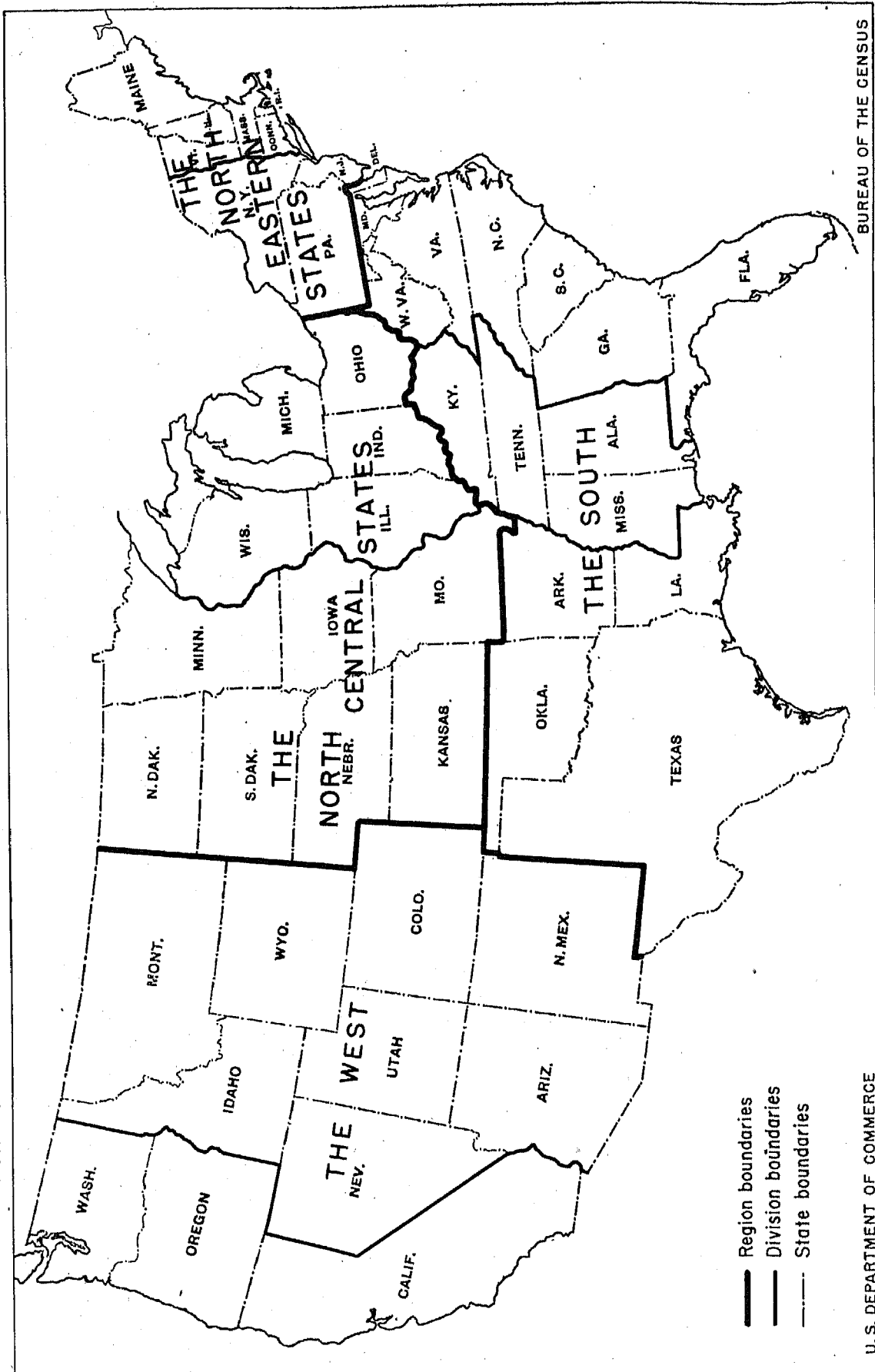
Estimates of Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment
in the United States, 1940 and 1930.

FOREWORD

This report is based on tabulations of samples of the census returns for 1940 and 1910. It presents statistics on number of children under five years old of native white and Negro women classified by social and economic characteristics of the woman and her family. Statistics for 1910 are included in order to show the changes in fertility which have occurred in the course of a generation. The transcription, coding, and punching of the sample of the population returns for 1910 were performed by New York City Work Projects Administration Project No. O.P. 65-2-97-48 (Census Records and Research Project), sponsored by the Bureau of the Census.

This report was prepared by Wilson H. Grabill, under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief, Population Division, Howard G. Brunsmann, Assistant Chief, and Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Chief of General Population Statistics. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES



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WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This report presents statistics on the fertility of native white and Negro women 15 to 49 years old in the United States, according to social and economic characteristics of the woman and her family. The data are based on tabulations of samples of the returns of the Sixteenth and Thirteenth Decennial Censuses of Population, taken as of April 1, 1940, and April 15, 1910, respectively.¹ Women are classified by number of children under 5 years old and by age, in relation to marital status, parentage, education (last full grade of school completed), migration, birthplace, employment status, and tenure and monthly rental value of home. Women married once are also classified by relationship to the head of the household, occupation of husband, education of husband, and birthplace of husband. Statistics are presented for the United States by regions, urban and rural.

The statistics presented in this report are useful in forecasting population problems arising from low fertility rates and from differences in fertility of various social and economic groups of the population. The trend of fertility has in general been downward for many years. In the decade 1930 to 1939, the birth rate fell below the level required for the permanent maintenance of the population. A low point was reached in 1933-1934. Since that time the birth rate has increased, partly as a consequence of improved economic conditions and partly as a result of an accelerated marriage rate in anticipation of the war.

Related reports on fertility.—This is the third of a series of reports based on sample tabulations of the 1940 and 1910 fertility data. The general title of this series is "Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910." The specific titles and the contents of the other reports in this series are listed below:

Fertility for States and Large Cities.—This report presents data on women classified by number of children ever born, number of children under 5 years old, and number of children 5 to 9 years old. Women classified by number of children are also classified by age, color, and marital status. Statistics on age at marriage and on duration of marriage are also presented, although not in combination with number of children. Statistics are given for the United States, by regions and States, urban and rural; for cities of 250,000 inhabitants or more; for metropolitan districts of cities of 1,000,000 or more; and for the urban and rural-nonfarm parts of these metropolitan districts.

Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates.—This is a supplement to the report entitled "Fertility for States and Large Cities" and presents data on number of children ever born and of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women, standardized for age, marital status, and color of woman, and for urban-rural residence. In addition, it contains gross and net reproduction rates, average annual age-specific birth rates, data on mean length of generation, intrinsic rates of natural increase, and intrinsic birth and death rates.

Additional reports on fertility are planned. These reports will present statistics on the fertility of women in terms of number of children ever born, in association with social, economic, and other characteristics of the woman and her family, including country of birth for the foreign-born white.

Related reports on population.—The 1940 Population report entitled "The Labor Force (Sample Statistics)—Employment and Family Characteristics of Women," contains sample data on the labor force status of women by age, color, and marital status,

cross-classified with number of children under 5 years old and 5 to 9 years old. Figures are shown for the United States by regions, urban and rural, and for the metropolitan districts of 100,000 inhabitants or more.

The series of reports entitled "Families" contains sample data on families by number of children under 10 years old, under 18 years old, and under 21 years old. The report in that series which contains the most statistics relating to fertility is entitled "Types of Families" and presents figures on families by marital status, age, color, and sex of head, and number of children under 18 years old, cross-classified by age of wife for families with married male heads, number of children under 10 years old, size of family, education of head, monthly rental value of home, and other characteristics.

Valuable source materials on fertility for areas smaller than those presented in the reports on fertility are contained in Volumes II and IV of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population, entitled "Characteristics of the Population" and "Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship," respectively, and in the series of Population and Housing reports entitled "Statistics for Census Tracts." From data on individuals classified by age and sex in those reports, ratios of children to women of childbearing age and reproduction rates computed by the so-called "indirect method" can be derived. The measures of fertility which may be computed from those source materials, however, are not so precise as those shown in the present series of reports on differential fertility.

Availability of unpublished data.—The statistics presented for the United States represent most of the detail obtained in the tabulations on which this report is based. Somewhat less detailed statistics have been presented in certain tables for regions than in corresponding tables for the United States, partly because of limited funds for publication and partly because of the comparatively large sampling errors that are to be expected in a more detailed cross-classification for categories containing small numbers of persons.

Unpublished statistics on fertility in relation to parentage of native white women for 1940 are available separately for the categories "both parents foreign born" and "one parent foreign born." Statistics on the fertility of Negro women in 1910 by detailed marital status are available for the categories shown for native white women in this report. Statistics on fertility are available by broad occupational groups for native white and Negro women who were employed (except on public emergency work) during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. Statistics on fertility in relation to monthly rental value of home are available with a cross-classification by tenure of the home. Statistics on fertility of native white women by single years of age in 1940 are available with a cross-classification by education (last full grade of school completed).

The unpublished statistics, so far as the figures are large enough to be significant, can be made available upon request, for the cost of preparing and reproducing them. Requests for these data, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., will receive a prompt reply, including an estimate of the cost of preparing the figures.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Children under 5 years old.—In the classification of women by number of children under 5 years old, only those children presumably born to the woman and living with her at the time of the census were counted. The number of such children was obtained by an inspection of the entries on the successive lines of the Population schedule. Stepchildren, adopted children, grandchildren, and other related children in the family not born to this woman, as well as wards and other unrelated children in the household, were excluded so far as such children could be identified. The number of children not living in the same household as their mothers and therefore excluded from the

¹The 1940 Population Census schedule and the instructions to enumerators are reproduced in Part 1 of Volume IV of the Sixteenth Decennial Census Reports on Population. The 1910 Population Census schedule is reproduced in Volume I of the Thirteenth Decennial Census Reports on Population.

count was only about 5 percent of the total number of children under 5 years old who were enumerated.

A more important source of understatement of the number of children is the underenumeration of children under 5 years old (and particularly of infants under 1 year old) in both the Census of 1940 and that of 1910. The underenumeration of young children is not peculiar to the United States Census. It has been noted, for example, in the census returns of England and Wales and of some of the countries of continental Europe. In the United States as a whole, about 7 percent of the children under 5 years old were missed in the census of 1940, 6 percent of the white and 15 percent of the nonwhite. The corresponding percentages for 1910 were about the same. A study of this undercount, together with fertility rates adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 years old, is presented in the report entitled "Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910—Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates."

The statistics in the present report exclude the few children living with mothers who "were single." It is probable, however, that most of the single women living with their illegitimate children reported themselves as married, widowed, or divorced, because few such single women were found.²

Because of the small number of women having 4 or more children under 5 years old, the frequency distributions in the detailed tables are shown with "3 or more under 5" as the terminal class. Furthermore, because of the small number of women 50 to 74 years old with young children, only statistics for women 15 to 49 years old are shown in the detailed tables. The distribution of women 15 to 54 years old by number of children under 5 years old, showing separately those with 4 and with "5 or more" children, is presented in table I.

² In the report entitled "Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910—Fertility for States and Large Cities," children of single women were included in the 1940 statistics on children under 5 years old but not in the 1910 statistics.

³ In 1940 there were 10,049,300 single native white women 15 to 49 years old, of whom 12,400, or 0.1 percent, were reported as mothers of children under 5 years old. These 12,400 women had 16,020 children. There were 1,038,820 Negro single women 15 to 49 years old, of whom 16,040, or 1.5 percent, were reported as mothers of children under 5 years old. These 16,040 women had 20,620 children.

Table I.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD, 1940 AND 1910: ALL WOMEN 15 TO 54 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF WOMAN, FOR THE UNITED STATES (Statistics based on Sample C (1940) and Sample W (1910). Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

CENSUS YEAR AND AGE OF WOMAN	Total women	WOMEN HAVING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD						
		None	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
1940								
Total, 15 to 54.....	39,357,720	31,894,420	5,258,520	1,820,020	348,480	55,480	2,800	
15 to 19 years.....	6,149,940	5,844,940	252,480	48,200	4,140	80	100	
20 to 24 years.....	5,885,060	4,229,320	1,093,500	460,220	93,890	7,580	560	
25 to 29 years.....	5,606,720	3,454,100	1,439,420	582,040	120,140	12,220	800	
30 to 34 years.....	5,144,160	3,482,600	1,183,260	396,120	73,480	8,100	600	
35 to 39 years.....	4,768,260	3,741,160	784,860	224,500	42,860	4,460	420	
40 to 44 years.....	4,327,860	3,638,780	385,560	90,380	12,100	820	120	
45 to 49 years.....	4,001,300	3,649,580	133,080	17,120	1,260	80	180	
50 to 54 years.....	3,472,420	3,453,940	16,260	1,440	820	140	20	
Percent, 15 to 54.....	100.0	81.0	13.4	4.6	0.9	0.1	-	
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	95.0	4.1	0.8	0.1	-	-	
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	71.9	18.6	7.8	1.6	0.1	-	
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	61.6	25.7	10.4	2.1	0.2	-	
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	67.7	23.0	7.7	1.4	0.2	-	
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	78.5	15.8	4.7	0.9	0.1	-	
40 to 44 years.....	100.0	88.7	8.9	2.1	0.3	-	-	
45 to 49 years.....	100.0	96.2	3.3	0.4	-	-	-	
50 to 54 years.....	100.0	99.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	
1910								
Total, 15 to 54.....	25,619,739	18,823,594	3,995,513	2,276,340	490,417	52,372	1,503	
15 to 19 years.....	4,537,017	4,315,132	184,411	35,057	2,562	26	39	
20 to 24 years.....	4,450,677	3,055,527	823,546	465,975	99,889	5,882	158	
25 to 29 years.....	3,923,768	2,104,726	944,026	687,546	175,287	11,796	587	
30 to 34 years.....	3,314,146	1,841,840	811,185	534,151	118,521	8,198	251	
35 to 39 years.....	3,040,667	1,927,024	663,451	373,223	72,015	4,888	286	
40 to 44 years.....	2,474,988	1,890,350	409,472	153,444	20,168	1,363	192	
45 to 49 years.....	2,068,040	1,916,453	144,132	24,885	2,267	162	141	
50 to 54 years.....	1,790,235	1,772,542	15,310	2,069	206	57	49	
Percent, 15 to 54.....	100.0	73.5	15.6	8.9	1.9	0.1	-	
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	95.1	4.1	0.8	0.1	-	-	
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	68.7	18.5	10.5	2.2	0.1	-	
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	53.6	24.1	17.5	4.5	0.3	-	
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	55.6	24.5	16.1	3.6	0.2	-	
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	63.4	21.8	12.3	2.4	0.2	-	
40 to 44 years.....	100.0	76.4	16.5	6.2	0.8	0.1	-	
45 to 49 years.....	100.0	91.8	8.9	1.2	0.1	-	-	
50 to 54 years.....	100.0	99.0	0.9	0.1	-	-	-	

Urban and rural areas.—Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census in 1940, is, in general, that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. In addition, certain densely populated townships or other civil divisions, not incorporated as municipalities, have been classified as urban under special rule. The remainder of the population is classified as rural and is subdivided into rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, without regard to occupation, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. (For further details for each State, see Volume I of the Population reports.)

In the reports of the 1910 census, not only incorporated places of 2,500 or more but also all New England towns (townships) of this size were classified as urban. In the recent compilation of the 1910 fertility data, however, the 1940 rules of classification as urban or rural were applied as far as possible. The 1910 urban population was 1.5 percent smaller according to the 1940 rules than according to the 1910 rules.

The rural-farm figures shown for 1910 in this report are somewhat too small and the rural-nonfarm figures are somewhat too large for exact comparability with the corresponding figures for 1940, but the comparability is adequate for an analysis of the fertility differentials involved. Farm residence could be identified from the 1910 Population schedule only for members of the household of the person responsible for the operation of the farm. Households located on farms, but containing no member responsible for the operation of the farm, were returned as non-farm homes. The number of such households in 1910 was probably less than 10 percent of all households located on farms.

In certain tables in this report, statistics are shown for urban places classified according to size. Statistics for such areas, in combination with those for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas, permit an analysis of the variation in fertility of women by type of community. In general, women living in the larger cities are the least fertile, while women living in rural-farm areas are the most fertile.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the date of the census, that is, the age of the person in completed years. In the 1940 census tabulations, when the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other information on the Population schedule, such as marital status, school attendance, employment status, age of other members of the family, etc. The 1910 data in this report do not include the small number of persons whose age was not reported. No data on fertility were tabulated from either census for women under 15 years old or 75 years old and over.

Since fertility is more highly correlated with age than with any other demographic variable, all of the detailed tables in this report showing women by number of children present the figures cross-classified with the age of the woman. The association of fertility with age of the woman is illustrated in the accompanying diagram (page 4), which shows for 1940 and 1910 the number of children per 1,000 women by single years of age of woman, for the United States. The diagram also shows the extent of the decline in fertility which occurred between 1910 and 1940. That decline has been proportionately greater among the older women than among the younger women.

The distribution of women by single years of age (and to a lesser extent the distribution by 5-year periods) shows some irregularities which are due to inaccuracies in the census returns. In the 1940 census, as in previous censuses, some ages were misstated, either intentionally or through ignorance of the true age on the part of the persons giving the information. Where the age is not accurately known, there is a tendency to report it as a multiple of five or as an even number.

An indication of the effect of inaccuracy in reported ages of women on the fertility statistics is given by a comparison of the unsmoothed figures with the smoothed figures presented in table II. The smoothed figures shown in this table were computed by fifth difference osculatory interpolation of figures on number of women classified by five-year age groups and by number of children under 5 years old.

INTRODUCTION

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Table II.—SINGLE YEARS OF AGE OF WOMAN, WITH RATES, 1940 AND 1910: SMOOTHED AND UNSMOOTHED STATISTICS FOR NATIVE WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Statistics based on Sample C (1940) and Sample W (1910). Rates represent number of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women of the given group)

AGE OF WOMAN	1940						1910					
	Unsmoothed			Smoothed			Unsmoothed			Smoothed		
	Number of women	Children under 5 years old		Number of women	Children under 5 years old		Number of women	Children under 5 years old		Number of women	Children under 5 years old	
		Number	Per 1,000 women		Number	Per 1,000 women		Number	Per 1,000 women		Number	Per 1,000 women
Total, 15 to 49 years.....	29,556,260	8,357,920	283	29,556,260	8,357,920	283	17,260,412	6,844,144	397	17,260,412	6,844,144	397
15 years.....	1,058,820	1,720	2	1,064,688	1,730	2	711,258	1,191	2	738,259	1,236	2
16 years.....	1,067,980	8,680	8	1,079,171	8,808	8	768,030	5,698	8	738,283	5,670	8
17 years.....	1,047,300	28,980	28	1,085,556	30,038	28	719,177	22,576	31	734,089	22,840	31
18 years.....	1,121,060	83,340	74	1,080,377	80,316	74	762,200	57,027	75	723,001	54,094	75
19 years.....	1,061,880	152,160	143	1,067,248	154,188	144	680,093	102,141	150	707,126	104,793	148
20 years.....	1,045,540	245,980	235	1,052,988	261,158	248	709,795	177,701	250	691,583	189,656	274
21 years.....	1,050,400	328,640	313	1,036,095	347,290	335	844,867	229,885	358	875,746	255,548	375
22 years.....	1,015,040	401,420	395	1,020,374	417,976	410	660,863	305,484	462	658,167	306,822	466
23 years.....	1,015,860	465,500	479	1,008,363	461,999	458	642,822	355,489	553	638,768	341,504	535
24 years.....	991,160	513,040	518	999,180	486,157	487	623,971	385,251	617	618,154	362,280	598
25 years.....	1,004,980	551,640	549	985,646	510,970	518	621,031	419,385	675	597,228	385,874	643
26 years.....	975,040	537,440	551	971,888	533,802	549	590,954	416,262	704	576,064	404,376	702
27 years.....	941,760	524,180	557	955,879	539,153	564	525,770	386,282	735	555,459	411,620	741
28 years.....	944,240	509,620	540	936,782	521,815	557	569,764	409,118	718	635,987	401,356	749
29 years.....	899,720	471,440	524	915,565	488,580	534	474,648	349,210	735	517,619	379,029	732
30 years.....	946,480	472,740	499	894,204	451,893	505	580,372	375,839	648	499,135	355,998	709
31 years.....	803,720	380,600	474	872,517	409,922	470	399,986	280,238	701	480,029	324,561	576
32 years.....	896,700	389,620	435	850,728	389,697	458	492,981	321,406	652	464,808	299,558	642
33 years.....	816,680	336,480	412	829,219	336,193	405	434,117	282,575	651	455,360	281,745	619
34 years.....	791,140	295,200	373	808,032	306,915	380	441,253	268,709	609	449,387	270,107	601
35 years.....	818,540	273,280	334	786,788	274,257	349	485,085	263,379	543	443,206	255,038	575
36 years.....	758,080	241,400	318	765,517	240,153	314	426,744	240,070	563	436,212	239,249	546
37 years.....	695,080	199,300	287	745,543	209,641	280	393,642	205,355	522	428,922	220,342	514
38 years.....	727,620	182,180	250	727,473	181,120	249	443,640	207,865	469	412,444	196,587	477
39 years.....	735,940	164,740	224	710,859	156,729	220	365,236	164,565	451	391,563	170,018	434
40 years.....	804,200	147,960	184	694,275	133,028	192	455,630	154,340	339	371,947	144,393	388
41 years.....	572,640	95,460	167	677,689	110,894	164	284,904	99,609	350	352,450	119,444	359
42 years.....	709,400	94,620	133	662,548	90,784	137	364,932	107,339	294	335,074	96,672	289
43 years.....	635,120	71,700	113	649,325	72,815	112	305,073	78,919	259	321,380	77,586	241
44 years.....	601,680	54,700	91	637,207	56,919	89	280,622	58,576	209	310,310	60,908	196
45 years.....	659,140	42,840	65	625,028	42,674	68	315,958	42,492	134	298,742	45,043	151
46 years.....	581,840	29,060	48	613,135	29,819	49	248,016	26,753	108	266,702	29,894	104
47 years.....	591,240	20,880	35	599,524	19,743	33	257,654	20,262	79	277,158	18,327	66
48 years.....	603,520	14,820	25	583,110	12,986	22	304,155	14,453	48	271,084	11,441	42
49 years.....	549,840	7,580	13	564,783	8,758	16	274,901	8,702	32	256,998	7,957	30

Race and nativity.—Fertility statistics are shown only for native white and Negro women in the detailed tables of this report. For comparative purposes, however, limited statistics for foreign-born white women and for women of "other races" are shown in text tables III, VI, and VIII. These figures are based on tabulations other than those from which the data for native white and Negro women were derived. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940 and in 1910.

In the classification by nativity a person born in the United States or in any of its territories or possessions, is counted as native. Likewise included as native are the small group of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. All other persons are counted as foreign born.

Table III illustrates the differences in fertility among women classified by race and nativity for the United States.

Table III.—RACE OF WOMAN, WITH RATES, 1940 AND 1910: ALL WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF WOMAN, FOR THE UNITED STATES

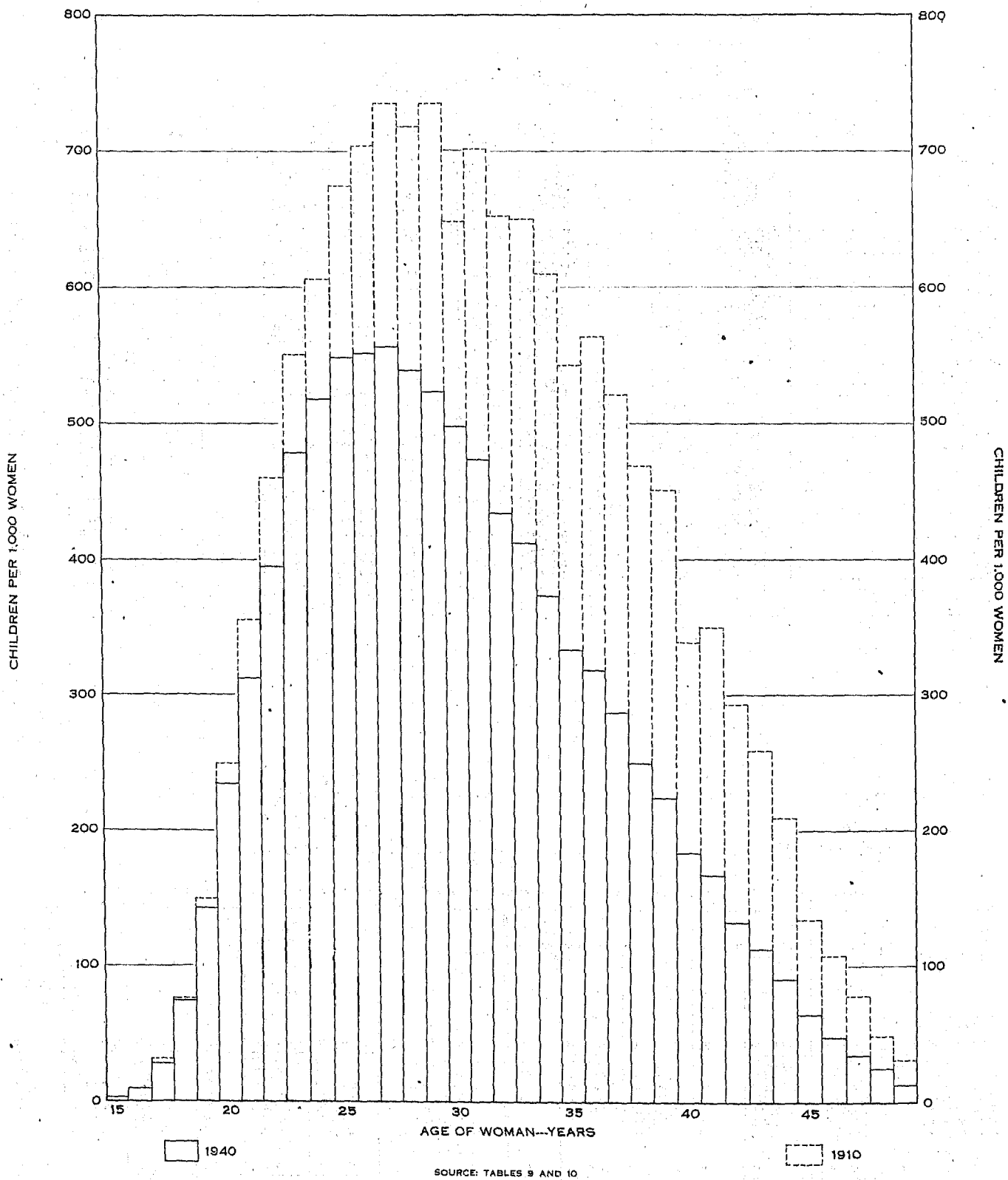
(Statistics based on Sample C (1940) and Sample W (1910). Rates represent number of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women of the given group)

RACE AND AGE OF WOMAN	1940				1910				RACE AND AGE OF WOMAN	1940				1910			
	Number of women	Children under 5 years old		Number of women	Children under 5 years old		Number of women	Children under 5 years old		Number of women	Children under 5 years old		Number of women	Children under 5 years old			
		Number	Per 1,000 women		Number	Per 1,000 women		Number			Per 1,000 women	Number		Per 1,000 women			
NATIVE WHITE							NEGRO										
Total, 15 to 49..							Total, 15 to 49..										
29,556,260 8,357,920 283 17,260,412 6,844,144 397							3,693,740 1,064,380 288 2,631,841 1,098,393 417.										
15 to 19 years..... 5,377,020 275,080 51 3,640,758 188,633 52							15 to 19 years..... 865,240 71,980 108 553,327 50,049 90										
20 to 24 years..... 5,116,000 1,974,580 386 3,282,418 1,453,810 443							20 to 24 years..... 659,280 295,000 461 550,537 293,583 533										
25 to 29 years..... 4,765,780 2,594,320 544 2,782,357 1,980,255 712							25 to 29 years..... 605,040 283,500 469 459,023 299,915 653										
30 to 34 years..... 4,254,700 1,874,620 441 2,348,689 1,528,767 651							30 to 34 years..... 518,340 184,660 356 337,807 186,008 580										
35 to 39 years..... 3,736,180 1,060,900 284 2,114,347 1,061,234 511							35 to 39 years..... 519,260 142,420 274 316,234 160,872 508										
40 to 44 years..... 3,321,040 464,440 140 1,691,161 498,783 295							40 to 44 years..... 406,820 62,740 154 226,086 70,656 313										
45 to 49 years..... 2,985,580 113,980 38 1,400,682 112,662 80							45 to 49 years..... 339,780 24,400 72 188,657 27,310 145										
FOREIGN-BORN WHITE							OTHER RACES										
Total, 15 to 49..							Total, 15 to 49..										
2,515,940 553,640 220 3,865,232 2,155,712 558							119,560 57,680 483 72,219 37,692 522										
15 to 19 years..... 78,780 2,660 34 327,410 21,511 66							15 to 19 years..... 28,900 2,560 89 15,522 1,723 111										
20 to 24 years..... 107,220 31,100 290 604,238 322,950 534							20 to 24 years..... 22,580 13,680 606 13,484 8,238 611										
25 to 29 years..... 219,680 115,120 524 670,425 604,096 901							25 to 29 years..... 18,240 17,260 946 11,963 9,632 822										
30 to 34 years..... 357,840 158,960 444 617,843 536,998 869							30 to 34 years..... 13,280 10,320 777 9,807 7,324 747										
35 to 39 years..... 499,740 138,780 278 601,148 398,597 663							35 to 39 years..... 13,100 8,440 644 9,138 6,401 700										
40 to 44 years..... 586,980 74,880 128 550,858 210,625 382							40 to 44 years..... 13,020 3,860 298 6,914 3,012 436										
45 to 49 years..... 665,700 32,140 48 493,310 60,935 124							45 to 49 years..... 10,240 1,540 150 5,391 1,162 216										

DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY, 1940 AND 1910

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD PER 1,000 NATIVE WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD
BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE OF WOMAN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940 AND 1910

(1940 statistics based on Sample C; 1910 statistics based on Sample W)



Marital status.—The statistics on marital status in this report refer to the marital status at the time the census was taken. In the classification by marital status, two major groups are shown: "Single" and "ever married." Women classified as "ever married" include those who were widowed or divorced, as well as those who were married, at the time of the census. Women classified as married comprise both those who had been married only once and those who remarried after being widowed or divorced.

For some of the tables, the category "ever married" is further divided into "married once, husband present," "married more than once, husband present," "married, unknown times, husband present," "married, husband absent," and "widowed and divorced." A married woman was classified as "husband present" if the husband was reported as a member of the household in which the woman was enumerated. The group "married, husband absent" consists of married women whose husbands were not living in the same household at the time of the census. The latter group includes, therefore, married women whose families have been broken by separation (often preceding divorce), immigrants whose husbands were left abroad, wives of persons enumerated as inmates of institutions, and other married women whose usual place of residence is not the same as that of their husbands, including wives of soldiers, sailors, men in labor camps, etc.

Group differences in current fertility among women of the same age are partly a consequence of variations in the proportion of the women who are married and partly a consequence of variations in the fertility of the married women. Among the factors affecting the fertility of the married women are age at marriage and the continuity of married life.

Rates based on data for women classified by marital status, with separate data for women married once, husband present, make it possible to study separately the effect on fertility of two factors, the proportion married and the continuity of married life. Examples of fertility rates by marital status are given in table IV.

Table IV.—RATES, BY DETAILED MARITAL STATUS OF WOMAN, 1940: NATIVE WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF WOMAN, FOR THE UNITED STATES
(Statistics based on Sample C. Rates represent number of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women of the given group)

MARITAL STATUS OF WOMAN	15 to 19 yrs.	20 to 24 yrs.	25 to 29 yrs.	30 to 34 yrs.	35 to 39 yrs.	40 to 44 yrs.	45 to 49 yrs.
Total women.....	51	886	544	441	294	140	38
Ever married.....	460	744	706	518	322	155	42
Married, husband present..	472	765	737	552	351	174	48
Married once.....	478	772	752	565	360	179	49
Married more than once	512	697	554	416	281	140	40
Married unknown times..	431	725	719	548	342	169	48
Married, husband absent....	342	488	348	195	117	54	16
Widowed and divorced.....	333	445	271	180	85	41	14

Age at marriage.—In the 1940 census, women who were married or had ever been married were asked their age at first marriage. Statistics on this subject are limited in this report to women married once, husband present, since relatively large proportions of the other women ever married made no report on age at first marriage and since there was a tendency for women who had been married more than once to report the age at the most recent marriage.

Age at marriage is an important factor in group differences in fertility because the average age at which women marry differs considerably among various social and economic groups. For example, variations in the fertility of women classified by education may be partly explained in terms of differences in age at marriage. Statistics on the median age at marriage for women classified by highest grade of school completed are shown in table V. The median age at marriage may be defined as the age which divides a group of women into two equal parts, one-half having married at an earlier age and one-half at a later age than the median. The medians in table V show that women who have more education marry at an older age than women who have less education.

Table V.—MEDIAN AGE OF WOMAN AT MARRIAGE, 1940: NATIVE WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, MARRIED ONCE AND HUSBAND PRESENT, BY EDUCATION AND AGE OF WOMAN AT CENSUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Statistics based on Sample C. Median not shown where less than 18 years)

AGE OF WOMAN AT CENSUS	Total	GRADE SCHOOL			HIGH SCHOOL		College, 1 year or more
		Less than 5 years ¹	5 and 6 years	7 and 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	
Total, 15 to 49....	21.0	19.6	19.6	20.5	20.4	21.6	23.7
15 to 19 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	18.5	18.8
20 to 24 years.....	19.6	18.6	18.6	19.1	19.2	20.2	21.1
25 to 29 years.....	21.2	19.4	19.3	20.3	20.6	21.9	23.3
30 to 34 years.....	21.4	19.5	19.5	20.5	20.8	22.4	24.3
35 to 39 years.....	21.5	19.7	19.8	20.8	21.2	22.7	24.4
40 to 44 years.....	21.7	20.1	20.4	21.2	21.6	22.8	24.3
45 to 49 years.....	22.1	20.5	20.9	21.6	22.3	23.4	24.6

¹Includes category "School years not reported."

Parentage.—In some of the tables statistics are shown for women classified according to parentage. Two categories are shown, namely, "native parentage" and "foreign or mixed parentage." The former category comprises women with both parents native, that is, born in the United States or in any of its outlying territories and possessions. The latter category comprises women with one or both parents foreign born.

Foreign-born white women are persons of the first generation in the United States. Native white women of foreign or mixed parentage are persons of the second generation. Native white women of native parentage are persons of the third and subsequent generations in the United States. The cultural, social, and economic standards of these three groups of women may be different. The differences in their fertility, with respect to number of children under 5 years old, are shown in table VI. It should be borne in mind, however, that these differences are not wholly attributable to nativity and parentage. For instance, a larger proportion of foreign-born white than of native white women live in urban areas, where fertility rates for any population group tend to be lower than in rural areas.

Table VI.—RATES, BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF WOMAN, 1940: ALL WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF WOMAN, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Statistics based on Sample C. Rates represent number of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women of the given group)

AREA AND AGE OF WOMAN	NATIVE WHITE BY PARENTAGE		Foreign- born white	AREA AND AGE OF WOMAN	NATIVE WHITE BY PARENTAGE		Foreign- born white
	Native	Foreign or mixed			Native	Foreign or mixed	
UNITED STATES				RURAL-NONFARM			
Total, 15 to 49	298	293	220	Total, 15 to 49	359	293	285
15 to 19 yrs.	60	20	34	15 to 19 yrs.	85	31	97
20 to 24 yrs.	433	243	290	20 to 24 yrs.	555	370	454
25 to 29 yrs.	572	461	524	25 to 29 yrs.	662	587	712
30 to 34 yrs.	449	414	444	30 to 34 yrs.	501	480	533
35 to 39 yrs.	290	269	278	35 to 39 yrs.	316	320	348
40 to 44 yrs.	145	122	128	40 to 44 yrs.	156	140	178
45 to 49 yrs.	40	33	48	45 to 49 yrs.	39	37	57
URBAN				RURAL-FARM			
Total, 15 to 49	230	209	202	Total, 15 to 49	402	352	391
15 to 19 yrs.	43	16	25	15 to 19 yrs.	69	39	23
20 to 24 yrs.	326	213	253	20 to 24 yrs.	578	379	608
25 to 29 yrs.	451	418	499	25 to 29 yrs.	602	784	777
30 to 34 yrs.	355	376	419	30 to 34 yrs.	651	669	773
35 to 39 yrs.	204	224	255	35 to 39 yrs.	488	470	548
40 to 44 yrs.	89	94	113	40 to 44 yrs.	277	273	282
45 to 49 yrs.	21	22	38	45 to 49 yrs.	83	85	171

Relationship to head of private household.—Statistics on relationship to the head of the household for women married once, husband present, are presented for the categories "wife of head of private household," "other relative of head of private household," and "not relative of head of private household." The term "private household," as used in the 1940 census, includes the related family members and the unrelated lodgers, servants, or hired hands who live in the same dwelling unit and share common housekeeping arrangements. A family residing permanently or for an indefinite period in an apartment hotel is counted as a private household. A similar definition

was used in the 1910 census. The household head is the person regarded as the head by the members of the household.

The category "wife of head of private household," comprises married women who were wives of heads of private households, but does not include all married women with husband present since some were wives of members of the household other than the head, or were not in private households.

The category "other relative of head of private household" includes mothers, daughters, granddaughters, sisters, and all other persons (except wife of head) related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the head of the household in which they lived.

The category "not related to head of private household" comprises lodgers, servants, and other persons living in private households but not related to the household head, and also women living in quasi households, such as lodgings, schools, and institutions.

Statistics on the relationship of women married once, husband present, provide the means of comparing the fertility of women in normal families and in subfamilies. A "normal family" is defined as a married couple, with or without children, living in a private household with the husband as head of the household. All women classified as "wife of head of private household" are thus in normal families. A "subfamily" is defined as a married couple, with or without children, living in a private household with some person other than the husband as head of the household, or living in quasi households. All married women with husband present classified as "other relative of head of private household" are in subfamilies. Most of the married women with husband present classified as "not related to head of private household" are also in subfamilies, although this group includes the few married women in quasi households.

Education.—In 1940 the census, for the first time, included a question on the formal educational attainment of each person. The question on the schedule referred to the last full grade that the person had completed in the regular school system—public, private, or parochial school, college or university. Statistics on the last full grade of school completed are shown in this report for native white and Negro women and for the husbands of those native white women who had been married only once and were living with the husband. With the exception of the statistics shown for single women 15 to 19 years old, many of whom were still attending school, the statistics on educational attainment shown in this report pertain mainly to persons who have completed their formal education.

The data contained in tables 28 to 32 are useful for interpreting variations in fertility by education of woman in association with marital status, age at marriage, migration status, education of the husband, and major occupation group of the husband. It has already been shown (table V) that the age at marriage of a woman varies with her education. Similarly, it can be shown that women tend to marry husbands of equal or superior education. Many other interesting relationships will be found in these tables.

Migration status and 1935 residence of woman.—The 1940 census included a series of questions designed to provide data on the movement of the population during the five-year period between April 1, 1935, and April 1, 1940. For this purpose, information was obtained on the place of residence in 1935 of all persons five years old and over. In the present report, women are classified according to migration status and 1935 residence, the two basic groups being designated as migrants and nonmigrants.

Migrants are those persons who lived in different counties (or quasi counties) in 1940 and 1935. In this classification, a city of 100,000 or more inhabitants is treated as a quasi county, and the remainder of its county as another. Thus, migrants comprise: (a) Those living in different counties in 1940 and 1935; (b) those living in a city of 100,000 or more in 1940 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1935; and (c) those living in a city of 100,000 or more in 1935* but living elsewhere in the same county in 1940. In the detailed tables of this report, immigrants are included with the migrants.*

*All classifications of place of residence in 1935, either as urban or rural, or by city size, are based on the 1930 census.

*In the reports on internal migration, immigrants are shown separately from migrants.

Immigrants are those who were living in foreign countries or in the outlying territories or possessions of the United States in 1935. The term "immigrant" includes United States citizens as well as aliens. The classification of migrants by place of residence in 1935 shows separately urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas.

Nonmigrants are those persons who lived in the same county (or quasi county) in 1940 as in 1935. Among the nonmigrants, a distinction is made between those living in the same house in 1940 and in 1935 and those living in a different house.

The statistics in this report do not indicate the particular areas in which the migrants lived in 1935. Furthermore, these statistics do not reflect all the movements made by the women between 1935 and 1940, since many women changed their residence several times during that period. In some cases, of course, the woman returned to the city or county where she had lived in 1935, so that she was classified as a nonmigrant, even though she had moved at least twice in the five-year period, 1935 to 1940.

Table VII illustrates the fertility differentials between nonmigrant and migrant women married once, husband present, classified according to residence in 1935. The figures in this table indicate that women migrating from urban to rural areas were somewhat more fertile than women migrating from rural to urban areas. The presence of young children in the family is undoubtedly a motive in the movement of urban population to suburban areas. Some urban landlords refuse to accept tenants with young children. Urban women who were living in the same house in 1940 as in 1935 had fewer children than either the other nonmigrant women or the migrant women.

Table VII.—RATES, BY MIGRATION STATUS OF WOMAN, 1935 TO 1940: NATIVE WHITE WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, MARRIED ONCE AND HUSBAND PRESENT, BY AGE OF WOMAN, 1940, AND 1935 RESIDENCE OF WOMAN, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL

(Statistics based on Sample C. Figures exclude immigrants and women for whom 1935 residence was not reported. Rates represent number of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women of the given group)

1935 RESIDENCE AND AGE OF WOMAN IN 1940	NONMIGRANTS BY 1940 RESIDENCE		MIGRANTS BY 1940 RESIDENCE		
	Same house in 1935 as in 1940	Different house (same county or city)	Urban	Rural-nonfarm	Rural-farm
UNITED STATES, 1935					
Total, 15 to 49.....	355	545	446	572	660
15 to 19 years.....	464	499	356	461	480
20 to 24 years.....	800	799	670	761	845
25 to 29 years.....	791	760	695	768	841
30 to 34 years.....	550	575	502	569	725
35 to 39 years.....	340	378	288	371	575
40 to 44 years.....	168	191	137	164	343
45 to 49 years.....	46	55	29	55	92
URBAN, 1935					
Total, 15 to 49.....	265	462	429	554	565
15 to 19 years.....	379	455	354	454	586
20 to 24 years.....	614	685	542	745	845
25 to 29 years.....	645	671	577	732	810
30 to 34 years.....	455	502	466	568	613
35 to 39 years.....	249	306	275	320	435
40 to 44 years.....	109	137	129	145	254
45 to 49 years.....	25	34	20	42	51
RURAL-NONFARM, 1935					
Total, 15 to 49.....	385	621	467	592	667
15 to 19 years.....	522	548	388	475	468
20 to 24 years.....	920	915	598	814	923
25 to 29 years.....	828	837	688	774	886
30 to 34 years.....	538	629	514	594	705
35 to 39 years.....	340	415	299	420	532
40 to 44 years.....	172	204	135	221	268
45 to 49 years.....	41	65	45	68	118
RURAL-FARM, 1935					
Total, 15 to 49.....	488	726	551	680	740
15 to 19 years.....	505	518	398	554	516
20 to 24 years.....	988	966	671	825	989
25 to 29 years.....	984	1,005	694	909	1,027
30 to 34 years.....	754	807	549	703	787
35 to 39 years.....	508	604	454	460	654
40 to 44 years.....	276	370	237	292	405
45 to 49 years.....	88	112	78	67	116

Employment status of woman.—In the 1940 Census of Population, persons 14 years old and over were classified on the basis of their activity during the census week of March 24 to 30,

1940, into two large groups: (a) Persons in the labor force, including those at work for pay or profit or at unpaid family work during the census week; those with a job or business from which they were temporarily absent; those on public emergency work; and those not at work but actively seeking work during the census week; and (b) persons not in the labor force. The latter group includes persons reported as engaged in own home housework, in school, or unable to work; others not employed, not on public emergency work, nor seeking work; all inmates of penal and mental institutions and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy, regardless of their activity during the census week; and persons for whom employment status was not reported.

Statistics for women in the labor force are shown separately for those who were employed and for those who were unemployed, that is, on public emergency work or seeking work. Statistics on the employment status of women in combination with statistics on number of children under 5 years old provide a basis for analyzing the extent to which the presence of young children in the home tends to prevent the wife from entering the labor force. Conversely, the statistics provide an indication of the extent to which employment of women may act as a deterrent to having children.

Major occupation group of the husband.—In this report, statistics on the major occupation group of the husband for women married once, husband present, are shown for 1940 and 1910. This classification gives an indication of the general economic and social status of the family, which tends to be closely associated with the occupation of the husband.

In classifying occupation returns for 1940, the Bureau of the Census used a classification system with 451 occupation titles. The major occupation groups shown in this report are the principal subdivisions in this classification system. The specific occupations included in each major group are listed in the tables on occupation presented in Volume III of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population, entitled "The Labor Force."

The 1910 statistics on occupation shown in this report have been classified according to the system used for the 1940 census returns rather than according to the different system used at the time of the 1910 census.

The 1940 statistics on occupation shown in this report have been tabulated without regard to the employment status of the husband. For employed husbands, the data refer to current occupation; for those seeking work the data refer to the occupation pursued at the time of last employment; for those on public emergency work, the data refer to the occupation pursued on public emergency work. In other Sixteenth Census Reports on Population, occupation statistics are shown separately by employment status.

The 1910 occupation statistics shown in this report refer to husbands who were gainful workers, that is, who reported an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or assisted in the production of marketable goods, regardless of their employment status at the time of the census. The data for 1910 do not necessarily refer to the current jobs of employed workers, or to the latest jobs of the unemployed. Thus, the occupation statistics for 1910 are not exactly comparable with the figures for 1940, but the comparability is close enough to indicate the changes in the relationships between fertility of women and the occupations of their husbands.

Tenure of home.—Two basic categories of tenure are distinguished in this report, namely, "home owned" and "home rented." Statistics on tenure of home are available only for those women living in private households and related to the head of the household. Women are classified in the category "home owned" if the home is owned either wholly or in part by the head of the household or by some related member of his family living in the home. Women are classified in the category "home rented" (living in a rented home) if the home is actually rented by the head of the household or by some related member of his family living in the home. All other women are classified as not reporting on tenure. The category "tenure not reported" comprises not only women related to the head in private households not reporting on tenure, but also women (such as lodgers, servants, etc.) in private households who are not related to the head of the household, and all women in quasi households, such as lodginghouses, hotels, and institutions.

Monthly rental value of home.—The data on monthly rental value of home are likewise restricted to those women living in private households and related to the head of the household. Statistics on this subject provide a rough indication of the economic status of the woman and her family. In interpreting the figures presented in the tables, it should be borne in mind that the monthly rental value of the home is not always a precise indication of plane of living because the prevailing rental value for homes of comparable quality varies for different areas and because some high income people live in low-rent homes. For rural-farm areas in particular, the data on monthly rental value are not entirely satisfactory because of the difficulty in separating the value or rent of the farmhouse from that of the rest of the farm property.

For women living in rented houses, the monthly rental value represents the reported monthly contract rent. For those in owner-occupied houses, it represents one percent of the reported value of the home.

Region of birth.—Statistics on region of birth of the wife by region of birth of the husband, in combination with number of children under 5 years old, show that the fertility of women is highest when both husband and wife are born in the same region. Statistics on this subject are shown only for women with unbroken continuity of married life, that is, for women married once, husband present.

COMPARISON BETWEEN RESULTS OF SAMPLE TABULATIONS AND COMPLETE COUNTS

Nature of the sample data.—The fertility statistics shown in this report are based on tabulations of samples of women 15 or more years old enumerated in the 1940 and 1910 censuses, identified as Sample C and Sample W, respectively. Sample C was designed so that in certain portions of the areas shown, a 2 1/2 percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 40), and elsewhere a 5-percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 20). Sample W was designed so that in the North and the South an 8-percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 12.5) and in the West a somewhat larger sample.

Exact agreement is not to be expected between these tabulations and the corresponding tabulations of the complete counts, but the sample data nevertheless indicate the relationships among the various characteristics involved. With regard to the individual numbers in the tables, comparisons thus far made for Sample C indicate that 95 percent of the numbers above 25,000 will differ from those given by the complete count by less than 5 percent, 95 percent of those between 10,000 and 25,000 will differ by less than 10 percent, and 95 percent of those between 2,500 and 10,000 will differ by less than 20 percent. Somewhat larger variations may occur in the case of numbers below 2,500, but even here the majority of the differences are less than 15 percent.

Similar comparisons made for Sample W indicate that 95 percent of the numbers above 10,000 will differ from those given by the complete count by less than 5 percent, 95 percent of those between 3,000 and 10,000 will differ by less than 10 percent, and 95 percent of those between 800 and 3,000 will differ by less than 20 percent. Somewhat larger variations may occur for numbers below 800, but even here the majority of the differences are less than 15 percent.

Processing of the sample data.—Figures based on the sample tabulations differ slightly from those based on the complete counts, not only because of the sampling variations, but also because of the manner in which the data were processed. The data for Sample C were processed differently from those for Sample W. The information for Sample C came from two sources: Data for several subjects were obtained from entries on a transcription sheet which contained one line of information from the 1940 Population schedule for the woman and her household; data for the remaining subjects were reproduced mechanically from the card for the same woman in another sample, identified as Sample B (the data for the B cards were obtained from the entries on the 1940 Population schedule for the individuals in a 5-percent sample). The information for a woman in Sample W, on the other hand, was obtained from the entries on a

transcription card, one for each woman, prepared from the entries on the 1910 Population schedule as a research project of the Work Projects Administration.

In both censuses, for certain items, the basic data were obtained in response to questions on the specific subject. For example, the enumerator was instructed to ask of each person his marital status. For certain other items the basic data were obtained by an inspection of the entries on the successive lines of the schedules. For example, the presence or absence of the woman's husband and the number of children under 5 years old living in the household and belonging to the woman were determined by an inspection of the entries for the members of the household and not by a query on that subject by the enumerator.

Differences between sample tabulations and complete counts.—In table VIII statistics based on the results of Samples C and W and on the corresponding complete counts are presented for women classified by several characteristics. Distributions by urban-rural residence in 1910 would be expected to be somewhat different for the sample tabulations and the complete count since, as stated in the section on "Urban and rural areas," the

Table VIII.—COMPARISON BETWEEN RESULTS OF SAMPLE TABULATIONS AND COMPLETE COUNTS, 1940 AND 1910: ALL WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, RACE, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES (For 1910, urban-rural figures in Sample W, but not those in complete count, have been adjusted to the 1940 classification)

AREA, RACE, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE OF WOMAN	WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, 1940			WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, 1910		
	Based on complete count	Based on Sample C		Based on complete count	Based on Sample W	
		Number	Percent of complete count		Number	Percent of complete count
AREA						
Total.....	36,081,247	35,685,300	99.5	23,858,689	23,829,504	99.9
Urban.....	22,048,141	21,910,900	99.4	12,326,903	12,155,975	98.6
Rural.....	14,033,106	13,774,400	99.6	11,531,786	11,673,529	101.2
Rural-nonfarm.....	7,024,027	7,010,980	99.8	(1)	4,965,829	-
Rural-farm.....	7,009,079	6,763,420	99.3	(1)	6,708,700	-
RACE						
White.....	32,213,381	32,072,200	99.6	21,159,833	21,125,644	99.8
Native.....	29,618,197	29,556,260	99.8	17,314,251	17,280,412	99.7
Foreign born.....	2,601,184	2,515,940	96.7	3,855,582	3,865,232	100.3
Negro.....	3,742,901	3,693,740	98.7	2,621,170	2,631,641	100.4
Other races.....	124,965	119,360	95.5	67,686	72,219	106.7
MARITAL STATUS						
Single.....	11,554,928	11,489,300	99.4	28,528,000	28,495,030	99.6
Married, widowed, and divorced.....	24,526,319	24,396,000	99.5	15,330,689	15,334,474	100.0
AGE						
15 to 19 years.....	6,153,370	6,149,940	99.9	4,535,321	4,537,017	100.0
20 to 24 years.....	5,895,443	5,685,060	99.8	4,476,694	4,450,677	99.4
25 to 29 years.....	5,645,976	5,608,720	99.3	3,935,653	3,923,768	99.7
30 to 34 years.....	5,172,076	5,144,160	99.5	3,315,417	3,314,146	100.0
35 to 39 years.....	4,799,718	4,768,260	99.3	3,029,084	3,040,867	100.4
40 to 44 years.....	4,368,708	4,327,860	99.1	2,475,237	2,474,989	100.0
45 to 49 years.....	4,045,956	4,001,300	98.9	2,090,281	2,088,040	99.9

¹ Statistics for 1910 not available.

* Includes women for whom marital status was not reported, shown separately in the 1910 reports.

slightly different rules of classification used in 1940 were applied to the sample of the 1910 population.

The nature of the differences between the figures from the sample tabulations and the complete counts may be further illustrated by an inspection of the figures shown for the distribution of women by race in 1940. Figures from Sample C (for which information on color was based on the coding of Sample B) show a larger proportion of native white women than those from the complete count. This bias resulted from a tendency in the coding of Sample B to classify persons as native white at the expense of other categories.

Table IX presents figures from the sample tabulations and the complete counts on the number of white and Negro children under 5 years old in 1940 and 1910. It should be borne in mind that only children living with mothers 15 to 49 years old are included in the sample figures of the present report, whereas all enumerated children are included in the data from the complete counts.

Table IX.—COMPARISON BETWEEN RESULTS OF SAMPLE TABULATIONS AND COMPLETE COUNTS, 1940 AND 1910: WHITE AND NEGRO CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD (WITH URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE FOR WHITE CHILDREN), FOR THE UNITED STATES

(For 1910, urban-rural figures in Sample W, but not those in complete count, have been adjusted to the 1940 classification. Figures from sample tabulations include only children under 5 years old living with mothers 15 to 49 years old)

AREA AND RACE	1940			1910		
	All children, based on complete count	Children living with mother, based on Sample C		All children, based on complete count	Children living with mother, based on Sample W	
		Number	Percent of complete count		Number	Percent of complete count
White, total.....	9,229,505	8,927,580	96.7	9,322,914	8,999,856	96.5
Urban.....	4,580,397	4,385,660	96.8	3,966,957	3,772,943	95.1
Rural.....	4,699,108	4,541,920	96.7	5,355,957	5,226,913	97.6
Rural-nonfarm.....	2,292,571	2,220,540	96.9	(1)	2,130,864	-
Rural-farm.....	2,406,537	2,321,380	96.5	(1)	3,096,049	-
Negro.....	1,249,080	1,064,380	85.2	1,263,288	1,098,893	86.9

¹ Statistics for 1910 not available.

The differences between all children in the complete counts and children living with their mothers as shown by Sample C and Sample W are not large, although they necessarily exceed the differences that would be expected by sampling variations.

Most of the deviations discussed in this section are relatively small, yet some are appreciably larger than would be expected to result from sampling variations alone. Such deviations, however, do not seriously affect most of the relationships that may be deduced from the statistics presented in this report.