

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

SUPPLEMENT
1939-1940

PART III



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES

SECRETARY



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

J. C. CAPT, DIRECTOR

PHILIP M. HAUSER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

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NATALITY AND MORTALITY DATA FOR COUNTIES AND
CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES TABULATED
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 2-YEAR TOTALS
1939-1940

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

HALBERT L. DUNN, M. D.

Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

	Page	Page
Purpose and scope-----	1	3
Uses of data-----	1	5
Bases of classification and tabulation-----	2	4
2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----	2	4
Classification and tabulation by place of residence-----	2	4
Rules for the allocation of deaths-----	2	4
Rules for the allocation of births-----	3	4
Relation of institutions to nonresident coding-----	3	4
Definition of areas-----	1	3
Classification and tabulation by race-----	1	5
Classification and tabulation by nativity-----	2	4
Tabulation by age-----	2	4
Tabulation by population-size groups-----	2	4
Completeness of registration-----	2	4
Classification and tabulation by cause of death-----	3	4
Computation of rates-----	3	4

SUMMARY AND RATE TABLES

Table I.—Births, deaths, and average rates, by race, by place of residence: United States and each State, 1939 and 1940-----		
Table II.—2-year average birth rates by age of mother, race, and sex, and for white by nativity of mother, by place of residence: United States and each State, 1939 and 1940-----		10
Table III.—Live births by age of mother, race, and sex, and for white by nativity of mother, by place of residence: United States and each State, 2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----		11
Table IV.—Specific birth rates by age of mother, race, and population-size groups, by place of residence: United States and each State, 1940-----		2
Table V.—Live births by age of mother, race, and population-size groups, by place of residence: United States and each State, 1940-----		4
Table VI.—2-year average death rates by age, sex, race, and nativity of white, by place of occurrence: United States and each State, 1939 and 1940-----		8
Table VII.—Deaths by age, sex, race, and nativity of white, by place of occurrence: United States and each State, 2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----		
Table VIII.—Specific death rates by age, race, and population-size groups, by place of residence: United States and each State, 1940-----		
Table IX.—Deaths by age, race, and population-size groups, by place of residence: United States and each State, 1940-----		

GENERAL NATALITY AND MORTALITY TABLES

Table 1.—Births, deaths, and average rates, by place of residence: Each State, county, and city, 1939 and 1940-----		
Table 2.—Live births by age of mother, by place of residence: Each State, county, and city, 2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----		
Table 3.—Deaths by age, by place of residence: Each State, county, and city, 2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----		
Table 4.—Deaths from selected causes, by place of residence: Each State, county, and city, 2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----		
Table 5.—Deaths by age and sex, by place of residence: Each city of 100,000 population or more in 1940, 2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----		
Table 6.—Deaths from selected causes, by age, by place of residence: Each city of 100,000 population or more in 1940, 2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----		

APPENDIX

Table 1.—Percent of total resident deaths occurring in resident institutions: Each State, county, and city, 2-year totals, 1939 and 1940-----		
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VITAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES—SUPPLEMENT

PART III. GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Introduction

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The primary purpose of this volume is to make available for the first time detailed Nation-wide data on births and deaths which are tabulated by place of residence for small geographic areas. Data for local areas are particularly valuable for periods when corresponding population statistics exist which can be used in computing birth and death rates. The 1940 census reports give populations for individual counties and cities in 1940 by sex, race, and age; the natality and mortality data presented here for counties and cities cover the 2 years 1939 and 1940.

Four tables are included which give birth and death data for 1939 and 1940 for each county, and for each city having a population of 10,000 or more in 1940. For selected areas white and "all other races" are shown separately. Table 1 gives for these areas the number of births and the number of deaths in 1939 and in 1940, the enumerated population in 1940, and the average birth and death rates for the 2-year period. Table 2 gives statistics of births by age of mother; table 3, the number of deaths by age of the decedent; and table 4, the number of deaths from selected causes.

Table 5 shows for each city having a population of 100,000 or more in 1940 the number of deaths in 1939 and 1940 by age and sex, and for certain cities by race. Table 6 gives for each city of 100,000 or more the number of deaths from selected causes by age, and for certain cities by race.

Nine summary tables are included which give statistics for individual States. Table I gives the numbers of births and deaths and the birth and death rates in 1939 and 1940, and the 2-year average birth and death rates by race for each State. Table II gives 2-year average birth rates by age of mother, race, and sex of child, and for white by nativity of mother; table III gives the corresponding numbers of births. Table IV shows the birth rates by age of mother, race, and population-size groups for the year 1940 only. Table V gives the corresponding numbers of births. Table VI gives 2-year average death rates by age, sex, race, and nativity of white; table VII gives the corresponding numbers of deaths. Table VIII gives death rates by age, race, and population-size groups for 1940 only; table IX gives the corresponding numbers of deaths.

This volume was prepared under the direction of Dr. Halbert L. Dunn, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, and Dr. Forrest E. Linder, Assistant Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics. The tables were prepared under the immediate supervision of Dr. Robert D. Grove, Social Science Analyst.

USES OF DATA

The information tabulated here constitutes essential source material for intensive research into the geographic variation of vital phenomena in the United States. Certain resident birth and death rates are presented in the tables. Additional rates can be computed from the data given in the tables and the corresponding population figures available in the 1940 census reports.

Resident death rates are the ratios of the number of deaths to the number of persons exposed to the risk of death. They indicate the incidence of mortality in a given population and can therefore be interpreted in terms of the relative health conditions in different areas and groups. Resident crude birth rates are the ratios of the number of births to the total population of an area or group. They and related indices indicate the fertility or reproductivity of a given population. The value of both resident birth rates and resident death rates is greatly increased if the age, race, sex, and urban-rural composition of the population is taken into account. The data given in this volume can be used to compute age-race specific and standardized death rates for individual counties and cities or for groups of counties and cities. Additional break-downs by sex, nativity, and urban-rural residence are given for States.

The mortality data provide a basis for detailed studies of the variations in mortality and health among the resident populations of local areas throughout the country. Such investigations will reveal not only the location and extent of varied types of public health problems but will also provide essential knowledge which can be used in planning Nation-wide programs concerned with the improvement of public health organization, medical care, and hospital facilities in deficient areas.

The importance of the growth and distribution of the population in the various areas and social groups of the country has received increased attention during recent years both in Europe and in the United States. This problem will undoubtedly assume even greater importance in the future because of the social and economic effects of changes in the rate or direction of population growth, and changes in the geographic and social pattern of population distribution. The trend of the birth rate, and area and group differentials in the birth rate, particularly age-specific rates, are major factors in determining population changes. Age- and race-specific birth data by place of residence for local areas given in this volume should contribute to an understanding of population problems in the United States.

While birth and death statistics for individual counties and cities are necessary to a detailed knowledge of mortality and natality differences throughout the country, and while these will be especially useful to public health and social agencies which are organized on a county or a city basis, more valuable results may be secured by grouping the counties into subregions. Grouping the counties into homogeneous subregions will have the advantage of increasing substantially the magnitude of the birth and death frequencies, thus permitting a more detailed and accurate analysis than would be possible on the basis of the small frequencies for single counties or small cities.

The subregions used and the basis upon which the counties are grouped will differ according to the particular interests of different investigators. If mortality from a certain disease, such as tuberculosis or malaria, is being studied or if a particular public health program is being organized, the counties would probably be grouped according to the indicated geographic distribution of the particular disease. In contrast, if mortality and fertility are being studied as part of a more general social and economic problem, it would probably be desirable to use subregions which possess a broad socio-economic homogeneity.

During recent years the regional and subregional approach to social problems has developed rapidly both as a method of study and as a practical basis of operation by governmental agencies. Among the outstanding examples are the establishment and work of the Tennessee Valley Authority; the operations of the Pacific Northwest and of the New England Regional Planning Commissions; the work of the Rural Resettlement Administration in the drought areas of the western plains; the special government-sponsored surveys of problem areas—the Southern Appalachians, the Great Lakes cut-over district, and the entire area often termed the "South"; the detailed studies and plans of metropolitan planning boards, such as those for the New York City area; and the research and coordinating activities of the National Resources Planning Board.

Numerous regional and subregional classifications of the United States have been made, but there are two of potential usefulness which deserve mention. A careful subdivision of the country into regions on the basis of objective demographic social and economic indices has been presented in the study "Rural Regions of the United States" prepared by A. R. Mangus.¹ Observing county lines but disregarding State lines, 34 "rural cultural regions" were defined; these regions were further subdivided into 158 agricultural-industrial subregions and 106 strictly agricultural subregions—a total of 264 "rural cultural subregions." The report states, "Since the rural regions into which the relief picture has been woven were laid out

¹ Work Projects Administration. "Rural Regions of the United States." Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C. 1940.

with the purpose of securing as much internal similarity as possible, it was felt that the resulting subdivisions of the country would be of use to students of other social conditions which, like the need for relief, arise out of a complicated set of causes rather than from a single cause. Carefully defined regions which can be definitely bounded and described are also of value to administrators in planning programs to fit specific conditions and in laying out the territory for decentralizing administrative functions."²

The second regional classification was prepared by Dr. O. E. Baker of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Bureau of the Census.³ The counties of the United States were grouped into 328 subregions of which 102 were metropolitan in character and 226 were predominantly rural. The subregions in this classification do not cross State lines. Numerous physical, social, and economic characteristics were considered in arriving at the county groupings.

BASES OF CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

2-year totals, 1939 and 1940.—All of the tables containing birth or death frequencies, except tables I, V, IX, and L, show totals for the 2 years, 1939 and 1940, and all tables containing birth or death rates, except tables IV and VIII, give average rates for the 2 years. The use of 2-year totals and 2-year average rates was determined by the primary objective of the volume which was the publication of useful information for local areas. The tabulation of natality by age of mother and mortality by age and cause, for counties and small cities, involves the problem of interpreting small numbers and rates based on small numbers which are subject to relatively wide sampling variations. The use of 2-year totals and 2-year averages reduces this type of variation. While it would have been desirable to publish the figures for each year separately as well as the 2-year totals, this procedure was not practical because of space limitations. It seemed, therefore, that the saving of space and the increased reliability of the numbers justified the use of 2-year totals despite their unfamiliarity.

It was not possible to show 2-year totals or average rates for the few cities which had fewer than 10,000 inhabitants in 1930 but had 10,000 or more in 1940. The birth and death tabulations for 1939 were based on a geographic code determined by the population as enumerated in the 1930 census, while the tabulations for 1940 were based on a code determined by the population as enumerated in the 1940 census. Therefore, 1940 data only are shown for cities which changed from under to over 10,000 population between the two censuses. Similarly, 1940 data only are shown for that part of a county outside the cities of 10,000 or more for all counties in which one or more cities changed from under to over 10,000 between 1930 and 1940. However, 2-year totals are shown for the entire county in all such cases. Footnotes are carried for any area for which the data are given for 1 year only.

The 2-year totals given in the tables can be used to compute the average rates for the 2 years. Corresponding populations enumerated as of April 1, 1940, are available for this purpose. The census date is not the midpoint of the period but, except in the unusual cases, it is sufficiently near it to justify the use of the enumerated populations in computing rates. It may be expected that the average rates will give more reliable measures of geographic variation in vital phenomena than would annual rates for either 1939 or 1940.

Classification and tabulation by place of residence.—All of the tables in this volume, except summary tables VI and VII, give data tabulated by place of residence. Tables VI and VII were tabulated on a place-of-occurrence basis because the corresponding information on a residence basis was not available. However, the place-of-residence and place-of-occurrence totals for States do not differ nearly so much as for counties, cities, and rural areas. Therefore, the figures in these two tables are, in most cases, good approximations to the corresponding resident figures.

The tabulation of vital statistics on a place-of-residence basis requires that the information given on birth and death certificates be interpreted so as to result in classifications comparable with those of the population census in which persons are enumerated as of their "usual place of residence."⁴ However, the necessity for such interpretation introduces arbitrary and controversial rules into the procedure of allocation because the residence information for births and deaths is collected in a manner different from that used in the census enumeration.

In addition to difficulties in the definition of place of residence, there are several factors in the collection of birth and death information that may produce errors. The place of birth or death is usually obvious or easily determined by the person filling out the original certificate. In contrast, the original informant may have to make an inquiry to determine the place of residence in the case of births or deaths of nonresidents. Also, it is sometimes difficult to determine the correct area of residence if the person's home is located near the line between two or more political units. Because of these difficulties and because of an incomplete understanding of the importance of residence data, the residence information is incompletely reported in some cases. For a small number of areas, such errors may be frequent enough to introduce significant discrepancies into the tabulations.

Rules for the allocation of deaths.—The allocation of deaths to the place of residence is based on the following main rules:

1. General principle: Mortality data should be compiled so as to correspond with enumerated populations on which rates are to be based. Each death should be assigned to the area in which the decedent had his "usual place of residence."
2. With certain exceptions and qualifications, a decedent is defined as a nonresident if the place of residence stated on the certificate is different from the place of death.
3. Decedents who at the time of death had been living more than 1 year in a community are considered residents of that community even though some other place of residence is stated.
4. Decedents in general hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, et cetera, are reallocated to the usual place of residence.
5. Decedents in mental institutions, et cetera, are not reallocated to the place of prior residence.

For the purpose of coding mortality transcripts, these rules have been expanded into definite coding instructions that state the procedure followed in each case. These coding instructions have been published in the Instruction Manual of the Division of Vital Statistics, Part I, for 1940 and are reprinted here with slight changes:

1. There should be an entry on every transcript for place of residence. If no entry is made, the transcript is coded a resident transcript and queried. The practices of the State transcribers may differ. If inconsistencies occur in transcribing this item, consult the verifier and, if necessary, the supervisor before querying.
2. If the place of residence is stated as unknown, the transcript is a resident transcript.
3. In any case in which a place of residence is stated, but the coder is unable to determine the complete correct code for the stated place of residence, code as resident and query for additional information. If the necessary information is not obtained, the transcript is considered to be a resident transcript.
4. If the place of residence is given as a foreign country, or as a United States possession outside the United States, the transcript is a resident transcript. In such cases, a copy is made of the transcript for interchange with other countries.
5. If the county of residence is not given, but a rural route is stated as the place of residence, query for additional information. If the name of the county is not obtained, code as resident of the county in which the R. F. D. post office is located. If an unincorporated place is given as the place of residence and the county of residence is not stated and cannot be determined, code as resident of the place of death, and query for additional information. If the place of residence is a rural route of a city which is coextensive with a county, and the county of residence is not stated, query for additional information.
6. Whenever the place of residence is a community or postal substation within an incorporated city, but the county of residence is not given, code as resident, if place of occurrence is given as that city, even though the community name may appear elsewhere as an incorporated place. If the place of occurrence is other than the city containing the community name, the item should be queried.
7. Deaths are coded according to the place of residence of the deceased except in case of death of a newborn infant. When infants are born at other than the place of residence of the mother, and die before return to mother's residence, the residence of the mother is considered the residence of the child.
8. If the place of residence is stated to be different from the place of death, and if the "length of stay" in the place of death is less than 1 year, the place of residence as stated is coded. If the "length of stay" is not stated, code place of residence as given. If the "length of stay" is more than 1 year, the decedent is coded as a resident of the place of death. This rule applies in all cases except those provided for in rule 9.

²Ibid., p. 1.

³U. S. Bureau of the Census report; not yet published.

⁴U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Instruction to Enumerators—Population and Agriculture," pp. 14-24, 1940.

9. The inmates and employees of penitentiaries; prisons; reformatories; hospitals for the insane, epileptic, and feeble-minded; orphanages; and homes for the blind, the deaf, and the indigent or aged are considered residents of the city, town, or county in which the institution is located. This rule applies even when some other place of residence is stated, and applies regardless of the "length of stay." The rule applies to inmates of institutions coded as 8 or 9 for type of institution.

10. Patients or inmates and employees of surgical or medical hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoriums, and jails, are usually only temporary inmates and are considered nonresidents of the place in which the institution is located, if residence at some other city, town, or county is stated. No exception to rule 8 is made for these cases. This rule applies to inmates of institutions coded 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 for type of institution.

11. In general, a transcript is a nonresident transcript if the geographic code for place of residence differs in any respect from the geographic code for place of death. Under this definition:

(a) A transcript for a death occurring in a city of 10,000 or more is a nonresident transcript if the place of residence is in any other city, any other county, or any other part of the same county.

(b) A transcript for a death occurring in a city of 2,500 to 10,000 is a nonresident transcript if the place of residence is in any other city of 2,500 or more, any other county, or the rural part of the same county.

(c) A transcript for a death occurring in the rural part (under 2,500) of a county is a nonresident transcript if the place of residence is in any city of 2,500 or more, or the rural part of any other county.

In addition, if a death occurs in a city of 2,500 to 10,000, and the place of residence is in another city of 2,500 to 10,000 of the same county, the transcript is to be coded as a nonresident, even though the geographic code is the same for both place of death and place of residence.

Rules for the allocation of births.—The allocation of births is made according to the same general principles as the allocation of deaths. In the case of births, however, the residence of the mother is considered to be the place of residence of the child. The following rules have been used in coding place of residence for births.

1. The residence of the mother (item 2) is considered the residence of the child.

2. There should be an entry on every transcript for place of residence. If no entry is made, the transcript is coded as resident and queried. The practices of the State transcribers may differ. If inconsistencies occur in transcribing this item, consult the verifier and, if necessary, the supervisor before querying.

3. If the place of residence is stated as unknown, the transcript is a resident transcript.

4. In any case in which the place of residence is stated, but the coder is unable to determine the complete correct code for the stated place of residence, code as resident and query for additional information. If the necessary information is not obtained, the transcript is considered to be a resident transcript.

5. If the place of residence is given as a foreign country, or as a United States possession outside the United States, the transcript is a resident transcript. In such instances a copy is made of the transcript for interchange with other countries.

6. If the county of residence is not given, but a rural route is stated as the place of residence, query for additional information. If the name of the county is not obtained, code as resident of the county in which the R. F. D. post office is located. If an unincorporated place is given as the place of residence, and the county of residence is not stated and cannot be determined, code as resident of place of birth, and query for additional information. If the place of residence is a rural route of a city which is coextensive with a county, and the county of residence is not stated, query for additional information.

7. Whenever the place of residence is a community or postal substation within an incorporated city, but the county of residence is not given, code as resident, if place of occurrence is given as that city, even though the community name may appear elsewhere as an incorporated place. If the place of occurrence is other than the city containing the community name, the item should be queried.

8. In general, a transcript is a nonresident transcript if the geographic code for place of residence differs in any respect from the geographic code for place of birth. Under this definition:

(a) A transcript for a birth occurring in a city of 10,000 or more is a nonresident transcript if the place of residence is in any other city, any other county, or any other part of the same county.

(b) A transcript for a birth occurring in a city of 2,500 to 10,000 is a nonresident transcript if the place of residence is in any other city of 2,500 or more, any other county, or the rural part of the same county.

(c) A transcript for a birth occurring in the rural part (under 2,500) of a county is a nonresident transcript if the place of residence is in any city of 2,500 or more, or the rural part of any other county.

In addition, if a birth occurs in a city of 2,500 to 10,000, and the place of residence is in another city of 2,500 to 10,000 of the same county, the transcript is to be coded as a nonresident, even though the geographic code is the same for both place of birth and place of residence.

Relation of institutions to nonresident coding.—An important feature of the rules used in coding nonresident transcripts of death certificates is the distinction between two types of institutions. The first type of institution consists of surgical and medical hospitals and other institutions in which the length of stay is usually not long. These institutions are referred to as "nonresident institutions" since decedents here are considered as nonresidents of the place in which the institution is located, if residence in some other city, town, or county is stated. The second type consists of those institutions in which the length of stay is usually long and includes penitentiaries, hospitals for the insane, homes for the indigent and aged, et cetera. These institutions are referred to as "resident institutions" because decedents here are considered residents of the place in which the institution is located, even though some other place of residence may be stated on the death certificate.

The practice of the Bureau of the Census, in considering all decedents in "resident" institutions to be residents of the area in which the institution is located, is not consistent with the practice of some State agencies. Some States prefer to allocate such deaths to the place of prior residence. The reallocation of these deaths has the effect of reducing the total death rate of the areas that contain institutions since it is not always possible to distribute the population of the institution in a comparable manner before computing rates.

While the tabulations in this volume have been based on reallocation according to usual place of residence, regardless of previous residence, it is desirable to have, for some purposes, mortality figures for cities and counties exclusive of deaths in resident institutions. Appendix table 1 gives for each area shown in tables 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 the percent of all deaths of residents of the area in 1939 and 1940 which occurred in resident institutions. By applying these percentages to the total deaths shown in the tables, the deaths in resident institutions can be subtracted from the total number of resident deaths for the area. In the mortality tables themselves, each area for which 10.0 percent or more of the resident deaths occurred in resident institutions is indicated by an asterisk (*). Although the area totals can be adjusted in this way, the age, sex, race, and cause-of-death frequencies cannot be so adjusted because they are not tabulated by institution.

Definition of areas.—In tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 data are shown separately for each county, for each incorporated city of 10,000 or more in 1940, and for that part of each county outside the cities of 10,000 or more. The urban places shown individually are of three types. Most of them are cities and other incorporated places having 10,000 inhabitants or more. A second type is limited to the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. This type is made up of towns (townships) in which there is a village or thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages within the same town, more than 50 percent of the total population of the town. In this report, only those towns which have 10,000 inhabitants or more are shown. A third type is made up of townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) with a total population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile.

Classification and tabulation by race.—In tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 data are shown separately by white and "all other races" if in 1940 "all other races" constituted at least 10 percent of the total population or numbered 10,000 or more. In tables 5 and 6 data are shown separately by white and "all other races" for each city of 100,000 or more for which "all other races" constituted 10 percent or more of the population or numbered 20,000 or more in 1940. There are a few cities which satisfy these criteria but for which data classified by race are available only for 1940. Such cases are appropriately footnoted in the tables. The group "all other races" includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and other numerically minor races.

The essential principles followed in the classification of deaths by race were:

1. If "White" was given in combination with any other race, the decedent was included with the "all other" group.
2. If "Negro" was given in combination with any other race, the decedent was included with the "Negro" group.

The essential principle followed in the classification of births by race was:

1. The race of the father is considered as the race of the child, and if clearly stated is not coded, with the following exceptions:
 - (a) When parents are white and nonwhite, the race of the nonwhite parent is coded as the race of the child.
 - (b) If one parent is Negro and the other parent is of any other race, the race of the child is coded as Negro.

Classification and tabulation by nativity.—Tables II and III give the number of births and the birth rates by nativity of the mother. Tables VI and VII give the number of deaths and the death rates by nativity of the decedent. In all of these tables the only groups identified are those of the native-born and foreign-born white race. Cases of unknown nativity were tabulated with the native-born both in the birth and death tabulations and in the populations used to compute the rates.

Tabulation by age.—In all of the tables giving birth and death frequencies, cases in which the age of the mother or age of the decedent was not stated are shown separately. In tables II, IV, VI, and VIII, giving rates, cases in which the age was not stated have been included in computing the rates of total births or deaths for all ages but were not distributed among the specified age groups in computing the age-specific rates.

A very small error is introduced into the age-specific rates because in the 1940 populations used in computing the rates, cases of unstated age were allocated to specific age groups according to a special method described elsewhere.* Therefore, all of the age-specific rates for the period 1939 and 1940 were computed from the number of births or deaths in each age group, excluding ages not stated, and from the population in each age group, including some persons whose ages were not stated. The small amount of error introduced is indicated by the fact that in 1939 the age of the decedent was lacking for only 0.07 percent of the deaths, and the age of the mother was lacking for only 0.15 percent of the births.

Tabulation by population-size groups.—In summary tables IV, V, VIII, and IX data are given for groups of cities in each State classified according to the size of their populations as of April 1, 1940. Frequencies and rates are given for 1940 only because strictly comparable data are not available for 1939. As previously stated, in the 1939 tabulations cities were classified according to size in the 1930 population census, while in the 1940 tabulations the cities were classified on the basis of their 1940 populations. Therefore, the birth and death tabulations by population size do not refer to a constant group of cities for the 2 years. Complete adjustments could be made for the cities of 100,000 or more and 25,000 to 100,000, but not for the cities in the other three groups, because, in both 1939 and 1940, cities under 10,000 were not individually tabulated.

Completeness of registration.—The factor of registration completeness is important in the interpretation of differences between the birth and death rates of the various States, counties, and cities. Birth registration is known to be seriously incomplete in certain parts of the country. Less is known about death registration, but there is some evidence that, although probably better than birth registration, it is significantly incomplete in some areas.

A Nation-wide test of the completeness of death registration has never been made. Such slight evidence as exists in-

*Dawling, W. Edwards. "The Elimination of Unknown Ages in the 1940 Population Census." U. S. Bureau of the Census. January 1942.

dicates that it is most deficient in rural parts of the South and Southwest. Numerous tests of birth registration have been conducted by the Bureau of the Census and by State vital statistics offices during the past 25 or 30 years. However, the first systematic Nation-wide test was made in 1940 in conjunction with the decennial census. A report describing the procedure of the test and the results for States, counties, and cities by race has been published in the Vital Statistics—Special Reports series.⁷ The test provides valuable correction factors for the birth statistics published in this volume for the years 1939 and 1940.

Classification and tabulation by cause of death.—Tables 4 and 6 give mortality data by cause of death. The deaths for 1939 and 1940 were classified according to the fifth revision of the International List of Causes of Death adopted by the International Commission, which met in Paris in October 1938. The causes shown in the tables were selected from the complete International List on the basis of several factors, chief of which were their public health or medical importance and their numerical frequency. Complete titles of the International List are given in table XI of Vital Statistics of the United States and in the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death.⁷

Variation between areas in the completeness and accuracy of cause-of-death certification must be considered in the evaluation of differences between the reported data for different States, cities, and counties. Discussions of this problem will be found in other publications of the Bureau of the Census.⁸

Computations of rates.—All rates in this volume have been rounded to one decimal place. In many cases the rates are based on small frequencies and, therefore, are subject to relatively large sampling fluctuations. However, the numbers on which the rates are based are given in every case and make possible the computation of standard errors.

All crude birth and death rates have been computed as the number of cases per 1,000 total populations. Specific age, sex, race, and nativity death rates have been computed as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons in the corresponding specific population group. Age-specific birth rates have been computed as the number of births to women in a certain age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

All rates were computed on the basis of populations enumerated as of April 1, 1940, except the numbers of persons 75 to 84 years of age and persons 85 years of age and over which were used to compute the age-specific rates given in summary tables VI and VIII. Populations for these two age groups were estimated as of April 1, 1940 from the enumerated populations 75 years of age and over.

The following symbols are used in the tables:

	Symbol
Data not available (three dashes).....	---
Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (series of dots).....
Frequency is zero in rate tables (one cipher).....	0
Both frequency and population base are zero in rate tables (one dash).....	-
If rate is more than 0 but less than 0.05....	0.0
If the population is reported to be zero but one or more births or deaths are reported, a footnote "Rate not computed" is used.	
In frequency tables I, III, V, VII, and IX, if quantity is zero, it is indicated by a dash (-).	

⁷U. S. Bureau of the Census. "Vital Statistics—Special Reports," vol. 17 No. 18. 1945.

⁸U. S. Bureau of the Census. "Vital Statistics of the United States, Part I 1940." Also "Manual of the International List of Causes of Death (fifth revision and Joint Causes of Death (fourth edition)." Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C. 1940.

⁹U. S. Bureau of the Census. "Vital Statistics Rates in the United States 1900-1940," pp. 96-104. Also "Vital Statistics of the United States, Part I, 1940," pp. 4-6. Government Printing Office. Washington, D. C. 1945.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1.—PERCENT OF TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS OCCURRING IN RESIDENT INSTITUTIONS: EACH STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY, 2-YEAR TOTALS, 1939 AND 1940—Continued

[See headnote on p. 572]

Table with 8 columns: AREA, Percent, AREA, Percent, AREA, Percent, AREA, Percent. It lists death statistics for Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, and Montana, categorized by area and percentage.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—PERCENT OF TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS OCCURRING IN RESIDENT INSTITUTIONS: EACH STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY, 2-YEAR TOTALS, 1939 AND 1940—Continued

[See header on p. 572]

AREA	Per-cent	AREA	Per-cent	AREA	Per-cent	AREA	Per-cent	AREA	Per-cent
TENNESSEE—Con.		TEXAS..... 1.8		TEXAS—Con.		TEXAS—Con.		TEXAS—Con.	
Coffee.....	0.3	Anderson.....	0	Fort Bawl.....	1.6	Llano.....	0	Travis.....	16.9
Crockett.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Franklin.....	0	Loving.....	0	Outside city.....	1.3
Cumberland.....	0	Palestine.....	0	Freestone.....	0	Lubbock.....	0.3	Austin.....	19.9
Davidson.....	9.6	Andrews.....	0	Frio.....	0	Outside city.....	0.4	Trinity.....	0
Outside city.....	32.3	Angelina.....	0	Gaines.....	0	Lubbock.....	0.4	Tyler.....	0
Nashville.....	1.3	Aransas.....	0	Galveston.....	0.3	Lynn.....	0	Upshur.....	0
Decatur.....	0	Archer.....	0	Outside city.....	0	McCulloch.....	0	Upton.....	0
De Kalb.....	0.4	Armstrong.....	0	Galveston.....	0.4	McLennan.....	5.6	Uvalde.....	0
Dickson.....	0	Atascosa.....	0	Garza.....	0	Outside city.....	13.0	Val Verde.....	0
Dyer.....	0.8	Austin.....	0.5	Gillespie.....	0	Waco.....	0	Outside city.....	0
Outside city.....	0.9	Bailey.....	0	Glasscock.....	0	Wichita.....	0	Del Rio.....	0
Dyersburg.....	0	Bandera.....	0	Goliad.....	0	Wichita.....	0.5	Van Zandt.....	0
Fayette.....	0	Bastrop.....	0.2	Gonzales.....	0.2	Wichita.....	0	Victoria.....	0
Fentress.....	0	Baylor.....	0	Gray.....	0	Wichita.....	0	Outside city.....	0
Franklin.....	0	Bee.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Wichita.....	0	Victoria.....	0
Gibson.....	0.1	Bell.....	0.4	Pampa.....	0	Wichita.....	0	Walker.....	22.0
Giles.....	1.6	Outside city.....	0.7	Grayson.....	0.5	Waverick.....	0	Waller.....	0
Grainger.....	0.4	Temple.....	0	Outside cities.....	1.1	Weslaco.....	0	Ward.....	0
Greene.....	0.6	Bexar.....	3.6	Denison.....	0	Wenard.....	0	Washington.....	0
Grundy.....	0	Outside city.....	18.9	Sherman.....	0	Midland.....	0	Webb.....	0
Hamblen.....	0.7	San Antonio.....	0.2	Gregg.....	0	Midland.....	0.5	Outside city.....	0
Hamilton.....	3.0	Rlanco.....	0	Outside city.....	2	Mills.....	0	Laredo.....	0
Outside city.....	12.2	Borden.....	0	Longview.....	2	Mitchell.....	0	Wharton.....	0.3
Chattanooga.....	0.3	Bosque.....	0	Grimes.....	0	Montague.....	0	Wheeler.....	0
Hancock.....	0	Bowie.....	0.3	Gudalup.....	0	Montgomery.....	0.2	Wichita.....	17.2
Hardeman.....	51.7	Outside city.....	0.6	Hale.....	0	Moore.....	0	Outside city.....	40.8
Hardin.....	0	Texarkana.....	0	Hall.....	0	Morris.....	0	Wichita Falls.....	0.1
Hawkins.....	0.3	Brazoria.....	3.3	Hamilton.....	0	Motley.....	0	Wilbarger.....	0
Haywood.....	0.2	Brazos.....	0	Hartford.....	0	Nacogdoches.....	0	Willacy.....	0
Hawkins.....	0	Outside city.....	2	Hartman.....	0	Navarro.....	0.1	Williamson.....	0.5
Henry.....	0.9	Bryan.....	2	Hartin.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Wilson.....	0
Hickman.....	0	Brewster.....	0	Harris.....	0.3	Corsicana.....	0.2	Winkler.....	0
Houston.....	0	Briscoe.....	0	Outside city.....	0.3	Newton.....	0	Wise.....	0
Humphreys.....	0	Brooks.....	0	Houston.....	0.3	Nolan.....	0	Wood.....	0
Jackson.....	0	Brom.....	0	Harrison.....	0.1	Outside city.....	0	Yokum.....	0
Jefferson.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Outside city.....	0.2	Sweetwater.....	0	Young.....	0.6
Johnson.....	0.5	Brownwood.....	0	Marshall.....	0.5	Nueces.....	0	Zapata.....	0
Knox.....	6.3	Burleson.....	0	Hartley.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Zavala.....	0
Outside city.....	17.1	Burnet.....	0	Haskell.....	0	Corpus Christi.....	0		
Knoxville.....	0.7	Callwell.....	0	Hays.....	0	Ochiltree.....	0	UTAH..... 2.5	
Lake.....	0	Callahan.....	0	Hempill.....	0	Oldham.....	0	Beaver.....	0
Lauderdale.....	0	Callahan.....	0	Henderson.....	0	Orange.....	1.0	Box Elder.....	0
Lawrence.....	0.2	Cameron.....	0	Hidalgo.....	0.2	Palo Pinto.....	0.3	Cache.....	0
Lewis.....	0	Outside cities.....	0	Outside city.....	0.2	Panola.....	0	Outside city.....	0
Lincoln.....	0	Brownsville.....	0	McAllen.....	2	Parker.....	0.5	Logan.....	0
Loudon.....	0	Harlingen.....	0	Hill.....	0	Parmer.....	0	Carbon.....	0.4
McMinn.....	0.2	Camp.....	0	Hockley.....	0	Pecos.....	0	Daggett.....	0
McNairy.....	0	Carson.....	0	Hood.....	0	Polk.....	0	Davis.....	0
Macoon.....	0	Cass.....	0	Hopkins.....	0.2	Potter.....	0.1	Duchessne.....	0
Marion.....	0.2	Castro.....	0	Houston.....	0.3	Outside city.....	3.4	Emery.....	0
Outside city.....	0.4	Chambers.....	0	Howard.....	8.7	Amarillo (part).....	(*)	Garfield.....	0
Jackson.....	0	Cherokee.....	29.1	Outside city.....	24.5	Amarillo (total).....	0	Grant.....	0
Marion.....	0	Childress.....	0	Big Spring.....	3.4	Presidio.....	0	Iron.....	0
Marshall.....	0.5	Clay.....	0	Huspsath.....	0	Rains.....	0	Juab.....	0
Maury.....	0	Cochran.....	0	Hunt.....	0.2	Randall.....	0	Kane.....	0
Outside city.....	2	Coke.....	0	Outside city.....	0.3	Outside city.....	0	Millard.....	0
Columbia.....	2	Coleman.....	0	Greenville.....	0	Amarillo (part).....	(*)	Morgan.....	0
Meigs.....	0	Collin.....	0.2	Hutchinson.....	0.5	Reagan.....	0	Platte.....	0
Monroe.....	0.2	Collingsworth.....	0	Outside city.....	2	Real.....	0	Rich.....	0
Montgomery.....	0.7	Colorado.....	0.3	Borger.....	0	Red River.....	0	Salt Lake.....	0.4
Outside city.....	1.6	Comal.....	0	Irton.....	0	Reeves.....	0	Outside city.....	0
Clarksville.....	0	Comanche.....	0	Jack.....	0	Refugio.....	0	Salt Lake City.....	0.5
Moore.....	0	Concho.....	0	Jackson.....	0	Roberts.....	0	San Juan.....	0
Morgan.....	1.9	Coole.....	1.1	Jasper.....	0	Robertson.....	0	Saupe.....	0
Obion.....	0.8	Coryell.....	1.9	Jeff Davis.....	0	Rockwall.....	0	Sevier.....	0
Overton.....	0	Cottle.....	0	Jefferson.....	0	Runnels.....	0	Summit.....	0
Perry.....	0	Crane.....	0	Outside cities.....	0	Rusk.....	0	Tooele.....	3.0
Pickett.....	0	Crockett.....	0	Denamont.....	0	Sabine.....	0	Utah.....	0
Polk.....	0	Crosby.....	0	Port Arthur.....	0	San Augustine.....	0	Utah.....	15.2
Putnam.....	0.5	Culberson.....	0	Jim Hogg.....	0	San Jacinto.....	0	Outside city.....	5.7
Rhea.....	0	Dallas.....	0	Jim Wells.....	0	San Patricio.....	0	Provo.....	36.2
Roane.....	0.2	Dallas.....	1.1	Johnson.....	0.6	San Saba.....	0.6	Wasatch.....	0
Robertson.....	0.2	Outside cities.....	2.9	Outside city.....	1.0	Schleicher.....	0	Washington.....	0
Rutherford.....	1.6	Dallas.....	0.2	Cleburne.....	0	Scurry.....	0	Wayne.....	0
Scott.....	0	Highland Park.....	2	Jones.....	0	Shackelford.....	0	Weber.....	2.6
Sequatchie.....	0	University Park.....	2	Karnes.....	0	Shelby.....	0	Outside city.....	12.3
Sevier.....	0.3	Dawson.....	0	Kaufman.....	30.3	Sherman.....	0	Ogden.....	0
Shelby.....	4.1	Deaf Smith.....	0	Outside city.....	2	Smith.....	0		
Outside city.....	18.9	Delta.....	0	Terrill.....	27.5	Outside city.....	0	VERMONT..... 4.1	
Memphis.....	0.7	Denton.....	0.2	Kerrill.....	0	Tyler.....	0	Amisn.....	0
Smith.....	0	Outside city.....	2	Kemery.....	0	Somervell.....	0	Bennington.....	1.0
Stewart.....	0	Denton.....	2	Kent.....	0	Starr.....	0	Calverton.....	0.3
Sullivan.....	0.1	De Witt.....	0.5	Kerr.....	1.6	Stephens.....	0	Chittenden.....	1.2
Outside cities.....	0.2	Dickens.....	0	Kimble.....	0	Sterling.....	0	Outside city.....	0
Bristol.....	0	Dimit.....	0	King.....	0	Stonewall.....	0	Burlington.....	2.2
Kingsport.....	0	Donley.....	0	Kimsey.....	0	Sutton.....	0	Essex.....	0
Sumner.....	0	Duval.....	0	kleher.....	0	Swisher.....	0	Franklin.....	1.8
Tipton.....	0.2	Eastland.....	0.7	Knox.....	0	Tarrant.....	2.1	Grand Isle.....	0
Trousdale.....	0	Ector.....	0	Lamar.....	0.2	Outside city.....	11.3	Lawville.....	0.3
Unicoi.....	0.4	Edwards.....	0	Outside city.....	0.3	Fort Worth.....	0.3	Orange.....	0.7
Union.....	0	Ellis.....	0.9	Paris.....	0	Taylor.....	11.4	Orleans.....	0.4
Van Buren.....	0	El Paso.....	0.2	Lamb.....	0	Outside city.....	25.5	Rutland.....	1.3
Warren.....	0	Outside city.....	1.0	Lampasas.....	0	Abilene.....	2.8	Outside city.....	1.9
Washington.....	0.1	El Paso.....	0	La Salle.....	0	Terrill.....	0	Rutland.....	0.2
Outside city.....	0.2	Erath.....	0	Lavaca.....	0.6	Terry.....	0	Washington.....	15.3
Johnson City.....	0	Falls.....	0	Lee.....	0	Throckmorton.....	0	Outside city.....	19.1
Wayne.....	0	Fannin.....	0.1	Leon.....	0	Titus.....	0	Barre.....	0
Weakley.....	0.3	Fayette.....	0.4	Liberty.....	0	Tom Green.....	0.7	Windham.....	15.9
White.....	1.0	Fisher.....	0	Limestone.....	0	Outside city.....	2.6	Windsor.....	1.3
Williamson.....	1.3	Floyd.....	0	Lipscomb.....	0	San Angelo.....	0.2		
Wilson.....	0	Foard.....	0	Live Oak.....	0				

RESIDENT DEATHS—APPENDIX

TABLE 1.—PERCENT OF TOTAL RESIDENT DEATHS OCCURRING IN RESIDENT INSTITUTIONS: EACH STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY, 2-YEAR TOTALS, 1939 AND 1940—Continued
[See headnote on p. 572]

AREA	Per-cent	AREA	Per-cent	AREA	Per-cent	AREA	Per-cent	AREA	Per-cent
VIRGINIA ⁶	5.0	VIRGINIA ⁶ —Con.		WASHINGTON—Con.		WEST VIRGINIA—Con.		WISCONSIN—Con.	
Accomack.....	0.6	Prince Edward.....	0.6	Stevens.....	0	Wayne.....	0	Monroe.....	6.9
Albemarle.....	0	Prince George.....	3.7	Thurston.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Oconto.....	1.0
Alexandria (city).....	0.4	Prince William.....	6.6	Outside city.....	0	Huntington (part).....	(*)	Oneida.....	1.6
Allegheny.....	0	Princess Anne.....	44.3	Olypsia.....	0	Webster.....	0	Outagamie.....	0.8
Amelia.....	0	Pulaski.....	3.2	Wahkiakum.....	0	Wetzel.....	0.4	Outside city.....	1.4
Amherst.....	22.3	Radford (city).....	0	Walla Walla.....	9.9	Wirt.....	0	Appleton.....	0
Appomattox.....	0	Rappahannock.....	0	Outside city.....	18.0	Wood.....	0.1	Ozaukee.....	0
Arlington ⁹	0	Richmond.....	0	Walla Walla.....	6.7	Outside city.....	0	Pepin.....	0
Augusta.....	6.7	Richmond (city).....	7.3	Whitcom.....	0.4	Parlersburg.....	0.1	Pierce.....	2.3
Bath.....	0	Roanoke.....	20.5	Outside city.....	0.3	Wyoming.....	0.2	Polk.....	0.2
Bedford.....	14.1	Roanoke (city).....	0	Bellingham.....	0.4			Portage.....	4.6
Bland.....	0	Rockbridge.....	0	Whitman.....	6.0			Outside city.....	0.3
Botetourt.....	1.0	Rockingham.....	1.2	Yakima.....	5.2	WISCONSIN.....	4.6	Stevens Point.....	9.2
Bristol (city) ¹⁰	0	Russell.....	0	Outside city.....	7.9	Adams.....	0.6	Price.....	0
Brunswick.....	0	Scott.....	0.4	Yakima.....	0.1	Ashland.....	2.7	Racine.....	4.8
Buckhannon.....	0	Sherandoah.....	0.8			Outside city.....	0.4	Outside city.....	13.7
Buckingham.....	0	Smyth.....	23.1			Ashland.....	4.8	Racine.....	0.7
Buena Vista (city).....	0	Southampton.....	0.3	WEST VIRGINIA.....	2.2	Barren.....	0	Richland.....	4.9
Campbell.....	0	South Norfolk (city).....	0	Barbour.....	0.5	Bayfield.....	0	Rock.....	3.7
Caroline.....	0	Spotsylvania.....	0	Berkeley.....	0	Outside city.....	4.4	Outside cities.....	9.1
Carroll.....	0.3	Stafford.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Green Bay.....	3.8	Heliot.....	0
Charles City.....	0	Stafford (city).....	55.7	Martinsburg.....	0	Buffalo.....	0	Jamesville.....	0.2
Charlotte.....	0	Suffolk (city).....	0	Boone.....	0	Burnett.....	0	Rusk.....	1.6
Charlottesville (city).....	0	Surry.....	0	Braxton.....	0	Calumet.....	0	St. Croix.....	5.4
Chesterfield.....	0	Sussex.....	0	Brooke.....	0.7	Chippewa.....	20.0	Sauk.....	2.6
Clarke.....	0	Tazewell.....	0.1	Cabell.....	7.3	Outside city.....	26.9	Sawyer.....	0
Clifton Forge (city).....	0	Warren.....	0	Outside city.....	0.6	Clark.....	2.7	Shawano.....	6.0
Craig.....	0	Warwick.....	4.1	Huntington (part).....	(*)	Columbia.....	5.3	Sheboygan.....	1.5
Culpeper.....	0	Washington.....	0.8	Huntington (total).....	8.4	Crawford.....	0.3	Outside city.....	0
Cumberland.....	0	Westmoreland.....	0	Calhoun.....	0	Dane.....	11.7	Sheboygan.....	2.8
Danville (city).....	0.3	Williamsburg (city).....	90.8	Clay.....	0.5	Outside city.....	21.1	Taylor.....	0.3
Dickenson.....	0	Winchester (city).....	0	Doddridge.....	1.1	Madison.....	0	Trempealeau.....	2.0
Dinwiddie.....	66.9	Wise.....	0.5	Fayette.....	0	Dodge.....	7.0	Vernon.....	3.4
Elizabeth City.....	1.4	Wythe.....	0.5	Gilmer.....	1.4	Outside cities.....	29.7	Vilas.....	0
Essex.....	0	York.....	0	Grant.....	0	Beaver Dam.....	2.0	Walworth.....	6.6
Fairfax.....	3.7			Greenbrier.....	0	Watertown (part).....	(*)	Washington.....	0
Fauquier.....	0	WASHINGTON.....	7.5	Hampshire.....	0	Door.....	0	Washington.....	4.1
Floyd.....	0	Adams.....	0	Hancock.....	0.2	Douglas.....	6.8	Washington.....	8.2
Fluvanna.....	0	Asotin.....	0	Hardy.....	0	Outside city.....	24.7	Waushara.....	11.1
Franklin.....	0	Benton.....	0.5	Harrison.....	0.1	Superior.....	0	Waushara.....	6.6
Frederick.....	0.3	Chelan.....	0	Outside city.....	0.2	Dunn.....	3.8	Waupaca.....	3.3
Fredericksburg (city).....	0	Outside city.....	0	Clarksburg.....	0	Eau Claire.....	3.5	Waushara.....	0.3
Giles.....	0	Wenatchee.....	0	Jackson.....	0	Outside city.....	8.4	Winnebago.....	12.3
Glooucester.....	0	Clark.....	2.3	Jefferson.....	0	Eau Claire.....	0.2	Outside cities.....	39.0
Goochland.....	13.4	Outside cities.....	1.5	Kanawha.....	0.3	Florence.....	0	Menasha.....	2.0
Grayson.....	0	Clark.....	1.5	Outside cities.....	2.3	Ford du Lac.....	4.7	Neenah.....	1.6
Greene.....	0	Outside city.....	3.1	Charles ton.....	0	Outside city.....	5.4	Ostokosh.....	5.0
Greensville.....	0	Vancouver.....	1.0	South Charleston.....	0	Ford du Lac.....	3.9	Wood.....	5.8
Halifax.....	0	Columbia.....	1.0	Lewis.....	40.6	Forest.....	0.5	Outside cities.....	18.7
Hampton (city).....	0.4	Cowlitz.....	0	Lincoln.....	0.5	Green.....	3.7	Marshfield.....	2.0
Hanover.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Logan.....	0	Green.....	4.6	Wisconsin Rapids.....	0
Harrisonburg (city).....	0.5	Longview.....	0	McDowell.....	0	Green Lake.....	0		
Henrico.....	2.1	Douglas.....	0	Marion.....	0.1	Iowa.....	2.7	WYOMING.....	4.3
Henry.....	0	Ferry.....	0	Outside city.....	0.5	Iron.....	0	Albany.....	2.9
Highland.....	0	Franklin.....	0	Fairmont.....	0.9	Jackson.....	2.7	Outside city.....	2.0
Hopewell (city).....	0	Garfield.....	0	Marshall.....	0.2	Jefferson.....	7.6	Laraine.....	3.1
Isle of Wight.....	0	Grant.....	0	Outside city.....	0.2	Outside city.....	7.5	Big Horn.....	0
James City.....	0	Grays Harbor.....	1.1	Moundsville.....	15.5	Watertown (part).....	(*)	Campbell.....	0
King and Queen.....	0	Outside cities.....	2.9	Mason.....	18.8	Watertown (total).....	6.6	Carbon.....	2.8
King George.....	0	Aberdeen.....	0	Mercer.....	0	Juno.....	2.8	Converse.....	0.7
King William.....	0	Houma.....	0	Outside city.....	0	Kenosha.....	1.5	Crook.....	0
Lancaster.....	0	Island.....	0	Bluefield ¹¹	0	Outside city.....	3.6	Prescott.....	3.1
Lee.....	0	Jefferson.....	0	Mineral.....	0.2	Kenosha.....	0.9	Goshen.....	1.2
Loudoun.....	0.4	King.....	4.9	Mingo.....	0	Kewaunee.....	7.0	Hot Springs.....	0
Louis.....	0.3	Outside city.....	3.1	Monongalia.....	0.2	La Crosse.....	19.1	Johnson.....	0
Lunenburg.....	0	Seattle.....	5.4	Outside city.....	0.2	Outside city.....	1.4	Laraine.....	0.2
Lynchburg (city).....	0.1	Kitsap.....	19.8	Morgantown.....	0.2	La Crosse.....	0.8	Outside city.....	1.4
Madison.....	0	Outside city.....	29.5	Noroe.....	0	Lafayette.....	0	Cheyenne.....	0
Martinsville (city).....	0	Bremerton.....	0.6	Morgan.....	1.1	Langlade.....	0.8	Lincoln.....	0
Mathews.....	0	Kititas.....	0	Nicholas.....	1.2	Lincoln.....	2.4	Natrona.....	0
Necleburg.....	0.2	Klickitat.....	0.2	Ohio.....	6.5	Manitowoc.....	2.2	Outside city.....	0
Middlesex.....	0	Lewis.....	0	Outside city.....	0.3	Manitowoc.....	3.3	Casper.....	0
Montgomery.....	0	Lincoln.....	0	Wheeling.....	0	Two Rivers.....	0	Niobrara.....	0
Norfolk.....	0	Mason.....	3.3	Pendleton.....	0.5	Marathon.....	9.1	Park.....	0
Norfolk (city).....	0.5	Pleasanton.....	0.3	Pocahontas.....	0	Outside city.....	18.5	Platte.....	11.4
Northampton.....	0.4	Pacific.....	0	Preston.....	0.2	Wausau.....	6.1	Outside city.....	43.4
Northumberland.....	0	Pend Oreille.....	15.0	Putnam.....	0	Marquette.....	9.4	Sheridan.....	3.8
Nottoway.....	0.3	Outside city.....	39.4	Raleigh.....	0.1	Outside city.....	2.2	Sublette.....	0
Orange.....	0	Tacoma.....	0	Beckley.....	0.2	Marquette.....	0	Greenwater.....	0
Page.....	0	San Juan.....	31.7	Randolph.....	0.3	Milwaukee.....	4.4	Teton.....	0
Patrick.....	0	Singit.....	1.3	Richie.....	0.3	Outside cities.....	25.9	Union.....	49.6
Petersburg (city).....	5.5	Skamania.....	9.0	Roose.....	24.8	Cudahy.....	0	Washkila.....	0
Pittsylvania.....	5.2	Snohomish.....	13.8	Sawyers.....	3.0	Milwaukee.....	1.7	Weston.....	0
Portsmouth (city).....	0.1	Outside city.....	1.8	Taylor.....	0	Shorewood.....	0.5	Yellowstone National	
Portran.....	1.6	Spokane.....	44.8	Tyler.....	0.4	South Milwaukee.....	0.6	Park (part).....	(*)
		Outside city.....	1.1	Upshur.....	0	Waumasa.....	5.2	Yellowstone National	
						West Allis.....	0.4	Park (total) ¹²	0

¹ Includes data for Texarkana, Ark., only. ² Percent based on 1940 figures only. ³ Since this area is difficult to identify from the information given on the death transcripts, data may be understated or overstated. ⁴ Percent not computed for part of an area. ⁵ Data are not available for Brock, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond Counties, which are coextensive with the borough comprising New York City. ⁶ Includes data for Bristol, Tenn., only. ⁷ Includes data for Texarkana, Tex., only. ⁸ Cities of Virginia are independent, each having the same status as a county. Cities having populations of 10,000 or more include: Alexandria, Arlington County, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Newport News, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke, Staunton, Suffolk, and Winchester. ⁹ Classified as urban under special rule. See text, p. 9. ¹⁰ Includes data for Bristol, Va., only. ¹¹ Includes data for Bluefield, W. Va., only. ¹² The total for Yellowstone National Park is shown under Wyoming because the greater proportion of the Park is located in Wyoming. This total is not included in the State total. ¹³ The total for the city in the county. The total percent for each of these cities is shown under the county containing the larger proportion of the city's population. The total for Amarillo, Tex., is shown under Potter County; Atlanta, Ga., under Fulton County; Bethlehem, Pa., under Northampton County; Centerville, Ill., under Jasper County; Rocky Mount, N.C., under Nash County; St. Cloud, Minn., under Stearns County; Watertown, Wis., under Jefferson County; and Youngstown, Ohio, under Mahoning County.