AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN IN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

A STUDY IN DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Jesse H. Jones, Secretary
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
William Lane Austin, Director
Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN IN BUTLER COUNTY OHIO: 1930

A STUDY IN DIFFERENTIAL FERTILITY

By

WARREN S. THOMPSON
Director of the Scripps Foundation
assisted by
NELLE E. JACKSON
and
RICHARD O. LANG

A Census Monograph prepared in cooperation with
the Scripps Foundation for Research
in Population Problems

Washington, 1941

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

EDWARDS BROTHERS, INC.
LITHOPRINTERS
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
1941

CONTENTS

Page

INTRODUCTION 1

1. General information on Butler County 1

Table 1. Number and percent distribution by industry, of workers by sex, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 1
Table 2. Number and percent distribution by age, for all classes of persons in urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas, Butler County and total Ohio: 1930 2
Table 3. Sex ratios and percent distribution by age, for the population by race and nativity, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 2
Table 4. Number and percent distribution by race and nativity, for the population by sex and type of community, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 3
Table 5. Number and percent distribution by state of birth, for the total native population, Hamilton City and Ohio Urban: 1930 3
Table 6. Number and percent distribution by marital condition, for the population aged 15 years and over, by sex, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 4
Chart 1. Percent of all women married, by age, selected areas: 1930 . . 4
Table 7. Percent of all women married, by age, selected areas: 1930 . . 4
Table 8. Number and percent distribution by marital condition of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm population 15 and over, by sex, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 5
Table 9. Number of farms and use of land by size of farms, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 5
Table 10. Number, acreage, land harvested, and value of farms by tenure, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 5

2. Description of the study 5

3. Responsibility for the study 6

CHAPTER I. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS. 7

1. Age differences in relation to average number of children per woman. . . . 7

2. Age at marriage and duration of marriage 7

Table 11. Average number of children, standardized for various factors, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 8

3. Rental in relation to average number of children per woman 9

4. Occupational classes in relation to average number of children per woman. 10

Page

5. Birth-region of husband and wife in relation to average number of children 10

6. Employment status of women and average number of children per woman. . . . 11

7. Average number of children per woman in primary and secondary families 12

8. Average number of children per woman among owners and renters. 12

9. Average number of children per woman in one-worker and multiple-worker families 12

10. Children not of this woman and age of husband in relation to average number of children per woman 12

11. Average number of children per woman and value of farm 13

12. Total fertility in different groups and classes. 13

13. Median rental in relation to age at marriage 13

CHAPTER II. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FOUR BASIC GROUPS IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN. 14

1. Effect of age on average number of children. 14

Chart 2. Percent distribution by age, for native white first marriage women 15-49, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 14

Table 12. Distribution by age for native white first marriage women 15-49, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 14

Chart 3. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 15

Table 13. Average number of children 0-4 per woman by age and by age at marriage, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 15

Table 14. Number of children 0-4 the different Groups of women 20-44 have and the number they would have with standardized age composition, actual and standardized averages, and percentage change of standardized average from actual averages, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 16

Table 15. Percentage difference in average numbers of children, actual and standardized for age, between women in the four Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 16

2. Contribution of four basic Groups to child population. 17

Chart 4. Proportion of women 20-44 and their children 0-4 in each of the four basic Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 17

Table 16. Number and percentage of women 15-49 and 20-44 and their children 0-4 in each of the four basic Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 17

Page

3. Urban and rural differentials. 18

Chart 5. Relative number of children Group 1 women would have if they had the age-specific averages of other Groups; and if they had the age distribution and age at marriage distribution as well as the age-specific averages of other Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 18

Table 17. Number of children and percent change from actual when the women of each Group are given both the age and age at marriage distribution of their own and other Groups and the age-specific averages of each Group, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 19

4. Northborn and southborn differentials. 19

CHAPTER III. AGE AT MARRIAGE AND LENGTH OF TIME MARRIED IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN 21

Table 18. Number and proportion of native white women who are first marriage women and single women, by age, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 21

Table 19. Number and proportion of women who are married and single, by age, urban Ohio and rural Kentucky: 1930. 22

Chart 6. Proportion of native white first marriage women marrying at given ages, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 23

Table 20. Proportion of native white first marriage women marrying at given ages, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 23

1. Differences in length of time spent in marriage under full six years in relation to average number of children per woman. 23

Chart 7. Average years spent in marriage by native white first marriage women under 30, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 24

Table 21. Average years spent in marriage by native white first marriage women of selected ages, by age at marriage, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 25

Table 22. Average number of children 0-4 per woman by age and by age at marriage, for each year's duration of marriage, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 26

Chart 8. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44, actual and adjusted to the years spent in marriage by all Butler County native white first marriage women, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 27

Table 23. Average number of children 0-4 per woman 20-44, actual and standardized for certain age and age at marriage differences between the four basic Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 27

Table 24. Numbers of children each of four Groups of women 20-44 had and number each would have had with the adjustments indicated, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 28

Page

2. Duration of marriage in relation to fertility. 29

Chart 9. Index of average number of children 0-4 per woman 20-44 for different durations of marriage, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 29
Table 25. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman by age and by duration of marriage, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 30
Table 26. Ratio of actual average number of children at different durations of marriage for the four basic Groups to average for all women 20-44 of same duration, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 31
Table 27. Ratio of the average number of children per woman 20-44 for each duration of marriage to the average in that Group for 5-9 years duration, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 31

3. Age at marriage in relation to fertility 31

Table 28. Influence of age at marriage on number of children 0-4, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 31

CHAPTER IV. RENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN. 33

1. Rental of home in relation to the average number of children per woman, all women. 33

Chart 10. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44 standardized for age differences, by average monthly rental, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 33
Table 29. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, by average monthly rental, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 33

2. Rental of home in relation to average number of children per woman in the urban population (Groups 1 and 3). 34

Chart 11. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44 standardized for age differences, by region of birth and by average monthly rental, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930 35
Table 30. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage urban woman 15-49 and 20-44, by region of birth and by average monthly rental, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 35

3. Rental in relation to the child contribution of urban women. 35

Chart 12. Percentage of women 20-44, and their children 0-4 in selected rental classes, Groups 1 and 3, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 36

Page

Table 31. Percentage of women 20-44 and their children 0-4 in selected rental classes, Groups 1 and 3, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 36

4. Rentals and average number of children per woman in the rural-nonfarm population 36

Table 32. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, by region of birth and by average monthly rental, rural Butler County, Ohio: 1930 37

5. Rental in relation to the child contribution of rural-nonfarm women. . . . 37

Table 33. Percentage of women 20-44 and their children in selected rental classes, Groups 2a and 4a (Rural-nonfarm), Butler County, Ohio: 1930 37

6. Occupational classes 38

Chart 13. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44 standardized for age differences, by region of birth and by occupation of husband, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930 38

Table 34. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44 by region of birth and by occupation of husband, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930 38

7. Occupational classes and rental in urban areas 39

Table 35. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, by rental and by occupation of husband, for northborn women living in urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930 39

Table 36. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, by rental and by occupation of husband, for southborn women living in urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 39

Chart 14. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44 standardized for age differences, by rental and by occupation of husband, for southborn women living in urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 41

Table 37. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, by rental and by occupation of husband, for southborn women living in urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 41

8. Occupational classes and rental in rural areas 41

Table 38. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44 by region of birth and by occupation of husband, rural Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 42

Page

Table 39. Actual and standardized average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, by rental and by occupation of husband, for northborn women living in rural Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 42

CHAPTER V. PARENTAGE AND BIRTHPLACE IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN. 44

Table 40. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, actual and standardized for age differences, selected birth-residence Groups of husbands, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 44

1. Pure and mixed northborn-southborn marriages 44

Table 41. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman by age, selected marriage combinations, urban and rural Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 45

2. Rental and birthplace of husband in relation to average number of children per woman 46

Table 42. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, actual and standardized for age differences, by broad monthly rental intervals, selected marriage combinations, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930 46

Chart 15. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44 standardized for age differences, by average monthly rental, four marriage combinations, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 47

Table 43. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44, actual and standardized for selected factors, northborn and southborn marriage combinations, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 47

Table 44. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman by age and by rental for selected marriage combinations, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930 49

Table 45. Indexes of age-specific averages for the four northborn-southborn marriage combinations, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930 50

Chart 16. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44 standardized for age differences, by average monthly rental, marriage combinations A and D, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 50

Table 46. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 15-49 and 20-44, actual and standardized for age differences, by average monthly rental, marriage combinations A and D, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930 51

CHAPTER VI. OTHER FACTORS IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN . . 52

1. Employment of women and average number of children per woman 52

Page

Chart 17. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44 standardized for age differences, by employment status, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 52
Table 47. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman, by age and by employment status, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 53
Chart 18. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44, actual and standardized for employment status of women, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 53

Table 48. Average number of children 0-4 per woman 20-44, actual and standardized for age, for employment status, and for both, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 . . 54
Table 49. Actual number of children 0-4 belonging to the women 15-49 in the four basic Groups and number they would have had if no women had been employed away from home or for wages at home, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 54

2. Primary and secondary families 54

Table 50. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman, by age and by type of family, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 55

3. Number of children to owners and renters 56

Table 51. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman, by age and by tenure of home, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 56
Table 52. Number of children 0-4 of native white first marriage women 15-49, by tenure of home, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 57

4. Children in one-worker and multiple-worker families. 58

Chart 19. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman 20-44 standardized for age differences, by number of gainful workers in the family, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 58
Table 53. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman by age and by number of gainful workers in family, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 59
Table 54. Actual number of children 0-4 belonging to the women in the four basic Groups and the number they would have had if all women belonged to one-worker families, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 60

5. Children not of this woman 60

6. Age of husband by age of wife and average number of children..... 60

Page

Table 55. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman, by age and by age of husband, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 61

7. Value of farm and average number of children 61

Table 56. Native white first marriage farm women and average number of children 0-4 per woman 15-49 and 20-44, by value of farm, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 62

CHAPTER VII. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO DIFFERENT GROUPS AND CLASSES OF WOMEN. . 63

Table 57. Average number of children 0-4 per native white first marriage woman by age and by single years of age at marriage, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 64

Chart 20. Total number of children the average first marriage woman, married at given ages, would have in the course of her married life, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 66

Table 58. Total number of children the average first marriage woman, married at given ages, would have in the course of her married life, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 66

Table 59. Index of total fertility by age at marriage in each of the four Groups based on the total fertility of all women in the County of that age at marriage, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 66

Chart 21. Total number of children the average first marriage woman, married at all ages, would have in the course of her married life, crude and adjusted, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 67

Table 60. Total number of children per woman in each of the four Groups and total adjusted for differences in age at marriage, Butler County, Ohio: 1930 68

Early marriage and economic status. 68

Table 61. Median rental per person in families of women marrying at different ages, Butler County, Ohio: 1930. 69

APPENDIX. BASIC TABLES AND DISCUSSION OF DATA NOT INCLUDED IN MAIN PART OF STUDY.

Page

Table 1. Children 0-4, women 15-49, and average number of children per woman by age and by age at marriage, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 73

Table 2. Children 0-4, women 15-49, and average number of children 0-4 per woman by age and by duration of marriage, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 74

Table 3. Children 0-4, women 15-49, and average number of children 0-4 per woman by age and by equivalent monthly rental of home, total and urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 75

Table 4. Children 0-4, women 15-49, and average number of children 0-4 per woman by age and by occupation of husband, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 76

Table 5. Children 0-4, women 15-49, and average number of children 0-4 per woman by age, by equivalent monthly rental of home, and by occupation of husband for northborn and southborn women in urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 77

Table 6. Children 0-4, women 15-49, and average number of children 0-4 per woman by age, and by color and nativity of husband, selected birth-residence Groups of women, Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 78

Table 7. Children 0-4, women 15-49, and average number of children per woman by age and by equivalent monthly rental of home, northborn and southborn marriage combinations, urban Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 79

Table 8. Children 0-4, women 15-49, and average number of children per woman by age and by marital condition, selected birth-residence Groups, Butler County, Ohio: 1930..... 80

INTRODUCTION

Butler County is located in southwestern Ohio, in the southeastern part of the corn belt. The dominant interest in the County is manufacturing, but it is also a good agricultural county. It was chosen for detailed study of birth differentials for two reasons: (a) it was believed to be fairly typical of many counties in Ohio, Indiana, and southern Michigan; and (b) it is the county in which the Scripps Foundation is located.

As an introduction to the description of the study it will be well to note briefly the chief characteristics of the population of Butler County. In 1930 it had a population of 114,084, of which 84,756, or 74.3 percent, was urban;[1] 17,568, or 15.4 percent, was rural-nonfarm; and 11,760, or 10.3 percent, was rural-farm. Table 1 gives the occupational distribution within the County. Over a fourth of the employed males worked in the iron and steel industries, ten percent in paper and allied industries, and fifteen percent in other manufacturing industries, including the automobile industry, and only ten percent were engaged in agriculture.

The age distribution of the population in the urban, the rural-nonfarm and the rural-farm population in Ohio and in Butler County is shown in Table 2. The proportions in the different age groups in these communities were quite different. The farm population had a relatively small number of children under 5 and also of persons 20-44 when compared with either the rural-nonfarm or the urban population. But the farm population had a considerably larger proportion of children 5-19 than the urban population. It also had a much larger proportion of persons 45 years of

TABLE 1: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY, OF WORKERS BY SEX, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Type of Occupation or Industry	Workers			
	Number		Percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	35,291	8,552	100.0	100.0
Farm owners, tenants, managers, and foremen	2,132	50	6.0	0.6
Farm laborers	1,540	27	4.4	0.3
Building industry workers	2,660	36	7.5	0.4
Automobile workers	2,549	25	7.2	0.3
Blast furnace and steel rolling mill workers	3,348	193	9.5	2.3
Other iron and steel workers	5,618	294	15.9	3.4
Paper and allied industry workers	3,591	1,008	10.2	11.8
Other manufacturing workers	2,876	1,433	8.1	16.7
Transportation and communication	2,723	272	7.7	3.2
Trade	4,361	1,399	12.4	16.4
Recreation, amusement, professional and semi-professional service	1,331	1,372	3.8	16.0
Domestic and personal service	1,128	2,301	3.2	26.9
Industry not specified	1,434	142	4.1	1.7

1. The urban population is made up of three cities having the following populations in 1930: Hamilton, 52,176; Middletown, 29,992; and Oxford, 2,588. According to the preliminary figures from the 1940 Census, the County now has a population of 120,315, Hamilton has 50,632 and Middletown, 31,230.

TABLE 2: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, FOR ALL CLASSES OF PERSONS IN URBAN, RURAL-NONFARM, AND RURAL-FARM AREAS, BUTLER COUNTY AND TOTAL OHIO: 1930

Age	All Classes Persons			
	Number		Percent	
	Ohio	Butler County	Ohio	Butler County
	Urban			
All Ages	4,507,371	84,756	100.0	100.0
0- 4	371,630	8,707	8.2	10.3
5-14	798,960	15,726	17.7	18.6
15-19	380,744	7,028	8.5	8.3
20-44	1,884,762	34,645	41.8	40.9
45-64	830,178	14,355	18.4	16.9
65/	238,783	4,275	5.3	5.0
Unknown	2,314	20	0.1	---
	Rural-nonfarm			
All Ages	1,135,038	17,568	100.0	100.0
0- 4	114,098	2,195	10.1	12.5
5-14	230,049	3,990	20.2	22.7
15-19	94,144	1,296	8.3	7.4
20-44	393,049	6,386	34.6	36.3
45-64	206,446	2,560	18.2	14.6
65/	96,549	1,140	8.5	6.5
Unknown	703	1	0.1	---
	Rural-farm			
All Ages	1,004,288	11,760	100.0	100.0
0- 4	87,436	962	8.7	8.2
5-14	223,031	2,497	22.2	21.2
15-19	103,245	1,138	10.3	9.7
20-44	297,345	3,747	29.6	31.9
45-64	213,557	2,547	21.3	21.6
65/	79,504	868	7.9	7.4
Unknown	170	1	---	---

age and over than either the rural-nonfarm or urban population. The rural-nonfarm population had a distinctly higher proportion of young children (0-4) than either the urban or rural-farm population. When compared with the same groups in Ohio, the urban and rural-nonfarm populations of Butler County had somewhat more children under 20 and somewhat fewer persons over 45. In the rural-farm population, however, the proportions at different ages were much the same in Butler County and in Ohio. These differences in age make-up arise in part from differences in birth rates as will be shown later, and in part from the fact that the urban and rural-nonfarm populations were migrant-receiving groups, while the rural-farm population lost by migration.

Sex ratio (males per 100 females) varied with age as shown in Table 3. The sex ratio for the native white population in 1930 was about normal for a population which is relatively young, and did not vary significantly from that of Ohio; nor was there anything unusual in the sex ratios in the County at ages 0-4 and 5-14. But at ages 15-19 there was a very low proportion of males in the native white population. This probably can be accounted for by the large migration of young people from Kentucky. Of these migrants some of the young married women were 15-19 while more of the men were 20 or over. The proportion of first marriage women aged 15-19 was much higher among the south-born native white population than among the north-born native white population as will be shown below. (See Table 12.) The rise in the sex ratios of the native white

TABLE 3: SEX RATIOS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, FOR THE POPULATION BY RACE AND NATIVITY, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age	All Classes	Native White	Foreign-born white	Negro
	Sex Ratio			
All Ages	102	101	125	102
0- 4	103	104	100	102
5-14	101	102	78	92
15-19	93	93	111	86
20-44	103	102	127	104
45-64	107	104	137	129
65/	93	90	110	95
Unknown	---	---	---	---
	Percent Distribution			
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0- 4	10.4	10.7	0.3	11.0
5-14	19.5	20.2	1.7	19.4
15-19	8.3	8.5	1.9	9.7
20-44	39.2	39.0	40.3	43.1
45-64	17.1	16.5	36.4	14.3
65/	5.5	5.1	19.4	2.5
Unknown	---	---	---	---

TABLE 4: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND NATIVITY, FOR THE POPULATION BY SEX AND TYPE OF COMMUNITY, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Color and Nativity	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural-nonfarm	Rural-farm
	Number					
All Classes	114,084	57,549	56,535	84,756	17,568	11,760
Native White, Native Parents	90,094	52,485	51,983	64,858	15,239	9,997
Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parents	14,374			11,379	1,496	1,499
Foreign-born White	3,986	2,218	1,768	3,428	338	220
Negro	5,614	2,837	2,777	5,075	495	44
Other Colored	16	9	7	16	---	---
	Percent Distribution					
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native White, Native Parents	79.0	91.2	92.0	76.5	86.8	85.0
Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parents	12.6			13.4	8.5	12.7
Foreign-born White	3.5	3.9	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.9
Negro	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.0	2.8	0.4
Other Colored	---	---	---	---	---	---

population at ages 20-44 and 45-64 is also largely accounted for by the excess of males among migrants from Kentucky. Sex ratios by age were not available for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm population but for all ages combined the usual differences were found. These ratios were 99, 106, and 115, respectively.

The nativity and racial composition of the County is shown in Table 4. In 1930 native whites constituted almost 92 percent of the total population; but, as we shall see in a moment, there was a large contingent of southborn persons in the County, so that the native white population was by no means an homogeneous group. In this County the native whites of foreign and mixed parentage are far more closely assimilated to the dominant northborn native white pattern of life than are the southborn native whites who are almost 100 percent of native parentage. The foreign-born and Negro groups were small and are not discussed in the body of the monograph.

Since the native white southborn population is one of the chief Groups studied, it will be worth while to give such relevant data as the Census supplies. Unfortunately, state of birth was not given for counties; but it was given for the one

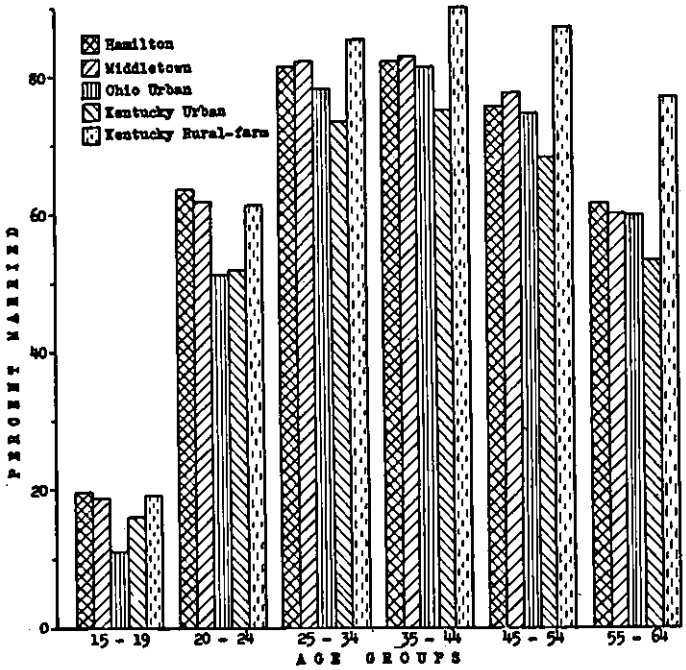
TABLE 5: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY STATE OF BIRTH, FOR THE TOTAL NATIVE POPULATION, HAMILTON CITY AND OHIO URBAN: 1930

State of Birth	Native Population			
	Hamilton		Ohio Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,980	100.0	3,948,728	100.0
Ohio	31,374	62.8	2,871,831	72.7
Indiana	2,387	4.8	84,684	2.1
Illinois	467	0.9	45,736	1.2
Pennsylvania	415	0.8	232,139	5.9
New York	212	0.4	64,488	1.6
Michigan	192	0.4	49,274	1.3
Missouri	176	0.4	17,198	0.4
Other North	472	1.0	75,094	1.9
Kentucky	11,391	22.8	151,127	3.8
Tennessee	569	1.1	46,981	1.2
Georgia	505	1.0	53,899	1.4
Alabama	498	1.0	40,204	1.0
W. Virginia	295	0.6	81,097	2.1
Virginia	285	0.6	32,360	0.8
N. Carolina	119	0.2	15,697	0.4
Other South	467	0.9	63,195	1.6
Ohio	31,374	62.8	2,871,831	72.7
Other North	4,321	8.7	568,613	14.4
South	14,129	28.2	484,560	12.3
West	113	0.2	12,358	0.3
Unknown	43	0.1	11,366	0.3

TABLE 6: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION, FOR THE POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Marital Condition	Total	Males	Females
	Number		
Total	80,007	40,333	39,674
Single	20,985	11,825	9,160
Married	52,000	26,075	25,925
Widowed	5,838	1,875	3,963
Divorced	1,146	538	608
Unknown	38	20	18
	Percent Distribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	26.2	29.3	23.1
Married	65.0	64.7	65.3
Widowed	7.3	4.6	10.0
Divorced	1.4	1.3	1.5
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1

CHART 1: PERCENT OF ALL WOMEN MARRIED, BY AGE, SELECTED AREAS: 1930. (Based on Table 7)



city, Hamilton, having over 50,000 population. (See Table 5.) Of the total native population of Hamilton 28.2 percent was born in the southern states, over 80 percent of these having come from Kentucky. There can be little doubt that Middletown, the other industrial city, has an even larger proportion of southborn inhabitants.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 show the marital condition of the population of the County. Marital condition by age is not available for the entire County--but Table 7 gives the proportion married for women within each age group in Hamilton and Middletown,[2] and comparative figures for Total and Urban Ohio, and Total, Urban, and Rural-farm Kentucky, the leading source of south-born migrants, (see also Chart 1). When the proportions married, for women of different ages in Hamilton and Middletown were compared with those for Urban Ohio or Urban Kentucky it was found that these two Butler County cities had significantly higher proportions married at most ages and particularly at 15-19 and 20-24. This was probably

TABLE 7: PERCENT OF ALL WOMEN MARRIED, BY AGE, SELECTED AREAS: 1930

Age	Hamilton	Middletown	Ohio		Kentucky		
			Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Rural-farm
15/	64.5	64.8	62.8	61.2	63.6	57.3	67.5
15-19	19.7	18.9	10.9	11.0	20.1	16.0	19.3
20-24	63.6	61.9	52.3	51.2	60.3	51.8	61.4
25-34	81.3	82.0	79.7	78.0	80.8	73.3	85.0
35-44	81.8	82.5	83.0	80.9	82.8	74.6	89.6
45-54	74.9	77.0	77.2	74.0	77.2	67.6	86.4
55-64	60.9	59.4	64.3	59.3	64.1	52.7	76.2
65/	31.7	30.1	35.4	31.2	36.0	26.4	46.5

2. These cities contained about 97 percent of the urban population of the County in 1930.

due to the large migration of young married couples from Kentucky. A comparison of the proportions married at these ages in rural Kentucky and in these cities shows that they were very much alike and makes this assumption appear reasonable.

In Butler County the proportion of single women 15 and over was highest in the rural-farm population (25.2 percent) and lowest in the rural-nonfarm (19.3 percent). The same was true for males. (See Table 8.) The proportion of rural-farm males remaining single was particularly high.

TABLE 8: NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL CONDITION OF THE URBAN, RURAL-NONFARM, AND RURAL-FARM POPULATION 15 AND OVER, BY SEX, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Marital Condition	Males			Females		
	Urban	Rural-nonfarm	Rural-farm	Urban	Rural-nonfarm	Rural-farm
	Number					
Total	29,970	5,827	4,536	30,353	5,556	3,765
Single	8,612	1,549	1,664	7,138	1,074	948
Married	19,581	3,911	2,583	19,494	3,887	2,544
	Percent Distribution					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	28.7	26.6	36.7	23.5	19.3	25.2
Married	65.3	67.1	56.9	64.2	70.0	67.6

Selected farm data showing the general nature of agriculture in the County are given in Tables 9 and 10. The modal farm in the County was in the 100-174 acre range (Table 9) and the average farm contained 105.7 acres.

The average value was $12,348 per farm. (See Table 10.) The proportion of farm land from which crops were harvested was about 50 percent for commercial farms.

Description of the Study.--This detailed study of the number of children in relation to the number of women in a single county was undertaken because it was thought that the Census contained information which if fully exploited would throw additional light on the social and demographic factors associated with the birth rate differentials which were known to exist in most communities. The study was limited to one county because of the expense involved in including a larger area. As will appear at many points, it would have been very helpful in arriving at valid conclusions if the population had been larger, since many cells in some of the most interesting tables contained too few cases to permit of any judgment of the meaning of the association.

In order to eliminate some of the weaknesses arising from the use of small numbers the main body of the monograph is confined to the study of differentials in average numbers of children found within

TABLE 9: NUMBER OF FARMS AND USE OF LAND BY SIZE OF FARMS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Size of Farms (Acres)	Number of Farms	Acres in Farms	Acres of Crop Land Harvested 1929	Percent of Farm Land Harvested
Total	2,469	260,906	135,846	52.1
Under 3	8	11	3	27.3
3- 9	169	996	366	46.7
10- 19	145	1,994	661	33.1
20- 49	283	9,568	3,971	41.5
50- 99	644	48,155	23,650	49.1
100-174	865	116,026	62,430	53.8
175-259	266	55,540	29,495	53.1
260-499	86	26,806	14,441	53.9
500-999	3	1,810	829	45.8

TABLE 10: NUMBER, ACREAGE, LAND HARVESTED, AND VALUE OF FARMS BY TENURE, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Tenure of Farms	Number of Farms	Acres in Farms	Percent of Land Harvested	Average Value of Land and Buildings per	
				Farm	Acre
Total	2,469	260,906	52.1	$12,348	$117
Owners					
Full	1,418	117,672	48.3	10,493	126
Part	203	28,673	54.9	13,841	98
Managers	34	6,128	51.2	29,122	162
Tenants					
Cash	162	14,588	46.3	11,368	126
Other	652	93,845	56.9	15,286	106

the group of native white first marriage women aged 15-49 (or 20-44) living with their husbands at the time of the 1930 Census.[3]

These native white first marriage women were then divided on the basis of their birth-region: the northborn are those born north of the Ohio River, or a line of approximately that latitude, and the southborn are those born in the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central States. In actual fact, this classification results in two groups, one of which was very largely composed of persons born in Ohio and the other of persons born in Kentucky. (See Table 5.) These northborn and southborn groups were further subdivided into those living in the urban and the rural communities of the County. This gives the following basic Groups which are used in the body of the monograph.

Group 1. The northborn first marriage women 15-49 (or 20-44) living in the urban communities of Butler County.

Group 2. The northborn first marriage women 15-49 (or 20-44) living in the rural communities of Butler County.

Group 3. The southborn first marriage women 15-49 (or 20-44) living in the urban communities of Butler County.

Group 4. The southborn first marriage women 15-49 (or 20-44) living in the rural communities of Butler County.

Responsibility for the Study.--The roles of the Bureau of the Census and the Scripps Foundation in carrying out this study were as follows: The Division of Population[4] of the Bureau of the Census transferred from the original 1930 Census schedules to a special tabulation sheet all the information which it was thought could possibly be useful in studying the relations between the number of children under 5 and the social and demographic conditions of the women. A card was then punched for every woman between 15 and 49 in the County and a large number of detailed tabulations were made. It was in the course of making the tabulations that it became apparent that the population was too small to yield satisfactory information on certain points. This forced the complete abandonment of some comparisons and made it necessary to combine the populations of other cells in the tables, with the result that many class es are based on broader intervals (age, rental, etc.) than originally planned.

In the working out of these problems of tabulation there was at all times close collaboration between the Population Division of the Bureau of the Census and the Scripps Foundation.[5] The general outline of the study and the preparation of the material for publication was largely the work of the Scripps Foundation. It, therefore, assumes full responsibility for the conclusions expressed, the accuracy of the calculations involved in the use of the data provided by the Bureau, and for the shortcomings in the general plan of the study.

Finally, the author wishes to make special acknowledgement of the help of Nelle E. Jackson of the Scripps Foundation and Dr. Richard O. Lang of the Bureau of the Census. Miss Jackson has participated in the study at all stages, from early planning to final preparation for the press. The preparation of the text Tables is largely her work. Dr. Lang managed the work of transcription of the original data and the preparation of the Basic Tables from which the text Tables were derived. The most important of the Basic Tables are printed in the Appendix. Without his interest and care this study would have lost much.

- - - - -

3. The average number of children in other groups will be treated briefly in an appendix. Their numbers were few and their inclusion with native white first marriage women (with husband present) seemed likely to give a distorted picture of the fertility of the more important groups in the County.
4. Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician; Dr. Richard O. Lang in immediate charge of this project.
5. This was rendered relatively simple because Professor Whelpton of the Scripps Foundation was in Washington at the time and could confer at need with Drs. Truesdell and Lang.

Chapter I

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Examination of the basic data (see Appendix Tables) on the average number of children per native white first marriage woman 15-49 (or 20-44) in Butler County shows substantial differences between these averages for the four chief Groups studied in this monograph.[1] Since the categories northborn and southborn, urban and rural, used in determining these four Groups, by no means exhaust the demographic, the social, and the economic differences between the women in this County, the body of the monograph is devoted to defining and measuring other differences between them--both differences between the four chief Groups of women and those between classes of women within these four Groups.

The chief method employed to bring out the significant differences in average numbers of children for the several Groups and classes of women in the County was the standardization of the averages for these several classes on the basis of all the native white first marriage women 20-44 in the County.[2] The following summary gives the more significant results of this standardization of averages for the several types of demographic, social, and economic differences which could be measured with the data available.

1. AGE DIFFERENCES IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

When the crude averages were standardized for age the differences remaining between the northborn Groups (1 and 2) and the southborn Groups (3 and 4) and between the urban Groups (1 and 3) and the rural Groups (2 and 4) (See Table 11, line 2) were large but were considerably smaller than those between the crude or actual averages for the same Groups. The results of these comparisons accord in general with the findings of numerous other studies on differential fertility--the extreme spread in averages being that between Group 1 (northborn urban) and Group 4 (southborn rural). The latter had a standardized average about 74 percent greater than the former. When urban and rural Groups were compared it was found that Group 2 women (northborn rural) had an average 26 percent higher than Group 1 (northborn urban) women while Group 4 women (southborn rural) had an average about 32 percent higher than Group 3 women (southborn urban).

In this County, therefore, these four Groups of women were contributing children to the next generation in quite different proportions from those which they themselves constituted of the present married women of the County. (See Chart 4.) Group 1 women would have had to have about one-fourth more children than they did in order to bring their proportion of children up to their own proportion of first marriage women. (See proportions of women 20-44 and their standardized children in selected birth-residence groups--Table 16.) Group 2 women had slightly more than enough children to do this, while Group 3 women had about 10 percent more than enough, and Group 4 women had approximately a half more than were needed to maintain their proportion in the next generation.

2. AGE AT MARRIAGE AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE

The age at marriage varied considerably between the four basic Groups of first marriage women in the County. Since it is well known that age at marriage affects the average number of children women have, it seemed advisable to see how these differences in age at marriage affected the average number of children in these Groups.

The results of standardizing

1. For the description of these four Groups see the Introduction.
2. For the results of standardizing for the several factors and the method of standardization employed see Table 11.

TABLE 11: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN, STANDARDIZED FOR VARIOUS FACTORS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	A[a]	B[a]	A	B	A	B	A	B
1. Actual	.52	---	.63	---	.76	---	.96	---
STANDARDIZED[b] FOR:								
2. Age	.54	.02	.68	.05	.71	-.05	.94	-.02
3. Age at Marriage	.54	.02	.64	.01	.72	-.04	.91	-.05
4. Age and Age at Marriage	.55	.03	.68	.05	.69	-.07	.91	-.05
5. Length of Time Married[c]	.55	.03	.63	.00	.73	-.03	.91	-.05
6. Age and Length of Time Married	.57	.05	.68	.05	.69	-.07	.88	-.08
7. Duration of Marriage	.52	.00	.66	.03	.75	-.01	.95	-.01
8. Age and Duration of Marriage	.54	.02	.68	.05	.71	-.05	.90	-.06
9. Rental	.58	.06	---[d]	---[d]	.69	-.07	---[d]	---[d]
10. Age and Rental	.58	.06	---[d]	---[d]	.66	-.10	---[d]	---[d]
11. Employment Status of Women	.53	.01	.60	-.03	.77	.01	.92	-.04
12. Age and Employment Status of Women	.55	.03	.65	.02	.72	-.04	.90	-.06
13. Type of Family	.53	.01	.63	.00	.76	.00	.96	.00
14. Age and Type of Family	.54	.02	.68	.05	.71	-.05	.94	-.02
15. Children not of This Woman	.52	.00	.63	.00	.77	.01	.96	.00
16. Age and Children not of This Woman	.54	.02	.68	.05	.71	-.05	.94	-.02
17. Tenure of Home	.53	.01	.65	.02	.73	-.03	.96	.00
18. Age and Tenure of Home	.54	.02	.69	.06	.70	-.06	.93	-.03
19. Number of Gainful Workers	.52	.00	.62	-.01	.78	.02	.94	-.02
20. Age and Number of Gainful Workers	.54	.02	.67	.04	.72	-.04	.92	-.04
21. Age of Husband	.53	.01	.67	.04	.73	-.03	.96	.00
22. Age and Age of Husband	.54	.02	.68	.05	.71	-.05	.94	-.02
Urban Marriage Combinations[e]	MC-A		MC-B		MC-C		MC-D	
23. Actual	.51	---	.64	---	.54	---	.83	---
STANDARDIZED[f] FOR:								
24. Age	.52	.01	.61	-.03	.51	-.03	.77	-.06
25. Rental	.56	.05	.67	.03	.54	.00	.72	-.11
26. Age and Rental	.56	.05	.63	-.01	.51	-.03	.69	-.14

a/ A = age-specific averages and B = difference from actual.

b/ The direct method of standardization was used in this study. All native white first marriage women 20-44 years of age and living with husband in Butler County at the time of the Census were used as the basis of standardization; for example, to standardize for age, the age-specific averages for a given Group were applied to the County total of native white first marriage women of the corresponding five-year age period. The results (calculated children all women would have had with the age-specific averages of the given Group) were cumulated for the age period 20-44 and divided by the County total of native white first marriage women 20-44 to get the standardized average (20-44) for the given Group.

To standardize for age-at-marriage, the averages for women 20-44 of each age-at-marriage (under 20, 20-24, and 25 and over) in the given Group were applied to the County total of native white first marriage women 20-44 in the corresponding age-at-marriage intervals. The results (calculated children all women would have had with the averages by age-at-marriage of the given Group) were cumulated by age at marriage and divided by the County total of native white first marriage women 20-44 to get the average, standardized for age at marriage for women 20-44 in the given Group.

To standardize for age and age-at-marriage, the age-specific averages for each age-at-marriage interval for the given Group were applied to the County total of native white first marriage women in the corresponding age and age-at-marriage intervals, i.e., the women in each cell in Appendix Table 1 except those under 20 and 45-49 years of age. The results (calculated children these women would have had with the specific age and age-at-marriage averages of the given Group) were cumulated by age and by age at marriage and divided by the County total of native white first marriage women 20-44 to get the standardized (for age and for age at marriage) average (20-44) for the given Group.

Standardization for other factors follows the method described above.

c/ Length of time married under full six years for women under 30.

d/ Not calculated because rural rentals are not comparable to urban rentals.

e/ MC-A stands for marriage combination A which is made up of northborn urban women married to northborn husbands. MC-B is made up of northborn urban women married to southborn husbands. MC-C is made up of southborn urban women married to northborn husbands. MC-D is made up of southborn urban women married to southborn husbands.

f/ These averages are not quite the same as those shown in Table 43 since these are standardized on the basis of all women in the County, while in Table 43 only urban women are used as a basis.

averages for two aspects of age at marriage, (a) the differences in time spent in marriage under full six years[3] (Table 11, line 5), and (b) the different proportions married under 20, 20-24, 25 and over (Table 11, line 3), showed that these differences in age at marriage which also affected the length of time married were somewhat more important than age differences in raising the average number of children in Group 1 and lowering it in Group 4, but did not much affect that of Group 2. The effect on Group 3 averages was to lower them significantly but not as much as did standardizing for age. On the whole it may be said that the differences in age at marriage, when used to adjust average numbers of children, show that Group 1 women were handicapped in childbearing by spending less time in marriage at the more fertile years than those of the other 3 Groups, that Group 2 women spent just about the same length of time in marriage as all first marriage women in the County and, therefore, had their average number of children little affected by these adjustments, and that Group 3 and Group 4 women had their averages lowered significantly because they spent more than the average length of time in marriage at the more fertile years (under 30).

When the averages were standardized for age and adjusted for length of time spent in marriage under full six years (Table 11, line 6), two important changes emerged. The total difference in actual averages between Groups 1 and 4 was reduced about one-fourth and the difference between Groups 2 and 3 practically disappeared. Thus it can be said that differences in age at marriage accounted for a significant part of the difference in actual averages between all the Groups but were especially significant in Groups 1 and 4--more significant than differences in age. On the other hand, differences in age were of chief significance in explaining the difference in actual averages between Groups 2 and 3.

Standardizing for duration of marriage when this is measured by four intervals, married less than 5 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, and 15 years and over, had little effect upon the actual averages, except in Group 2. In other words Groups 1, 3, and 4 did not differ materially in duration of marriage from the total women in the County, but in Group 2 the average was raised significantly by such standardization, that is to say, a lower proportion of northborn rural women than of those in the other Groups, was found in the duration of marriage intervals most favorable to a high average number of children. (See Table 11, line 7.)

But even though age, age at marriage, and length of time married are factors of much significance in explaining differences between Groups in actual average numbers of children, these demographic factors by no means account for all of the differences. There still remain very significant differences in averages to be explained by social and economic differences.

3. RENTAL IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

The findings of this study on the relation of economic status, as measured by family rentals,[4] to average number of children can be summed up very briefly by saying that there was a very close and consistent inverse relation between them--the higher the economic status the lower the average number of children. (See Tables 29 and 30 and Appendix Table 3.) There are, however, several interesting aspects of this general relationship which are worth noting.

In the population of the County as a whole this inverse relationship between economic status and average number of children practically vanished at family rentals above $40 per month. It would appear that any improvement in economic status above that represented by a rental of $40 had no significant effect on the average number of children per woman in this County. This also held when comparison was made between northborn and southborn urban women. In fact, at the higher rentals Group 3 women (southborn-urban) failed to produce their proportion of children by a larger margin than Group 1 women (northborn-urban). This

3. See discussion in Chapter III and note c of Table 22.

4. The monthly rental of the family was used where the home was rented. Where the family owned its home the value given was divided by 100 to secure an equivalent monthly rental.

suggests the likelihood that the cultural patterns of the southborn, which are favorable to large families, were more persisent in families having low rentals than in those having high rentals.

Another point of interest is the proportion of children coming from different rental classes. The urban women paying a rental of less than $20 constituted about 13 percent of all women 20-44 whose rentals were known, but they had over 20 percent of the children. (See Table 31.) At rentals of $20-29 about 26 percent of the women had over 32 percent of the children. At rentals of over $30, over 61 percent of the women had only about 48 percent of the children. When the average numbers of children of northborn and southborn urban women were standardized for both age and rental differences (Table 11, line 10) a large part of the differences in crude averages disappeared. Thus an actual average of 0.52 in Group 1 was raised to 0.58 when standardized for both age and rental while an actual average in Group 3 of 0.76 was reduced to 0.66 when standardized for the same factors. In both Groups standardization for rental has a much greater effect than standardization for age. It would appear that in this County what at first appeared to be chiefly a difference in fertility between northborn and southborn women was probably a difference in fertility between women of high and low economic status.

In the rural-nonfarm population, as in the urban, there was an inverse relation between economic status and average number of children in both northborn and southborn Groups. (See Table 32.) Because of the small numbers involved, standardized averages were not calculated for this class. The most significant point is that the poorer rural-nonfarm women, like the poorer urban women, had a disproportionately large share of the children. Thus there can be no doubt that in this County the economically handicapped are bearing an undue share of the responsibility of rearing the next generation.

4. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

There was a marked difference in the average number of children per woman between the several occupational classes into which the urban population of this County was divided. The professional, proprietor, and clerical classes had significantly smaller averages than the laboring classes. (See Table 34.) There was not a great deal of difference between the northborn and southborn in the professional, proprietor, and clerical classes so far as one can judge from the rather small number of southborn persons in these classes; but such difference as there was, was in favor of the southborn Group. As the occupational status declined, however, the difference between northborn and southborn Groups increased until in the semi-skilled and laborer classes the standardized average number of children for southborn women was almost 30 percent above that for northborn women of the same occupational classes. When skilled, semi-skilled, and laborer classes (the only occupational classes among the southborn large enough to yield reliable results) were arrayed by family rental, (Tables 35 and 36) it was found that at rentals over $30 there was comparatively little difference in the standardized averages of the northborn and southborn Groups. At rentals under $30, however, there was a very significant difference in favor of the southborn women. Within the northborn urban Group there was comparatively little difference between skilled workers and white collar workers where rentals were $50 or over in both classes. (Table 35.) Even at $30 and over the three laboring Groups had standardized averages only 10-15 percent above those of the white collar classes, but at lower rentals the laboring classes had much higher standardized averages than those of the white collar workers and also than those of the laboring groups at rentals of over $30. Thus the differences in average numbers of children in the northborn urban Group seemed to be more closely associated with economic differences, as measured by rentals, than with occupational differences.

5. BIRTH-REGION OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

It has been shown that northborn and southborn women in Butler County differed significantly in their number of

children per woman even after such factors as rental, age, length of time married, and age at marriage were taken into account. It was thought that it would also be of interest to see how the different northborn-southborn marriage combinations (MC-A,[5] northborn wife-northborn husband; MC-B, northborn wife-southborn husband; MC-C, southborn wife-northborn husband; and MC-D, southborn wife-southborn husband) in the urban population, were related to the average number of children. The most interesting conclusion to be drawn from the average number of children per woman in each of these four marriage combinations is that the influence of northern and southern birth seems to operate through the husband more effectively than through the wife. Thus northborn wives with northborn husbands had an average standardized, for age, of 0.52 while with southborn husbands they had an average of 0.61. On the other hand, southborn wives with northborn husbands had an average of only 0.51 while with southborn husbands they had an average of 0.77. One can say, therefore, that it seems to make no difference in the average number of children whether a northborn man marries a northborn or a southborn woman, but when a southborn man marries a northborn woman the average number of children is raised appreciably above that of the opposite combination (i.e., northborn man married to southborn woman), and when a southborn man marries a southborn woman, there is a still further increase.

Since, as has been shown, there was a close inverse relation between economic status and average number of children, and since the economic status of the family was largely determined by the husband's income, it is possible that the closer relation of average number of children to birth place of husband rather than to that of wife merely reflects the economic differences between families with northborn and southborn husbands. In order to see whether this was the case, each average number of children in these four marriage combinations was also standardized for differences in rental (Table 11, line 25) with the result that northborn men, whether married to northborn wives (MC-A) or southborn wives (MC-C) had relatively low averages, with the latter combination having an average about 4 percent lower than the former. Furthermore, with this standardization, the southborn husband-northborn wife combination (MC-B) had an average about 20 percent higher than the northborn husband-northborn wife combination (MC-A) and almost 25 percent higher than the northborn husband-southborn wife combination (MC-C), and only about 7 percent below that of the southborn husband-southborn wife combination (MC-D). Clearly, although economic status accounted for some of the differences in crude averages between northborn and southborn marriage combinations (compare lines 25 and 23 of Table 11), it by no means explained all this difference. The average number of children was still more closely related to the birthplace of the husband than to that of the wife, i.e., there was less difference between marriage combinations A and C or B and D than between marriage combinations A and B or C and D. (See Table 11.)

It is also of interest that all the differences between northborn-southborn marriage combinations tended to disappear in the higher rental classes (see Table 42), as was the case in the four basic Groups. As already suggested, low economic status favored the retention of those social and cultural differences between the northborn and southborn people in this County which make for differences in fertility, while good economic status tended to reduce the fertility of all Groups, classes, and marriage combinations to a common level.

6. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

In this County the employment of women away from home was very closely associated with low fertility, as can be seen from the standardized (for age) average of 0.16 for this class. (See Table 47.) This was less than one-fourth of the average among women not employed. The way in which the differences between Groups in respect to the employment of women affected the actual averages can be seen by comparing them to the averages adjusted for employment

5. MC = Marriage Combination.

of women given in Table 11, line 11, and Table 48. The chief effect of this adjustment was to reduce the differences between urban and rural Groups by reducing the averages for the rural Groups in which relatively few women were employed. The most significant point of general social interest is the extremely low fertility of employed women at all ages. (See Table 47.)

7. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FAMILIES

Women who lived in homes where there was only one family (primary families) had an average number of children 70 percent greater than that of women in secondary families (a second complete family in the home). (See Table 50.) The doubling up of families would appear to be unfavorable to childbearing although this difference in averages may be due in part to differences in employment status. A larger part of the women in secondary families than in primary families were almost certainly employed away from home. The data available did not permit of the measurement of employment differences between these types of families with any exactitude.

However, the number of secondary families was relatively low, about 7 percent of the total, and the proportion of secondary families did not vary enough from Group to Group to change the averages significantly when standardized for type of family. (See Table 11, line 13.)

8. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN AMONG OWNERS AND RENTERS

Butler County women who lived in rented homes had, as a whole, a significantly higher average number of children (standardized for age) than those who lived in owned homes. (See Table 51.) In Group 1, however, the difference was small and may not be of significance. The explanation of the differences between owners and renters in average number of children is probably to be found in the differences in their economic status although there is no means of testing this hypothesis. Standardizing for tenure of home (Table 11, line 17) only slightly affected the average children per woman for Groups 1 and 4 but raised that of Group 2 and lowered that of Group 3, significantly.

9. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN IN ONE-WORKER AND MULTIPLE-WORKER FAMILIES

Women in one-worker families had an average number of children, standardized for age differences, (see Table 53) about one-half greater than those in two-worker families and somewhat over a half larger than those in three-and-more-worker families. Even when all employed women and their children were deducted from the two-and-more-worker families the women in one-worker families still had a lead of about 15 percent. The data here do not supply any satisfactory explanation of this difference but it may be suggested that families with more than one worker, like secondary families, probably represent a type of family in which the rearing of children is somewhat interfered with by unusual family combinations. Standardizing for number of gainful workers in the family (Table 11, line 19) did not have much effect on the crude average number of children per woman.

10. CHILDREN NOT OF THIS WOMAN AND AGE OF HUSBAND IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

This study throws no light on the effect having "children not belonging to her,"[6] has on the fertility of a woman. There are too few cases (see Section 5 of Chapter VI, and Table 11, line 15) to yield significant results.

Standardizing for the age of the husband raised the average significantly in the northborn rural Group (Group 2) and lowered it significantly in the southborn urban Group (Group 3) but only slightly affected the averages in Groups 1 and 4. (See Section 6 of Chapter VI, Table 55, and Table 11, lines 21 and 22.)

6. These are children whom the woman is rearing but who are not legally members of the family.

11. AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN AND VALUE OF FARM

There was a slightly inverse relation between value of farm and average number of children within the northborn rural Group but practically no trend for the southborn. (See Table 56.) In view of the fact that a good many of the better farms in this County are operated by tenants, it is doubtful whether the higher average number of children on the lower value farms indicates a clear inverse relation between economic status and average number of children.

12. TOTAL FERTILITY IN DIFFERENT GROUPS AND CLASSES

The total fertility of the first marriage women in Butler County cannot be obtained by summing up the age-specific averages (five year age intervals) since only a small proportion of women are married at the younger ages, hence, age-specific averages for these ages should be weighted less heavily at the younger ages and more heavily at older ages. When the age-specific averages of women married at different ages are summed, however, this sum measures fairly accurately the total fertility per first marriage woman married at these ages, on the assumption that each woman lives to 50 years of age and that the age-specific averages prevailing in 1930 will not have changed throughout her child-bearing life.

The calculations of total fertility by age at marriage show that there was a very close association between age at marriage and total fertility--the lower the age at marriage the higher the total fertility. This was true for all Groups although there was a very substantial difference between the Groups in their total fertility at all ages at marriage. (See Table 58.) When total fertility for all ages at marriage was calculated by weighting each Group according to the proportion of its first marriage women married at each age, Group 1 women had a total fertility of 2.30; Group 2 women, 2.95; Group 3 women, 3.53; and Group 4 women, 4.74. (See Column C of Table 60.) The average for all first marriage women was 2.97. This was about one-twelfth above the number needed for replacement. On the other hand, Group 1 (northborn urban) lacked 16 percent of replacing itself while Groups 2 and 3 were replacing themselves with a margin to spare of about 7 percent and 28 percent, respectively, while Group 4 had a margin of over 72 percent.

It should be noted, however, that this was the total fertility for first marriage women with husbands present and not for all women, not even for all married women. The number of children per first marriage woman needed for replacement (2.75) was based on the assumption that the daughters of these women will be distributed by marital classes (first marriage women husband present, first marriage women husband absent, second marriage women, widowed and divorced women, and single women) exactly as these classes of women were in 1930. In other words, if the average first marriage woman with husband present had 2.75 children she would have one daughter who lived to be a first marriage woman with husband present in the next generation.

13. MEDIAN RENTAL IN RELATION TO AGE AT MARRIAGE

When the women of the County were arrayed by age at marriage, and median rental per person was calculated, it was found that there was a fairly close association between age at marriage and median rental per person, particularly in Group 1 --the lower the age at marriage the lower the median rental per person. (See Table 61.) However, from our data, it was not clear whether this association was due to age at marriage or to the larger families of women who married young.

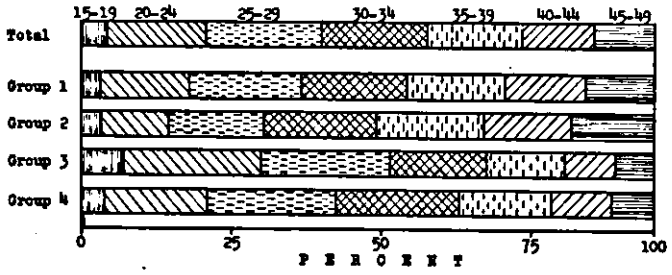
Chapter II

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FOUR BASIC GROUPS IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

1. EFFECT OF AGE ON AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

In Table 7 above, it was shown that the cities of this County were quite different from the urban population of Ohio in the proportions of all women 15-19, etc., who were married, and in Table 8 it was shown that there were significant differences in the proportions married and single in the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations of the County. These differences created a presumption that there were significant differences between the four basic Groups in the age make-up of their first marriage women. It is well, therefore, before beginning the study of the average number of children per woman in each of the four Groups, to show the differences in age between these Groups (see Chart 2) and to indicate how they have been dealt with, since these differences in age, if not standardized, would distort all other comparisons. Table 12 shows, for each of the four Groups, the

CHART 2: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, FOR NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN 15-49, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 12)



percentages of the women who were of different ages (15-19, 20-24, etc.). These differences are large and it is important to eliminate them as far as possible from the averages for Groups, before making comparisons between them.

This was done by standardizing the average number of children per woman for all Groups and classes on the age distribution of all Butler County native white first marriage women 20-44 with husband present (see "Total" column in Table 12).

TABLE 12: DISTRIBUTION BY AGE FOR NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN 15-49, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

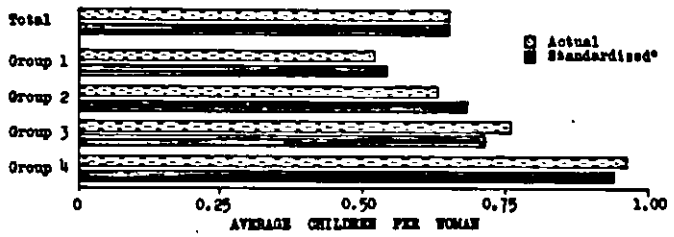
Age at Census	Total	Groups			
		1	2	3	4
15-49	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	4.6	3.3	3.4	7.3	4.0
20-24	17.3	15.2	11.6	23.9	17.8
25-29	20.2	19.5	16.7	22.9	22.4
30-34	18.5	18.6	19.8	16.7	21.7
35-39	16.4	17.2	18.7	13.7	16.2
40-44	12.4	14.0	15.3	8.7	10.3
45-49	10.6	12.2	14.5	6.8	7.6

Therefore, the average number of children standardized for age as used in what follows represents the average number of children the women 20-44 in the given Group or class would have had if they had had the same age distribution as all the native white first marriage women 20-44 in the County. Only the women 20-44 were used in standardizing because there were so few women in the 15-19 age period for many of the different classes used later that it seemed inadvisable to include women of this age. The women 45-49 were also omitted, chiefly because of the very small averages in most of the classes into which the four basic Groups were divided. It should also be noted at this point that although differential fertility is often spoken of, the average number of children 0-4 is not a very exact measure of fertility. At best it is a cross section of fertility at a given moment, and besides, there is a differential mortality of which no account can be taken. It is believed, however, that for practical purposes the differences in standardized average numbers of children,

in groups and classes which are relatively homogeneous in several other respects, are approximate measures of differential fertility.

The effects of standardization for age differences, upon the total and the average number of children in each of the four Groups, are shown in Chart 3 and Tables 13 and 14. Table 13 also shows the age-specific averages used in calculating the standardized (for age) averages for the total and for different ages at marriage. As a rule, the age-specific averages of women married under 20 were higher than those of women married at 20-24 and at 25 and over, although there was one interesting exception to this rule. This exception will not be discussed here, further

CHART 3: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 13)



*Standardized on the age distribution of all Butler County native white first marriage women living with husbands at the time of the Census.

TABLE 13: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN[a] BY AGE AND BY AGE AT MARRIAGE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	Average Children per Woman									
	15-49 Actual	20-44 Actual	20-44 Stand.[b]	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	First Marriage Women									
Total	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.52	0.88	0.88	0.66	0.43	0.24	0.05
Group 1	0.46	0.52	0.54	0.44	0.70	0.77	0.56	0.34	0.17	0.04
Group 2	0.54	0.63	0.68	0.51	0.93	0.89	0.72	0.43	0.26	0.05
Group 3	0.70	0.76	0.71	0.55	0.99	0.93	0.65	0.50	0.34	0.07
Group 4	0.89	0.96	0.94	0.69	1.16	1.21	0.98	0.73	0.38	0.18
	Married Under 20									
Total	0.73	0.81	0.73	0.52	1.13	0.97	0.62	0.47	0.30	0.05
Group 1	0.57	0.64	0.57	0.44	0.96	0.83	0.41	0.29	0.18	0.03
Group 2	0.67	0.77	0.76	0.51	1.22	0.98	0.65	0.47	0.28	0.04
Group 3	0.82	0.90	0.78	0.55	1.19	0.98	0.60	0.55	0.47	0.07
Group 4	1.01	1.10	1.03	0.69	1.38	1.29	1.04	0.83	0.37	0.15
	Married at 20-24									
Total	0.51[c]	0.57	0.55		0.45	0.91	0.66	0.37	0.18	0.05
Group 1	0.43[c]	0.49	0.48		0.39	0.82	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.03
Group 2	0.50[c]	0.57	0.58		0.48	0.90	0.76	0.38	0.20	0.04
Group 3	0.61[c]	0.65	0.61		0.49	0.98	0.68	0.47	0.23	0.08
Group 4	0.77[c]	0.82	0.78		0.61	1.21	0.83	0.70	0.33	0.24
	Married at 25 and over									
Total	0.38[d]					0.38	0.71	0.46	0.24	0.06
Group 1	0.35[d]					0.35	0.66	0.44	0.19	0.05
Group 2	0.40[d]					0.46	0.73	0.46	0.35	0.06
Group 3	0.40[d]					0.39	0.72	0.47	0.23	0.05
Group 4	0.61[d]					0.38[e]	1.25[e]	0.57	0.52[e]	0.13[e]

a/ Unless otherwise indicated only native white first marriage women with husband present at the time of the census are used in this study. First marriage women with husband absent, second marriage women, and widowed and divorced women are considered separately in an Appendix (see Introduction).
b/ Unless otherwise indicated, standardized averages refer to averages standardized on the age distribution of all Butler County native white first marriage women whose husbands were present at the time of the Census.
c/ Average number of children per woman 20-49 since there are no women 15-19 in this age at marriage class.
d/ Average number of children per woman 25-49 since there are no women 15-24 in this age at marriage class.
e/ Less than 25 women in the age group.

than to call attention to the fact that when women were married at 20-24 and at 25 and over the average number of children was higher at age 30-34 than when they were married under 20, and that when they were married at 25 and over they had higher averages at all older ages than women married at 20-24. This suggests the likelihood that as the control of the size of the completed family becomes more general, women who marry later continue their child bearing to a somewhat later age so that their completed families are not as much smaller than those of women married at 20-24 as might be expected.

Another point to be noted is that the standardized averages for all first marriage women of Groups 1 and 2 were higher than the actual by about 4 and 8 percent, respectively. (See Table 14.) This means that these two Groups had an age composition less favorable to a high average number of children than all the women in the County and that Group 2 was handicapped in this respect about twice as much as Group 1. On the other hand, Groups 3 and 4 had a more favorable age composition than the total body of women, as a result of which Group 3 lost almost 7 percent by standardization and Group 4 lost about 2 percent.

TABLE 14: NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 THE DIFFERENT GROUPS OF WOMEN 20-44 HAVE AND THE NUMBER THEY WOULD HAVE WITH STANDARDIZED AGE COMPOSITION, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGES, AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF STANDARDIZED AVERAGES FROM ACTUAL AVERAGES, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	Number of Children		Average Number of Children		
	Actual	Standardized	Actual	Standardized	Percent Change
Total	8,740	8,720[a]	0.65	0.65	0
Group 1	3,177	3,278	0.52	0.54	4
Group 2	1,427	1,537	0.63	0.68	8
Group 3	3,003	2,799	0.76	0.71	-7
Group 4	1,133	1,106	0.96	0.94	-2

a/ Corresponds to actual within the margin of error due to being based on age-specific averages calculated to only two decimal places.

The general effect of standardization for age (see Tables 14 and 15 and Chart 3) was to reduce the differences in actual averages between northborn and southborn Groups, and to increase these differences where urban Groups were compared with rural Groups born in the same region. Thus standardization for age resulted in a smaller difference between the averages for Groups 1 and 3 (0.24 actual, 0.17 standardized) and Groups 2 and 4 (0.33 actual, 0.26 standardized), while it resulted in a larger difference between those for Groups 1 and 2 (0.11 actual, 0.14 standardized) and Groups 3 and 4 (0.20 actual, 0.23 standardized). (See Table 14.)

Table 15 shows in a somewhat different manner, the changes wrought by standardization for age. Here the averages (actual and standardized) of each Group were used as bases and the averages of the other three Groups are shown as percentages above or below these bases. Thus when the averages of Group 1 were used as bases, an extreme variation in actual averages of 85 percent between Groups 1 and 4 fell to 74 percent when averages standardized for age were used. The standardized averages of Groups 2 and 3 varied from that of Group 1 by 26 percent and 31 percent, respectively, whereas the variations of Groups 2 and 3 from Group 1 in actual averages were 21 percent and 46 percent, respectively. Clearly, differences between Groups in the proportions of women in the several age

TABLE 15: PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE IN AVERAGE NUMBERS OF CHILDREN, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED FOR AGE, BETWEEN WOMEN IN THE FOUR GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	Group 1[a]		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	A[b]	S[c]	A	S	A	S	A	S
Group 1	0	0	-17	-21	-32	-24	-46	-43
Group 2	21	26	0	0	-17	- 4	-34	-28
Group 3	46	31	21	4	0	0	-21	-24
Group 4	85	74	52	38	26	32	0	0

a/ Group in heading is used as base in each case.

b/ Column A shows differences in actual averages.

c/ Column S shows differences in averages standardized for age differences.

classes were large and must be taken account of in all comparisons between the average numbers of children in each of these four Groups.

Averages standardized for other variables than age are also used in this study (see Chapter I and Table 11 as well as succeeding chapters) but care will be taken to distinguish these other standardized averages from those standardized for age.

2. CONTRIBUTION OF FOUR BASIC GROUPS TO CHILD POPULATION

One of the first facts to appear upon the examination of Table 16 is that the women in these four Groups contributed children to the next generation in substantially different proportions from those which the women in these several Groups constituted of all first marriage women in the County (see also Chart 4).

Group 1 first marriage women 15-49 constituted 45.3 percent of all the first marriage women in these four Groups but they had only 36.0 percent of all the children. The percentages of women and children for the other Groups were: Group 2, women, 17.4 percent, their children, 16.2 percent; Group 3, women, 28.9 percent, their children, 34.9 percent; Group 4, women, 8.4 percent, their children, 12.9 percent. As would be expected, Group 1 women (northborn urban) lacked most in supplying children in proportion to their own numbers, falling short by almost one-fourth; Group 2 women also fell short, but only by about one-fourteenth; while Group 3 and Group 4 women had children in excess of their own proportions by about one-fifth and one-half, respectively. Again, southborn women (Groups 3 and 4) constituted 37.3 percent of all women but had 47.8

CHART 4: PROPORTION OF WOMEN 20-44 AND THEIR CHILDREN 0-4 IN EACH OF THE FOUR BASIC GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 16)

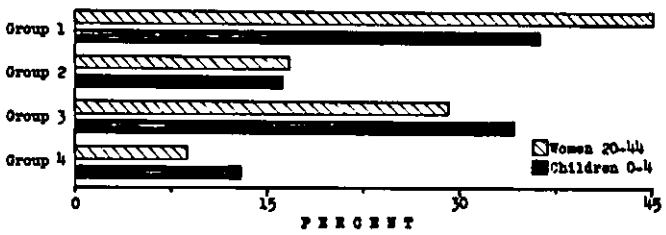


TABLE 16: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN 15-49 AND 20-44 AND THEIR CHILDREN 0-4 IN EACH OF THE FOUR BASIC GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	Women 15-49			Women 20-44				
	Actual			Actual			Standardized	
	Number of		Average Number of	Number of		Average Number of	Number of	Average Number of
	Children	Women	Children	Children	Women	Children	Children	Children
Total	9,208	15,857	0.58	8,740	13,449	0.65	8,720[a]	0.65
Group 1	3,316	7,190	0.46	3,177	6,077	0.52	3,278	0.54
Group 2	1,494	2,752	0.54	1,427	2,259	0.63	1,537	0.68
Group 3	3,210	4,578	0.70	3,003	3,931	0.76	2,799	0.71
Group 4	1,188	1,337	0.89	1,133	1,182	0.96	1,106	0.94
	Percent Distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100	
Group 1	36.0	45.3		36.3	45.2		37	
Group 2	16.2	17.4		16.3	16.8		18	
Group 3	34.9	28.9		34.4	29.2		32	
Group 4	12.9	8.4		13.0	8.8		13	

a/ See note to Table 14.

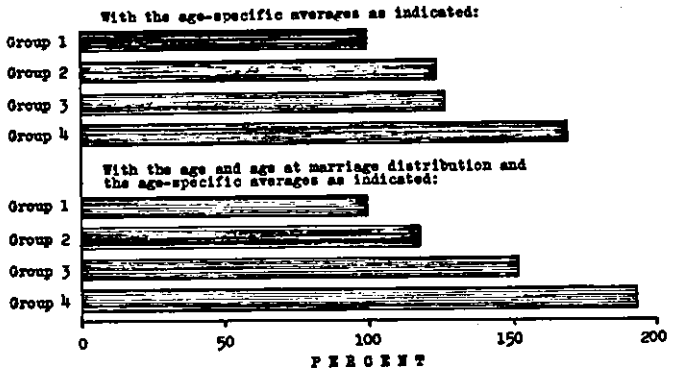
percent of the children while northborn women (Groups 1 and 2) constituted 62.7 percent of all women but had only 52.2 percent of the children. These differences measure roughly the proportions of the next generation of local birth which will come from northborn and southborn women.

3. URBAN AND RURAL DIFFERENTIALS

From data given above it is clear that the urban-rural differentials are large. They are not of as great importance from the standpoint of the differential growth of population classes as northborn-southborn differences, however, since only about one-fourth of the first marriage women in the County are rural and of these only two-fifths are rural-farm. The other three-fifths of the rural women are found in the small villages and particularly on small plots of land near the two industrial cities, the men working in these cities. It is important to remember this when discussing urban-rural differentials in this County.

If Group 1 (northborn urban) women had had the age-specific averages of Group 2 (northborn rural) women they would have had almost one-fourth (24 percent) more children than they did (see Chart 5); and if Group 3 (southborn urban) women had had the age-specific averages of Group 4 (southborn rural) women they would have had 29 percent more children. (See section a of Table 17 and Chart 5.) Thus it appears that urban influences (whatever they may be) have acted only a little more effectively to reduce the average number of children of southborn migrants to the cities of the County than to effect a difference in the averages of the native northborn population in urban and rural communities. In this connection it is of interest (last column, Table 16) that the average number of children to southborn urban women is well above the average to northborn urban women but only a little higher than that to northborn rural women. Assuming that the southborn urban and rural women come from substantially the same groups of Kentucky rural women, it may be said that living in the cities of the County has reduced the fertility of the southborn migrant women about 25 percent below that of rural women also born in the

CHART 5: RELATIVE* NUMBER OF CHILDREN GROUP 1 WOMEN WOULD HAVE IF THEY HAD THE AGE-SPECIFIC AVERAGES OF OTHER GROUPS; AND IF THEY HAD THE AGE DISTRIBUTION AND AGE AT MARRIAGE DISTRIBUTION AS WELL AS THE AGE-SPECIFIC AVERAGES OF OF OTHER GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 17)



* Actual children in Group 1 equals one-hundred percent.

South. Furthermore, this depressing effect of urban life on reproductive activity must begin to act almost at once since the age-specific averages of southborn urban and rural women married under 20 differed substantially at ages 15-39 and throughout the childbearing period for those married at 20 and over. (See Table 13)

It is possible that a part of the difference in the fertility of urban and rural women arose from the selective influence of the rural environment, the rural environment being more attractive to people with larger families. It may be that this selective influence has sorted the women of the County into the more fertile and the less fertile, with the rural areas around the cities drawing a disproportionate share of the former. But it scarcely seems probable that such a selective influence would have manifested itself from the very outset of married life, as seems to have been the case to judge from the differences in urban and rural age-specific averages at ages 15-19 and 20-24. (See Table 13.)

At the older ages, on the other hand, there is more reason to assume that the larger families would have sought homes in the unincorporated areas near the two industrial cities--Hamilton and Middletown --and thus would have contributed to the higher average numbers of children to the rural women of these ages. The large differences in the age-specific averages of urban and rural women at ages 30-34 and

TABLE 17: NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM ACTUAL WHEN THE WOMEN OF EACH GROUP ARE GIVEN BOTH THE AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THEIR OWN AND OTHER GROUPS AND THE AGE-SPECIFIC AVERAGES OF EACH GROUP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	Based on the Native White First Marriage Women 15-49 of:							
	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	Number of children	Percent change	Number of children	Percent change	Number of children	Percent change	Number of children	Percent change
(a) With their own age and age at marriage distribution but with age-specific averages of Groups in stub.								
Group 1	3,316	--	1,188	-20	2,521	-21	696	-41
Group 2	4,118	24	1,494	--	3,151	- 2	884	-26
Group 3	4,205	27	1,541	3	3,210	--	901	-24
Group 4	5,614	69	2,081	39	4,151	29	1,188	---
(b) With the age distribution, age at marriage distribution, and age-specific averages of Groups in stub.								
Group 1	3,316	--	1,269	-15	2,111	-34	617	-48
Group 2	3,903	18	1,494	--	2,485	-23	726	-39
Group 3	5,041	52	1,930	29	3,210	--	937	-21
Group 4	6,389	93	2,445	64	4,068	27	1,188	---

35-39 clearly suggest the likelihood of a selective urban-rural movement at these ages, but the data are not conclusive on this point. Whatever reason (or reasons), such as selection of the more fertile, less knowledge of birth control practices, less desire to practice birth control, more interest in children, etc., may have accounted for this urban-rural difference in averages, it has led to a considerably more rapid increase among rural women than among urban women. Looking at this difference from the standpoint of reproduction, the 1,182 southborn rural women 20-44 years of age (see Table 16) are the equivalent of 1,553 southborn urban women assuming that the age distribution of the first marriage women in both Groups is the same as that of all native white first marriage women in the County. On the same basis the 2,259 northborn rural women 20-44 would have as many children as 2,849 northborn urban women. These are very substantial differences and it is unfortunate that the relative importance of selective migration and of rural living as factors affecting the differences in averages between rural and urban women in this County cannot be measured more precisely with the data now available.

4. NORTHBORN AND SOUTHBORN DIFFERENTIALS

As in the case of the general urban-rural differentials, not a great deal need be said at this point about the general northborn-southborn differentials. They will be discussed in greater detail in other connections. However, it will be well to describe them briefly. The northborn urban population of this County should be fairly typical of that of northern industrial communities. From what is known about such communities this County would be expected to have a relatively low birth rate. The northborn rural population, which is, on the whole, of old native stock with only a small proportion of immigrant stock, and this, one or two generations removed from the period of migration, would be expected to have a higher birth rate than the urban population.

The southborn in this County, as shown above, are largely of Kentucky stock and, as is known locally, came largely from the eastern hill counties. At home in Kentucky these people had about the highest birth rate of any group in the nation. Hence, it would be reasonable to assume that family limitation is about at a minimum in the region from which they emigrated.

Nothing is known which would indicate that those who migrated to urban communities were less fertile at home than those who migrated to rural communities.

In view of what has just been said it is not surprising that the standardized average of southborn rural women was about three-fourths greater than that of northborn urban women. It is a matter of some surprise, however, that the standardized average of southborn urban women was only about one-third greater than that of northborn urban women; and when compared with that of northborn rural women the standardized average of southborn urban women was very little higher. But the net effect of these large northborn-southborn differentials, as was shown above, is that there were large differences in the contributions of these two classes to the next generation (see Chart 4 and Table 16).

At first glance the facts suggest that these differences in fertility between northborn and southborn women may have arisen out of the differences between them in cultural backgrounds. However, as the detailed analysis proceeds it appears increasingly doubtful whether the explanation of these differences is so direct and simple as these first comparisons seem to indicate. Other differences besides being northborn and southborn will appear, which from the data available seem to be more intimately associated with differences in average numbers of children. These points are discussed below in considerable detail.

Chapter III

AGE AT MARRIAGE AND LENGTH OF TIME MARRIED IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

In the first place, attention may be directed to the differences between Groups in the proportions of first marriage and single women at the different age periods. (See Table 18.[1]) A considerably larger proportion of southborn than of northborn women were married at each age, but it is especially significant that this difference was greatest at ages where fertility is highest. Thus there were but 240 northborn urban first marriage women 15-19 out of a total of 2,330 northborn first marriage and single women in this age interval, i.e., a little over 10 percent were first marriage women; while there were 337 southborn urban first marriage women 15-19 out of a total of only 1,031 southborn first marriage and single women in the age interval, i.e., almost 33 percent were first marriage women. The difference in percentage married was somewhat larger in the 20-24 age period although the proportion married was much larger in both Groups. In the northborn urban Group there were 1,092 first marriage women 20-24 out of 2,154 women of this age (51 percent) while in the southborn urban Group there were 1,093 out of 1,453 (75 percent). Differences between these two Groups in proportion of first marriage women and conversely of single women persisted at all ages but became less important from a reproductive standpoint as age increased, both because of the decline in the relative differences and because of the decline in fertility.

From these data it is clear that the average first marriage southborn woman

TABLE 18: NUMBER AND PROPORTION[a] OF NATIVE WHITE WOMEN WHO ARE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN AND SINGLE WOMEN, BY AGE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Ages	Total		Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	First Marriage Women	Single Women	First Marriage Women	Single Women	First Marriage Women	Single Women	First Marriage Women	Single Women	First Marriage Women	Single Women
	Number									
15-49	15,857	7,611	7,190	4,601	2,752	1,437	4,578	1,299	1,337	274
15-19	725	3,720	240	2,090	94	763	337	694	54	173
20-24	2,742	1,791	1,092	1,062	319	307	1,093	360	238	62
25-29	3,211	747	1,404	499	460	112	1,047	123	300	13
30-34	2,940	417	1,339	293	544	67	767	51	290	6
35-39	2,593	377	1,235	259	515	76	627	30	216	12
40-44	1,963	300	1,007	213	421	54	397	27	138	6
45-49	1,683	259	873	185	399	58	310	14	101	2
	Percent Married and Single									
15-49	67.6	32.4	61.0	39.0	65.7	34.3	77.9	22.1	83.0	17.0
15-19	16.3	83.7	10.3	89.7	11.0	89.0	32.7	67.3	23.8	76.2
20-24	60.5	39.5	50.7	49.3	51.0	49.0	75.2	24.8	79.3	20.7
25-29	81.1	18.9	73.8	26.2	80.4	19.6	89.5	10.5	95.8	4.2
30-34	87.6	12.4	82.0	18.0	89.0	11.0	93.8	6.2	98.0	2.0
35-39	87.3	12.7	82.7	17.3	87.1	12.9	95.4	4.6	94.7	5.3
40-44	86.7	13.3	82.5	17.5	88.6	11.4	93.6	6.4	95.8	4.2
45-49	86.7	13.3	82.5	17.5	87.3	12.7	95.7	4.3	98.1	1.9

a/ First marriage with husband present and single women of each group and of each age = 100 percent.

1. It should be remembered that when first marriage women are referred to they are first marriage women with husband present.

of the County, both in the cities and in the country, spent an appreciably larger proportion of her potential childbearing life in wedlock than did the average northborn woman.

The proportions of first marriage women in Table 18, however, should not be considered typical of the proportion married and age at marriage among northborn and southborn women in general, because the southborn women in Butler County are a selected migrant group and apparently have a somewhat higher proportion of first marriage women at most ages and particularly in the younger ages, 15-19 and 20-24, than the groups from which they came. (See Table 19.)

woman in these four Groups.

Further proof of earlier marriage among southborn than among northborn women was found in the proportions of all first marriage women in the four birth-residence Groups of Butler County who married at given ages. (See Table 20 and Chart 6.) Slightly fewer than one-third (32.7 percent) of Group 1 women were married under 20 years of age while 55.4 percent of Group 3 women were married under 20, i.e., about two-thirds again as large a proportion of southborn urban women as of northborn urban women were married under 20. As a consequence of the large proportion of southborn urban women marrying under 20, smaller proportions than among the northborn urban

TABLE 19: NUMBER AND PROPORTION[a] OF WOMEN WHO ARE MARRIED AND SINGLE, BY AGE, URBAN OHIO AND RURAL KENTUCKY: 1930

Age at Census	Ohio Urban Women				Kentucky Rural Women			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single
15-19	21,790	175,944	11.0	89.0	19,970	71,584	21.8	78.2
20-24	109,802	100,296	52.3	47.7	46,979	23,401	66.8	33.2
25-29	148,489	41,922	78.0	22.0	50,110	8,081	86.1	13.9
30-34	151,119	24,398	86.1	13.9	46,662	4,337	91.5	8.5
35-39	151,991	20,234	88.3	11.7	46,201	3,251	93.4	6.6
40-44	125,158	16,194	88.5	11.5	39,240	2,787	93.4	6.6
45-49	104,153	13,533	88.5	11.5	34,595	2,183	94.1	5.9

a/ Married women and single women of each age and for each area = 100 percent.

These data on Ohio urban women and Kentucky rural women (married and single) show that a considerably smaller proportion of Kentucky rural women than of southborn women in Butler County were married at each period, but even so it was much higher than the proportion of married urban women both in Butler County (Table 18) and in Ohio (Table 19). There can be no reasonable doubt, therefore, the southborn women in Butler County came from a group which was accustomed to marrying younger than the northborn women, among whom they were living in 1930. This made it necessary to allow for differences between these four Groups in age at marriage within the several 5-year age intervals and in duration of marriage if we were to arrive at a fairly accurate idea of the real differences in average number of children per

women were married at all older ages. The difference between Group 2 (northborn rural) and Group 4 (southborn rural) women in the proportion marrying under 20, 36.7 percent and 56.9 percent, respectively, was not quite as great as in the urban Groups but it was 55 percent higher in the southborn Group. Clearly, if northborn and southborn first marriage women in Butler County had had the same age-specific fertility rates there would still have been a substantial difference between them in total fertility due to differences in age at marriage.

The effects of differences in age at marriage on the average number of children in these four Groups can be measured in two ways with the data available: (a) a fairly accurate estimate can be made of the effects of the age at marriage on the

CHART 6: PROPORTION OF NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN MARRYING AT GIVEN AGES, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930. (Based on Table 20)

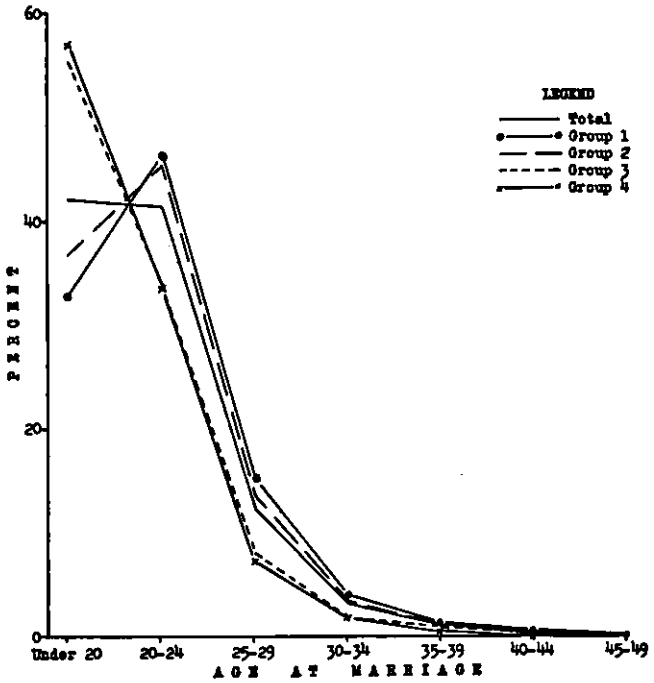


TABLE 20: PROPORTION OF NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN MARRYING AT GIVEN AGES, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age at Marriage	Total	Groups			
		1	2	3	4
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20	42.0	32.7	36.7	55.4	56.9
20-24	41.4	46.3	45.3	33.6	33.6
25-29	12.2	15.2	13.5	8.0	7.2
30-34	3.0	4.0	3.1	1.8	1.8
35-39	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4
40-44	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	---
45-49	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

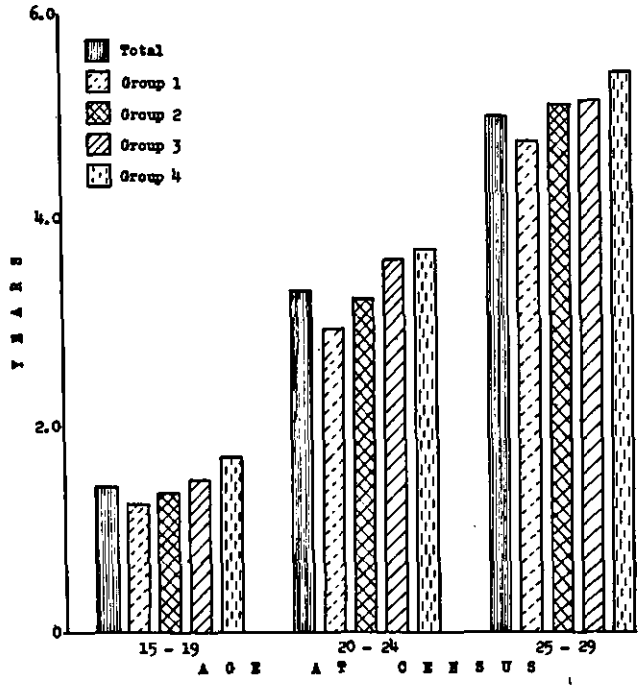
average time spent in marriage under full six years for the women of each Group at each age period under 30, i.e., at ages 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29. (The method used in these calculations is explained fully in connection with Table 21.) On the assumption that a year of marriage on the average has a definite relation to the average number of children per woman at each age period when, on the average, the women have been married less than full six years, this calculation will show the differences in average number of children per woman to be expected from the differences between Groups in age at marriage.[2] (b) A simpler but less satisfactory measure, because dealing with rather large age-at-marriage intervals, of the effect of age at marriage on average number of children in each of the four Groups was secured by standardizing averages on the basis of the proportion of all women married at given ages; but since the data used were for only three age-at-marriage periods,[3] under 20, 20-24, and 25 and over, this method did not show the full effects of differences between these Groups in age at marriage.

1. DIFFERENCES IN LENGTH OF TIME SPENT IN MARRIAGE UNDER FULL SIX YEARS IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

Table 21 shows the average years spent in marriage by women under 30 in the Census according to age at marriage and age at Census, for the four basic Groups. Group 1 women (northborn urban), at every age at marriage and at every Census age for which calculations were made, had been married a somewhat shorter time than the women in the other three Groups. (See Chart 7.) When women were married under 20 there was a rather steady increase at each age at Census (15-19, 20-24, and 25-29) in

2. Six years is used as the period during which a woman would reach a maximum average number of children 0-4 because children born after about one year of married life begin to pass out of the 0-4 age period five years later. If there were no voluntary control of family size this maximum number of children would only begin to decline as natural fertility began to decline, probably after 30 years of age, or as infant and child mortality increased with the growth of the family in size.
3. Single years of age at marriage 18-25 are also available. Averages for Groups 1, 2, and 3 standardized on these data were exactly the same as those standardized on the three age-at-marriage intervals (under 20 years, 20-24 years, 25 years and over) but the former standardized average for Group 4 was 5 points below that standardized on the three age-at-marriage intervals.

CHART 7: AVERAGE YEARS SPENT IN MARRIAGE* BY NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN UNDER 30, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 21)



*Considers only that part of marriage falling within the six years preceding the Census. See notes to Table 21.

length of time married in passing from Group 1 to Group 4. When the age at marriage was 20-24 or 25-29 the increase in time spent in marriage at each age of Census in proceeding from Group 1 to Group 4 was not steady and the difference was an urban-rural difference rather than a southborn-northborn difference. To make this matter more concrete it may be noted that the average Group 1 first marriage woman 15-19 in the Census had been married one and one-fourth years (Table 21, Section I, Column B) at the time of the Census, while the average Group 4 first marriage woman of the same age had been married 1.7 years (Column E), or over a third longer. The women in this age interval, of course, were all married under 20 years of age. The average Group 1 first marriage woman 20-24 in the Census had been married a little over three years, while the average Group 4 woman 20-24 had been married 3.9 years, almost 30 percent longer. The average Group 1 woman 25-29 had been married six years, while the average Group 4 woman in the same age class had been married seven and three-fourths years, or almost 30 percent longer. However, some of the women 20-24, and many of the women 25-29 had been married longer than six years, that is, they could have had children born more than five years before the Census. This study deals only with children under 5 as a measure of fertility. Therefore, the average years spent in marriage as shown in Columns F to J of Table 21 were calculated by taking account of only the last six years of marriage for those women who had been married more than six years, plus the actual years married for those married less than six years. These new values present a better picture of the relative time spent in marriage as it affected fertility when fertility was measured by children under five than does age at marriage by five year age-at-marriage intervals only.

Thus the average number of children 0-4 that a Group 1 woman 20-24 had, should be smaller than that of a Group 4 woman of the same age, merely by reason of the fact that the former had been married, on the average, 2.951 years, while the latter had been married 3.705 years, or almost one-fourth longer. In the same way the average Group 1 woman 25-29 had been married 4.762 years, while the corresponding Group 4 woman had been married 5.422 years, or two-thirds of a year longer.

After this calculation of time spent in marriage under full six years was made, the time so spent by the average woman in each of the four Groups was expressed as a percent of the average time spent in marriage by all women in the County, and this percentage was applied to the actual averages for women by five year age intervals 20-44 in Table 13 to get these "adjusted" averages shown in Table 22. The actual values in Columns F to J (Table 21), using six for age periods where values are not shown, were employed in calculating the annual age-specific averages given in Table 22.

The effect of this adjustment, like standardizing for age, was to reduce the differences in averages between Groups by an appreciable amount. The difference between Groups 1 and 2 was reduced from 21 percent to 15 percent, (see Chart 8 and

TABLE 21: AVERAGE YEARS SPENT IN MARRIAGE BY NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN OF SELECTED AGES, BY AGE AT MARRIAGE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930[a]

Census Age	Calculated Total					Calculated, deducting years married in excess of six[b]				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Total	Groups				Total	Groups			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	Native White First Marriage Women (I)									
15-19	1.404	1.246	1.343	1.486	1.694	1.404	1.246	1.343	1.486	1.694
20-24	3.458	3.023	3.323	3.833	3.915	3.315	2.951	3.232	3.617	3.705
25-29	6.631	6.001	6.570	7.182	7.748	4.996	4.762	5.107	5.140	5.422
	Married Under 20 (II)									
15-19	1.404	1.246	1.343	1.486	1.694	1.404	1.246	1.343	1.486	1.694
20-24	4.469	4.149	4.264	4.706	4.737	4.241	4.015	4.114	4.400	4.444
25-29	9.312	8.949	9.074	9.628	9.600	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000
	Married at 20-24 (III)									
20-24	1.728	1.691	1.881	1.707	1.817	1.728	1.691	1.881	1.707	1.817
25-29	5.229	5.050	5.521	5.270	5.633	4.762	4.640	4.972	4.791	5.009
	Married at 25-29 (IV)									
25-29	1.792	1.830	1.955	1.625	1.906	1.792	1.830	1.955	1.625	1.906

a/ Because a larger proportion of southborn than of northborn women were married young, i.e., under 18, 18-19, and 20-24, it was felt some adjustment should be made in the age-specific averages so that, when compared, they would represent differences in fertility for a uniform length of time spent in marriage. The adjustment made assumes that the age-specific average for all Groups at a given Census age, e.g., 15-19, etc., is directly proportional to the time spent in marriage up to six years. (See note to Table 22.)

The data available were: (a) women 15-17 years old at marriage, (b) women by single years of age at marriage from 18-25, (c) women by two-year age-at-marriage intervals 26-29, and (d) women by five-year age-at-marriage intervals for ages 30 and over, all by five-year age-at-Census intervals. The total women under 30, 30-39, and 40-49 at Census were available by single years of age at marriage 15-34. This latter single year of age at marriage distribution was applied to the corresponding women mentioned above as given by two, three, or five-year intervals of age at marriage, to get women by single years of age at marriage 15-34 for the five-year age periods (Census age). A summation graph was drawn for each single year of age at marriage, and women by single years corresponding to Census age 15-49 were read for each single year of age at marriage 15-34.

The next assumption was that all women giving their age in the Census the same as their age at marriage had been married on the average one-fourth year, all women giving their age in the Census as one year older than their age at marriage had been married on the average one year, those giving their age in the Census as two years older than their age at marriage had been married two years, etc., e.g., those married at 25 and 25 in the Census were assumed to have been married on the average one-fourth year, those married at 25 and 26 in the Census had been married on the average one year, etc. Using these weights for the women distributed by single years of age, and by single years of age at marriage as described above, the average years spent in marriage were calculated for women by five-year Census age periods for each of the four birth-residence Groups and for all women.

b/ Children born more than five years before April 1, 1930, are not included in this study and therefore it seemed wise to consider only that part of marriage falling within the six years preceding the Census. Thus a woman married 8½ years would have 2½ years deducted from the total before the average for the Group is calculated.

TABLE 22: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN BY AGE AND BY AGE AT MARRIAGE, FOR EACH YEAR'S DURATION OF MARRIAGE,[a] BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930[b]

Groups	Average Children per Woman								
	20-44		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Actual	Adjusted[c]							
	Native White First Marriage Women (I)								
Total	0.65	0.65	0.37	0.26	0.18	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.01
Group 1	0.52	0.55	0.35	0.23	0.17	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.01
Group 2	0.63	0.63	0.38	0.28	0.18	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.01
Group 3	0.76	0.73	0.37	0.28	0.19	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.01
Group 4	0.96	0.91	0.41	0.32	0.22	0.17	0.12	0.07	0.02
	Married Under 20 (II)								
Total	0.81	0.81	0.37	0.27	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.01
Group 1	0.64	0.66	0.35	0.24	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01
Group 2	0.77	0.78	0.38	0.30	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.01
Group 3	0.90	0.89	0.37	0.27	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.01
Group 4	1.10	1.08	0.41	0.31	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.06	0.02
	Married at 20-24 (III)								
Total	0.57	0.57		0.26	0.19	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.01
Group 1	0.49	0.50		0.23	0.18	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.00
Group 2	0.57	0.56		0.25	0.18	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.01
Group 3	0.65	0.65		0.29	0.20	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.02
Group 4	0.82	0.79		0.34	0.24	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.03
	Married at 25 and Over (IV)								
Total					0.21	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.01
Group 1					0.19	0.15	0.08	0.03	0.01
Group 2					0.23	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.01
Group 3					0.24	0.17	0.09	0.03	0.01
Group 4					0.19[d]	0.25[d]	0.10	0.10[d]	----

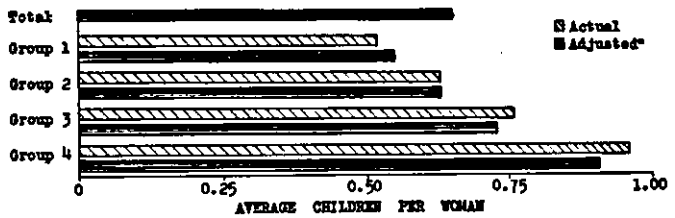
a/ Does not allow for more than 6 years spent in marriage--based on Tables 13 and 21.

b/ The age-specific averages were arrived at by dividing the number of children for each Group of women at each age period by the average number of years spent in marriage by these women, up to a maximum of six years. This number was then divided by the number of women to get a new age-specific average per year's duration of marriage at each age interval. The point most questionable in this procedure is the assumption that differences in age-specific averages are directly proportional to the average length of time spent in marriage by the women in the different Groups up to a maximum of six years. The writers know of no evidence showing whether this assumption of a direct ratio between these two factors is better than some other ratio.

c/ This average is adjusted for length of time spent in marriage under full six years and was arrived at as follows: the average number of years spent in marriage by all women in each age interval (15-19, 20-24, etc., Column F of Table 21) was given the value of 100, and the average years of each Group (Columns G, H, I, and J of Table 21) were calculated as a percentage of this total. (Where the women were married more than six years no adjustment was made for Group differences in children 0-4 or in averages. For women aged 30 and over the adjustment was slight and only applied to those married at 25 and over, and to the all ages at marriage group, therefore, it was not shown in Table 21.) The number of children for each age group of women was then divided by these percentages to secure the number of children there would be on the assumption that the women in each of the four basic Groups at each age interval had been married the same length of time as all women of that age in the County. The total number of children the women in each Group would have on this assumption was then divided by the number of women 20-44 in each Group to secure the adjusted average.

d/ Based on less than 25 women.

CHART 8: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44, ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED TO THE YEARS SPENT IN MARRIAGE BY ALL BUTLER COUNTY NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN,* SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 22)



*No adjustment is made for marriages lasting more than six years because only children under five are used in this study. See notes to Table 22 and Table 21.

Table 22) between Groups 2 and 3 from 21 percent to 16 percent and between Groups 3 and 4 from 26 percent to 25 percent. The total spread between Groups 1 and 4 was reduced from 85 percent to 65 percent. Clearly, the differences in length of time spent in marriage under full six years was a factor of considerable importance in explaining the differences in actual average numbers of children 0-4 found in these four basic Groups.

The average number of children per woman for each year's duration of marriage up to full six years, as shown in Table 22, also shows the importance of length of time married in determining age-specific averages particularly at ages under 30. There are still significant differences between Groups in age-specific averages per year of marriage when calculated on this basis but they are not as large as the differences in the age-specific averages which are not adjusted for length of time spent in marriage (see differences in averages for women under 30 in Tables 22 and 13).

Group 1 women still had the lowest averages at all ages and Group 4 women the highest, while there was very little difference between the averages of Group 2 and Group 3 women at ages under 35. At ages over 35, however, Group 3 women had significantly higher age-specific averages per year of marriage. This calculation showed, therefore, that the difference in fertility between Groups 2 and 3 was largely due to differences in age at marriage; Group 3 women married younger than Group 2 women.

The combined effects of the adjustment for length of time married and of standardization for age on the average numbers of children in these four Groups are shown in Column F of Table 23. These combined effects are what would be expected from the study of the effects of each of these factors separately. They both operated to reduce the differences in averages between the four Groups, but they by no means eliminated them except between Groups 2 and 3. There was still a large difference between Group 1 and Groups 2 and 3, about 20 percent, and between the latter and Group 4, about 30 percent, while the difference between the averages of Groups 1 and 4 was over 54 percent.

TABLE 23: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN 20-44, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED FOR CERTAIN AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FOUR BASIC GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	A[a]	B	C	D	E	F
Total	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Group 1	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.57
Group 2	0.63	0.68	0.64	0.68	0.63	0.68
Group 3	0.76	0.71	0.72	0.69	0.73	0.69
Group 4	0.96	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.88

a/ A, Actual averages; B, Averages standardized for age; C, Averages standardized for age at marriage; D, Averages standardized for both age and age at marriage; E, Averages adjusted for length of time married under full six years; F, Averages standardized for age and adjusted for years spent in marriage under full six years.

Another standardization for duration of marriage can be made, based on the four time periods, married less then 5 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, and 15 years and over. These are broad periods and mask differences in duration of marriage within them just as married under 20, 20-24 and 25 and over masked differences between Groups in age at marriage. This second process of standardization yields the results shown in Tables 25 and 26.

In addition to adjusting age-specific averages to allow for differences in length of time married under full six years, particularly at age periods under 30, a second and simpler method of taking account

of differences in age at marriage was employed, viz., to allow for the varying proportions of the different Groups married under 20, 20-24, and 25 and over. This was equivalent to standardizing for age at marriage on the basis of these three intervals. The averages standardized for age at marriage, secured by redistributing the women in any given group to conform to the proportions of all women in the County married at these ages (three intervals), are shown in Table 23, Column C.

This standardization for differences in age at marriage on the basis of three intervals (married under 20, 20-24, and 25 and over), had much the same effect on Group averages as adjusting for length of time married under full six years (Column E) which has just been discussed. It tended to reduce the differences between Groups by raising the averages of Groups 1 and 2 and lowering those of Groups 3 and 4, thus confirming the importance of differences in age at marriage as a factor in determining differences in averages. Column D in this Table shows the effect on averages of standardization for age as well as for age at marriage. Together these two factors (age and age at marriage) had exactly the same effect on differences in averages for Groups 2 and 3 as age and length of time married up to full six years (Column F), but did not raise the average of Group 1 as much nor lower the average of Group 4 as much as did the latter adjustment.[4]

Table 24 shows the changes in the total number of children 0-4 that each of these Groups would have had with the age, age at marriage, and length of time spent in marriage of all women in the County. These figures serve to make more concrete the effects of standardization shown in Columns B, C, and E of Table 23, although they add nothing new. They show the number of children used in calculating the averages in Columns A, B, C, and E of Table 23. In every case Group 1 (northborn urban) women had their average number of children increased by each of these adjustments, and there was very little difference in the effect of these different adjustments except for length of time spent in marriage. In the case of Group 2,

TABLE 24: NUMBERS OF CHILDREN EACH OF FOUR GROUPS OF WOMEN 20-44 HAD AND NUMBER EACH WOULD HAVE HAD WITH THE ADJUSTMENTS INDICATED, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	Number of Children			
	Group Actual	To Women Adjusted for Differences between Groups in		
		Age Distribution	Age at Marriage	Time Spent in Marriage
Total	8,740	8,720[a]	8,648	8,711
Group 1	3,177	3,278	3,281	3,324
Group 2	1,427	1,537	1,446	1,426
Group 3	3,003	2,799	2,843	2,886
Group 4	1,133	1,106	1,078	1,075
	Percent Change from Actual			
Total		0	-1	0
Group 1		3	3	5
Group 2		8	1	0
Group 3		-7	-5	-4
Group 4		-2	-5	-5

a/ See note to Table 14.

however, the age adjustment was of prime importance, the other two adjustments--age at marriage and length of time spent in marriage--had little influence. These adjustments affected the averages of Groups 3 and 4 in the opposite way from those of Groups 1 and 2--they lowered the averages in these southborn Groups. Age was the most important in Group 3 while age at marriage and length of time spent in marriage were of about equal importance in Group 4. These three factors which may be called demographic are clearly of considerable importance in accounting for differences between the crude (actual) average numbers of children in these four Groups.

To speak of age, age at marriage, and length of time spent in marriage under full six years, as demographic factors does not mean that they are not important, nor does it mean that the cause of these differences is thereby exposed. There are reasons why these demographic differences exist, although we cannot expose them satisfactorily with the data at hand. Thus there is no reasonable doubt that much of the age difference between these four

4. The author regards the adjustment for length of time spent in marriage under full six years as more accurate.

Groups arose out of the migration of large numbers of southborn people into this County, and of local rural young people into the cities. Migration is invariably selective of younger people, so that any considerable amount of movement always has a marked effect on the age composition of both sending and receiving communities. Age at marriage likewise has an explanation which probably lies chiefly in the cultural patterns of life of a people, while length of time spent in marriage by women aged 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 in turn varies with age at marriage. The effects of these demographic differences can be measured in part with the data at hand but the differences themselves are not explained by these measurements.

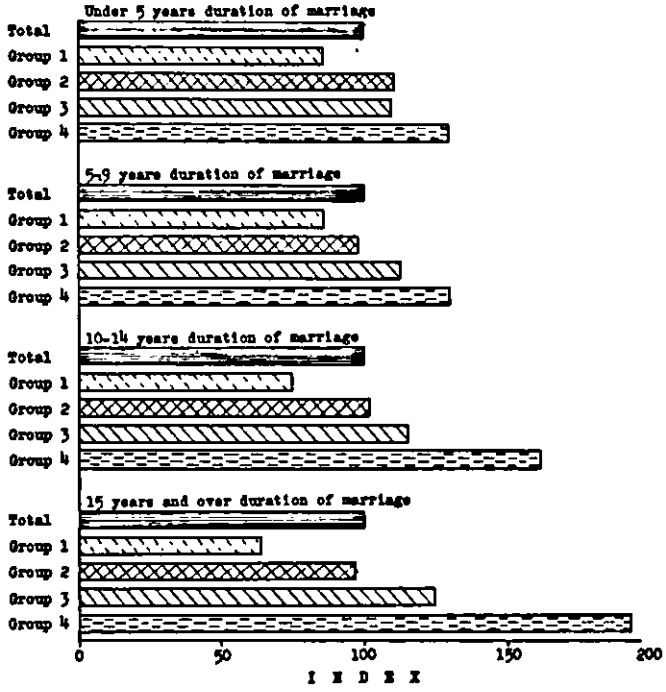
As shown above, differences in age at marriage made it advisable to adjust averages to the length of time spent in marriage up to a maximum of six years. This duration of marriage necessarily came into consideration in certain aspects in connection with age at marriage. It will be well, therefore, to add at this point such further discussion on the duration of marriage as a factor affecting the average number of children per woman as the available data call for.

2. DURATION OF MARRIAGE IN RELATION TO FERTILITY

The averages for the four Groups standardized for duration of marriage[5] showed but little variation from the actual averages except in Group 2 where the standardized average (20-44) was significantly higher than the actual. (See Table 25.)

The extreme percentage variations in actual averages between women in Groups 1 and 4 were about the same at 0-4 years and 5-9 years duration of marriage, but increased markedly at durations of 10-14 years and of 15 years and over. The difference in averages between women in Groups 2 and 3 was negligible at less than 5 years duration of marriage; but was significantly higher for women in Group 3 at longer durations. The averages for Group 4 women at durations of 10-14 years and 15 years and over were much higher than those for the women in any of the other Groups. The variations of the averages of each Group, from the average for all women of each duration of marriage, are shown in Table 26 and Chart 9. These show clearly that the averages for southborn women became increasingly greater than those for northborn women as duration of marriage increased. Such differentials can only be accounted for by assuming an increasingly wide variation in the successful practice of family limitation by these four Groups as duration of marriage increased.

CHART 9: INDEX OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN 20-44 FOR DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIAGE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 26)



Within each of the four Groups, the variations in averages by duration of marriage are shown in Table 27. They are given in terms of their variation from the average in the 5-9 year duration interval, which had the highest average in all four

5. Standardized on the basis of the proportions of all native white first marriage women 20-44 in the County married for different lengths of time (0-4, etc.). The duration of marriage dealt with in this section differs from the length of time spent in marriage as calculated above, by using only four time intervals of duration--0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, and 15 years and over--for women 15-49, by 5-year age intervals.

TABLE 25: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN BY AGE AND BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Years Married	Average Children per Woman									
	15-49 Actual	20-44 Actual	20-44 Stand.[a]	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Native White First Marriage Women									
Total	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.52	0.88	0.88	0.66	0.43	0.24	0.05
Under 5	0.60[b]	0.63		0.51	0.68	0.61	0.47	0.27	0.21	0.07
5- 9	1.00[b]	1.01[b]		1.45[c]	1.35	1.03	0.84	0.54	0.20	0.10
10-14	0.58[b]	0.60[b]			1.00[c]	0.86	0.60	0.44	0.31	0.03
15 and over	0.26[b]	0.36[b]				1.13[c]	0.63	0.41	0.23	0.05
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women									
Total	0.46	0.52	0.52	0.44	0.70	0.77	0.56	0.34	0.17	0.04
Under 5	0.52[b]	0.54		0.44	0.56	0.57	0.45	0.29	0.10[c]	0.05[c]
5- 9	0.86[b]	0.87[b]			1.16	0.93	0.78	0.53	0.18	0.12
10-14	0.44[b]	0.45[b]			1.00[c]	0.63	0.48	0.38	0.25	0.04
15 and over	0.16[b]	0.23[b]					0.45	0.27	0.16	0.03
	Group 2 - Northborn Rural Women									
Total	0.54	0.63	0.66	0.51	0.93	0.89	0.72	0.43	0.26	0.05
Under 5	0.67[b]	0.70		0.51	0.77	0.66	0.50	0.71[c]	0.38[c]	0.50[c]
5- 9	0.97[b]	0.98[b]			1.40	1.04	0.86	0.51	0.10[c]	----
10-14	0.59[b]	0.61[b]				0.77	0.68	0.45	0.37	----
15 and over	0.25[b]	0.35[b]					0.71	0.40	0.25	0.05
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women									
Total	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.55	0.99	0.93	0.65	0.50	0.34	0.07
Under 5	0.65[b]	0.69		0.53	0.77	0.61	0.41	0.15	0.33[c]	----
5- 9	1.13[b]	1.14[b]		1.63[c]	1.38	1.09	0.88	0.65	0.29[c]	----
10-14	0.68[b]	0.69[b]			1.00[c]	0.89	0.65	0.48	0.24	----
15 and over	0.36[b]	0.45[b]				1.00[c]	0.51	0.52	0.35	0.07
	Group 4 - Southborn Rural Women									
Total	0.89	0.96	0.95	0.69	1.16	1.21	0.98	0.73	0.38	0.18
Under 5	0.78[b]	0.82		0.65[c]	0.79	0.92	1.11[c]	0.17[c]	----	----
5- 9	1.31[b]	1.31[b]		1.50[c]	1.66	1.23	1.20	0.47[c]	0.25[c]	1.00[c]
10-14	0.97[b]	0.97[b]			1.00[c]	1.33	0.84	0.77	0.82[c]	----
15 and over	0.58[b]	0.70[b]				1.67[c]	1.07	0.76	0.34	0.17

a/ Standardized for duration of marriage. Averages standardized for age are shown in Column B of Table 23. Averages for different durations of marriage (under 5, 5-9, etc.) are not standardized for age because of the small numbers of women in many of the cells and other cells being entirely void.

b/ There are few or no women at the younger ages at these durations of marriage.

c/ Based on less than 25 women.

TABLE 26: RATIO OF ACTUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT DIFFERENT DURATIONS OF MARRIAGE FOR THE FOUR BASIC GROUPS TO AVERAGE FOR ALL WOMEN 20-44 OF SAME DURATION, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	Duration of Marriage (years)			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+
All women	100	100	100	100
Group 1	86	86	75	64
Group 2	111	97	102	97
Group 3	110	113	115	125
Group 4	130	130	162	194

Groups. Group 2 had a higher relative average at 0-4 years duration than any of the other Groups (71 as compared to 61-63 for the other Groups). All the others showed much the same variation from the base at this duration. At longer durations of marriage, however, Group 1 showed a much more rapid decline in averages than any of the others, reaching a maximum decline of 74 percent at durations in excess of 15 years. Groups 2 and 3 showed a less rapid and almost equal decline, amounting to 64 and 61 percent, respectively, at durations in excess of 15 years. Group 4 showed a still less rapid decline, amounting to only 47 percent at this longer duration. This seems to confirm the view that the successful practice of family limitation decreased almost steadily from Group 1 to Group 4 and that it became increasingly prevalent in Groups 1, 2, and 3, as duration of marriage increased, since it seems probable that the difference in the relative declines of the averages in Groups 1, 2, and 3 as compared with those of Group 4 represents a minimum due to voluntary control. It is true that the women in Group 1 married 15 years and more were somewhat older than those in Group 4 so that their natural fecundity was probably less, but it is also true that there was some voluntary limitation of size of family among the older Group 4 women. It is probable that the effects of these two factors on the average number of children about balanced one another, so that the above statement holds.

3. AGE AT MARRIAGE IN RELATION TO FERTILITY

The data in Table 28 suggest that there was a somewhat different pattern of

TABLE 27: RATIO OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN 20-44 FOR EACH DURATION OF MARRIAGE TO THE AVERAGE IN THAT GROUP FOR 5-9 YEARS DURATION, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930[a]

Groups	Duration of Marriage (years)			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+
All women	62	100	59	36
Group 1	62	100	52	26
Group 2	71	100	62	36
Group 3	61	100	61	39
Group 4	63	100	74	53

a/ Based on Table 25. Average for 5-9 years = 100.

TABLE 28: INFLUENCE OF AGE AT MARRIAGE ON NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4,[a] SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age at Marriage	Northborn Urban Women			Northborn Rural Women		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Total	3,316	3,433	4	1,494	1,617	8
Under 20	1,338	1,338	0	680	680	0
20-24	1,445	1,631	13	618	737	19
25+	533	464	-13	196	200	2
	Southborn Urban Women			Southborn Rural Women		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Total	3,210	3,528	10	1,188	1,299	9
Under 20	2,067	2,067	0	766	766	0
20-24	940	1,186	26	344	435	26
25+	203	275	35	78	98	26

a/ A = the number of children the given women actually had, B = the number of children the given women would have had if all these women, during the time they were married, had had the age-specific averages for the women in the same Group who married under 20. C = the percent by which Column B varied from Column A.

voluntary limitation in these four basic Groups for women who married at different ages.

In Group 1 the women who married at 20-24 years of age would have had 13 percent more children if they had had the same age-specific averages at ages above 20 as the women who married under 20, that

is, they were actually 11 percent less fertile at ages over 20 after marriage than the women who married younger. On the other hand, the women who married at 25 and over were more fertile by 15 percent at ages over 25 than the women who married under 20. This is a difference that might be expected if the size of the family was largely determined by voluntary measures. The line of reasoning is that the women who married young and had two or three children early in life began to limit their families at a younger age than those who married later and who, if they were to have a family of two or three children also, continued to bear children at older ages. In a word, it seems rather probable that as the size of the completed family comes under voluntary control, the fertility at different ages depends largely on the age at marriage and the spacing of children, with a tendency for women who marry relatively late to have larger age-specific averages at older ages.

This line of reasoning is in accord with the facts for those Groups in which it is assumed family limitation was less general than in Group 1 (northborn urban). Among Group 2 women (northborn rural) 25 and over, there was very little difference between the age-specific averages for women who married under 20 and those who married at 25 and over; while those who married under 20 had considerably higher averages at 20 years and above than those who married at 20-24 (19 percent). In this case the group marrying under 20 continued to be most fertile at all ages but there was very little difference between it and the women marrying at 25 and over at the ages where both were married--both had higher averages than the women married at 20-24 and also than the corresponding age and age-at-marriage groups of northborn urban women.

In the southborn Groups the women who married under 20 had much higher averages at all ages than the women married at 20-24 and at 25 and over--from 26 percent for rural women married under 20 compared with those married at 25 and over to 35 percent for urban women married under 20 compared with those married at 25 and over. (See Table 28.) One may reasonably conclude that early marriage and little or no birth regulation go together in these southborn Groups and that the women who married later are also those who voluntarily controlled the size of the family most. One may hazard the suggestion that in the southborn Groups the regulation of the size of the family began by marrying later and continued by voluntary control after marriage among those women marrying later.

This pattern of fertility by age at marriage also suggests the possibility that the women who were naturally more fertile married earlier, but in view of the various ways in which the practice of voluntary control of the size of the family may affect the pattern of fertility by age at marriage, little can be said on this point until additional data are available.

- - - - -

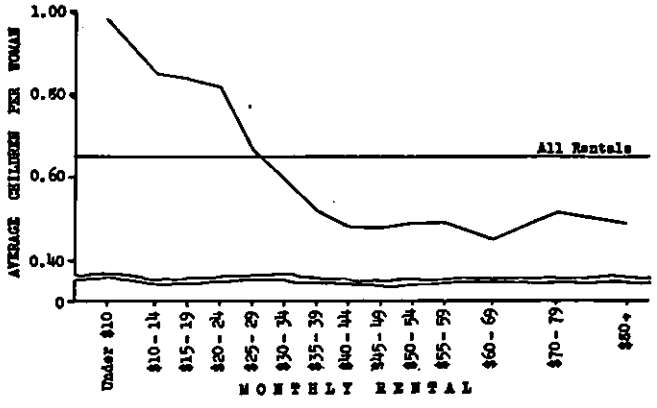
Chapter IV

RENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

1. RENTAL OF HOME IN RELATION TO THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN, ALL WOMEN

The average number of children, both actual and standardized (for age differences), showed a close inverse relation to the monthly rental up to $40 per month--the higher the average number of children the lower the monthly rental (see Table 29). At $40 and over there was only one rental interval ($70-79) where the women (standardized for age) had an average as large as the lowest of those found at rentals under $40 and only one ($60-69) where the average was appreciably below that of other classes paying over $40. (See Chart 10.) The evidence here

CHART 10: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44 STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 29)



lends no support to the view that there is a direct, rather than an inverse, relation between economic status and size of family in the higher rental classes, but it does show that after rentals of $40 were reached there was no further decline of any significance in the average number of children per woman in this County. The most significant fact in this table (29) is that about 23 percent of all the families having women 20-44 paid rentals of $15-24 and had a standardized average number of children

TABLE 29: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, BY AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Monthly Rental[a]	Number of Women		Average Children per Woman		
	15-49	20-44	15-49 Actual	20-44 Actual	20-44 Stand.[b]
Total[c]	15,857	13,449	0.58	0.65	0.65
Under $10	366	305	0.90	0.99	0.98
10-14	935	779	0.83	0.91	0.85
15-19	1,553	1,313	0.84	0.93	0.84
20-24	2,020	1,722	0.78	0.86	0.82
25-29	1,967	1,705	0.63	0.70	0.67
30-34	1,767	1,536	0.56	0.62	0.60
35-39	1,417	1,221	0.47	0.52	0.52
40-44	1,191	1,018	0.42	0.47	0.48
45-49	770	663	0.41	0.46	0.48
50-54	930	767	0.39	0.46	0.49
55-59	377	327	0.41	0.47	0.49
60-69	775	644	0.35	0.40	0.45
70-79	458	375	0.36	0.44	0.52
80+	938	741	0.32	0.39	0.49

a/ The value of owned homes was divided by 100 to secure equivalent monthly rental.

b/ Standardized on the age distribution of all native white first marriage women in Butler County.

c/ Includes unknown rentals.

of 0.83, while a slightly larger group paid rents of $25-34 and had a standardized average of only 0.64, and a slightly smaller group paid rents of $35-49 and had a

standardized average of only 0.50. This low rental group ($15-24) had 30 percent more children than the next higher rental class of approximately the same size and 66 percent more than the second higher rental class of this size. Clearly the poorer people in this County are raising far more than their proportion of the next generation.

The upward trend in average number of children as rentals decreased from $40 was not quite as consistent at every age (see Appendix Table 3) as for all ages combined (see Table 29), but it was sufficiently consistent to leave no doubt that in this County in 1930 this inverse relation was a fact among women of every age. The rather considerable and seemingly erratic variation in the average number of children at the higher rentals, which variation was particularly noticeable at ages 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34, suggests a possible break in the usual inverse relation between economic status and size of family in the more comfortable classes, but certainly there was no proof here of such a change. Even if more were known about the duration of marriage in the higher rental groups of women aged 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34, it is doubtful whether any clear light would be thrown on this matter. It may be that of the women 25-29, a larger proportion of those who paid a rent of $55-59 and had an average of 0.88 children had been married 5-9 years, than of those who paid a rent of $40-44 and had an average number of children of only 0.61. The same may be true of the women 30-34 who paid a rental of $70-79 as compared with those who paid $35-39 and $50-54 but unfortunately the data are inadequate to throw any light on the matter of the direct relationship between higher economic status and larger families. (See Appendix Table 3.)

But if there was no consistent decline in fertility of women at every age as rentals increased above $40, there can be no doubt whatever that at rentals under $40, fertility increased as rental declined no matter what the age. At all ages women paying under $25 had significantly higher averages than women paying $25-40.[1] The most significant decline in averages for the women of the County as a whole came as rentals increased from $20-24 to $25-29. The standardized average for the former was 23 percent higher than for the latter. Other substantial declines in averages, although not as large proportionally, were found in passing from rents under $10 to those of $10-14 and from rents of $30-34 to those of $35-39.

2. RENTAL OF HOME IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN IN THE URBAN POPULATION (GROUPS 1 AND 3)

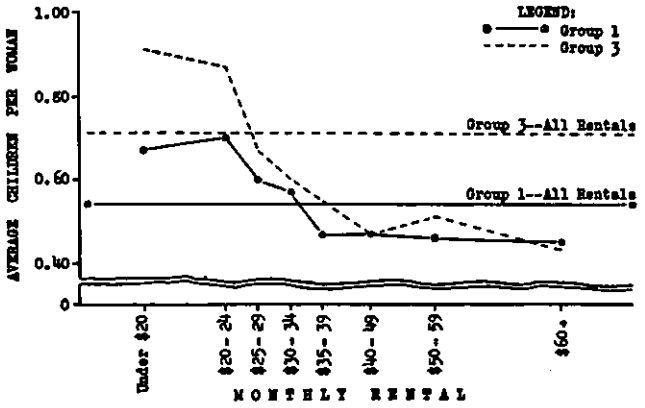
The close relation between lower economic status and larger average numbers of children appears even more significant when Group 1 (northborn urban) and Group 3 (southborn urban) women are compared.[2] (See Table 30.) In both Groups, except for the under $20 rental class in Group 1, there was a steady decline in average number of children (standardized for age) as rental increased up to $35-39 in Group 1 and to $40-49 in Group 3. (See Chart 11.) Beginning with these rentals there was not only no decline of any significance in either Group, but the averages for the two were almost the same, except in Group 3 where the average was appreciably higher at rentals of $50-59 than at the next lower and the next higher rental classes. But in general, it appears that when southborn urban women reached the more comfortable economic levels they had about the same average number of children as northborn women in the same rental classes, while at lower rentals (under $40) they had substantially higher averages.

When age-specific averages are considered there were only a few exceptions

1. It should be remembered that even if the age-specific marital fertility of women at higher rentals were greater than that of women at lower rentals, their rate of reproduction might be lower because of spending fewer years in wedlock. A higher total fertility is not the same as a higher age-specific marital fertility.

2. This comparison of rentals and average numbers of children has somewhat greater validity when confined to the urban population than when applied to the entire population, for there is considerable doubt as to whether equal rentals mean the same level of living in the urban and rural communities of the County.

CHART 11: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44 STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY REGION OF BIRTH AND BY AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 30)



of minor importance to the trend just noted (see Appendix Table 3). At every age there was more difference between the average number of children to northborn and southborn women in the lower rental classes than in the higher rental classes. In fact, at the older ages there was some slight evidence that northborn urban women paying high rentals may have had higher age-specific averages than southborn urban women of the same rental class. However, the number of women in these age-rental classes was small, hence, not much significance should be attached to these differences.

The data in Table 30 raise the question whether the differences in the average number of children to northborn and southborn women were more closely associated with their differences in economic status or with those background differences arising from being born in the North or in the South. They also suggest the likelihood that background differences between northborn and southborn women have more influence on the size of the family among people of low economic status than among those of better status.

3. RENTAL IN RELATION TO THE CHILD CONTRIBUTION OF URBAN WOMEN

It has frequently been said that a relatively large part of the next generation comes from a small part of the present generation and that this small part is that least able biologically, socially, and economically to give their children a good start in life. The data here throw no light on the biological aspects of this matter and only indirectly on the social aspects, but they do show that the poorer

TABLE 30: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE URBAN WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, BY REGION OF BIRTH AND BY AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

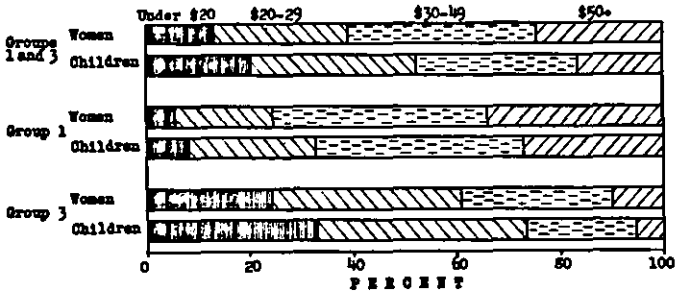
Monthly Rental	Average Children per Woman					
	Group 1 Women Northborn Urban			Group 3 Women Southborn Urban		
	15-49	20-44		15-49	20-44	
	Act.	Act.	Stand.	Act.	Act.	Stand.
Total	0.46	0.52	0.54	0.70	0.76	0.71
Under $20	0.66	0.75	0.67	0.96	1.04	0.91
20-24	0.68	0.75	0.70	0.87	0.94	0.87
25-29	0.57	0.64	0.60	0.67	0.73	0.67
30-34	0.55	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.64	0.60
35-39	0.42	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.55	0.55
40-49	0.41	0.45	0.47	0.40	0.46	0.47
50-59	0.38	0.44	0.46	0.44	0.50	0.51[a]
60+	0.33	0.40	0.45	0.33	0.38	0.43[a]

a/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. This means that a change of one in number of children, for women of each age, could change the age-specific average of the age group having the smallest number of women (in this case 10-24 women) by 4 to 10 points (±.04 to ±.10). Each of the four other age groups have 25 or more women so a difference of one child in any other age group would change the average less than four points (±.04). If all age groups were changed in the same direction (which is not likely), there being one extra (or one less) child in each age group, the standardized average would be changed less than five points (±.05). This represents a maximum error. The probable error would be about half of this or ±.02 to ±.03.

Any standardized average not so footnoted is based on more than 25 women in all age groups and therefore is subject to a maximum error of less than three points or a probable error of ±.01 to ±.02, more likely the former because of compensating changes.

part of the population in this County produced considerably more than its share of the next generation. (See Table 31 and Chart 12.)

CHART 12: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN 20-44 AND THEIR CHILDREN 0-4 IN SELECTED RENTAL CLASSES, GROUPS 1 AND 3, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930 (Based on Table 31)



In Group 1 about one-fourth of the women paid rents of less than $30 and they had about one-third of the children. In Group 3 slightly over 60 percent of the women paid rents of less than $30 and they had over 73 percent of the children. In the total urban population of the County (Groups 1 and 3) about 39 percent of the women paid less than $30 rent and they had over 52 percent of the children. These proportions should not be compared directly with those often given to the effect that one-fourth of the women produce one-half of the next generation because we are dealing here only with first marriage women, husbands present.

When narrower rental intervals were considered in comparing Groups 1 and 3, several interesting facts appeared. In the first place, although a much larger proportion of Group 3 women (24.2 percent) than of Group 1 women (5.7 percent) paid rentals of less than $20, the latter had a significantly higher excess proportion of children over women than the former. In Group 1 at this low rental level the proportion of children was about 44 percent greater than the proportion of women but in Group 3 it was only about 36 percent greater. At rentals of $20-29 the proportion of children was 32 percent above the proportion of women in Group 1 while in Group 3 it was only 10 percent. At rentals of $30-49 Group 1 women failed by less than 4 percent to supply a like proportion of children but Group 3 women failed to do so by about 27 percent. In the rental class paying $50 and over the proportion of children in Group 1 was about four-fifths as great as the proportion of women, while in Group 3 the proportion of children was less than three-fifths the proportion of women.

TABLE 31: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN 20-44 AND THEIR CHILDREN 0-4 IN SELECTED RENTAL CLASSES, GROUPS 1 AND 3, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Rental per Family	Groups					
	1 and 3		1		3	
	W[a]	C[a]	W	C	W	C
Under $20	13.0	20.2	5.7	8.2	24.2	32.9
$20-29	25.8	32.3	18.7	24.6	36.7	40.3
$30-49	36.6	30.9	41.5	40.0	29.2	21.3
$50+	24.6	16.6	34.1	27.2	9.9	5.5

a/ W = Women 20-44: C = Children 0-4. Groups 1 and 3 are the urban Groups, Group 1 being made up of northborn women and Group 3 of southborn women.

4. RENTALS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN IN THE RURAL-NONFARM POPULATION

There was an inverse relation between family rentals and average number of children in the rural-nonfarm population of the County just as in the urban population with one exception. (See Table 32.) The northborn rural-nonfarm women paying less than $20 had a lower standardized average (0.74) than those paying $20-29 (0.78). Whether any significance should be attached to this rather slight difference is doubtful, but it may be said in passing that a lower average number of children for those paying very low rents than for those in somewhat more comfortable circumstances would appear to be quite natural, once the practice of family limitation has become general, if it is assumed that such limitation is primarily an attempt to adjust the size of the family to the means available for the maintenance of a given social and economic status.

As would be expected from the urban-rural comparisons made above, the rural-nonfarm women, both northborn and southborn, had significantly higher

TABLE 32: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, BY REGION OF BIRTH AND BY AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL, RURAL BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Monthly Rental	Average Children per Woman					
	15-49	20-44		15-49	20-44	
	A[a]	A[a]	S[a]	A[a]	A[a]	S[a]
	Group 2a - North-born Rural-nonfarm			Group 2b - North-born Rural-farm[b]		
Total	0.58	0.65	0.67	0.49	0.60	0.69
Under $20	0.69	0.75	0.74	0.58	0.71	0.77
$20-29	0.70	0.79	0.78	0.50	0.62	0.72
$30-49	0.49	0.56	0.58[c]	0.42	0.52	0.59[d]
$50+	0.39	0.45	0.57[c]	0.42	0.51	----[d]
	Group 4a - South-born Rural-nonfarm			Group 4b - South-born Rural-farm		
Total	0.93	0.99	0.94	0.78	0.86	0.96
Under $20	1.06	1.12	1.07	0.82	0.90	0.96[c]
$20-29	0.96	1.00				
$30-49	0.76	0.81	0.83	0.72	0.78	----[d]
$50+	0.34	0.43				

a/ A = actual averages: S = averages standardized for age differences.

b/ Since farm rents are not comparable to urban and nonfarm-rural rents in several respects, no comparisons are made between them.

c/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. (See note to Table 30.)

d/ Not calculated because several age groups contained less than 25 women.

averages than the urban women (see Tables 30 and 32) at all rentals where numbers were sufficient to give valid results. The influence of selective migration from the cities to the nearby rural-nonfarm areas was, no doubt, of some importance in accounting for these differences in averages. It seems doubtful, however, whether it was sufficient to explain the entire difference between rural-nonfarm averages and urban averages.

The reasons for the higher birth rate in the rural areas than in the city have been discussed by many people and need not be detailed here. All that need be said now is that living conditions are quite different for urban families than for rural-nonfarm families and that these differences probably account for a large part of the differences in average numbers of children; it is also probable that knowledge of the means of family limitation is more common in the urban population and is a factor of considerable importance in explaining the differences in averages just noted.

So far as can be judged from the rather scanty data on rentals in the rural-farm population there was but little difference between the rural-farm and nonfarm population in average numbers of children at different rental levels. But it should be said that rural-farm rentals are not comparable with either urban rentals or with rural-nonfarm rentals, hence, there is no object in comparing rental classes in these different groups.

5. RENTAL IN RELATION TO THE CHILD CONTRIBUTION OF RURAL-NONFARM WOMEN

In the rural-nonfarm Groups, as in the urban Groups, the women paying the lower rents contributed more than their proportions of children to the next generation while those paying the higher rents contributed less than their proportions of children (see Table 33) but the differences are not as large as those between rental classes in the urban Groups. At rentals under $30 a little over 62 percent of the nonfarm women (Groups 2a and 4a) contributed almost 73 percent of the children while at rentals of $30 or more, about 38 percent of the women contributed only 27 percent of the children.

TABLE 33: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN 20-44 AND THEIR CHILDREN IN SELECTED RENTAL CLASSES, GROUPS 2a AND 4a (RURAL-NONFARM), BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Rental per Family	Groups					
	2a and 4a		2a		4a	
	W[a]	C[a]	W	C	W	C
Under $20	35.8	43.0	28.7	33.1	46.4	52.8
$20-29	26.5	29.7	25.0	30.3	28.9	29.2
$30-49	23.8	19.4	26.9	23.2	19.1	15.6
$50+	13.9	7.9	19.4	13.4	5.6	2.4

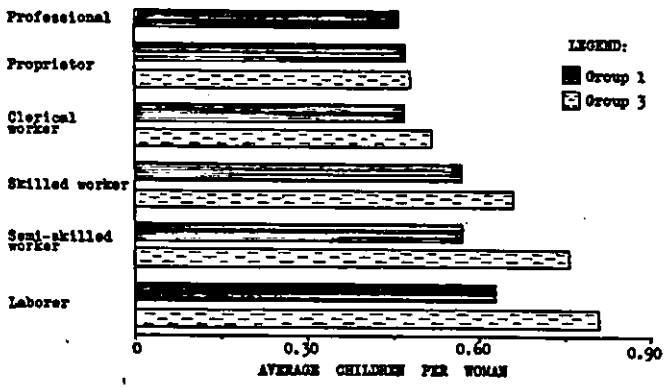
a/ W = Women 20-44: C = Children 0-4.

In comparing northborn (Group 2a) and southborn (Group 4a) rural-nonfarm women, there was little difference in the excess contribution of children where rentals were under $20; but at all other rentals the northborn women either contributed a larger excess of children above their own proportion or more nearly approached their proportion in the higher rentals, than the southborn women--another indication that as the economic status of southborn women rose, fertility declined as rapidly, if not more rapidly, than among northborn women. However, as has already been shown, there was little difference in the average number of children of northborn and southborn women in the more comfortable classes.

6. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES

The differentials between occupational groups in average number of children were what would be expected from the economic differentials already noted where economic status was also closely related to occupational status. (See Table 34.)

CHART 13: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44 STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY REGION OF BIRTH AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 34)



There were too few southborn women with husbands in the professional class to permit of standardization (for age), but judging from the actual averages, they probably would have had a somewhat higher standardized average than northborn women. (See also Chart 13.) For proprietors there was practically no difference between the northborn and the southborn; but for clerical workers the southborn had a significantly higher average. There were also substantial differences in averages between the northborn and the southborn in the laboring classes. Southborn urban skilled laborers had a 16 percent higher average (standardized for age) than northborn urban skilled workers. For semi-skilled workers the average for the southborn was 33 percent above that for the northborn--double the difference between southborn and northborn for skilled workers. For common laborers the difference was slightly less than for semi-skilled workers, the southborn having a 29 percent higher average than the northborn. In both the northborn and southborn Groups, however, there was a significant increase in averages in passing from the white collar workers to the hand workers. This amounted to a little over 20 percent as between clerical workers and skilled workers among the northborn, and was probably over 30 percent for the same

TABLE 34: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44 BY REGION OF BIRTH AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Occupation of Husband	Average Children per Woman		
	15-49	20-44	
	Actual	Actual	Stand.
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban		
Professional	0.42	0.46	0.46
Proprietor	0.37	0.43	0.47
Clerical	0.43	0.48	0.47
Skilled Worker	0.47	0.54	0.57
Semi-skilled Worker	0.51	0.59	0.57
Laborer	0.58	0.65	0.63
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban		
Professional	0.54	0.55	----[a]
Proprietor	0.40	0.45	0.48
Clerical	0.52	0.56	0.52[b]
Skilled Worker	0.63	0.68	0.66
Semi-skilled Worker	0.77	0.83	0.76
Laborer	0.82	0.90	0.81

a/ Two few women in Group to standardize averages.

b/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. (See note to Table 30.)

occupational groups among the southborn. But it is worth noting that while the increase in standardized averages in passing from skilled workers to unskilled laborers was only a little over 10 percent among the northborn, it was over 22 percent among the southborn. In so far as occupation measures social status there was a substantial difference between the average number of children of northborn and southborn women of similar social status.

7. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES AND RENTAL IN URBAN AREAS

Table 35 shows the average number of children in the different occupational classes of Group 1 (northborn urban) women by certain selected rental classes. The numbers in the professional, the proprietor, and the clerical classes were small, hence, the rental classes had to be very broad. Probably as the consequence of this broad grouping, there appeared to be little difference in the standardized average number of children within these three occupational classes at rents under and over $50; the largest difference (about 9 percent) was between the professional and the proprietor classes at rentals under $50. In the skilled worker class, on the other hand, where the numbers were larger, the women who lived in homes renting for less than $50 had a standardized (for age) average number of children 28 percent higher than those paying more than $50 per month. When the under $50 rental class was broken into under $40 and $40-49 rental classes, as was possible for the clerical and skilled workers, there was a significantly higher average number of children in the under $40 rental class in both occupational groups. It is of interest to note that among the clerical workers the highest average was for those paying under $40 but the next highest was for those paying $50 or over and the lowest for those paying $40-49. A larger body of data might possibly have shown significant differences between economic classes within these occupational groups and might also have thrown further light on any possible trend towards a reversal of the inverse relation between economic status and average number of children.

TABLE 35: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, BY RENTAL AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, FOR NORTHBORN WOMEN LIVING IN URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Occupation of Husband	Average Children per Group 1 Woman		
	15-49	20-44	
	Actual	Actual	Stand.
Rentals Under $50			
Professional	0.43	0.47	0.44[a]
Proprietor	0.44	0.49	0.48
Clerical	0.46	0.50	0.46
Skilled Worker	0.53	0.59	0.60
Rentals $50 and Over			
Professional	0.42	0.46	0.46[a]
Proprietor	0.32	0.38	0.45[a]
Clerical	0.39	0.45	0.45
Skilled Worker	0.34	0.41	0.47
Rentals Under $40			
Clerical	0.51	0.56	0.50
Skilled Worker	0.56	0.63	0.62
Rentals $40-49			
Clerical	0.36	0.39	0.40
Skilled Worker	0.43	0.48	0.53
Rentals Under $30			
Skilled Worker	0.62	0.70	0.67
Semi-skilled Worker	0.67	0.74	0.67
Laborer	0.70	0.77	0.73
Rentals $30 and Over			
Skilled Worker	0.42	0.48	0.52
Semi-skilled Worker	0.42	0.49	0.51
Laborer	0.45	0.52	0.52

a/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. (See note to Table 30.)

TABLE 36: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, BY RENTAL AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, FOR SOUTHBORN WOMEN LIVING IN URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Occupation of Husband	Average Children per Group 3 Woman		
	15-49	20-44	
	Actual	Actual	Stand.
Rentals Under $30			
Skilled Worker	0.79	0.85	0.76
Semi-skilled Worker	0.88	0.95	0.87
Laborer	0.91	0.99	0.89
Rentals $30 and Over			
Skilled Worker	0.46	0.51	0.54
Semi-skilled Worker	0.54	0.60	0.58
Laborer	0.47	0.54	0.51

In the skilled, semi-skilled, and laborer classes, however, lower family rentals were much more closely associated with higher average numbers of children than was social status as measured by degree of skill required in one's work. (See Table 35.) The differences in average numbers of children between the skilled, the semi-skilled, and laborers at any given rental level were much smaller than those within the same worker group at different rental levels. Skilled workers at rentals of $30 and over had an average number of children of 0.52 while semi-skilled workers had an average of 0.51 and laborers of 0.52--practically no difference. At rentals under $30, however, the averages for skilled and semi-skilled workers were identical (0.67) and those for laborers were only 9 percent higher (0.73). Thus skilled workers paying less than $30 had an average number of children 29 percent greater than similar workers paying over $30, for semi-skilled workers the percentage of excess was 31 and for laborers 40. Since these percentages are based on averages standardized for age, they are not biased by differences in age distribution at the different rental levels.

In Group 1 the average numbers of children for skilled workers were the only averages for a hand laboring class that could be compared with those of the white collar classes at similar rental levels. The significant point in this comparison is that at rentals of less than $50 the skilled workers had a decidedly higher average number of children than the white collar workers, while at rentals above $50 there was no substantial difference between them. Averages for skilled workers can also be compared with those for clerical workers at rentals of less than $40 and at $40-49. (See Table 35.) At both these rentals skilled workers had averages about one-fourth larger than those of clerical workers. Thus evidence continues to pile up that in this County, economic differences are more closely associated with differences in average numbers of children than such cultural and occupational differences as can be measured with the data available.

Southborn urban women showed a slightly different pattern in their standardized averages for different occupational classes than northborn women. (See Tables 34, 35, and 36.) It has already been noted that when economic status of the southborn women was ignored there was a greater spread between the averages for the proprietors and clerical workers on the one hand, and the laborers on the other, than among northborn women. Southborn women whose husbands belong in the white collar classes had averages, so far as one can judge from the small numbers, only a little higher than those of northborn women in the same occupational classes. (See Table 34.) When arrayed by rental groups, the southborn women in the laboring classes with rentals under $30 had considerably higher averages than the northborn women in the same rental class. For rentals under $30, a southborn woman with laborer husband had an average number of children of 0.89, while the corresponding northborn woman had an average number of children of 0.73. For semi-skilled workers the averages were 0.87 and 0.67 for southborn and northborn women, respectively; and for skilled workers the corresponding averages were 0.76 and 0.67--a somewhat smaller difference between southborn and northborn than for semi-skilled workers or laborers. (Compare Tables 36 and 35.)

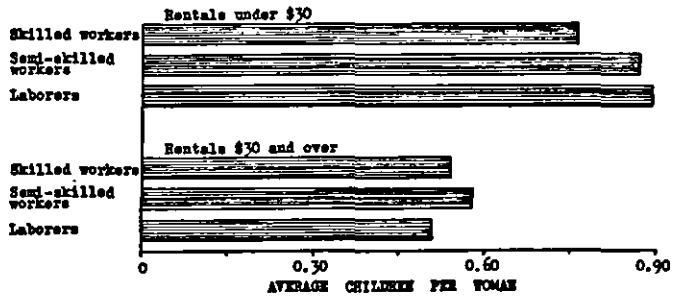
For rentals of $30 and over, only the southborn women with semi-skilled husbands had a significantly higher average number of children than the corresponding northborn women--0.58 as compared to 0.51. This is the same pattern encountered in many other groupings where the higher rental classes in the different basic Groups had little or no difference in averages, although what are usually thought of as social and cultural differences were quite marked, while the poorer classes showed rather substantial differences between the same social and cultural groups.

Chart 14 shows the average number of children 0-4 for southborn wives of laborers, semi-skilled, and skilled workers according to rental paid. The low average for laborers paying rents of $30 or over was outstanding. Here, as among the northborn, the differences in average numbers of children between high and low rental groups (under and over $30) was much more marked than any difference between occupational classes.

When the under $30 rental groups of laborers, semi-skilled, and skilled workers was subdivided by rental (see Table

37) it was found that laborers paying rents of less than $20 had quite high standardized average numbers of children per woman, but no higher than semi-skilled workers paying less than $25 rental. Laborers paying $20-24 and $25-29 rentals had about the same average numbers of children as skilled workers paying less than $25 (this group was too small to subdivide into the same rental intervals as laborers and semi-skilled workers); but laborers paying $30 or more had the lowest averages of all. The point of greatest drop in averages occurred at $30 rentals for laborers, but at $25 rentals for skilled and semi-skilled workers.

CHART 14: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44 STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY RENTAL AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, FOR SOUTHBORN WOMEN LIVING IN URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 36)



The general implication in these differences in averages is that voluntary limitation of the size of the family in the different southborn occupational classes depends more on the economic status they attain in the community to which they have moved than on the social and cultural factors brought with them from the South or those associated with their occupations.

8. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES AND RENTAL IN RURAL AREAS

The occupational classes in rural Groups (farm and nonfarm combined), like those in urban Groups, showed an inverse relation between economic status and average number of children where such comparisons could be made, e.g., northborn wives

TABLE 37: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, BY RENTAL AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, FOR SOUTHBORN WOMEN LIVING IN URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Monthly Rental	Average Children per Group 3 Woman		
	15-49	20-44	
	Actual	Actual	Stand.
	Laborers		
Under $20	1.03	1.11	0.97[a]
$20-24	0.82	0.88	0.84
$25-29	0.78	0.85	0.80[a]
$30+	0.47	0.54	0.51
	Semi-skilled Workers		
Under $20	0.98	1.07	0.96[a]
$20-24	0.96	1.02	0.99[a]
$25-29	0.66	0.71	0.64[a]
$30+	0.54	0.60	0.58
	Skilled Workers		
Under $25	0.88	0.94	0.84
$25-29	0.64	0.69	0.64[a]
$30+	0.46	0.51	0.54

a/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. (See note to Table 30.)

of farm owners had a standardized average of 0.59 while that of northborn farm tenant wives was 0.84. (See Table 38.) There can be no reasonable doubt that the former had a better economic status. Again, the women with professional, proprietor, and clerical husbands had lower averages (actual averages were used for the first two classes) than the women with laborer husbands. Here, too, there can be no doubt which had the better economic status.

Among northborn rural women the wives of skilled and semi-skilled workers living in rural areas had higher averages where rentals were under $30 than where they were over $30. (See Table 30.) Also they had higher averages than northborn women of like rental and occupational classes living in urban areas, northborn rural women paying less than $30 rent and having skilled or semi-skilled worker husbands had an average number of children of 0.74 as compared with 0.67 for the corresponding urban women. (See Table 35.) But again it should be remembered that it is doubtful whether rural and urban rentals

TABLE 38: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44 BY REGION OF BIRTH AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, RURAL BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Occupation of Husband	Average Children per Woman		
	15-49	20-44	
	Actual	Actual	Stand.
	Group 2 - Northborn Rural		
Farmer Owner	0.27	0.39	0.59[a]
Farmer Tenant	0.67	0.76	0.84
Professional	0.53	0.62	----[b]
Proprietor	0.37	0.43	----[b]
Clerical	0.52	0.58	0.54[a]
Skilled Worker	0.57	0.64	0.68
Semi-skilled Worker	0.59	0.66	0.66
Farm Laborer	0.61	0.69	----[b]
Other Laborer	0.75	0.82	0.80
	Group 4 - Southborn Rural		
Farmer Owner	0.60	0.66	----[b]
Farmer Tenant	0.70[c]	0.81[c]	----[b]
Professional	----[c]	----[c]	----[b]
Proprietor	0.52	0.73[d]	----[b]
Clerical	0.66	0.73	----[b]
Skilled Worker	0.89	0.94	0.92
Semi-skilled Worker	0.94	0.98	0.88[a]
Farm Laborer	1.03	1.11	----[b]
Other Laborer	1.01	1.07	1.02

a/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. (See note to Table 30.)

b/ Two few women to standardize average.

c/ Not calculated because there were less than 10 women in the age group.

d/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in the age group.

of like amounts measure like economic status.

Finally, it may be noted that southborn wives of skilled workers, semi-skilled workers, and laborers living in rural areas had much higher averages than northborn wives of the same occupational classes living in these areas. (See Table 38.) There can be no reasonable doubt that a considerable part of this northborn-southborn difference in averages arose from the fact that a larger proportion of the southborn women belonged in the lower rental classes, but the numbers in the

TABLE 39: ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, BY RENTAL AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, FOR NORTHBORN WOMEN LIVING IN RURAL BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Occupation of Husband	Average Children per Group 2 Woman		
	15-49	20-44	
	Actual	Actual	Stand.
	Rentals Under $30		
Farm Tenant	0.78	0.86	0.91
Skilled Worker	0.67	0.72	0.74
Semi-skilled Worker	0.68	0.76	0.74
	Rentals $30 and Over		
Farm Tenant	0.54	0.62	0.71[a]
Skilled Worker	0.47	0.55	0.62
Semi-skilled Worker	0.44	0.50	0.57[a]

a/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals.

southborn rural occupational classes were too few to permit of division into smaller rental classes.

The main conclusions of this study of the differences in average numbers of children between occupational and rental classes can be stated very briefly:

(1) There is little doubt that the white collar workers have considerably smaller families than the hand workers; but the number of white collar workers in this County is too small to permit of satisfactory division into economic classes, hence it is not possible to say whether, within this general class, there are significant differences in averages which are associated with differences in economic status.

(2) There is a marked difference in averages within the hand working groups, and this difference is closely associated with differences in economic status. In the three laboring groups, like rentals are associated with like averages, and conversely, large differences in rentals are associated with large differences in averages.

(3) In general, southborn women have significantly higher averages for most occupational classes of husbands and at most rental levels, than northborn women of corresponding position.

(4) Classifying urban and rural women by occupational status of husband does not affect the usual urban-rural fertility differentials. (It was not possible to compare urban and rural averages on the basis of economic status.)

(5) Finally, these facts suggest that it may be the economic status of the family, rather than its social status as measured by occupation, which is most closely associated with the number of children it will have--the lower the economic status, the larger the family. Furthermore, there is no evidence in the data for this County that there is any tendency toward larger families among the economically comfortable as compared with those less well off.

Chapter V

PARENTAGE AND BIRTHPLACE IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

Table 40 brings out several interesting facts concerning the variations in average number of children in different nativity and birth-residence Groups of husbands. In the first place, the native wives of native white northborn urban husbands of native parentage had a somewhat higher average number of children (standardized[1] for age differences) than the native wives of native white husbands of foreign parentage, 0.52 and 0.48, respectively, but a somewhat lower average than the native wives of husbands of mixed parentage, 0.52 and 0.57, respectively. In the second place, there was almost no difference in the averages where the husbands were northborn rural of native parentage, on the one hand, and of foreign and mixed parentage, on the other, 0.67 and 0.65, respectively. In the third place, the averages, when the husbands were southborn native urban (0.73), are higher than those when husbands were northborn native urban (0.52) by 40 percent, while when southborn and northborn native urban women were compared, the difference was only 31 percent. (See Table 13.) Southborn rural husbands (0.95) had an average 42 percent higher than northborn rural husbands (0.67) while southborn rural wives had an average 38 percent above that of northborn rural wives. (See Table 13.) This suggested that a further comparison of the average number of children in pure and mixed northborn and southborn marriages would be of interest.

TABLE 40: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS OF HUSBANDS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Color, Nativity, Birth Region, and Residence of Husband	Average Children per Woman		
	15-49	20-44	
	Actual	Actual	Stand.
Total	0.58	0.65	0.65
Northborn Urban[a]	0.45	0.51	0.52
Native Parentage	0.47	0.52	0.52
Foreign Parentage	0.33	0.42	0.48
Mixed Parentage	0.43	0.50	0.57
Northborn Rural[a]	0.53	0.62	0.67
Native Parentage	0.56	0.64	0.67
Foreign Parentage, Mixed Parentage	0.39	0.52	0.65
Southborn Urban[a]	0.72	0.79	0.73
Southborn Rural[a]	0.91	0.97	0.95

a/ Refers only to native whites. Foreign-born whites are included in the "Total."

1. PURE AND MIXED NORTHBORN-SOUTHBORN MARRIAGES

When Group 1, where all the wives were northborn urban native whites, was divided according to the place of birth of the husband (Table 41), the average number of children to women of all ages (standardized for age differences) was 17 percent higher where the husbands were southborn (B, 0.61) than where they were northborn (A, 0.52). This difference is large enough to be significant (see note to Table 30).

There was also the same kind of difference in average number of children when northborn and southborn husbands were married to southborn urban wives (Group 3). Northborn husbands with southborn urban wives (Group 3, C) had an average number of children of only 0.51, while southborn husbands with southborn urban wives (Group 3, D)

1. The crude average for women of all ages in the different parentage of husband classes is of no particular significance since the age composition of the different groups was quite different.

TABLE 41: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN BY AGE, SELECTED MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS, URBAN AND RURAL BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Birth and residence group of husband	Average Children per Woman									
	Total	20-44		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
		Actual	Stand.							
	All Native White First Marriage Women									
NB Urban	0.45	0.51	0.52	0.41	0.68	0.73	0.55	0.33	0.17	0.03
NB Rural	0.53	0.62	0.67	0.36	0.88	0.91	0.73	0.41	0.24	0.05
SB Urban	0.72	0.79	0.73	0.56	1.02	0.97	0.67	0.52	0.33	0.08
SB Rural	0.91	0.97	0.95	0.83	1.25	1.18	0.95	0.77	0.42	0.19
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women									
NB Urban (A)	0.44	0.51	0.52	0.38	0.67	0.74	0.56	0.33	0.17	0.04
SB Urban (B)	0.59	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.84	0.89	0.58	0.39	0.19	0.06
	Group 2 - Northborn Rural Women									
NB Rural (E)	0.52	0.61	0.67	0.36	0.87	0.90	0.72	0.41	0.25	0.05
SB Rural (F)	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.91[a]	1.27	0.88	0.66	0.62	0.34	0.06[a]
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women									
NB Urban (C)	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.74	0.65	0.50	0.34	0.17	0.02
SB Urban (D)	0.76	0.83	0.77	0.56	1.06	0.99	0.70	0.56	0.38	0.08
	Group 4 - Southborn Rural Women									
NB Rural (G)	0.66	0.72	0.71	0.38[a]	0.93	1.00	0.79	0.43	0.16	0.00[a]
SB Rural (H)	0.95	1.02	1.00	0.78	1.24	1.27	1.02	0.82	0.44	0.22

a/ Based on less than 25 women.

had an average of 0.77, or 51 percent higher. Thus whether a northborn urban man was married to a northborn urban woman (MC[2]-A) or a southborn urban woman (MC-C) made practically no difference in the standardized (for age) average number of children (0.52 and 0.51, respectively); but when a southborn urban man married a northborn urban woman (MC-B) the average was 17 percent above that of the northborn man-northborn wife combination (MC-A); and when he married a southborn urban wife (MC-D) the average was 51 percent above that of the northborn husband-southborn wife combination (MC-C). However, when a southborn urban man had a southborn urban wife (MC-D) the average number of children was 26 percent higher than when he was married to a northborn urban wife (MC-B).

When the northborn-southborn marriage combinations for the rural women were examined the results were similar to those for the urban marriage combinations although the differences were not as large. Northborn rural women married to southborn men (MC-F) had an average 16 percent above what they had when married to northborn men (MC-E) and 10 percent above that of southborn rural women married to northborn rural men (MC-G), while southborn rural women married to southborn men (MC-H) had an average 41 percent above that of southborn rural women married to northborn rural men (MC-G).

From these data it appears that in this County the region of birth of the husband had a closer association with the average number of children per woman than the region of birth of the wife. This result came somewhat as a surprise for it has been quite commonly assumed that where voluntary control of the size of the family is widely practiced the attitude of the wife is predominant in determining the number of children.

2. Marriage Combination. See Tables 41 and 42.

2. RENTAL AND BIRTHPLACE OF HUSBAND IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

In order to see whether differences in economic status, as measured by the rental value of the home, might account for the close association of the birthplace of the husband with the average number of children, a tabulation of the urban women of the County (see Table 42)

TABLE 42: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY BROAD MONTHLY RENTAL INTERVALS, SELECTED MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Monthly Rental	Average Children per Woman		
	15-49	20-44	
	Actual	Actual	Stand.
	Marriage Combination A[a]		
Under $30	0.60	0.67	0.62
$30-49	0.44	0.49	0.49
$50+	0.35	0.42	0.47
	Marriage Combination B[a]		
Under $30	0.77	0.85	0.76[b]
$30-49	0.56	0.60	0.57
$50+	0.36	0.39	0.44
	Marriage Combination C[a]		
Under $30	0.62	0.66	0.58[b]
$30-49	0.45	0.48	0.46
$50+	0.36	0.40	0.46[b]
	Marriage Combination D[a]		
Under $30	0.90	0.97	0.87
$30-49	0.52	0.58	0.58
$50+	0.40	0.46	0.49[b]

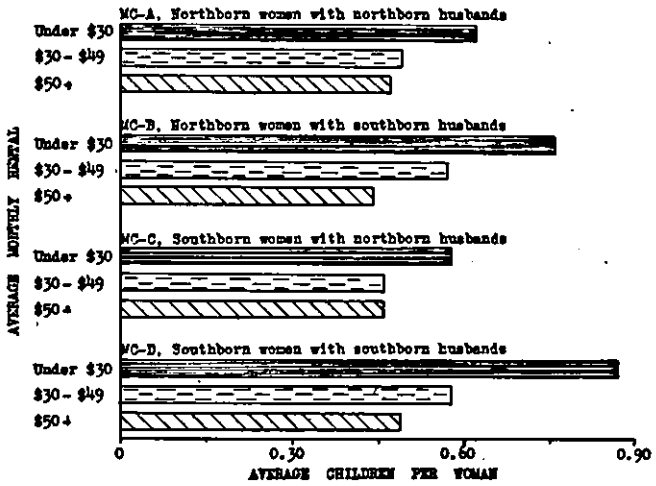
a/ Marriage Combinations are: A = Northborn Women with Northborn Husbands; B = Northborn Women with Southborn Husbands; C = Southborn Women with Northborn Husbands; D = Southborn Women with Southborn Husbands.

b/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. (See note to Table 30 for statement of possible error.)

was made on the basis of rentals for each of the four possible northborn-southborn marriage combinations.[3] The point to test was whether differences in economic status in these northborn-southborn marriage combinations might account for the results discussed in the preceding section. At rentals under $30 northborn urban women with northborn husbands (MC-A) had a decidedly lower average number of children than northborn urban women with southborn husbands (MC-B), 0.62 and 0.76, respectively. (See also Chart 15.) At rentals of $30-49 there was also a substantial difference between the averages for these two marriage combinations, amounting to about one-sixth--0.49 and 0.57, respectively. At rentals over $50 the difference was only about 7 percent but was reversed--northborn women with southborn husbands had a lower average than northborn women with northborn husbands, 0.44 and 0.47, respectively. When northborn women with southborn husbands (B) were compared with southborn women with northborn husbands (C) by rental classes, the former (B) were found to have significantly higher averages at rentals under $30 and at those of $30-49 but slightly lower averages at rentals of over $50. (See Chart 15 and Table 42.) Moreover, this C combination (southborn women-northborn husbands) had lower averages at all rentals than the A combination--northborn women with northborn husbands. In the under $30 rental class, southborn women with southborn husbands (MC-D) had a much higher average number of children than the A and C marriage combinations--40 percent higher than the A and 50 percent higher than the C--but their average number of children was only about 14 percent higher than the average in the B combination where the husbands were also southborn. Where the rentals were $30-49 there was still a significant difference between the averages of the D combination and of the A and C combinations but there was no significant difference between the D and B combinations, in both of which the husbands were southborn. When averages for women paying rentals of over $50 were considered,

3. A, northborn wife and northborn husband; B, northborn wife and southborn husband; C, southborn wife and northborn husband; and D, southborn wife and southborn husband. (See Table 41.)

CHART 15: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44 STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL, FOUR MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 42)



only about 10 percent difference was found between any of the four marriage combinations (compare B and D in Table 42); in the A and C combinations, where husbands are northborn, there was very little difference in the average number of children per woman when rentals were about $30.

This method of presentation further emphasizes the importance of the economic differences between Groups and classes in explaining the differences between them in average numbers of children. The figures in the third line of Table 43 were calculated from the basic data of Table 42 (see Appendix Table 7) and show the averages for the four marriage combinations when standardized for differences in monthly rental of the home, and those in line four are standardized for age and rental combined. The averages standardized for age and for duration of marriage are also given in order to show how these factors used independently affect the actual (crude) averages for these marriage combinations. They confirm the view that the birthplace of the husband is more closely associated with the average number of children than is the birthplace of the wife. When each of these four northborn-southborn marriage combinations in the urban population was given the same rental structure as all urban women in the County,

TABLE 43: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED FOR SELECTED FACTORS, NORTHBORN AND SOUTHBORN MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Type of Average	Average Children per Woman for: Marriage Combinations			
	A[a]	B[a]	C[a]	D[a]
Actual	0.51	0.64	0.54	0.83
Standardized[b] for:				
Age	0.53	0.62	0.51	0.78
Rental[c]	0.55	0.64	0.53	0.69
Age and Rental	0.56	0.63	0.52	0.68
Duration of Marriage	0.52	0.62	0.53	0.82

a/ A = Northborn Women with Northborn Husbands:
B = Northborn Women with Southborn Husbands:
C = Southborn Women with Northborn Husbands:
D = Southborn Women with Southborn Husbands.

b/ Standardized on Urban Groups only. This differs from values shown in lines 24-26 of Table 11 and Table 41 because in these Tables values are standardized on all native white women in the total county instead of on the urban women only.

c/ Seven rental classes were used.

the effect was to raise the average significantly above the actual average (from 0.51 to 0.55) when northborn men had northborn wives (MC-A), and to lower the average for MC-D very significantly (from 0.83 to 0.69). On the other hand, this standardization had no effect on the average when southborn men had northborn wives, that is the actual and standardized averages were both 0.64 for women 20-44 in marriage combination B. When northborn men had southborn wives standardization changed the average only 0.01, or from 0.54 to 0.53 for this group (MC-C). These small changes indicate that the rental structure of the B and C marriage combinations was little different from that of all women, and therefore was more favorable to a high average number of children than the rental structure of marriage combination A, and much less favorable than that of D. The difference between 0.55, the average for the northborn husband-northborn wife marriage combination (A) standardized for rental, and 0.64, the corresponding average for the southborn husband-northborn wife combination (B) was,

therefore, not due to differences in economic status in so far as average monthly rental measures the economic status of the home; nor was it due to a difference in birthplace of women. Hence, it seems reasonable to attribute this difference largely to the differing influences of northborn and southborn husbands.

It is, of course, quite possible that there were selective factors in the southborn husband-northborn wife combination other than economic status and birthplace which would account for this difference in averages, but these data seemed to point definitely to a close association between the birthplace of the husband and the average number of children per woman. The probability that this influence of the husband on averages was not fictitious was further strengthened when the differences in averages, standardized for rental, in the other two marriage combinations were examined. The average, standardized for rental, for northborn husband-southborn wife (combination C) showed only a 2 percent decrease from the actual, which means that its rental structure was only slightly more favorable to a high average than that of all urban women in the County, but appreciably more favorable to a high average than that of women in combination A (northborn husbands with northborn wives). The largest change in averages wrought by standardization for rental was in the D marriage combination (southborn husband-southborn wife) where there was a decline of 0.14 or about 17 percent. This combination had a rental status definitely favorable to a high average number of children per woman, that is, it had a larger proportion in the low rental classes than any of the other three marriage combinations in the urban population of the County.

But perhaps the most interesting and significant fact brought out by standardizing for rental is that there was slightly less than 4 percent difference between combination A (northborn husband-northborn wife) and combination C (northborn husband-southborn wife), the same as when standardized for age. Moreover, combination C had the lower average on both bases. It is also significant that there was only 8 percent difference between the southborn husband-northborn wife combination (B) and the southborn husband-southborn wife combination (D), the latter having the higher average. Hence, the extreme difference in averages standardized for rental differences, was not between the northborn husband-northborn wife combination (A = 0.55) and the southborn husband-southborn wife combination (D = 0.69), as might have been expected, but between the latter and the northborn husband-southborn wife combination (C = 0.53).

When these same northborn-southborn marriage combinations were standardized for both age and rental (Table 43, line 4) all the averages except that for combination A (northborn husband-northborn wife) were reduced by one point from the value standardized for rental only, while that for combination A was raised one point. As a consequence of this double standardization, the extreme difference in actual averages, viz., that between northborn husband-northborn wife (0.51) and southborn husband-southborn wife (0.83), of about 63 percent was reduced to 31 percent and was shifted to that between northborn husbands with southborn wives (B) and southborn husbands with southborn wives (D). Furthermore, the difference in averages between northborn and southborn women with southborn husbands was reduced from about 30 percent in the actual averages to less than 8 percent when standardized for both rental and age.

The division of the four marriage combinations into rental classes shown in Table 44 yielded results essentially similar to some already noted in other connections. On account of the small number of women in combinations B and C, at rentals of under $20, it was not practicable to standardize (for age) the averages for these women but there can be no doubt, considering actual averages, that southborn husbands with northborn wives (B) had an appreciably higher average than northborn husbands with southborn wives (C). This was also true at rentals of $20 and over but the difference at these higher rentals was certainly less. This classification also showed that there was a large difference between the averages for women in each of the marriage combinations where rents were under $20 and where they were $20 and over. When the division was made at $30 there were the same types of differences between marriage combinations that have just been noted. The average number of children, standardized for age differences, in marriage combination A was much

TABLE 44: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN BY AGE AND BY RENTAL FOR SELECTED MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Marriage Combination	Average Children per Woman									
	Total	20-44		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
		Actual	Stand. for Age							
	Rental Under $20									
A	0.61	0.70	0.64[a]	0.46[b]	0.80	0.97[b]	0.75[b]	0.18[b]	0.31[b]	0.00[b]
B	0.84	0.93	----[a]	0.68[b]	1.11	1.38[b]	0.38[b]	0.46[b]	0.00[b]	0.00[b]
C	0.61	0.63	----[a]	0.44[b]	0.74	0.83[b]	0.56[b]	0.25[b]	0.00[b]	0.00[b]
D	1.00	1.09	0.97	0.71	1.25	1.27	0.88	0.66	0.60	0.07
	Rental $20 and over									
A	0.43	0.50	0.52	0.37	0.66	0.73	0.55	0.33	0.17	0.04
B	0.56	0.61	0.59	0.50	0.79	0.83	0.59	0.39	0.20	0.07
C	0.49	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.74	0.64	0.50	0.33	0.20	0.02
D	0.66	0.73	0.70	0.45	0.96	0.88	0.65	0.53	0.34	0.09
	Rental Under $30									
A	0.60	0.67	0.62	0.47	0.83	0.92	0.64	0.32	0.23[b]	0.03[b]
B	0.77	0.85	0.76[c]	0.59	0.9-	1.16	0.62	0.68	0.25[b]	0.00[b]
C	0.62	0.66	0.58[c]	0.42	0.82	0.79	0.51	0.42	0.19[b]	0.06[b]
D	0.90	0.97	0.87	0.62	1.14	1.12	0.82	0.69	0.44	0.10
	Rental $30 and over									
A	0.40	0.46	0.48	0.29[b]	0.57	0.68	0.54	0.33	0.16	0.04
B	0.49	0.52	0.53	0.48[b]	0.76	0.72	0.57	0.28	0.18	0.09
C	0.42	0.46	0.45	0.54	0.63	0.56	0.50	0.29	0.17	0.00
D	0.49	0.56	0.57	0.30	0.82	0.67	0.53	0.41	0.32	0.08

a/ Not calculated because most of the age groups contained less than 25 women.

b/ Based on less than 25 women.

c/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals.

closer to that of combination C than to that of combination B but was always higher than that of C. It may also be noted again that at higher rentals ($20 and over, and $30 and over) there was much less difference in the average number of children in these different marriage combinations than at the lower rentals. The maximum difference was always between southborn wives with northborn husbands and with southborn husbands (MC-C and MC-D).

The indexes in Table 45 make it clear that the relations of averages in the four marriage combinations noted above also held for practically all age intervals. There was a closer association between the birth-region of the husband and the average number of children per woman than between the birth-region of the wife and the average number of children at almost every age interval and in each of the several rental classes, i.e., the averages of marriage combinations A and C are more alike than those of A and B, and those of marriage combinations B and D are more alike than those of C and D.

Finally, before leaving this matter of marriage combinations and rental classes, it will be of interest to turn attention for a moment to Table 46, giving the average number of children per woman by relatively narrow rental intervals for the two marriage combinations in which the number of women was large enough to permit of such an array: MC-A, northborn urban women with northborn husbands; and MC-D, southborn urban women with southborn husbands. The point of chief interest is that the differences in averages between these groups diminished as rentals increased. (See Chart 16.) At rentals under $20 the average was over one-half greater where both husband and wife were southborn than where both were northborn.

TABLE 45: INDEXES[a] OF AGE-SPECIFIC AVERAGES FOR THE FOUR NORTHBORN-SOUTHBORN MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Marriage Combinations	Index of Average Children per Woman					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
	Rental under $20					
A	100	100	100	100	100	100
B	148[b]	139	142[b]	51[b]	256[b]	...
C	96[b]	92	86[b]	75[b]	139[b]	...
D	154	156	131	117	367	194
	Rental $20 and over					
A	100	100	100	100	100	100
B	135	120	114	107	118	118
C	130	112	88	91	100	118
D	122	145	121	118	161	200
	Rental under $30					
A	100	100	100	100	100	100
B	126	108	126	97	212	109[b]
C	89	99	86	80	131	83[b]
D	132	137	122	128	216	191
	Rental $30 and over					
A	100	100	100	100	100	100
B	166[b]	133	106	106	85	112
C	186	111	82	93	88	106
D	103	144	99	98	124	200

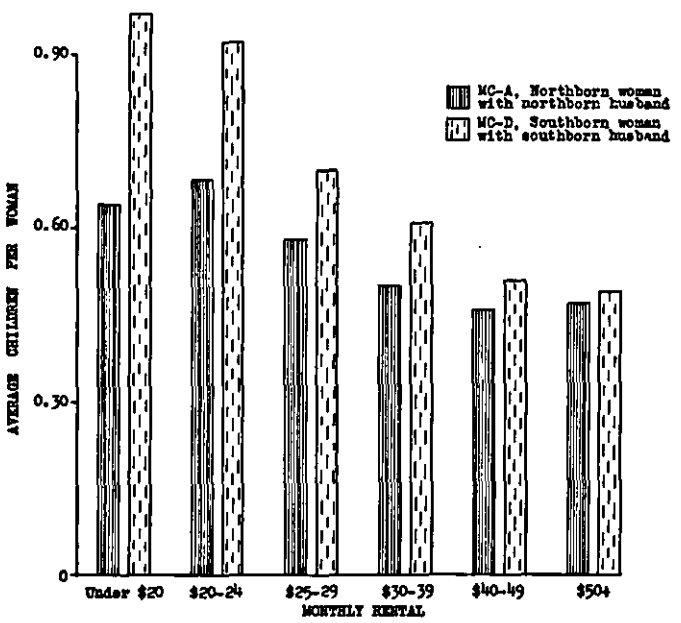
a/ Age-specific averages of marriage combination A = 100.

b/ Based on less than 25 women as indicated in Table 44.

This difference declined almost steadily as rental increased, the average for marriage combination D being only 4 percent above that for marriage combination A at rentals of $50 or more. As economic status improved, the differences in backgrounds (difference in birth-region) which accompanied a large difference in averages at the lower rents seemed to lose its force.

The general conclusions from this comparison of northborn-southborn marriage combinations have already been indicated but may be stated more explicitly: (a) being southborn or northborn was fairly closely associated with the average number of children per woman even when certain other important factors were held constant but appeared to be more closely associated

CHART 16: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44 STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL, MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS A AND D, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 46)



with the influence of the husband than with that of the wife; (b) when differences in rental status were eliminated by standardization, differences in actual (crude) averages between these combinations were much reduced, indicating that economic differences were fairly closely associated with the differences in average numbers of children; (c) standardization for both age and rental differences showed that these two factors combined accounted for a large part of the difference between actual (crude) averages in the A and D marriage combinations; and (d) standardization for both age and rental also confirmed another rather surprising result already noted above, viz., that when a northborn man married a southborn women (MC-C) the average was significantly below that of any of the other three combinations.

These data showing the relation of average numbers of children in different marriage combinations in the urban population in relation to certain other factors suggest several rather general hypotheses which may be stated as follows: (1) economic differences between groups and classes are very closely associated with differences in fertility, probably more closely

TABLE 46: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY AVERAGE MONTHLY RENTAL, MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS A AND D, URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Monthly Rental	Average Children per Woman			Percent Difference[a]
	15-49	20-44		
	Actual	Actual	Stand.	
	Marriage Combination A[b]			
Under $20	0.61	0.70	0.64	
$20-24	0.66	0.73	0.68	
$25-29	0.56	0.62	0.58	
$30-39	0.46	0.52	0.50	
$40-49	0.40	0.45	0.46	
$50+	0.35	0.42	0.47	
	Marriage Combination D[b]			
Under $20	1.00	1.09	0.97	52
$20-24	0.92	0.98	0.92	35
$25-29	0.70	0.76	0.70	21
$30-39	0.56	0.62	0.61	22
$40-49	0.43	0.49	0.51[c]	11[c]
$50+	0.40	0.46	0.49[c]	4[c]

a/ Percent standardized average in D is greater than in A.

b/ A = Northborn Women with Northborn Husbands; D = Southborn Women with Southborn Husbands.

c/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. (See note to Table 30.)

associated with fertility than are such cultural differences as can be found between the northborn and southborn people living in a northern industrial community; (2) low economic status helps to maintain all those physical, attitudinal, and background differences between Groups and classes which are associated with high fertility, while good economic status tends to dissipate these differences and to reduce all the different Groups and classes to a low birth rate; and (3) the attitude of the husband towards the control of the size of the family is fully as important as, probably more important than, that of the wife. It is to be hoped that as new facts become available these hypotheses can be tested for other populations.

- - - - -

Chapter VI

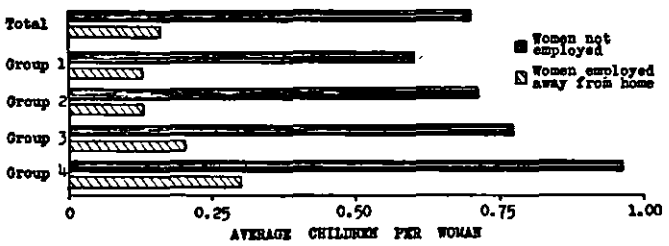
OTHER FACTORS IN RELATION TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

1. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

In Butler County all the first marriage women 20-44 who were employed away from home had an average number of children per woman (standardized for age) of 0.16, or slightly less than one-fourth as large as the average for a woman not employed, 0.70. (See Chart 17 and Table 47.) Since very few rural women were employed outside the home, comparisons of averages between women employed outside the home and those not so employed, as given in Table 47, were confined to urban Groups (1 and 3). For women 20-44 the standardized (for age) average for Group 1 employed women was 0.13 while that for not employed women was 0.60, or 4.6 times as great; in Group 3 the averages were 0.20 and 0.77, respectively, the latter being 3.8 times the former. That a higher average number of children was found among Group 3 employed women than among Group 1 employed women is what would be expected from the differences between these two Groups already noted. The age-specific differences were also about what would be expected. Furthermore, the same types of differences in average numbers of children between employed and not employed women were found in both northborn and southborn Groups of women.

About the same proportion of all first marriage women in the two urban Groups were employed away from home--Group 1 (northborn), 10.5 percent; Group 3 (southborn), 10.2 percent. Although the average number of children per employed woman was about 50 percent higher among the southborn women it was still very low--far below the maintenance level which requires that two out of every three first marriage women 20-44 have a child under five if their numbers are to be maintained at the same level in the future. But in spite of this general similarity in the behavior of northborn and southborn women as regards employment and children it should be noted that employment away from home was somewhat less of a deterrent to bearing children, or children were less a deterrent to employment, among the younger married women, particularly those 15-24, in Group 3 than in Group 1 (see Table 47). At older ages the Group 3 averages were decreased more by employment of women than were Group 1 averages. This difference would seem to be just another indication that voluntary limitation of the size of the family was more general at the younger ages among northborn women than among southborn women.

CHART 17: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44 STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 47)



The differences in actual averages between the employed and the not-employed women in Groups 2 and 4 were of the same character and of about the same magnitude as those between Groups 1 and 3. However, since for these Groups, the numbers of women who were employed were small, the averages in these Groups were of little or no significance.

In order to show how differences in proportions employed affected the averages to all the women in each of the four Groups, these averages have been standardized for employment of women (Column C) and for employment of women and age

TABLE 47: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN, BY AGE AND BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Employment Status	Average Children per Woman									
	15-49 Act.	20-44 Act.	20-44 Stand.	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Native White First Marriage Women									
Not Employed	0.62	0.70	0.70	0.57	0.97	0.95	0.70	0.45	0.25	0.06
Employed away from home	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.03
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women									
Not Employed	0.50	0.57	0.60	0.50	0.82	0.85	0.60	0.36	0.18	0.04
Employed away from home	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.17	0.07	0.00
	Group 2 - Northborn Rural Women									
Not Employed	0.56	0.65	0.71[a]	0.52[b]	0.99[b]	0.92[b]	0.74	0.44[b]	0.26[b]	0.05[b]
Employed away from home	0.12	0.13	----[a]	0.00[b]	0.10[b]	0.13[b]	0.24	0.00[b]	0.17[b]	0.00[b]
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women									
Not Employed	0.76	0.83	0.77	0.61	1.05	1.01	0.73	0.54	0.36	0.08
Employed away from home	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.15	0.36	0.24	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.00
	Group 4 - Southborn Rural Women									
Not Employed	0.91	0.98	0.96[a]	0.71[b]	1.21[b]	1.24[b]	0.99[b]	0.75[b]	0.39[b]	0.15[b]
Employed away from home	0.34	0.31	----[a]	0.00[b]	0.25[b]	0.57[b]	0.33[b]	0.00[b]	0.00[b]	1.00[b]

a/ Not calculated because there were less than 25 women in several age intervals.

b/ Based on less than 25 women.

(Column D). The results of these calculations together with other selected averages, useful for comparison, are given in Table 48. Differences in proportions employed effected a small, but probably significant, modification in the actual (crude) averages (Chart 18 and Columns A and C of Table 48). The averages for the urban Groups (1 and 3) when standardized for differences in employment alone were raised one point, or between 1 and 2 percent, while those for the rural Groups (2 and 4) were lowered three and four points, or 4 to 5 percent. Thus the differences in proportions of employed women in these four Groups were sufficient to effect an appreciable diminution of the differences between the rural and urban Groups in their crude and standardized average numbers of children per woman, although the different proportions employed had little influence on differences between northborn and southborn Groups.

When compared with the results of standardizing for age (Column B), standardizing for employment (Column C) raised the average for Group 1 only one point instead of two; for Group 2 it lowered the average three points instead of raising it five, in Group 3 it raised the average one point instead of lowering it five, and in Group 4 it lowered the average four points instead of two. Age is thus shown to be more important than employment in accounting for the differences in the crude averages between

CHART 18: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED FOR EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WOMEN, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 48)

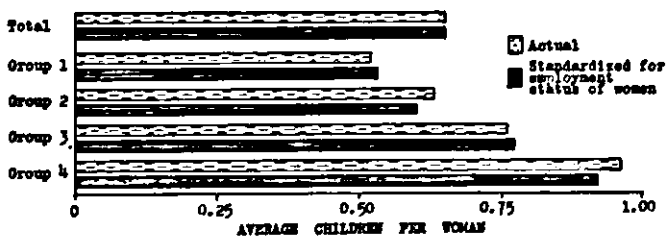


TABLE 48: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN 20-44, ACTUAL AND STANDARDIZED FOR AGE, FOR EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND FOR BOTH, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	Average Children per Woman			
	A[a]	B[a]	C[a]	D[a]
All Women	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Group 1	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.55
Group 2	0.63	0.68	0.60	0.65
Group 3	0.76	0.71	0.77	0.72
Group 4	0.96	0.94	0.92	0.90

a/ Column A = Actual Averages; Column B = Standardized for Age; Column C = Standardized for Employment; Column D = Standardized for Age and Employment.

Groups, except in the case of Group 4. But employment of women was by no means a negligible factor in the total situation although it did not act in exactly the same manner as did differences in age.

The results of standardizing for both age and employment at the same time are shown in Column D of Table 48. As would be expected this process yielded averages which varied from the actual (crude) by approximately the algebraic sum of the changes resulting from standardizing for age and employment separately. Together standardizing for age and employment reduced the spread between actual averages for Groups 1 and 3 from 46 percent to 31 percent and the difference between actual averages for Groups 2 and 4 from 52 percent to 38 percent. The extreme spread (85 percent)--that between the actual averages in Groups 1 and 4--was reduced to 64 percent by this double standardization. Clearly, differences in the employment of women away from home, as a factor affecting the averages (crude) found in these 4 Groups, although not of very great importance, should not be ignored.

This was also shown when the employed women in each Group were given the age-specific averages of the not-employed women in the same Group. This calculation showed that if no Group 1 women had been employed they would have had 11 percent more children than they actually had. Group 3 women would have had 8 percent more; Group 2 women, 4 percent more; and Group 4 women, 2 percent more. (See Table 49.) Altogether there would have been 682 more children under 5 in the County in 1930 if the employed women in each Group had had the same age-specific averages as the not-employed. This would have added 7.4 percent to the child (0-4) population. It is not intended to imply that the employment of women away from home caused almost 700 fewer children to be raised in Butler County. As indicated above, it is not known whether, or to what extent, women had smaller families because they worked or worked because they had few or no children. The data available for this study throw no light on this aspect of the matter.

TABLE 49: ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 BELONGING TO THE WOMEN 15-49 IN THE FOUR BASIC GROUPS AND NUMBER THEY WOULD HAVE HAD IF NO WOMEN HAD BEEN EMPLOYED AWAY FROM HOME OR FOR WAGES AT HOME, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

	Children in Given Group			
	1	2	3	4
Actual	3,316	1,494	3,210	1,188
With no employed women	3,673	1,548	3,452	1,217
Percent change from actual	11	4	8	2

2. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FAMILIES

Women in primary families living alone had a considerably higher average number of children (standardized for age) than either those in primary families with a secondary family present, that is, where the women in both primary and secondary families were 15-49, or the women in secondary families, that is, where only the woman in the secondary family was 15-49.[1] They also had higher averages at every age where the numbers were large enough to yield reliable results. (See Table 50.)

It is of interest, too, that the differences in average numbers of children in primary and secondary families was considerably less in the northborn Groups than in the southborn Groups, and that there was but little difference between northborn and southborn urban women in the average number of children in secondary families (actual averages). These facts

1. "Primary family" as used in this study refers to the first family in the home, i.e., the family of

TABLE 50: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN, BY AGE AND BY TYPE OF FAMILY, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Type of Family	Average Children per Woman									
	15-49 Actual	20-44 Actual	20-44 Stand.	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Native White First Marriage Women									
Primary only	0.60	0.67	0.68	0.58	0.95	0.91	0.67	0.43	0.24	0.05
Secondary	0.44	0.47	0.40	0.38	0.51	0.53	0.44	0.33	0.05	0.04
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women									
Primary only	0.47	0.54	0.56	0.48	0.75	0.79	0.58	0.34	0.17	0.03[b]
Secondary	0.39	0.41	0.36	0.36	0.47	0.46	0.39	0.30	0.07	0.00[b]
	Group 2 - Northborn Rural Women									
Primary only	0.55	0.64	0.70[a]	0.63	1.02	0.90	0.73	0.43[b]	0.27[b]	0.05[b]
Secondary	0.51	0.56	----[a]	0.26	0.46	0.80	0.64	0.39[b]	0.00[b]	0.25[b]
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women									
Primary only	0.73	0.79	0.74[a]	0.61	1.05	0.97	0.67	0.51[b]	0.35[b]	0.07[b]
Secondary	0.42	0.44	----[a]	0.41	0.56	0.37	0.17	0.19[b]	0.00[b]	0.00[b]
	Group 4 - Southborn Rural Women									
Primary only	0.91	0.98	0.96[a]	0.76[b]	1.25	1.24[b]	0.98[b]	0.72[b]	0.37[b]	0.20[b]
Secondary	0.69	0.74	----[a]	0.56[b]	0.69	0.71[b]	1.33[b]	1.50[b]	0.00[b]	0.00[b]

a/ Not calculated because several age groups contained less than 25 women.

b/ Based on less than 25 women.

suggest the possibility that the primary and secondary family combinations represented a somewhat less satisfactory adjustment of family life among the southborn urban population of the County than among the northborn urban population; but there is no clear proof that this was the case.

The data available did not supply any satisfactory explanation of the differences in average number of children in primary and secondary families in each Group, nor of the greater differences between such families in urban than in rural Groups. A possible explanation of the low average number of children in secondary families is that a larger proportion of the women in these families than in primary families were employed away from home. Unfortunately, our data were not tabulated to show the proportion of employed women in primary and secondary families. If there were more employed women in secondary families, it would account, in part at least, for both the differences in averages between primary and secondary families and the larger difference between them in urban Groups than in rural Groups, since there were but few rural women employed away from home.

The differences in averages between families in which there was but one worker and those in which there was more than one worker (see Section 4 below) add likelihood to the suggestion that employment of women may have been a factor of some importance in explaining the differences in averages in these primary and secondary families. As between Groups, differences in the proportions of the different types of families (primary and secondary) seemed to be of little significance in determining average number of children. Standardizing for this factor raised the crude average only one point in Group 1 and did not affect the averages for the other Groups at all. (See Line 13 of Table 11.)

(Footnote continued) which the head of the household is a member. It is composed of a husband and wife living together, with or without children. A secondary family is the second or subsequent complete family living with a primary family, and is composed of a husband and wife living together, with or without children. Since the number of women in "primary with secondary" families was quite small in all four Groups, these women are omitted from the following discussion.

3. NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO OWNERS AND RENTERS

Table 51 shows the differences between owners and renters in average numbers of children per woman. For all women in Butler County, those in rented homes had an average (standardized for age) about one-sixth higher than those in owned homes. However, the differences varied considerably from Group to Group. There was slightly less than 4 percent difference in averages (standardized for age) between owners and renters in Group 1, while the difference in standardized averages between northborn rural owners and renters (Group 2) was about 20 percent greater among renters and that between southborn urban owners and renters (Group 3) was almost the same. In Group 4 (southborn rural) renters had an average about 14 percent higher than owners. The rather large differences between the actual averages and the standardized (for age) averages show the effects of differences in the age distribution of these two classes (owners and renters). In every Group the standardized average for owners was significantly higher than the actual average while that for renters was the same or lower, indicating that owners had an age composition less favorable to a high average number of children per woman than renters.

Another way to show the effect of owner-renter differences in age is to calculate the total number of children owner women would have had if they had been given the age distribution of renter women in the same Group but retained their own age-specific averages. The results of these calculations are given in Table 52, Columns B and C. They indicate that, (a) within Groups 1 and 2, renter women had a very distinct advantage in age composition but that this was somewhat smaller in Group 3 and still less in Group 4. (See percents in Column C.)[2]

In order to get a fairly precise

TABLE 51: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN, BY AGE AND BY TENURE OF HOME, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Tenure of Home	Average Children per Woman									
	15-49 Actual	20-44 Actual	20-44 Stand.	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Native White First Marriage Women									
Owned	0.46	0.54	0.59	0.50	0.76	0.82	0.66	0.37	0.19	0.04
Rented	0.68	0.74	0.69	0.53	0.92	0.91	0.66	0.49	0.31	0.07
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women									
Owned	0.39	0.46	0.52	0.39	0.61	0.74	0.62	0.32	0.16	0.04
Rented	0.53	0.58	0.54	0.46	0.73	0.78	0.50	0.36	0.18	0.04
	Group 2 - Northborn Rural Women									
Owned	0.43	0.53	0.62	0.43	0.71	0.91	0.70	0.38	0.19	0.04
Rented	0.68	0.74	0.74	0.54	1.04	0.88	0.73	0.51	0.42	0.06
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women									
Owned	0.54	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.87	0.79	0.65	0.39	0.27	0.05
Rented	0.77	0.83	0.75	0.53	1.02	0.98	0.66	0.57	0.38	0.08
	Group 4 - Southborn Rural Women									
Owned	0.78	0.85	0.87	0.58[a]	1.16	1.11	0.85	0.69	0.32	0.13
Rented	0.98	1.05	0.99	0.78	1.17	1.27	1.08	0.77	0.45	0.22

a/ Based on less than 25 women.

2. It should be noted that in these calculations the age differences measured are those between owner and renter women in each Group while in standardizing for age (Table 51) the comparison is of both owner and renter women in each Group with all native white first marriage women 20-44 in the County.

idea of the relative importance of differences in age and differences in age-specific average numbers of children in accounting for differences in actual averages between owners and renters, calculations were also made to show the change in the total number of children to owner women if they had had the age-specific averages of renter women. (See Columns D and E of Table 52.) The percent of increase in number of children shown in Column E when compared with that in Column C showing the effect of age differences, gives a fairly good notion of the relative importance of these two factors. In Group 1 almost all the difference between owners and renters in average numbers of children was due to age differences. The owner women with the age composition of the renter women would have had 29 percent more children (Column C) but with the age-specific averages of renter women they would have had only 1 percent more children (Column E). In Group 2 the corresponding percentages show that differences in age were more important than differences in age-specific averages, but only to the extent of being about one-third greater; in Group 3 they were of about equal importance, 21 and 19 percent, respectively; and in Group 4 differences in age-specific averages were almost twice as important as those in age composition.

If it is assumed that the economic status of renters was less favorable than that of owners then the differences between these classes in age-specific averages for Groups 2, 3, and 4 appear quite consistent with the generally observed relationship between lower economic status and higher fertility, but the situation in Group 1 suggests the possibility that this inverse relationship was in process of passing. However, as has already been shown, the relationship between economic status, measured by rental, and fertility was highly inverse, particularly at low rentals, in all of these four Groups in 1930. Hence, one must conclude the classification of the women in Group 1 into owners and renters did not correspond very closely to an economic classification based on rentals in this County, and the available evidence seems to indicate that the latter is a much more accurate index of economic status.

It is also of some interest that, although in general renters had higher averages than owners, and the differences between the age-specific averages for owners and renters were generally larger in the younger age periods than in the older age periods, there were several significant exceptions. (See Table 51.) This suggests the possibility that, among the northborn urban population, young people who were more interested in owning homes

TABLE 52: NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 OF NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMEN 15-49, BY TENURE OF HOME, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Tenure of Home	A[a]	B[a]	C[a]	D[a]	E[a]
	Native White First Marriage Women				
Total	9,208	10,024	9	9,602	4
Owned	3,297	4,113	25	3,680	12
Rented	5,817	5,817	--	5,817	--
Unknown	94	94	--	105	12
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women				
Total	3,316	3,735	13	3,333	1
Owned	1,469	1,888	29	1,486	1
Rented	1,811	1,811	--	1,811	--
Unknown	36	36	--	36	--
	Group 2 - Northborn Rural Women				
Total	1,494	1,699	14	1,649	10
Owned	650	855	32	802	23
Rented	830	830	--	830	--
Unknown	14	14	--	17	21
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women				
Total	3,210	3,357	5	3,354	4
Owned	708	855	21	844	19
Rented	2,470	2,470	--	2,470	--
Unknown	32	32	--	40	25
	Group 4 - Southborn Rural Women				
Total	1,188	1,233	4	1,266	7
Owned	470	515	10	548	17
Rented	706	706	--	706	--
Unknown	12	12	--	12	--

a/ Column A = Actual number of children; Column B = Calculated number of children they would have had if owners had age composition for renters but their own age-specific averages; Column C = Percent B changes from A; Column D = Calculated number of children they would have had if owners and unknown retained their own age distribution but had age-specific averages of renters; Column E = Percent D changes from A.

were somewhat less fertile than those who rented, but that as they grew older, e.g., 30-34, they made up to some extent for their lower fertility at younger ages.

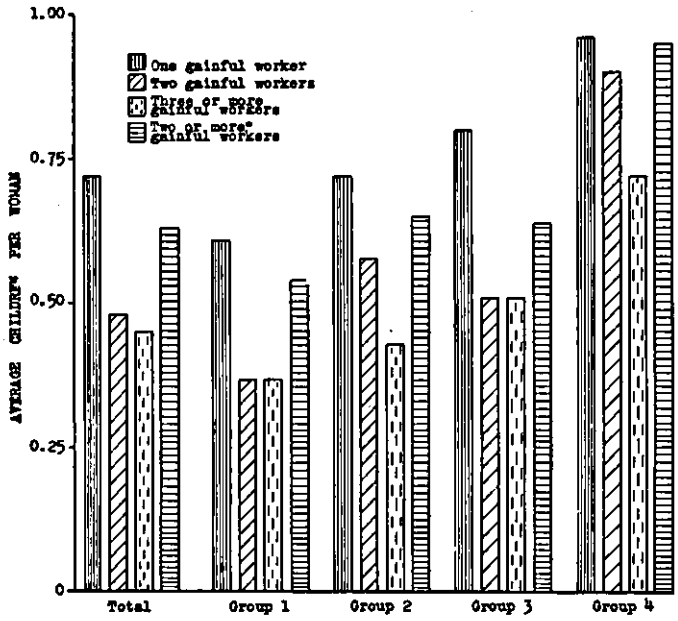
4. CHILDREN IN ONE-WORKER AND MULTIPLE-WORKER FAMILIES

Table 53 shows that among the first marriage women of all ages in the County the average number of children per woman (standardized for age differences) was a half larger in families where there was only one gainful worker than in those where there were two, and slightly more than a half higher than where there were three or more. However, the difference in average number of children between one- and two-worker families varied greatly from Group to Group. In Group 4 it was only one-fifteenth higher in the one-worker families; in Group 2, almost a fourth; in Group 3, over a half higher; and in Group 1, almost two-thirds higher. This difference was, therefore, primarily an urban-rural difference. (See also Chart 19.) The northborn and southborn urban women were much more alike in respect to the differences in the average number of children per woman in one-worker and two-or-more-worker families than either was to the same birth-region Group, living in the rural areas of the County.

With only minor exceptions there was a higher average number of children in one-worker families than in two-or-more-worker families in all age periods of each Group, but the difference tended to be greater in the early age periods and to diminish as age increased. Why this difference diminished with increasing age, or why there was any difference at all between one- and two-or-more-worker families or between urban and rural dwellers cannot be explained entirely satisfactorily by the data available; but it is not unlikely that it is more or less closely connected with the variations between Groups and types of families, in the proportion of women employed away from home.

If we assume, for the sake of making certain calculations, that all the families in which the first marriage woman was employed away from home, were families having two or more gainful workers, then the families having two or more gainful

CHART 19: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN 20-44 STANDARDIZED FOR AGE DIFFERENCES, BY NUMBER OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN THE FAMILY, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 53)



* Excludes families where the first marriage women are workers.

workers, other than the wife, present quite another picture of the differences in the average number of children in one-worker families and in families with two or more gainful workers. The results of subtracting the gainfully employed women and their children (basic data of Table 47) from the women and children in families having two or more gainful workers are shown in the last line of each section of Table 53 and by the 4th bar in each section of Chart 19. As already noted for the first marriage women of all ages in the County, the standardized average number of children for one-worker families was about one-half greater than for two-or-more-worker families when employed women and their children were included, but only one-seventh higher when these women were excluded from the families with two or more workers as just explained. (Compare the 1st and 4th bars of Chart 19.) In Group 1 the difference was reduced from almost two-thirds to a little over one-eighth, in Group 2 from about one-fourth to less than one-ninth, in Group 3 from between one-half and

TABLE 53: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN BY AGE AND BY NUMBER OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN FAMILY, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Number of gainful workers	Average Children per Woman									
	Total	20-44		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
		Actual	Stand.							
	Native White First Marriage Women									
1	0.68	0.74	0.72	0.61	1.01	0.97	0.73	0.44	0.23	0.05
2	0.40	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.63	0.63	0.44	0.38	0.21	0.05
3+	0.36	0.44	0.45	0.39	0.56	0.54	0.37	0.43	0.28	0.07
2+[c]	0.46	0.57	0.63	0.50	0.84	0.84	0.58	0.47	0.27	0.06
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women									
1	0.55	0.60	0.61	0.50	0.84	0.86	0.62	0.36	0.18	0.04
2	0.30	0.35	0.37	0.44	0.45	0.51	0.42	0.25	0.14	0.01
3+	0.28	0.34	0.37	0.29	0.42	0.51	0.32	0.34	0.18	0.07
2+[c]	0.36	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.74	0.78	0.55	0.32	0.17	0.04
	Group 2 - Northborn Rural Women									
1	0.62	0.69	0.72	0.63	1.04	0.91	0.77	0.43	0.26	0.05
2	0.39	0.50	0.58	0.32[b]	0.65	0.88[b]	0.53[b]	0.43	0.25	0.04
3+	0.27	0.38	----[a]	0.25[b]	0.56	0.44[b]	0.44[b]	0.41	0.26	0.06
2+[c]	0.39	0.53	0.65	0.30	0.79	0.97	0.60	0.48	0.26	0.05
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women									
1	0.84	0.89	0.80	0.64	1.10	1.07	0.78	0.54	0.33	0.05
2	0.48	0.53	0.51	0.44	0.78	0.66	0.31	0.43	0.27	0.09
3+	0.46	0.53	0.51	0.46	0.71	0.56	0.37	0.48	0.42	0.07
2+[c]	0.57	0.65	0.64	0.56	0.91	0.80	0.49	0.54	0.39	0.09
	Group 4 - Southborn Rural Women									
1	0.97	1.02	0.96	0.78[b]	1.26	1.25	1.00	0.70	0.32	0.18
2	0.73	0.84	0.90[a]	0.45[b]	1.09	1.08[b]	0.89[b]	0.82[b]	0.45[b]	0.21
3+	0.52	0.62	----	0.57[b]	0.59	0.89[b]	0.86[b]	0.73[b]	0.41[b]	0.16
2+[c]	0.72	0.86	0.95	0.56[b]	1.02	1.23	0.97	0.88	0.46	0.14

a/ Not calculated because several age groups contained less than 25 women.

b/ Based on less than 25 women.

c/ Excludes families where the first marriage woman is also a worker.

three-fifths to one-fourth, and in Group 4 from one-fifteenth or seven percent to about one percent. These figures create a presumption that it is the relatively large proportion of gainfully employed women in families with two or more gainful workers that accounts for the major part of the difference in average number of children between these families and those with only one gainful worker.

A relatively large proportion of employed women in the two-or-more-gainful-worker class would also explain the fact that the differences in average numbers of children in one- and in two-or-more-worker families were larger in the urban than in the rural population, since a larger proportion of urban than of rural women were employed away from home. There may be some doubt whether the assumption that employed women are members of two-or-more-worker families is justified, but since, in this study, we are considering only first marriage women with husband present, it probably corresponds fairly closely to the facts.

The way in which different proportions of one-worker families in the four basic Groups affected their total numbers of children is shown in Table 54. If no

TABLE 54: ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 BELONGING TO THE WOMEN IN THE FOUR BASIC GROUPS AND THE NUMBER THEY WOULD HAVE HAD IF ALL WOMEN BELONGED TO ONE-WORKER FAMILIES, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

	Total	Groups			
		1	2	3	4
X	9,208	3,316	1,494	3,210	1,188
Y	10,162	3,743	1,580	3,620	1,219
Z	10	13	6	13	3

X/ Actual number.

Y/ Children if all women belonged to one-worker families.

Z/ Percent change from actual.

family had had more than one gainful worker, Group 1 (northborn urban) women would have had 13 percent more children and Group 3 (southborn urban) women would also have had 13 percent more children. On the other hand, Group 2 (northborn rural) women would have had only 6 percent more children and Group 4 (southborn rural) women only 3 percent more.

5. CHILDREN NOT OF THIS WOMAN

Among the 15,857 first marriage women 15-49 in this study there were but 73 who had children who were not their own in the home. These were cases of nephews, nieces, young cousins, grandchildren, children of friends, and other unrelated children who were living in the household, i.e, as members of the family. Of these 73 women, only 28 had children under 5 years of age. Since less than one-half of one percent of the women had children not their own, it is impossible to say whether the presence of these children had any effect upon the number of their own children. In any event, the effect on the birth rate of the population as a whole, of the presence of families assuming the care of children not their own, would be of little significance.

6. AGE OF HUSBAND BY AGE OF WIFE AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

When the age of the husband was related to that of the wife for the women of all ages in the County as a whole (Table 55) the actual average number of children (crude[3]) rose to a maximum when the husband was aged 25-29 and then declined steadily. This would be expected, in view of the fact that the maximum average number of children 0-4 was reached when the duration of marriage was 5-9 years, for men 25-29 would have a high proportion of their marriages falling in this duration interval. The rise in average number of children up to 25-29 years of age for husbands was probably due largely to the increase in length of time married as age increased. The decline in the average number of children after husbands passed this age probably resulted from the increasing voluntary control of family size and from the decreasing fecundity of the wives as they became older. At ages of wife 25-29 and over there was a rather general decline in the average number of children with increase in the age of the husband, with the exception that husbands 40-44 with wives 25-29 had an average as high as husbands 25-29 with wives of the same age. On the whole it appeared that young women (under 25) had higher averages when their husbands were older than they were, than they did when their husbands were the same age or younger. At ages over 25, women generally had higher averages when their husbands were younger than they were, than when their husbands were the same age or older. This suggests the possibility that where there is considerable difference in the ages of spouses the older one may be more than normally concerned to demonstrate his or her ability to participate in reproduction. There is, of course, no proof of this hypothesis in the data given here.

3. There were too few women in most age classes by age of husband to permit of reliable standardization (for age) of the average number of children per woman.

TABLE 55: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN, BY AGE AND BY AGE OF HUSBAND, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age of Husband (years)	Average Children per Woman									
	15-49 Actual	20-44 Actual	20-44 Stand.	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
	Native White First Marriage Women									
Under 20	0.32[a]	0.23[a]	----[b]	0.34	0.25[c]	0.00[c]	----	----	----	----
20-24	0.70[a]	0.77[a]	----[b]	0.50	0.75	0.90	0.70[c]	----	----	----
25-29	0.91[a]	0.92[a]	----[b]	0.58	0.96	0.91	0.74	0.67[c]	0.00[c]	0.00[c]
30-34	0.78	0.78	0.75	0.79	0.96	0.86	0.68	0.55	0.67[c]	0.00[c]
35-39	0.56	0.56	0.68	0.86[c]	1.08	0.80	0.63	0.44	0.29	0.15[c]
40-44	0.37[a]	0.39	0.71	0.50[c]	1.21[c]	0.91	0.63	0.40	0.23	0.07
45-49	0.21[a]	0.30[a]	----[b]	----	0.18[c]	0.68[c]	0.61	0.34	0.24	0.07
50+	0.13[a]	0.29[a]	----[b]	1.00[c]	----	0.69[c]	0.50	0.37	0.21	0.04
	Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women									
Under 20	0.38[a]	0.25[a]	----[b]	0.41[c]	0.25[c]	----	----	----	----	----
20-24	0.58[a]	0.63[a]	----[b]	0.43	0.60	0.84	0.33[c]	----	----	----
25-29	0.74[a]	0.75[a]	----[b]	0.47	0.75	0.77	0.63	0.25[c]	----	----
30-34	0.65	0.66	----[b]	0.71[c]	0.71	0.74	0.61	0.44	0.67[c]	0.00[c]
35-39	0.47[a]	0.47	0.67	0.00[c]	1.26[c]	0.82	0.53	0.37	0.24	0.08[c]
40-44	0.26[a]	0.28[a]	----[b]	----	1.25[c]	0.76	0.46	0.29	0.17	0.06
45-49	0.13[a]	0.20[a]	----[b]	----	0.50[c]	0.56[c]	0.68	0.27	0.14	0.04
50+	0.09[a]	0.21[a]	----[b]	----	----	0.00[c]	0.60[c]	0.24	0.16	0.03
	Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women									
Under 20	0.32[a]	0.25[a]	----[b]	0.35	0.29[c]	0.00[c]	----	----	----	----
20-24	0.78[a]	0.89[a]	----[b]	0.55	0.89	0.91	0.80[c]	----	----	----
25-29	0.99[a]	1.01[a]	----[b]	0.67	1.06	0.99	0.72	0.80[c]	----	0.00[c]
30-34	0.84	0.85	----[b]	0.56[c]	1.06	0.95	0.70	0.45	0.40[c]	0.00[c]
35-39	0.59	0.60	0.64	0.33[c]	1.00	0.66	0.58	0.55	0.34	0.25[c]
40-44	0.48[a]	0.51[a]	----[b]	----	1.22[c]	1.13[c]	0.80	0.52	0.26	0.06
45-49	0.28[a]	0.37[a]	----[b]	----	0.00[c]	1.00[c]	0.29[c]	0.28	0.42	0.10
50+	0.18[a]	0.42[a]	----[b]	----	----	0.40[c]	0.38[c]	0.54	0.33	0.04

a/ Biased because there were no or few women in certain age intervals.

b/ Not calculated because several age intervals contained less than 25 women.

c/ Based on less than 25 women.

7. VALUE OF FARM AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

From the data in Table 56 it is possible to draw only very tentative conclusions regarding the relation of the value of the farm to average number of children per first marriage farm woman. All women, northborn and southborn combined, living on the farms valued under $6,000 had a somewhat higher average number of children (standardized for age differences) than the women on the farms valued at over $6,000. The averages were practically the same for women on farms valued at $6,000-9,999 and $10,000-14,999, with those on the more valuable farms having a slightly higher average. The small inverse relation between value of farm and average number of children per woman on farms valued at $6,000-9,999 and $10,000-14,999 is of no significance since the numbers are small and many of the more valuable farms in the County are operated by tenants (see Table 10). When the value of the farm was $15,000 and over the average was significantly (about 7 percent) smaller than when the value was $10,000-14,999. Without more information than was available in 1930 it would be impossible to judge very accurately the economic and social status of the farm family from the value of the

TABLE 56: NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE FARM WOMEN AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN 15-49 AND 20-44, BY VALUE OF FARM, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Value of Farm	Number of Women		Average Children per Woman		
	15-49	20-44	15-49 Act.	20-44 Act.	20-44 Stand.
	Rural-farm				
Total[a]	1,505	1,204	0.56	0.67	0.76
Under $6,000	234	187	0.61	0.74	0.80[b]
6,000- 9,999	360	281	0.51	0.63	0.73
10,000-14,999	354	285	0.52	0.62	0.74
15,000+	387	310	0.49	0.59	0.69[b]
	Group 2b - Northborn Rural-farm				
Total[a]	1,160	911	0.49	0.60	0.69
Under $6,000	137	104	0.50	0.62	----[c]
6,000- 9,999	284	217	0.47	0.60	0.71
10,000-14,999	302	239	0.47	0.58	0.68[b]
15,000+	336	267	0.46	0.57	----[c]
	Group 4b - Southborn Rural-farm				
Total[a]	345	293	0.78	0.86	0.96
Under $6,000	97	83	0.76	0.88	----[c]
6,000- 9,999	76	64	0.67	0.70	----[c]
10,000-14,999	52	46	0.81	0.87	----[c]
15,000+	51	43	0.67	0.77	----[c]

a/ Includes unknown value of farm.

b/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals. See note to Table 30.

c/ Not calculated because several age groups contained less than 25 women.

farm on which the family lived.

When northborn farm women are considered separately, even this slightly inverse relationship between value of farm and average number of children on farms worth $6,000-9,999 and $10,000-14,999 was not found. The usual inverse relationship was present.

Southborn farm women had higher average numbers of children (actual) at all values of farm than northborn women, but there was no clear trend from high to low averages as value increased. The highest average (actual) for these women (20-44) was 0.88 on farms valued at less than $6,000 but it was only 0.01 above that for women on farms valued at $10,000-14,999. The lowest average was 0.70 for women on farms valued at $6,000-9,999 while that for women on farms valued at over $15,000 was 0.77 or 10 percent higher. Since the number of southborn women on farms was small, Group 4b averages could not be standardized, and the crude averages are not of very great significance.

Chapter VII

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO DIFFERENT GROUPS AND CLASSES OF WOMEN

Up to this point no attempt has been made to compare the total fertility of first marriage native white women in the several Groups and classes that made up the population of Butler County. The data in Table 57 provide the basic average numbers of children needed for an attempt to arrive at the total fertility of the native white first marriage women in these several Groups and classes. The totals derived from these averages (see Tables 58 and 60) can be used in two ways: (1) as an absolute value expressing total fertility, and (2) as a value for comparisons of the fertility of the several Groups and classes for which such totals can be made. In these two rôles the calculations have somewhat different validity and are based on slightly different assumptions.

When these totals are used as absolute values for total fertility they have the following shortcomings: (a) they do not include all the living children born to the average woman since some children did not live to be counted in the Census; (b) they assume that, for each age at marriage, a sum of the age-specific average number of children to women of each age in 1930 is equal to the life time reproduction of the average woman, thus making no allowance for the death of women during their reproductive period nor for any change in age-specific averages during this period; finally, (c) they assume that there is no difference in the age-specific averages for first marriage women who die under 50 and for those who were alive and living with their husbands at the time of the 1930 Census.

In spite of the fact that none of these assumptions is in strict accordance with the facts, it is believed that the totals give an approximate idea of the way in which the reproduction of the women compares with that needed to maintain the class of native white first marriage women in this population. This appears all the more reasonable if it is noted that the children who die in infancy and early childhood and do not get into the Census are offset to a considerable extent by assuming that the average woman lives entirely through the childbearing period. The assumption of no change in age-specific averages during the childbearing life of the average woman merely means that we are dealing with a momentary cross section of fertility and can only say that in 1930 the average first marriage woman had such and such a total fertility which if unchanged would have a given relation to the maintenance of this same Group or class in the next generation. Thus it can be said that since each native white first marriage woman with husband present at the Census needed a total of 2.75 children to insure in the next generation an equal number of first marriage women with husband present, Group 1 women fell almost one-sixth short of replacing themselves. (See Table 60, Column C.) Group 2 women had an excess over replacement needs of about 7 percent; Group 3 women had an excess of 28 percent; and Group 4 women, of 72 percent. In the County as a whole, the excess was only 8 percent. Thus, not only did almost all of the excess of children above replacement needs in this County come from southborn women, but they also made up for a very appreciable deficit among the northborn urban women. Hence, such small natural increase of population as this County had in 1930 was due entirely to the presence of southborn migrants with birth rates considerably higher than those of the majority group of northborn women.

Fortunately the shortcomings of the total number of children per first marriage woman, as absolute measures of fertility in the various Groups and classes, are of even less significance when making comparisons of total fertility between the several Groups and classes. Here it is a question of the relative accuracy of these totals for these several Groups--whether the differentials found represent actual

TABLE 57: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER NATIVE WHITE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN BY AGE AND BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AT MARRIAGE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age at Marriage	Average Children per Woman									
	Total	20-44		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
		Actual	Stand.							
Native White First Marriage Women										
Total	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.52	0.88	0.88	0.66	0.43	0.24	0.05
Under 18	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.64	1.28	0.96	0.66	0.53	0.40	0.05
18 years	0.70	0.80	0.72	0.22	1.14	0.95	0.62	0.44	0.26	0.09
19	0.63	0.71	0.64	0.00	0.90	0.99	0.56	0.44	0.24	0.03
20	0.55	0.59	0.59		0.61	0.95	0.60	0.38	0.21	0.07
21	0.55	0.61	0.59		0.41	1.06	0.64	0.40	0.22	0.05
22	0.48	0.55	0.52		0.34	0.97	0.62	0.33	0.16	0.03
23	0.46	0.52	0.47		0.13	0.81	0.72	0.36	0.15	0.06
24	0.46	0.52[a]	0.42[a]		0.00	0.61	0.81	0.37	0.17	0.05
25	0.47	----[a]	----[a]			0.48	0.91	0.41	0.21	0.07
26-27	0.43	----[a]	----[a]			0.31	0.80	0.53	0.21	0.06
28-29	0.42	----[a]	----[a]			0.12	0.62	0.57	0.31	0.05
30-34	0.28	----[a]	----[a]				0.31	0.40	0.25	0.04
35 and over	0.13	----[a]	----[a]					0.18	0.23	0.05
Group 1 - Northborn Urban Women										
Total	0.46	0.52	0.54	0.44	0.70	0.77	0.56	0.34	0.17	0.04
Under 18	0.63	0.70	0.58	0.57	1.12	0.70	0.37	0.33	0.27	0.00
18 years	0.56	0.63	0.58	0.25	0.94	0.83	0.49	0.31	0.14	0.07
19	0.52	0.59	0.53	0.00	0.79	0.94	0.37	0.22	0.15	0.02
20	0.46	0.51	0.52		0.52	0.90	0.54	0.29	0.15	0.05
21	0.44	0.50	0.50		0.37	0.92	0.50	0.35	0.18	0.03
22	0.44	0.52	0.48		0.36	0.97	0.50	0.24	0.15	0.01
23	0.41	0.45	0.42		0.13	0.81	0.65	0.22	0.11	0.07
24	0.39	0.44[a]	0.36[a]		0.00	0.43	0.79	0.31	0.15	0.02
25	0.42	----[a]	----[a]			0.46	0.80	0.38	0.17	0.06
26-27	0.39	----[a]	----[a]			0.28[b]	0.76	0.48	0.15	0.03
28-29	0.43	----[a]	----[a]			0.17[b]	0.59	0.62	0.25	0.07
30-34	0.25	----[a]	----[a]				0.34	0.34[b]	0.22	0.04
35 and over	0.12	----[a]	----[a]					0.29[b]	0.15	0.06
Group 2 - Northborn Rural Women										
Total	0.54	0.63	0.68	0.51	0.93	0.89	0.72	0.43	0.26	0.05
Under 18	0.72	0.80	0.77	0.64[b]	1.26	0.95	0.78	0.38	0.29	0.04[b]
18 years	0.69	0.81	0.81	0.07[b]	1.32	1.06	0.61	0.58	0.29	0.06
19	0.61	0.70	0.70	0.00[b]	1.07	0.94	0.59	0.47	0.25	0.03
20	0.50	0.57	0.58		0.67	0.86	0.70	0.30	0.18	0.00
21	0.57	0.63	0.60		0.39[b]	1.04	0.77	0.31	0.31	0.10
22	0.44	0.52	0.55[c]		0.35[b]	0.97	0.70	0.41	0.08	0.00
23	0.46	0.56	0.52[c]		0.10[b]	0.69	0.90	0.52	0.24	0.05
24	0.46	0.56	----[a]		0.00[b]	0.89[b]	0.75	0.42	0.19[b]	0.07[b]
25	0.48	----[a]	----[a]			0.50[b]	1.03	0.32	0.36[b]	0.13[b]
26-27	0.50	----[a]	----[a]			0.50[b]	0.82	0.54	0.43[b]	0.04[b]
28-29	0.34	----[a]	----[a]			0.00[b]	0.52[b]	0.35[b]	0.47[b]	0.04[b]
30-34	0.29	----[a]	----[a]				0.18[b]	0.74[b]	0.20[b]	0.04[b]
35 and over	0.11	----[a]	----[a]					0.00[b]	0.23[b]	0.05[b]

(Table 57 Continued)

Age at Marriage	Average Children per Woman									
	Total	20-44		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
		Actual	Stand.							
Group 3 - Southborn Urban Women										
Total	0.70	0.76	0.71	0.55	0.99	0.93	0.65	0.50	0.34	0.07
Under 18	0.87	0.97	0.84	0.66	1.33	1.00	0.62	0.58	0.56	0.07
18 years	0.78	0.89	0.75	0.20	1.18	0.94	0.61	0.44	0.44	0.08[b]
19	0.71	0.77	0.71	0.00	0.92	0.97	0.57	0.59	0.38	0.04[b]
20	0.66	0.69	0.66		0.65	1.02	0.58	0.53	0.39	0.13[b]
21	0.65	0.70	0.63		0.49	1.12	0.69	0.49	0.15[b]	0.03[b]
22	0.56	0.59	0.56[c]		0.30[b]	0.95	0.72	0.41	0.24[b]	0.18[b]
23	0.54	0.61	0.53[c]		0.21[b]	0.85	0.72	0.52	0.18[b]	0.04[b]
24	0.54	0.56[a]	----[a]		0.00	0.70	0.80	0.25	0.15[b]	0.11[b]
25	0.49	----[a]	----[a]			0.47	1.00	0.49	0.14[b]	0.06[b]
26-27	0.44	----[a]	----[a]			0.35	0.82[b]	0.50[b]	0.06[b]	0.10[b]
28-29	0.47	----[a]	----[a]			0.00	0.65[b]	0.79[b]	0.29[b]	0.00[b]
30-34	0.29	----[a]	----[a]				0.32	0.34[b]	0.27[b]	0.11[b]
35 and over	0.14	----[a]	----[a]					0.07[b]	0.40[b]	0.00[b]
Group 4 - Southborn Rural Women										
Total	0.89	0.96	0.94	0.69	1.16	1.21	0.98	0.73	0.38	0.18
Under 18	1.02	1.11	1.05	0.75[b]	1.45	1.31	0.97	0.88	0.44[b]	0.14[b]
18 years	1.00	1.10	1.04[c]	0.50[b]	1.56	1.24	1.19	0.66	0.24[b]	0.20[b]
19	0.98	1.07	----[a]	0.00	1.07	1.32	1.09	1.00[b]	0.38[b]	0.08[b]
20	0.79	0.83	----[a]		0.90[b]	1.14	0.76	0.72[b]	0.35[b]	0.33[b]
21	0.82	0.84	----[a]		0.43[b]	1.57	0.78[b]	0.65[b]	0.36[b]	0.33[b]
22	0.60	0.69	----[a]		0.40[b]	1.06[b]	0.77[b]	0.50[b]	0.40[b]	0.11[b]
23	0.65	0.71[a]	----[a]		0.00[b]	0.94[b]	0.87[b]	0.86[b]	0.00[b]	0.17[b]
24	0.95	----[a]	----[a]			1.20[b]	1.25[b]	0.92[b]	0.50	0.20[b]
25	0.90	----[a]	----[a]			0.71[b]	1.36[b]	0.75[b]	----[b]	0.00[b]
26-27	0.66	----[a]	----[a]			0.00[b]	1.00[b]	0.93[b]	0.33[b]	0.20[b]
28-29	0.48	----[a]	----[a]			0.20[b]	3.00[b]	0.36[b]	0.40[b]	0.00[b]
30-34	0.46[b]	----[a]	----[a]				0.00[b]	0.38[b]	0.75[b]	0.00[b]
35 and over	0.29[b]	----[a]	----[a]					0.00[b]	0.50[b]	0.33[b]

a/ Not calculated because there were no women 20-24, or few (less than 25) women in older age groups. See note to Table 30.

b/ Based on less than 25 women.

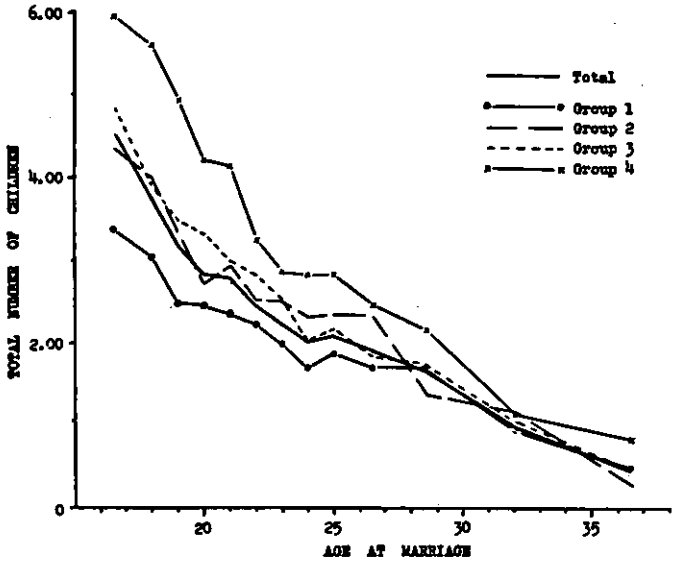
c/ Based on more than 10 but less than 25 women in one of the five age intervals.

differences in fertility. The assumptions made when these totals are used for comparative purposes are: (a) that during the childbearing life of the average woman all changes from the 1930 age-specific average numbers of children per woman would be proportionally the same for all Groups and classes as would also their age-specific death rates; (b) that in each Group and class those women enumerated in the 1930 Census who would die before reaching 50 years of age had the same age-specific averages in 1930 as those who would live through the childbearing period; and (c) that infant and child mortality bears the same ratio to the total number of children in all Groups and classes.

Bearing in mind the limitations just noted, attention may be turned to the calculations in Tables 58 and 59. The values in Table 58 are the sums of the age-specific averages for each age at marriage as shown in Table 57, and are directly comparable for the different Groups, except

at a few older ages at marriage in Group 4 where numbers were too few to yield reliable age-specific averages. The indexes in Table 59 are based on Table 58: These tables show that there were very large differences both in the total fertility of women married at different ages and between women in the several Groups at all ages at marriage. Thus for all women there was a decline of 29 percent in total number of children between those married at 20 (2.82) and those married at 24 (2.01). There was a slightly larger decline (30 percent) in total fertility between those

CHART 20: TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN THE AVERAGE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN, MARRIED AT GIVEN AGES, WOULD HAVE IN THE COURSE OF HER MARRIED LIFE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 58)



married under 18 (4.52) and those married at 19 (3.16). The percentage declines in the different Groups in total fertility at different ages at marriage varied considerably--from a decline of 28 percent for those married under 18 to those married at 19 in Group 3, to 26 percent in Group 1, to 23 percent in Group 2, and to 17 percent in Group 4 but these are all large declines. Again the percentage decline in total fertility for those married at 24 as compared with those married at 20 varied from 39 percent in Group 3, to 33 percent in Group 4, to 31 percent in Group 1, and to a low of 14 percent in Group 2 but here,

TABLE 58: TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN THE AVERAGE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN, MARRIED AT GIVEN AGES, WOULD HAVE IN THE COURSE OF HER MARRIED LIFE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age at Marriage	Total Children per Woman				
	Butler County	Groups			
		1	2	3	4
Under 18	4.52	3.36	4.34	4.82	5.94
18 years	3.72	3.03	3.99	3.89	5.59
19	3.16	2.49	3.35	3.47	4.94
20	2.82	2.45	2.71	3.30	4.20
21	2.78	2.35	2.92	2.97	4.12
22	2.45	2.23	2.51	2.80	3.24
23	2.23	1.99	2.50	2.52	2.84
24	2.01	1.70	2.32	2.01	2.83[a]
25	2.08	1.87	2.34	2.16	2.82
26-27	1.91	1.70	2.33	1.83	2.46
28-29	1.67	1.70	1.38	1.73	2.15[b]
30-34	1.00	0.94	1.16	1.04	1.13
35+	0.46	0.50	0.28	0.47	0.83

a/ The number of women in Group 4 married at 24 is very small so an actual total of 4.07 is replaced by a total midway between that for women married at 23 and at 25.

b/ Actual total 3.96 but the number of women is few, hence, 2.15 is calculated for Group 4 on the ratio for the County of total children to all women married 26 and 27 to that of all women married 28 and 29.

TABLE 59: INDEX OF TOTAL FERTILITY BY AGE AT MARRIAGE IN EACH OF THE FOUR GROUPS BASED ON THE TOTAL FERTILITY OF ALL WOMEN IN THE COUNTY OF THAT AGE AT MARRIAGE, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age at Marriage	All Groups	Groups			
		1	2	3	4
Total	100	82	103	108	145
Under 18	100	74	96	107	131
18 years	100	81	107	105	150
19	100	79	106	110	156
20	100	87	96	117	149
21	100	85	105	107	148
22	100	91	102	114	132
23	100	89	112	113	127
24	100	85	115	100	141
25	100	90	112	104	136
26-27	100	89	122	96	129
28-29	100	102	83	104	129
30-34	100	94	116	104	113
35+	100	109	61	102	180

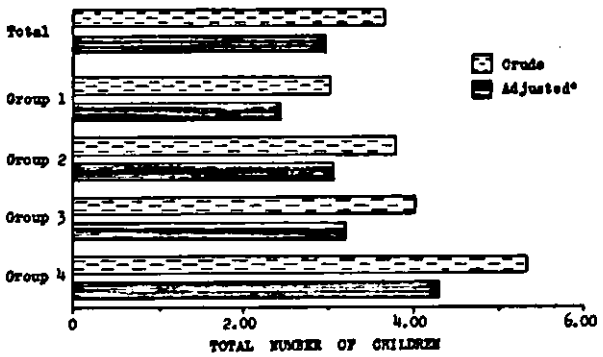
too, the declines are large. It can be said, therefore, that the total fertility of women in this County became greater as the age at marriage decreased (see Chart 20) and that this was true for all of the four basic Groups, with only rather insignificant exceptions in the case of rural women; also that, on the whole, the proportional decline is much the same in the four Groups. Taking all women together the situation may be summed up by saying that a woman married under 18 had more children than two women married at 24, and each woman married at 20 had as many children as 1.40 women married at 24. (See Table 58.) For the different Groups the total fertility of women married at 18 compared with that of women married at 24 in the following ratios: Group 1, 1.78:1; Group 2, 1.72:1; Group 3, 1.94:1; Group 4, 1.98:1; and for women married at 20 compared with women married at 24 the ratios were as follows: Group 1, 1.44:1; Group 2, 1.17:1; Group 3, 1.64:1; and Group 4, 1.48:1. There are also other interesting differences in the total fertility of the women in these four Groups at different ages at marriage.

For one thing the percentage differences between the totals for the Groups were somewhat greater at the younger ages at marriage than at the older ages (see Table 59). Thus the average Group 1 woman married at 26-27 had 1.70 children while the Group 4 woman married at the same age had 2.46 children, or a 45 percent larger family, while for those married under 18 the difference between these two Groups was 77 percent. In the second place, there is a leveling off in the total number of children to women married at 22 to 27 years of age, particularly among rural women. (See Chart 20 and Table 58.) In the third place, Group 3 women (southborn urban) married at 24 years of age and over seem to follow the pattern of Group 1 women (northborn urban) more closely than that of Group 2 women (northborn rural) which they followed more closely when married younger. In the fourth place, urban-rural differences are quite large at all ages at marriage until age 27 is passed; after that age there is no clear difference.

The general conclusion from this comparison of the total fertility of the women in these four Groups by age at marriage is that while there are large differences between Groups at almost all ages at marriage under 30 there are even larger differences between women in the same Group having five or six years difference in age at marriage. Furthermore, the decline in total fertility as age at marriage increases is much the same proportionally in all of the four Groups (see Table 58).

Before comparing the total fertility of the average woman in the four Groups as units, adjustments must be made to allow for the fact that varying proportions of the women in each of them marry at 18, 19, 20, etc., years of age. The summation of the age-specific averages in the "Total" lines of Table 57 (see Column A of Table 60) gives an erroneous impression of the total fertility of the average woman in these several Groups because of the varying proportions married at different ages just referred to. The needed adjustments are shown in the calculations in Columns B and C of Table 60.

CHART 21: TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN THE AVERAGE FIRST MARRIAGE WOMAN, MARRIED AT ALL AGES, WOULD HAVE IN THE COURSE OF HER MARRIED LIFE, CRUDE AND ADJUSTED, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930
(Based on Table 60)



* Weighted by the age-at-marriage distribution of all native white first marriage women in the County. See discussion in Chapter VII.

The calculations in Column B are in effect standardized total fertility. They are standardized on the proportion of all the first marriage women in the County married under 18, 18, 19, etc. The effect of this standardization is to reduce the total for all women in the County and in each of the four Groups about one-fifth below the total obtained by mere summation of age-specific averages. (See also

Chart 21.) This shows two things: (a) that total fertility of all women is reduced about one-fifth because comparatively few of them marry at the younger ages, and (2) that the proportional decline in total fertility as age at marriage increases is much the same in all four Groups. These totals present a considerably more accurate picture of differences in total fertility than the totals in Column A.

TABLE 60: TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN IN EACH OF THE FOUR GROUPS AND TOTAL ADJUSTED FOR DIFFERENCES IN AGE AT MARRIAGE, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups	A[a]	B[a]	C[a]	D[a]
All Women	3.66	2.97	2.97	100
Group 1	3.02	2.44	2.30	77
Group 2	3.79	3.06	2.95	99
Group 3	4.03	3.21	3.53	119
Group 4	5.33	4.31	4.74	160

a/ A = Unadjusted total, the sum of the age-specific averages of the "Totals" in Table 57;
B = Weighted by the distribution by age at marriage of all women in the County;
C = Weighted by the distribution by age at marriage of all women in the given Group;
D = Index of total fertility based on Column C.

The totals in Column C approach still closer to the true total fertility of the average woman in each of these Groups in 1930 because these totals are calculated on the actual proportion of the women in each of the four Groups who were married at different ages. On this basis the total fertility of Group 1 women was only 77 percent of the total for all women, while that of Group 2 was 99 percent, of Group 3, 119 percent, and of Group 4, 160 percent. Thus the total fertility of the average Group 4 woman (southborn rural) was slightly more than twice that of a Group 1 woman (northborn urban). This is much the same as the difference between these Groups in standardized average number of children 0-4 per woman 20-44 noted above but it gives a little clearer picture of the actual contribution of these Groups to the next generation.

It is not claimed here that early marriage was the sole, or even the major, cause of larger families. It is only said that when the women in this County married young they had larger families than when they married later--when married under 18 years of age they had, on the average, more than twice as many children as when they married at 24 (see Table 58) and almost three times as many as when they married at 28-29. If one is seeking causes of high fertility it will be necessary to find out why some women marry so much younger than others, and why when married young they in general retain a high fertility longer than women who marry at older ages.

Early Marriage and Economic Status. It was thought that the data on age at marriage and economic status might throw some light on whether women who marry young have, as a rule, a lower economic status than those who marry later. If this was the case, their greater fertility might reasonably be assumed to be associated with economic status as well as with age at marriage.

The data available for studying the relation of age at marriage and economic status consist of the median rental per person[1] by age at marriage of the first marriage woman. This is not nearly as satisfactory a measure of the economic status of the family as family rental, hence the results of this comparison (see Table 61) are inconclusive. One cannot say definitely that those women who married young are lower in economic status than those who were older at marriage although the former had, in general, a lower median rental per person. It is possible that the lower median rental per person for women in Group 1 married under 18 ($7.50) than for Group 1 women married at 28-29 ($14.50), the former being only about one-half as high as the latter, may have resulted entirely from the difference in the size of the family. Thus the average three-person (one-child) family where the woman was married at 28-29 paid $43.50, and the average six-person (four-child)

1. The rental per person for each family was calculated by dividing its rental by the number of persons in the family, and the median rental per person is the median value of these individual rentals per person.

TABLE 61: MEDIAN RENTAL PER PERSON IN FAMILIES OF WOMEN MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age at Marriage	Groups			
	1	2	3	4
Under 18	$7.50	$5.10	$5.00	$3.50
18 years	8.90	5.40	5.50	4.20
19	9.70	6.00	6.20	4.10
20	10.60	6.00	7.00	3.70
21	11.40	7.00	7.00	4.90
22	12.70	7.30	7.20	6.90
23	13.50	6.90	7.80	4.90
24	14.10	7.80	8.60	4.30
25	13.60	7.20	8.90	4.50
26-27	14.10	9.40	9.40	6.50
28-29	14.50	7.70	8.90	7.30
30-34	15.40	10.20	8.80	5.80
35+	18.30	11.40	11.30	----[a]

a/ Less than 10 women married at 35 or over.

family where the woman was married under 18 paid $45. No doubt the level of living of the three-person family paying such a family rental would be somewhat better than that of the six-person family, but this is only an opinion and should not be considered proof of a definitely lower economic status among the latter. These data on median rental per person are even less conclusive in the other Groups. All they do prove conclusively is that at every age at marriage there were large differences in median rental per person between the women in the four basic Groups. This has already been shown from differences in family rentals and adds nothing to our knowledge of Group and class differentials in average number of children per woman in this County. It has also been shown that southborn women marry younger than northborn women. Hence, we know that there is a fairly close association of low economic status and early marriage as between Groups but we do not know that this is the case within the several Groups, although on logical grounds it seems quite likely to be the case.

- - - - -

A P P E N D I X
(Basic Tables)

APPENDIX TABLE 1: CHILDREN 0-4, WOMEN 15-49, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN[a] BY AGE AND BY AGE AT MARRIAGE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Age at Marriage	Age of Women at Census																							
	All ages			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W
Total	9,208	15,857	0.58	377	725	0.52	2,416	2,742	0.88	2,822	3,211	0.88	1,930	2,940	0.66	1,107	2,593	0.43	465	1,963	0.24	91	1,683	0.05
Under 20	4,851	6,659	0.73	377	725	0.52	1,963	1,731	1.13	1,323	1,370	0.97	604	978	0.62	373	786	0.47	186	611	0.30	25	458	0.05
20-24	3,347	6,567	0.51	...	...	.....	453	1,011	0.45	1,379	1,523	0.91	918	1,384	0.66	408	1,098	0.37	150	815	0.18	39	736	0.05
Under 25	8,198	13,226	0.62	377	725	0.52	2,416	2,742	0.88	2,702	2,893	0.93	1,522	2,362	0.64	781	1,884	0.41	336	1,426	0.24	64	1,194	0.05
25+	1,010	2,631	0.38	...	...	....	.....	.....	....	120	318	0.38	408	578	0.71	326	709	0.46	129	537	0.24	27	489	0.06
Group 1	3,316	7,190	0.46	106	240	0.44	761	1,092	0.70	1,075	1,404	0.77	756	1,339	0.56	415	1,235	0.34	170	1,007	0.17	33	873	0.04
Under 20	1,338	2,351	0.57	106	240	0.44	566	592	0.96	405	487	0.83	131	317	0.41	79	277	0.29	45	247	0.18	6	191	0.03
20-24	1,445	3,330	0.43	....	...	....	195	500	0.39	608	742	0.82	404	685	0.59	161	563	0.29	64	437	0.15	13	403	0.03
Under 25	2,783	5,681	0.49	106	240	0.44	761	1,092	0.70	1,013	1,229	0.82	535	1,00[illegible]	0.53	240	840	0.29	109	684	0.16	19	594	0.03
25+	533	1,509	0.35	...	...	....	...	.....	....	62	175	0.35	221	337	0.66	175	395	0.44	61	323	0.19	14	279	0.05
Group 2	1,494	2,752	0.54	48	94	0.51	296	319	0.93	411	460	0.89	390	544	0.72	221	515	0.43	109	421	0.26	19	399	0.05
Under 20	680	1,011	0.67	48	94	0.51	236	193	1.22	171	175	0.98	115	177	0.65	73	154	0.47	33	120	0.28	4	98	0.04
20-24	618	1,248	0.50	..	..	....	60	126	0.48	222	246	0.90	199	263	0.76	90	234	0.38	39	194	0.20	8	185	0.04
Under 25	1,298	2,259	0.57	48	94	0.51	296	319	0.93	393	421	0.93	314	440	0.71	163	388	0.42	72	314	0.23	12	283	0.04
25+	196	493	0.40	..	..	....	...	...	....	18	39	0.46	76	104	0.73	58	127	0.46	37	107	0.35	7	116	0.06
Group 3	3,210	4,578	0.70	186	337	0.55	1,082	1,093	0.99	972	1,047	0.93	501	767	0.65	314	627	0.50	134	397	0.34	21	310	0.07
Under 20	2,067	2,536	0.82	186	337	0.55	925	775	1.19	521	533	0.98	201	333	0.60	143	261	0.55	83	176	0.47	8	121	0.07
20-24	940	1,540	0.61	...	...	....	157	318	0.49	417	426	0.98	219	321	0.68	107	230	0.47	31	135	0.23	9	110	0.08
Under 25	3,007	4,076	0.74	186	337	0.55	1,082	1,093	0.99	938	959	0.98	420	654	0.64	250	491	0.51	114	311	0.37	17	231	0.07
25+	203	502	0.40	...	...	....	.....	.....	....	34	88	0.39	81	113	0.72	64	136	0.47	20	86	0.23	4	79	0.05
Group 4	1,188	1,337	0.89	37	54	0.69	277	238	1.16	364	300	1.21	283	290	0.98	157	216	0.73	52	138	0.38	18	101	0.18
Under 20	766	761	1.01	37	54	0.69	236	171	1.38	226	175	1.29	157	151	1.04	78	94	0.83	25	68	0.37	7	48	0.15
20-24	344	449	0.77	..	..	....	41	67	0.61	132	109	1.21	96	115	0.83	50	71	0.70	16	49	0.33	9	38	0.24
Under 25	1,110	1,210	0.92	37	54	0.69	277	238	1.16	358	284	1.26	253	266	0.95	128	165	0.78	41	117	0.35	16	86	0.19
25+	78	127	0.61	..	..	....	...	...	....	6	16	0.38	30	24	1.25	29	51	0.57	11	21	0.52	2	15	0.13

a/ Only native white first marriage women with husband present at the time of the Census are used in this Table.

b/ Based on less than 25 women.

APPENDIX TABLE 2: CHILDREN 0-4, WOMEN 15-49, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN[a] BY AGE AND BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Years Married	Age of Women at Census																							
	All ages			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W
Total	9,208	15,857	0.58	377	725	0.52	2,416	2,742	0.88	2,822	3,211	0.88	1,930	2,940	0.66	1,107	2,593	0.43	465	1,963	0.24	91	1,683	0.05
Under 5	2,346	3,907	0.60	361	714	0.51	1,295	1,909	0.68	535	872	0.61	120	255	0.47	26	95	0.27	7	34	0.21	2	28	0.07
5-9	3,614	3,605	1.00	16	11	1.45	1,109	821	1.35	1,694	1,648	1.03	645	765	0.84	131	243	0.54	15	75	0.20	4	42	0.10
10-14	1,904	3,263	0.58	...	...	....	12	12	1.00	584	683	0.86	894	1,491	0.60	350	798	0.44	62	203	0.31	2	76	0.03
15+	1,344	5,082	0.26	...	...	....	.....	.....	....	9	8	1.13	271	429	0.63	600	1,457	0.41	381	1,651	0.23	83	1,537	0.05
Group 1	3,316	7,190	0.46	106	240	0.44	761	1,092	0.70	1,075	1,404	0.77	756	1,339	0.56	415	1,235	0.34	170	1,007	0.17	33	873	0.04
Under 5	940	1,807	0.52	106	239	0.44	472	842	0.56	275	479	0.57	68	152	0.45	16	56	0.29	2	20	0.10	1	19	0.05
5-9	1,369	1,595	0.86	...	1	....	288	249	1.16	671	719	0.93	323	413	0.78	76	144	0.53	8	44	0.18	3	25	0.12
10-14	627	1,438	0.44	...	...	....	1	1	1.00	129	206	0.63	308	647	0.48	159	424	0.38	28	113	0.25	2	47	0.04
15+	380	2,350	0.16	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	57	127	0.45	164	611	0.27	132	830	0.16	27	782	0.03
Group 2	1,494	2,752	0.54	48	94	0.51	296	319	0.93	411	460	0.89	390	544	0.72	221	515	0.43	109	421	0.26	19	399	0.05
Under 5	336	504	0.67	48	94	0.51	184	239	0.77	75	114	0.66	20	40	0.50	5	7	0.71	3	8	0.38	1	2	0.50
5-9	528	544	0.97	...	...	....	112	80	1.40	271	261	1.04	121	141	0.86	23	45	0.51	1	10	0.10	..	7	....
10-14	360	612	0.59	...	...	....	....	...	....	65	84	0.77	204	300	0.68	74	164	0.45	17	46	0.37	..	18	....
15+	270	1,092	0.25	...	...	....	....	...	....	...	1	....	45	63	0.71	119	299	0.40	88	357	0.25	18	372	0.05
Group 3	3,210	4,578	0.70	186	337	0.55	1,082	1,093	0.99	972	1,047	0.93	501	767	0.65	314	627	0.50	134	397	0.34	21	310	0.07
Under 5	871	1,342	0.65	173	329	0.53	531	692	0.77	139	229	0.61	22	54	0.41	4	26	0.15	2	6	0.33	..	6	....
5-9	1,285	1,136	1.13	13	8	1.63	541	391	1.38	561	513	1.09	141	161	0.88	24	37	0.65	5	17	0.29	..	9	....
10-14	620	907	0.68	...	...	....	10	10	1.00	268	301	0.89	258	396	0.65	76	157	0.48	8	33	0.24	..	10	....
15+	434	1,193	0.36	...	...	....	...	...	....	4	4	1.00	80	156	0.51	210	407	0.52	119	341	0.35	21	285	0.07
Group 4	1,188	1,337	0.89	37	54	0.69	277	238	1.16	364	300	1.21	283	290	0.98	157	216	0.73	52	138	0.38	18	101	0.18
Under 5	199	254	0.78	34	52	0.65	108	136	0.79	46	50	0.92	10	9	1.11	1	6	0.17	...	...	....	..	1	....
5-9	432	330	1.31	3	2	1.50	168	101	1.66	191	155	1.23	60	50	1.20	8	17	0.47	1	4	0.25	1	1	1.00
10-14	297	306	0.97	...	...	....	1	1	1.00	122	92	1.33	124	148	0.84	41	53	0.77	9	11	0.82	..	1	....
15+	260	447	0.58	...	...	....	...	...	....	5	3	1.67	89	83	1.07	107	140	0.76	42	123	0.34	17	98	0.17

a/ Only native white first marriage women with husband present at the time of the Census are used in this Table.
b/ Based on less than 25 women.

APPENDIX TABLE 3: CHILDREN 0-4, WOMEN 15-49, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN[a] BY AGE AND BY EQUIVALENT MONTHLY RENTAL[b] OF HOME, TOTAL AND URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Monthly Rental	Age of Women at Census																							
	All ages			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W
Total	9,208	15,857	0.58	377	725	0.52	2,416	2,742	0.88	2,822	3,211	0.88	1,930	2,940	0.66	1,107	2,593	0.43	465	1,963	0.24	91	1,683	0.05
Under $10	329	366	0.90	23	32	0.72	87	79	1.10	96	81	1.19	64	58	1.10	36	44	0.82	20	43	0.47	3	29	0.10
$10-$14	774	935	0.83	61	87	0.70	260	238	1.09	204	183	1.11	144	159	0.91	64	119	0.54	35	80	0.44	6	69	0.09
$15-$19	1,301	1,553	0.84	72	124	0.58	437	372	1.17	427	362	1.18	217	274	0.79	108	193	0.56	32	112	0.29	8	116	0.07
$20-$24	1,581	2,020	0.78	87	155	0.56	494	501	0.99	494	451	1.10	271	336	0.81	150	248	0.60	75	186	0.40	10	143	0.07
$25-$29	1,248	1,967	0.63	43	94	0.46	364	422	0.86	425	475	0.89	219	334	0.66	129	257	0.50	55	217	0.25	13	168	0.08
$30-$34	994	1,767	0.56	23	61	0.38	301	348	0.86	308	399	0.77	186	313	0.59	114	279	0.41	48	197	0.24	14	170	0.08
$35-$39	664	1,417	0.47	16	45	0.36	156	240	0.65	193	292	0.66	146	274	0.53	102	243	0.42	44	172	0.26	7	151	0.05
$40-$44	495	1,191	0.42	10	32	0.31	85	156	0.54	149	245	0.61	135	217	0.62	91	231	0.39	18	169	0.11	7	141	0.05
$45-$49	317	770	0.41	8	15	0.53[c]	42	79	0.53	106	154	0.69	95	160	0.59	42	139	0.30	22	131	0.17	2	92	0.02
$50-$54	363	930	0.39	6	22	0.36[c]	40	68	0.59	109	168	0.65	107	205	0.52	64	181	0.35	32	145	0.22	3	141	0.02
$55-$59	154	377	0.41	..	1	....	11	30	0.37	61	69	0.88	37	75	0.49	28	89	0.31	17	64	0.27	..	49	....
$60-$69	275	775	0.35	5	11	0.45[c]	29	61	0.48	75	106	0.71	94	189	0.50	41	169	0.24	21	119	0.18	10	120	0.08
$70-$79	167	458	0.36	1	5	0.20[c]	19	29	0.66	33	51	0.65	69	99	0.70	31	110	0.28	12	86	0.14	2	78	0.03
$80+	300	938	0.32	3	12	0.25[c]	20	40	0.50	69	93	0.74	99	176	0.56	76	231	0.33	28	201	0.14	5	185	0.03
Not reported	246	393	0.63	17	29	0.59	71	79	0.90	73	82	0.89	47	71	0.66	31	60	0.52	6	41	0.15	1	31	0.03
Group 1	3,316	7,190	0.46	106	240	0.44	761	1,092	0.70	1,075	1,404	0.77	756	1,339	0.56	415	1,235	0.34	170	1,007	0.17	33	873	0.04
Under $20	280	423	0.66	25	45	0.56	101	116	0.87	91	84	1.08	43	62	0.69	12	47	0.26	8	31	0.26	..	38	....
$20-$24	366	539	0.68	24	44	0.55	139	151	0.92	105	104	1.01	52	76	0.68	29	66	0.44	16	56	0.29	1	42	0.02
$25-$29	445	774	0.57	18	42	0.43	140	185	0.76	160	181	0.88	69	121	0.57	39	93	0.42	16	84	0.19	3	68	0.04
$30-$34	449	816	0.55	11	23	0.48[c]	145	178	0.81	153	205	0.75	77	137	0.56	38	106	0.36	20	93	0.22	5	74	0.07
$35-$39	345	818	0.42	6	23	0.26[c]	78	137	0.57	111	182	0.61	80	153	0.52	47	134	0.35	19	99	0.19	4	90	0.04
$40-$49	493	1,204	0.41	11	27	0.41[c]	72	146	0.49	174	256	0.68	128	236	0.54	76	211	0.36	26	198	0.13	6	130	0.05
$50-$59	331	870	0.38	2	13	0.15[c]	28	60	0.47	127	174	0.73	98	191	0.51	48	169	0.28	26	144	0.18	2	119	0.02
$60+	537	1,606	0.33	5	15	0.33[c]	39	92	0.42	135	194	0.70	193	337	0.57	115	383	0.30	38	285	0.13	12	300	0.04
Not reported	70	140	0.50	4	8	0.50[c]	19	27	0.70	19	24	0.79[c]	16	26	0.62	11	26	0.42	1	17	0.06[c]	..	12	....
Group 3	3,210	4,578	0.70	186	337	0.55	1,082	1,093	0.99	972	1,047	0.93	501	767	0.65	314	627	0.50	134	397	0.34	21	310	0.07
Under $20	1,063	1,111	0.96	88	128	0.69	411	348	1.18	338	274	1.23	125	148	0.84	73	115	0.63	25	50	0.50	3	48	0.06
$20-$24	769	879	0.87	43	82	0.52	264	256	1.03	252	228	1.11	106	136	0.78	75	89	0.84	28	63	0.44	1	25	0.04
$25-$29	492	731	0.67	18	39	0.46	161	172	0.94	159	191	0.83	88	131	0.67	41	88	0.47	18	62	0.29	7	48	0.15
$30-$34	310	534	0.58	8	30	0.27[c]	115	131	0.88	88	119	0.74	47	86	0.55	32	82	0.39	13	44	0.30	7	42	0.17
$35-$39	183	367	0.50	8	18	0.44[c]	55	71	0.77	44	70	0.63	30	70	0.43	26	59	0.44	19	45	0.42	1	34	0.03
$40-$49	165	409	0.40	5	15	0.33[c]	35	54	0.65[c]	39	83	0.47	53	83	0.64	22	75	0.29	10	53	0.19	1	46	0.02
$50-$59	84	190	0.44	5	4	1.25[c]	11	21	0.52[c]	20	31	0.65	16	35	0.46	22	46	0.48	10	25	0.40	..	28	....
$60+	88	270	0.33	3	9	0.33[c]	7	16	0.44[c]	21	32	0.66	30	65	0.46	17	63	0.27	9	48	0.19	1	37	0.03
Not reported	56	87	0.64	8	12	0.67[c]	23	24	0.96[c]	11	19	0.58[c]	6	13	0.46[c]	6	10	0.60[c]	2	7	0.29[c]	..	2	....

a/ Only native white first marriage women with husband present at the time of the Census are used in this Table. Groups 1 and 3 are northborn and southborn women, respectively, living in urban Butler County, Ohio.

b/ A $1.00 rental is equivalent to $100.00 value.

c/ Based on less than 25 women.

APPENDIX TABLE 4: CHILDREN 0-4, WOMEN 15-49, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN[a] BY AGE AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Occupation of Husband	Age of Women at Census																							
	All ages			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W
Group 1	3,316	7,190	0.46	106	240	0.44	761	1,092	0.70	1,075	1,404	0.77	756	1,339	0.56	415	1,235	0.34	170	1,007	0.17	33	873	0.04
Farmer-Owners	3	11	0.27[b]	1	1	1.00[b]	...	.....	.....[b]	.....	.....	....	...	1	....	1	3	0.33[b]	1	4	0.25[b]	..	2	....
Farmer-Tenants	2	6	0.33[b]	1	1	1.00[b]	1	2	0.50[b]	.....	.....	....	...	.....	....	...	1	....	...	1	....	..	1	....
Professional	220	522	0.42	...	4	.....[b]	26	59	0.44	74	116	0.64	70	117	0.60	35	102	0.34	12	77	0.16	3	47	0.06
Proprietor	341	933	0.37	2	5	0.40[b]	41	82	0.50	111	146	0.76	112	205	0.55	58	197	0.29	14	150	0.09	3	148	0.02
Clerical	498	1,161	0.43	12	41	0.29	95	181	0.52	169	253	0.67	136	238	0.57	60	212	0.28	22	123	0.18	4	113	0.04
Skilled workers	1,177	2,486	0.47	27	67	0.40	252	318	0.79	379	492	0.77	264	476	0.55	160	434	0.37	81	400	0.20	14	299	0.05
Semi-skilled	705	1,382	0.51[b]	36	75	0.48	216	292	0.74[b]	241	280	0.86[b]	113	211	0.54[b]	74	188	0.39[b]	20	161	0.12	5	175	0.03
Farm laborers	15	21	0.71[b]	..	1	....	5	6	0.83[b]	5	4	1.25[b]	4	5	0.80[b]	1	3	0.33[b]	...	2	....	..	...	....
Other laborers	336	580	0.58	26	42	0.62[b]	124	146	0.85[b]	87	101	0.86[b]	52	76	0.68[b]	24	78	0.31[b]	19	70	0.27[b]	4	67	0.06
Service workers	13	44	0.30	1	1	1.00[b]	1	4	0.25[b]	4	5	0.80[b]	5	7	0.71[b]	1	9	0.11[b]	1	8	0.13[b]	..	10	....
Unknown	6	44	0.14	..	2	....	...	2	....	5	7	0.71[b]	...	3	....	1	8	0.13[b]	...	11	....	..	11	....
Group 2	1,494	2,752	0.54	48	94	0.51	296	319	0.93	411	460	0.89	390	544	0.72	221	515	0.43	109	421	0.26	19	399	0.05
Farmer-Owners	113	414	0.27	..	2	....[b]	5	12	0.42[b]	25	22	1.14[b]	34	49	0.69	21	85	0.25	21	105	0.20	7	139	0.05
Farmer-Tenants	273	405	0.67	2	6	0.33[b]	46	39	1.18[b]	63	62	1.02[b]	77	97	0.79[b]	51	90	0.57[b]	32	67	0.48[b]	2	44	0.05
Professional	41	77	0.53	..	1	....	5	10	0.50[b]	13	17	0.76[b]	12	11	1.09[b]	9	18	0.50[b]	2	10	0.20[b]	..	10	....[b]
Proprietor	64	173	0.37	..	3	....[b]	8	10	0.80[b]	16	20	0.80[b]	20	34	0.59	13	43	0.30	6	39	0.15[b]	1	24	0.04[b]
Clerical	107	204	0.52	1	4	0.25[b]	21	28	0.75	43	56	0.77	33	54	0.61	8	27	0.30	1	19	0.05[b]	..	16	....
Skilled workers	347	611	0.57	7	17	0.41[b]	76	71	1.07	96	114	0.84	106	145	0.73	41	113	0.36	18	83	0.22	3	68	0.04
Semi-skilled	250	423	0.59	11	25	0.44[b]	67	75	0.89[b]	72	82	0.88	53	80	0.66	25	64	0.39[b]	20	57	0.35[b]	2	40	0.05[b]
Farm laborers	89	145	0.61	9	13	0.69[b]	14	23	0.61[b]	25	30	0.83	20	28	0.71	14	20	0.70[b]	3	9	0.33[b]	4	22	0.18[b]
Other laborers	203	271	0.75[b]	17	20	0.85[b]	52	49	1.06[b]	58	56	1.04	35	44	0.80	37	52	0.71[b]	4	26	0.15[b]	..	24	....
Service workers	5	10	0.50[b]	..	..	....[b]	1	1	1.00[b]	..	..	....	...	1	....	2	2	1.00[b]	2	2	1.00[b]	..	4	....
Unknown	2	19	0.11[b]	1	3	0.33[b]	1	1	1.00[b]	..	1	....	...	1	....	...	1	....	...	4	....	..	8	....
Group 3	3,210	4,578	0.70	186	337	0.55	1,082	1,093	0.99	972	1,047	0.93	501	767	0.65	314	627	0.50	134	397	0.34	21	310	0.07
Farmer-Owners	2	5	0.40[b]	1	1	1.00[b]	...	1	....	...	.....	....	...	...	.....[b]	...	...	....[b]	1	1	1.00[b]	..	2	....
Farmer-Tenants	2	3	0.67[b]	..	..	....[b]	...	.....	.....[b]	...	.....	.....[b]	1	1	1.00[b]	1	1	1.00[b]	...	...	....	..	1	....
Professional	38	70	0.54	1	1	1.00[b]	6	10	0.60[b]	16	21	0.76[b]	10	14	0.71[b]	5	15	0.33[b]	...	7	....	..	2	....
Proprietor	85	211	0.40	2	4	0.50[b]	17	27	0.63	19	32	0.59	25	48	0.52	14	44	0.32	8	32	0.25[b]	..	24	....[b]
Clerical	144	278	0.52	1	8	0.13[b]	38	59	0.64	53	77	0.69	29	53	0.55	19	40	0.48	2	21	0.10[b]	2	20	0.10[b]
Skilled workers	804	1,274	0.63	37	68	0.54	233	240	0.97	249	284	0.88	173	258	0.67	74	203	0.36	30	128	0.23	8	93	0.09
Semi-skilled	1,013	1,322	0.77[b]	61	114	0.54[b]	370	363	1.02[b]	302	316	0.96[b]	146	211	0.69	83	154	0.54	48	97	0.49[b]	3	67	0.04
Farm laborers	8	24	0.33[b]	1	3	0.33[b]	4	5	0.80[b]	1	2	0.50[b]	...	1	....	...	4	....	2	3	0.67[b]	..	6	....
Other laborers	1,090	1,331	0.82	80	131	0.61	410	382	1.07[b]	325	309	1.05[b]	113	170	0.66[b]	112	154	0.73[b]	42	103	0.41	8	82	0.10
Service workers	13	29	0.45	..	1	....[b]	3	4	0.75[b]	6	4	1.50[b]	2	5	0.40[b]	2	6	0.33[b]	...	2	....[b]	..	7	....
Unknown	11	31	0.35	2	6	0.33[b]	1	2	0.50[b]	1	2	0.50[b]	2	6	0.33[b]	4	6	0.67[b]	1	3	0.33[b]	..	6	....
Group 4	1,188	1,337	0.89	37	54	0.69	277	238	1.16	364	300	1.21	283	290	0.98	157	216	0.73	52	138	0.38	18	101	0.18
Farmer-Owners	44	73	0.60	..	..	....[b]	8	3	2.67[b]	5	3	1.67[b]	9	12	0.75[b]	12	20	0.60[b]	7	24	0.29[b]	3	11	0.27[b]
Farmer-Tenants	69	99	0.70[b]	1	2	0.50[b]	12	7	1.71[b]	21	19	1.11[b]	14	14	1.00[b]	15	27	0.56	3	13	0.23[b]	3	17	0.18[b]
Professional	1	6	0.17[b]	..	..	....	..	.....	.....[b]	...	1	.....[b]	...	2	....[b]	...	...	.....[b]	...	...	....	1	3	0.33[b]
Proprietor	16	31	0.52	..	..	....	3	4	0.75[b]	5	6	0.83[b]	2	3	0.67[b]	6	8	0.75[b]	...	1	....[b]	..	9	....
Clerical	35	53	0.66	..	2	....[b]	9	11	0.82	16	14	1.14[b]	4	8	0.50[b]	3	9	0.33[b]	3	6	0.50[b]	..	3	....
Skilled workers	310	349	0.89	3	7	0.43[b]	67	60	1.12	116	90	1.29	69	87	0.79	36	49	0.73	17	37	0.46[b]	2	19	0.11[b]
Semi-skilled	232	248	0.94	9	13	0.69[b]	59	51	1.16[b]	78	64	1.22	65	62	1.05[b]	15	32	0.47[b]	4	16	0.25[b]	2	10	0.20[b]
Farm laborers	102	99	1.03	6	7	0.86[b]	12	14	0.86[b]	38	26	1.46	25	20	1.25[b]	14	12	1.17[b]	4	12	0.33[b]	3	8	0.38[b]
Other laborers	370	366	1.01[b]	18	23	0.78[b]	102	84	1.21[b]	85	77	1.10	95	81	1.17	52	56	0.93[b]	14	28	0.50	4	17	0.24
Service workers	7	6	1.17[b]	..	..	....	5	4	1.25[b]	...	..	....	...	...	....	2	1	2.00[b]	...	...	....	..	1	....
Unknown	2	7	0.29[b]	..	..	....	...	.....	....	...	..	....	...	1	....	2	2	1.00[b]	...	1	....	..	3	....

a/ Only native white first marriage women with husband present at the time of the Census are used in this Table. Groups 1 and 3 are northborn and southborn women, respectively, living in urban Butler County, and Groups 2 and 4 are northborn and southborn women, respectively, living in rural Butler County, Ohio.

b/ Based on less than 25 women.

APPENDIX TABLE 5: CHILDREN 0-4, WOMEN 15-49, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN[a] BY AGE, BY EQUIVALENT MONTHLY RENTAL[b] OF HOME, AND BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND FOR NORTHBORN AND SOUTHBORN WOMEN IN URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Occupation and Rental	Age of Women at Census																							
	All ages			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W
Group 1	3,316	7,190	0.46	106	240	0.44	761	1,092	0.70	1,075	1,404	0.77	756	1,339	0.56	415	1,235	0.34	170	1,007	0.17	33	873	0.04
Professional	220	522	0.42	...	4	....	26	59	0.44	74	116	0.64	70	117	0.60	35	102	0.34[c]	12	77	0.16[c]	3	47	0.06[c]
$1.00-$49.99	82	189	0.43	...	3	....	20	41	0.49[c]	33	51	0.65	17	41	0.41	7	21	0.33[c]	4	20	0.20[c]	1	12	0.08[c]
$50.00+	133	320	0.42	....	1	....	6	18	0.33[c]	40	63	0.63[c]	52	73	0.71	25	77	0.32[c]	8	53	0.15	2	35	0.06
Unknown	5	13	0.38[c]	...	...	....	...	...	....	1	2	0.50[c]	1	3	0.33[c]	3	4	0.75[c]	..	4	....	..	..	....
Proprietor	341	933	0.37	2	5	0.40[c]	41	82	0.50	111	146	0.76	112	205	0.55	58	197	0.29	14	150	0.09	3	148	0.02
$1.00-$49.99	147	336	0.44	2	3	0.67[c]	31	59	0.53[c]	48	69	0.70	44	78	0.56	18	49	0.37	3	38	0.08	1	40	0.03
$50.00+	183	579	0.32[c]	...	1	....	8	21	0.38[c]	61	75	0.81[c]	61	119	0.51[c]	40	146	0.27	11	111	0.10	2	106	0.02
Unknown	11	18	0.61[c]	...	1	....	2	2	1.00[c]	2	2	1.00[c]	7	8	0.88[c]	..	2	....	..	1	....	..	2	....
Clerical	498	1,161	0.43	12	41	0.29	95	181	0.52	169	253	0.67	136	238	0.57	60	212	0.28	22	123	0.18	4	113	0.04
$1.00-$39.99	208	406	0.51	8	27	0.30	70	113	0.62	77	98	0.79	37	72	0.51	13	47	0.28	3	26	0.12	..	23	....[c]
$40.00-$49.99	86	239	0.36	1	6	0.17[c]	13	28	0.46	30	63	0.48	27	46	0.59	12	46	0.26	2	32	0.06	1	18	0.06[c]
$50.00+	197	499	0.39	3	8	0.38[c]	10	35	0.29[c]	60	89	0.67[c]	70	117	0.60	34	116	0.29	17	64	0.27	3	70	0.04
Unknown	7	17	0.41[c]	...	...	....	2	5	0.40[c]	2	3	0.67[c]	2	3	0.67[c]	1	3	0.33[c]	..	1	....	..	2	....
Skilled workers	1,177	2,486	0.47	27	67	0.40	252	318	0.79	379	492	0.77	264	476	0.55	160	434	0.37	81	400	0.20	14	299	0.05
$1.00-$29.99	400	643	0.62	16	33	0.48	131	139	0.94	126	139	0.91	67	101	0.66	40	96	0.42	16	68	0.24	4	67	0.06
$30.00+	755	1,797	0.42	9	33	0.27	120	175	0.69[c]	243	343	0.71[c]	193	367	0.53	115	327	0.35[c]	65	326	0.20	10	226	0.04
Unknown	22	46	0.48	2	1	2.00[c]	1	4	0.25[c]	10	10	1.00[c]	4	8	0.50[c]	5	11	0.45[c]	..	6	....	..	6	....
$1.00-$39.99	720	1,279	0.56	19	44	0.43	199	227	0.88	232	303	0.77	139	218	0.64	80	192	0.42	43	165	0.26	8	130	0.06
$40.00-$49.99	187	438	0.43	4	11	0.36[c]	27	39	0.69	66	82	0.80	45	87	0.52	28	87	0.32	16	86	0.19	1	46	0.02
$50.00+	248	723	0.34	2	11	0.18[c]	25	48	0.52	71	97	0.73	76	163	0.47	47	144	0.33	22	143	0.15	5	117	0.04
Semi-skilled	705	1,382	0.51	36	75	0.48	216	292	0.74	241	280	0.86	113	211	0.54	74	188	0.39	20	161	0.12	5	175	0.03
$1.00-$29.99	328	488	0.67	23	47	0.49[c]	123	149	0.83	110	109	1.01	37	71	0.52	27	47	0.57	8	37	0.22	..	28	....
$30.00-$39.99	192	400	0.48	6	16	0.38[c]	56	81	0.69	73	88	0.83	33	68	0.49	16	51	0.31	5	44	0.11	3	52	0.06
$40.00+	170	469	0.36	7	12	0.58[c]	29	53	0.55[c]	55	77	0.71[c]	42	70	0.60[c]	29	87	0.33[c]	6	76	0.08[c]	2	94	0.02
Unknown	15	25	0.60	...	...	....	8	9	0.89[c]	3	6	0.50[c]	1	2	0.50[c]	2	3	0.67[c]	1	4	0.25[c]	..	1	....
Other laborers	336	580	0.58	26	42	0.62	124	146	0.85	87	101	0.86	52	76	0.68	24	78	0.31	19	70	0.27	4	67	0.06
$1.00-$29.99	203	290	0.70	19	28	0.68	71	82	0.87	56	53	1.06	35	46	0.76	10	25	0.40	12	33	0.36	..	23	....
$30.00+	124	274	0.45[c]	5	8	0.63[c]	47	57	0.82[c]	30	47	0.64[c]	17	30	0.57	14	52	0.27	7	37	0.19	4	43	0.09
Unknown	9	16	0.56[c]	2	6	0.33[c]	6	7	0.86[c]	1	1	1.00[c]	..	..	....	..	1	....	..	..	....	..	1	....
Group 3	3,210	4,578	0.70	186	337	0.55	1,082	1,093	0.99	972	1,047	0.93	501	767	0.65	314	627	0.50	134	397	0.34	21	310	0.07
Skilled Workers	804	1,274	0.63	37	68	0.54	233	240	0.97	249	284	0.88	173	258	0.67	74	203	0.36	30	128	0.23	8	93	0.09
$1.00-$24.99	354	403	0.88	24	36	0.67	126	117	1.08	113	100	1.13	61	68	0.90	19	42	0.45	11	25	0.44	..	15	....
$25.00-$29.99	148	230	0.64	6	11	0.55[c]	36	40	0.90	65	70	0.93	24	35	0.69	11	31	0.35	2	23	0.09[c]	4	20	0.20[c]
$30.00+	289	622	0.46	5	18	0.28[c]	68	79	0.86	67	109	0.61[c]	84	149	0.56	44	130	0.34	17	79	0.22	4	58	0.07
Unknown	13	19	0.68[c]	2	3	0.67[c]	3	4	0.75[c]	4	5	0.80[c]	4	6	0.67[c]	..	...	....	..	1	....	..	..	....
Semi-skilled	1,013	1,322	0.77	61	114	0.54	370	363	1.02	302	316	0.96	146	211	0.69	83	154	0.54	48	97	0.49[c]	3	67	0.04
$1.00-$19.99	336	344	0.98	27	44	0.61	131	108	1.21	109	90	1.21	41	48	0.85	18	30	0.60	10	12	0.83[c]	..	12	....[c]
$20.00-$24.99	272	284	0.96	15	27	0.56[c]	93	84	1.11	87	82	1.06	37	45	0.82	28	25	1.12	11	14	0.79[c]	1	7	0.14[c]
$25.00-$29.99	155	236	0.66	4	11	0.36[c]	61	66	0.92	42	55	0.76	33	51	0.65	9	25	0.36	6	16	0.38[c]	..	12	....
$30.00+	234	434	0.54	10	25	0.40[c]	76	96	0.79[c]	62	85	0.73[c]	35	65	0.54	28	73	0.38	21	54	0.39	2	36	0.06
Unknown	16	24	0.67[c]	5	7	0.71[c]	9	9	1.00[c]	2	4	0.50[c]	..	2	....	..	1	....	..	1	....	..	..	....
Other Laborers	1,090	1,331	0.82	80	131	0.61	410	382	1.07	325	309	1.05	113	170	0.66	112	154	0.73	42	103	0.41[c]	8	82	0.10[c]
$1.00-$19.99	517	502	1.03	40	57	0.70	210	171	1.23	166	126	1.32	45	53	0.85	44	57	0.77	9	20	0.45[c]	3	18	0.17[c]
$20.00-$24.99	273	334	0.82	21	38	0.55[c]	86	93	0.92	94	81	1.16	32	46	0.70	28	31	0.90	12	34	0.35[c]	..	11	....[c]
$25.00-$29.99	152	194	0.78	8	12	0.67[c]	56	47	1.19	36	46	0.78	22	32	0.69	18	25	0.72	9	16	0.56[c]	3	16	0.19[c]
$30.00+	128	272	0.47	10	22	0.45[c]	48	61	0.79[c]	24	51	0.47[c]	12	34	0.35	20	39	0.51[c]	12	30	0.40	2	35	0.06
Unknown	20	29	0.69	1	2	0.50[c]	10	10	1.00[c]	5	5	1.00[c]	2	5	0.40[c]	2	2	1.00[c]	..	3	....	..	2	....

a/ Only native white first marriage women with husband present at the time of the Census are used in this Table. Groups 1 and 3 are northborn and southborn women, respectively, living in urban Butler County, Ohio.

b/ A $1.00 rental is equivalent to $100.00 value.

c/ Based on less than 25 women.

APPENDIX TABLE 6: CHILDREN 0-4, WOMEN 15-49, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN 0-4 PER WOMAN[a] BY AGE, AND BY COLOR AND NATIVITY OF HUSBAND, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS OF WOMEN, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Color, nativity and residence of husband	Age of Women at Census																							
	All ages			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W
Total	9,208	15,857	0.58	377	725	0.52	2,416	2,742	0.88	2,822	3,211	0.88	1,930	2,940	0.66	1,107	2,593	0.43	465	1,963	0.24	91	1,683	0.05
Northborn Urban N.W.	3,165	6,997	0.45	93	226	0.41	762	1,113	0.68	1,000	1,368	0.73	724	1,308	0.55	397	1,201	0.33	160	951	0.17	29	830	0.03
N.W.N.P.	2,680	5,711	0.47	89	206	0.43[b]	675	981	0.69	868	1,199	0.72	617	1,084	0.57	293	932	0.31	120	724	0.17	18	585	0.03
N.W.F.P.	233	701	0.33	4	17	0.24[b]	36	64	0.56	56	84	0.67	55	118	0.47	54	135	0.40	24	132	0.18	4	151	0.03
N.W.M.P.	252	585	0.43	..	3	....	51	68	0.75	76	85	0.89	52	106	0.49	50	134	0.37	16	95	0.17	7	94	0.07
Northborn Rural N.W.	1,436	2,698	0.53	30	83	0.36	284	322	0.88	408	446	0.91	389	536	0.73	208	503	0.41	99	415	0.24	18	393	0.05
N.W.N.P.	1,268	2,270	0.56	28	80	0.35[b]	256	296	0.86	377	400	0.94	343	470	0.73	172	423	0.41	77	320	0.24	15	281	0.05
N.W.F. or M.P.	168	428	0.39	2	3	0.67[b]	28	26	1.08	31	46	0.67	46	66	0.70	36	80	0.45	22	95	0.23	3	112	0.03
Southborn Urban N.W.	3,250	4,499	0.72	194	344	0.56	1,066	1,045	1.02	1,006	1,034	0.97	508	754	0.67	317	612	0.52	135	406	0.33	24	304	0.08
Southborn Rural N.W.	1,227	1,349	0.91	52	63	0.83[b]	287	230	1.25[b]	367	312	1.18[b]	280	296	0.95[b]	165	213	0.77	57	135	0.42	19	100	0.19
North Europe F.B.W.	67	204	0.33	2	3	0.67[b]	7	17	0.41[b]	15	19	0.79[b]	17	24	0.71[b]	13	40	0.33[b]	12	51	0.24	1	50	0.02
South Europe F.B.W.	58	97	0.60	6	5	1.20[b]	10	13	0.77	24	30	0.80[b]	12	21	0.57	6	22	0.27[b]	..	1	....[b]	..	5	....
Other F.B.W.	5	13	0.38[b]	..	1	....	..	2	....	2	2	1.00[b]	..	1	....	1	2	0.50[b]	2	4	0.50[b]	..	1	....
Group 1[c]	3,316	7,190	0.46	106	240	0.44	761	1,092	0.70	1,075	1,404	0.77	756	1,339	0.56	415	1,235	0.34	170	1,007	0.17	33	873	0.04
Northborn Urban N.W.	2,681	6,039	0.44	63	166	0.38	586	875	0.67	874	1,174	0.74	635	1,131	0.56	349	1,058	0.33	146	870	0.17	28	765	0.04
Southborn Urban N.W.	549	926	0.59	39	69	0.57[b]	163	195	0.84[b]	171	192	0.89	101	173	0.58	53	137	0.39	18	95	0.19	4	65	0.06
Foreign-born white	82	216	0.38	4	4	1.00[b]	12	22	0.55[b]	28	36	0.78	20	34	0.59	12	39	0.31	5	39	0.13	1	42	0.02
Group 2[c]	1,494	2,752	0.54	48	94	0.51	296	319	0.93	411	460	0.89	390	544	0.72	221	515	0.43	109	421	0.26	19	399	0.05
Northborn Rural N.W.	1,252	2,421	0.52	25	70	0.36[b]	233	267	0.87	347	385	0.90	347	483	0.72	188	457	0.41	94	383	0.25	18	376	0.05[b]
Southborn Rural N.W.	223	294	0.76	20	22	0.91[b]	61	48	1.27[b]	64	73	0.88	39	59	0.66[b]	28	45	0.62[b]	10	29	0.34[b]	1	18	0.06[b]
Foreign-born white	19	36	0.53	3	2	1.50[b]	2	3	0.67[b]	..	2	....	4	2	2.00[b]	5	13	0.38[b]	5	9	0.56[b]	..	5	....
Group 3[c]	3,210	4,578	0.70	186	337	0.55	1,082	1,093	0.99	972	1,047	0.93	501	767	0.65	314	627	0.50	134	397	0.34	21	310	0.07
Northborn Urban N.W.	484	958	0.51	30	60	0.50	176	238	0.74	126	194	0.65	89	177	0.50	48	143	0.34	14	81	0.17	1	65	0.02
Southborn Urban N.W.	2,701	3,573	0.76	155	275	0.56[b]	903	850	1.06[b]	835	842	0.99[b]	407	581	0.70[b]	264	475	0.56[b]	117	311	0.38[b]	20	239	0.08
Foreign-born white	24	44	0.55	1	2	0.50[b]	3	4	0.75[b]	11	11	1.00[b]	5	9	0.56[b]	2	8	0.25[b]	2	4	0.50[b]	..	6	....
Group 4	1,188	1,337	0.89	37	54	0.69	277	238	1.16	364	300	1.21	283	290	0.98	157	216	0.73	52	138	0.38	18	101	0.18
Northborn Rural N.W.	184	277	0.66	5	13	0.38[b]	51	55	0.93	61	61	1.00	42	53	0.79	20	46	0.43	5	32	0.16	..	17	....
Southborn Rural N.W.	1,004	1,055	0.95	32	41	0.78	226	182	1.24	303	239	1.27	241	237	1.02	137	168	0.82	47	106	0.44	18	82	0.22
Foreign-born white	.....	5	....	..	..	....	...	1	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	2	....	..	...	....	..	2	....

a/ Only native white first marriage women with husband present at the time of the Census are used in this Table. Groups 1 and 3 are northborn and southborn women, respectively, living in urban Butler County, and Groups 2 and 4 are northborn and southborn women, respectively, living in rural Butler County, Ohio.

b/ Based on less than 25 women.

c/ Totals include "other foreign-born white."

APPENDIX TABLE 7: CHILDREN 0-4, WOMEN 15-49, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN[a] BY AGE AND BY EQUIVALENT MONTHLY RENTAL[b] OF HOME, NORTHBORN AND SOUTHBORN MARRIAGE COMBINATIONS[c], URBAN BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Monthly Rental	Age of Women at Census																							
	All ages			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W
MC-A[c]	2,681	6,039	0.44	63	166	0.38	586	875	0.67	874	1,174	0.74	635	1,131	0.56	349	1,058	0.33	146	870	0.17	28	765	0.04
Under $15.00	49	97	0.51	4	9	0.44[d]	16	27	0.59	16	14	1.14[d]	8	16	0.50[d]	1	11	0.09[d]	4	11	0.36[d]	..	9	....
$15.00-$19.99	145	220	0.66	8	17	0.47[d]	54	61	0.89	42	46	0.91	32	37	0.86	5	23	0.22[d]	4	15	0.27[d]	..	21	....
$20.00-$24.99	269	409	0.66	15	28	0.54	103	114	0.90	76	78	0.97	42	61	0.69	20	49	0.41	12	45	0.27	1	34	0.03
$25.00-$29.99	352	633	0.56	13	31	0.42	111	142	0.78	130	150	0.87	54	97	0.56	27	81	0.33	14	75	0.19	3	57	0.05
$30.00-$39.99	626	1,354	0.46	10	32	0.31	166	251	0.66	219	316	0.69	118	234	0.50	69	203	0.34	35	165	0.21	9	153	0.06
$40.00-$49.99	414	1,035	0.40	8	20	0.40[d]	62	126	0.49	141	218	0.65	109	198	0.55	68	184	0.37	21	172	0.12	5	117	0.04
$50.00-$59.99	287	748	0.38	..	11	....[d]	25	49	0.51	111	160	0.69	88	165	0.53	42	144	0.29	21	118	0.18	..	101	....
$60.00-$79.99	279	801	0.35	2	8	0.25[d]	24	61	0.39[d]	69	106	0.65	106	188	0.56	50	181	0.28	20	126	0.16	8	131	0.06
$80.00+	203	624	0.33	2	6	0.33[d]	12	24	0.50[d]	52	65	0.80[d]	65	112	0.58[d]	56	159	0.35[d]	14	127	0.11[d]	2	131	0.02
Unknown	57	118	0.48	1	4	0.25[d]	13	20	0.65[d]	18	21	0.86[d]	13	23	0.57[d]	11	23	0.48[d]	1	16	0.06[d]	..	11	....
MC-B[c]	549	926	0.59	39	69	0.57	163	195	0.84	171	192	0.89	101	173	0.58	53	137	0.39	18	95	0.19	4	65	0.06
Under $15.00	29	39	0.74	7	9	0.78[d]	13	13	1.00[d]	4	4	1.00[d]	2	3	0.67[d]	3	5	0.60[d]	..	2	....	..	3	....
$15.00-$19.99	52	57	0.91	6	10	0.60[d]	17	14	1.21[d]	25	17	1.47[d]	1	5	0.20[d]	3	8	0.38[d]	..	2	....[d]	..	1	....
$20.00-$24.99	94	119	0.79	8	14	0.57[d]	35	35	1.00	29	25	1.16	10	15	0.67[d]	8	14	0.57[d]	4	10	0.40[d]	..	6	....
$25.00-$29.99	84	121	0.69	5	11	0.45[d]	25	38	0.66	28	28	1.00	13	19	0.68[d]	12	11	1.09[d]	1	6	0.17[d]	..	8	....
$30.00-$39.99	142	234	0.61	5	13	0.38[d]	54	60	0.90	35	56	0.63	34	49	0.69	12	28	0.43	2	20	0.10[d]	..	8	....
$40.00-$49.99	61	129	0.47	3	6	0.50[d]	8	14	0.57[d]	25	30	0.83[d]	14	30	0.47[d]	5	19	0.26[d]	5	20	0.25[d]	1	10	0.10[d]
$50.00-$59.99	38	87	0.44	1	1	1.00[d]	2	7	0.29[d]	14	12	1.17[d]	9	21	0.43[d]	6	20	0.30[d]	4	16	0.25[d]	2	10	0.20[d]
$60.00-$79.99	23	74	0.31	1	1	1.00[d]	3	5	0.60[d]	9	14	0.64[d]	6	19	0.32[d]	3	18	0.17[d]	..	6	....[d]	1	11	0.09[d]
$80.00+	14	47	0.30[d]	..	..	....[d]	..	2	....[d]	1	4	0.25[d]	10	10	1.00[d]	1	12	0.08[d]	2	12	0.17[d]	..	7	....
Unknown	12	19	0.63[d]	3	4	0.75[d]	6	7	0.86[d]	1	2	0.50[d]	2	2	1.00[d]	..	2	....	..	1	....	..	1	....
MC-C[c]	484	958	0.51	30	60	0.50	176	238	0.74	126	194	0.65	89	177	0.50	48	143	0.34	14	81	0.17	1	65	0.02
Under $15.00	28	45	0.62	..	1	....[d]	20	24	0.83[d]	5	7	0.71[d]	3	7	0.43[d]	..	2	....[d]	..	4	....	..	..	....
$15.00-$19.99	41	69	0.59	4	8	0.50[d]	14	22	0.64[d]	14	16	0.88[d]	7	11	0.64[d]	2	6	0.33[d]	..	4	....[d]	..	2	....
$20.00-$24.99	102	149	0.68	5	13	0.38[d]	48	54	0.89	24	26	0.92	15	28	0.54[d]	7	15	0.47[d]	3	6	0.50[d]	..	7	....[d]
$25.00-$29.99	76	136	0.56	4	9	0.44[d]	29	36	0.81	21	32	0.66	11	24	0.46[d]	9	20	0.45[d]	1	7	0.14[d]	1	8	0.13[d]
$30.00-$39.99	114	223	0.51	8	16	0.50[d]	41	57	0.72	37	57	0.65	13	38	0.34	11	31	0.35	4	14	0.29[d]	..	10	....
$40.00-$49.99	47	134	0.35	3	5	0.60[d]	11	20	0.55[d]	6	27	0.22[d]	17	32	0.53[d]	9	21	0.43[d]	1	13	0.08[d]	..	16	....
$50.00-$59.99	28	64	0.44	2	1	2.00[d]	5	11	0.45[d]	8	11	0.73[d]	9	10	0.90[d]	2	15	0.13[d]	2	8	0.25[d]	..	8	....
$60.00-$79.99	28	71	0.39	..	2	....[d]	3	4	0.75[d]	9	10	0.90[d]	9	15	0.60[d]	5	21	0.24[d]	2	14	0.14[d]	..	5	....
$80.00+	11	51	0.22[d]	1	2	0.50[d]	1	5	0.20[d]	2	5	0.40[d]	5	11	0.45[d]	1	10	0.10[d]	1	9	0.11[d]	..	9	....
Unknown	9	16	0.56[d]	3	3	1.00[d]	4	5	0.80[d]	..	3	....	..	1	....	2	2	1.00[d]	..	2	....	..	..	....
MC-D[c]	2,701	3,573	0.76	155	275	0.56	903	850	1.06	835	842	0.99	407	581	0.70	264	475	0.56	117	311	0.38	20	239	0.08
Under $15.00	393	387	1.02	42	58	0.72	155	128	1.21	109	89	1.22	52	42	1.24	24	37	0.65	9	11	0.82[d]	2	22	0.09[d]
$15.00-$19.99	601	610	0.99	42	61	0.69	222	174	1.28	210	162	1.30	63	88	0.72	47	70	0.67	16	31	0.52	1	24	0.04[d]
$20.00-$24.99	662	723	0.92	37	67	0.55	216	201	1.07	225	200	1.13	91	108	0.84	67	72	0.93	25	57	0.44	1	18	0.06[d]
$25.00-$29.99	413	589	0.70	14	30	0.47	132	135	0.98	138	158	0.87	74	104	0.71	32	67	0.48	17	55	0.31	6	40	0.15
$30.00-$39.99	370	662	0.56	8	32	0.25	127	143	0.89	92	129	0.71	62	115	0.54	47	108	0.44	26	72	0.36	8	63	0.13
$40.00-$49.99	115	270	0.43	2	10	0.20[d]	24	34	0.71[d]	31	55	0.56[d]	36	49	0.73	13	54	0.24	8	38	0.21[d]	1	30	0.03
$50.00-$59.99	55	118	0.47	3	3	1.00[d]	6	10	0.60[d]	12	17	0.71[d]	7	25	0.28[d]	19	28	0.68[d]	8	17	0.47[d]	..	18	....
$60.00-$79.99	30	97	0.31	2	4	0.50[d]	1	4	0.25[d]	7	10	0.70[d]	11	23	0.48[d]	4	21	0.19[d]	5	20	0.25[d]	..	15	....[d]
$80.00+	19	48	0.40	..	1	....[d]	2	3	0.67[d]	3	7	0.43[d]	5	15	0.33[d]	7	10	0.70[d]	1	5	0.20[d]	1	7	0.14[d]
Unknown	43	69	0.62	5	9	0.56[d]	18	18	1.00[d]	8	15	0.53[d]	6	12	0.50[d]	4	8	0.50[d]	2	5	0.40[d]	..	2	....

a/ Only native white first marriage women with husband present at the time of the Census are used in this Table.

b/ A $1.00 rental is equivalent to $100.00 value.

c/ MC-A stands for marriage combination A or northborn women married to northborn husbands. MC-B stands for marriage combination B or northborn women married to southborn husbands. MC-C stands for marriage combination C or southborn women married to northborn husbands. MC-D stands for marriage combination D or southborn women married to southborn husbands.

d/ Based on less than 25 women.

APPENDIX TABLE 8: CHILDREN 0-4, WOMEN 15-49, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN BY AGE AND BY MARITAL CONDITION, SELECTED BIRTH-RESIDENCE GROUPS, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO: 1930

Groups and marital status	Age of Women at Census																							
	All ages			15-19			20-24			25-29			30-34			35-39			40-44			45-49		
	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W	A Children	B Women	C C/W
Native white women	10,480	27,236	0.38	423	4,554	0.09	2,735	4,990	0.55	3,120	4,514	0.69	2,172	3,952	0.55	1,339	3,663	0.37	576	2,945	0.20	115	2,618	0.04
Single	.....	7,611	....	...	3,720	....	.....	1,791	....	.....	747	....	.....	417	....	.....	377	....	...	300	....	...	259	....
1st marr.-hus.pres.	9,208	15,857	0.58	377	725	0.52	2,416	2,742	0.88	2,822	3,211	0.88	1,930	2,940	0.66	1,107	2,593	0.43	465	1,963	0.24	91	1,683	0.05
1st marr.-hus.abs.	193	559	0.35	24	57	0.42	74	143	0.52	42	94	0.45	19	68	0.28	20	75	0.27	12	65	0.18	2	57	0.04
2nd marriage	918	2,117	0.43	17	30	0.57	195	211	0.92[a]	220	312	0.71	198	374	0.53	187	415	0.45	87	394	0.22	14	381	0.04
Widowed	96	655	0.15	3	7	0.43[a]	14	18	0.78[a]	19	57	0.33	21	79	0.27	21	123	0.17	11	168	0.07	7	203	0.03
Divorced	65	437	0.15	2	15	0.13[a]	36	85	0.42	17	93	0.18	4	74	0.05	4	80	0.05	1	55	0.02	1	35	0.03
Group 1																								
Northborn urban women	3,750	13,505	0.28	121	2,367	0.51	851	2,313	0.37	1,194	2,137	0.56	841	1,919	0.44	490	1,803	0.27	210	1,567	0.13	43	1,399	0.03
Single	.....	4,601	....	...	2,090	....	.....	1,062	....	.....	499	....	.....	293	....	.....	259	....	...	213	....	...	185	....
1st marr.-hus.pres.	3,316	7,190	0.46	106	240	0.44[a]	761	1,092	0.70	1,075	1,404	0.77	756	1,339	0.56	415	1,235	0.34	170	1,007	0.17	33	873	0.04
1st marr.-hus.abs.	81	279	0.29	10	23	0.43[a]	31	59	0.53	22	51	0.43	6	36	0.17	7	34	0.21	5	42	0.12	...	34	....
2nd marriage	269	883	0.30	3	6	0.50[a]	39	56	0.70[a]	73	115	0.63	64	165	0.39	55	178	0.31	29	183	0.16	6	180	0.03
Widowed	45	324	0.14	1	3	0.33[a]	3	6	0.50[a]	9	21	0.43[a]	12	45	0.27	10	56	0.18	6	87	0.07	4	106	0.04
Divorced	39	228	0.17	1	5	0.20[a]	17	38	0.45	15	47	0.32	3	41	0.07	3	41	0.07	...	35	....	...	21	....
Group 2																								
Northborn rural women	1,619	4,622	0.35	51	863	0.59	334	677	0.49	428	619	0.69	418	676	0.62	246	662	0.37	120	566	0.21	22	559	0.04
Single	.....	1,437	....	...	763	....	...	307	....	...	112	....	.....	67	....	.....	76	....	...	54	....	...	58	....
1st marr.-hus.pres.	1,494	2,752	0.54	48	94	0.51	296	319	0.93	411	460	0.89	390	544	0.72	221	515	0.43	109	421	0.26	19	399	0.05
1st marr.-hus. abs.	17	45	0.38	3	4	0.75[a]	10	16	0.63[a]	1	6	0.17[a]	1	5	0.20[a]	1	4	0.25[a]	1	3	0.33[a]	...	7	....
2nd marriage	93	281	0.33	...	1	....	18	25	0.72	14	28	0.50	25	48	0.52	23	47	0.49	10	65	0.15	3	67	0.04
Widowed	8	77	0.10	...	1	....	4	4	1.00[a]	1	4	0.25[a]	2	7	0.29[a]	1	14	0.07[a]	...	21	....	...	26	....
Divorced	7	30	0.23	...	...	....	6	6	1.00[a]	1	9	0.11[a]	.....	5	....	.....	6	....	...	2	....	...	2	....
Group 3																								
Southborn urban women	3,754	7,231	0.52	207	1,082	0.19	1,229	1,655	0.74	1,094	1,404	0.78	595	1,020	0.58	418	931	0.45	180	615	0.29	31	524	0.06
Single	.....	1,299	....	...	694	....	.....	360	....	.....	123	....	.....	51	....	.....	30	....	...	27	....	...	14	....
1st marr.-hus.pres.	3,210	4,578	0.70	186	337	0.55	1,082	1,093	0.99	972	1,047	0.93	501	767	0.65	314	627	0.50	134	397	0.34	21	310	0.07[a]
1st marr.-hus.abs.	83	212	0.39	10	25	0.40	27	59	0.46	15	32	0.47	12	27	0.44	12	36	0.33	5	19	0.26[a]	2	14	0.14[a]
2nd marriage	408	751	0.54	9	15	0.60[a]	101	96	1.05[a]	97	135	0.72	77	131	0.59[a]	83	159	0.52	37	105	0.35	4	110	0.04
Widowed	35	224	0.16	1	2	0.50[a]	6	7	0.86[a]	9	30	0.30	4	20	0.20[a]	8	49	0.16	4	50	0.08	3	66	0.05[a]
Divorced	18	167	0.11	1	9	0.11[a]	13	40	0.33	1	37	0.03	1	24	0.04[a]	1	30	0.03	...	17	....	1	10	0.10[a]
Group 4																								
Southborn rural women	1,357	1,878	0.72	44	242	0.18	321	345	0.93	404	354	1.14	318	337	0.94	185	267	0.69	66	197	0.34	19	136	0.14
Single	.....	274	....	...	173	....	.....	62	....	.....	13	....	.....	6	....	.....	12	....	...	6	....	...	2	....
1st marr.-hus.pres.	1,188	1,337	0.89[a]	37	54	0.69[a]	277	238	1.16[a]	364	300	1.21[a]	283	290	0.98	157	216	0.73	52	138	0.38[a]	18	101	0.18
1st marr.-hus.abs.	12	23	0.52[a]	1	5	0.20[a]	6	9	0.67[a]	4	5	0.80[a]	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	1	1	1.00[a]	...	2	....[a]
2nd marriage	148	202	0.73	5	8	0.63[a]	37	34	1.09[a]	36	34	1.06	32	30	1.07[a]	26	31	0.84[a]	11	41	0.27[a]	1	24	0.04[a]
Widowed	8	30	0.27[a]	1	1	1.00[a]	1	1	1.00[a]	.....	2	....	3	7	0.43[a]	2	4	0.50[a]	1	10	0.10[a]	...	5	....
Divorced	1	12	0.08[a]	...	1	....	.....	1	....	.....	...	....	.....	4	....	.....	3	....	1	1	1.00[a]	...	2	....

a/ Based on less than 25 women.