

RURAL CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN OHIO

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I INTRODUCTION

It is the purpose of this report to analyze some vital factors pertaining to rural young people and to situations involving rural young people in Ohio. The data have been obtained largely from the Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, from Vital Statistics Reports and from Selective Service Bulletins. They include information concerning the following:

- A. The place of children and youth in the total farm population.
- B. The migration of rural-farm young people.
- C. The marital and family status of young people on farms.
- D. The education of farm youths.
- E. The Vital Statistics of rural youth.

While the War has greatly changed the situations affecting farm children and youths since the last census, the directions of those changes are pretty well known. A body of information for 1940 should serve as a useful base for evaluating the many wartime changes. A more important reason for the present study is in evidence. It is believed that this analysis will serve to locate a number of vital problems which call for more intensive social research. For example, if large numbers of young men on farms continue to live with their parents after marriage bringing their brides into the parental home, what effect has this practice upon the pattern of family relations within the household? If large numbers of farm children are being reared in the homes of their grandparents, what effect has this on their personal and social development? If large proportions of rural men are rejected for military service, what does that mean with regard to the health status of rural people? It will be a major purpose of this study to identify social problems such as these which require more intimate and definite research.

II YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE FARM POPULATION

The relative numbers of young people in a population as compared to elderly and aged people in that population is a most important factor affecting the social situation of youths. In a society where the population is comprized of disproportionately large numbers of elderly and old people they are apt to dominate. Where such domination includes the affairs of youth, conflict between the generations may be intensified. Predominance of older ages in some areas may account for conservative tendencies which serve to irritate the more progressive young people.

In farming areas where there are comparatively few youths it becomes difficult for them to have continuing and close contacts with each other. Yet attainment of social and emotional maturity depends in part upon such contacts, and upon youth group activities. Retardation in personal and social development is apt to be the lot of those youths who, following school completion, become more or less isolated from others of their own age, or whose range of social contacts is too narrowly restricted.

The population of any given area is composed of large numbers of age-sex categories such as girls 10-14, boys 15-19, and men 40-45 years old. The distribution of people among these many classes is known as the age-sex composition of the population. This composition is so important that a special graph called the population pyramid has been devised to picture it. Such a graph is shaped by the fact that in a population that has long been unaffected by changes in birth and death rates or by migration the largest numbers will be found in the early years of life, and the numbers will decrease successively with each older age-sex category. For example, a stable population will have more persons under 5 than 5-9 years old, more 5-9 than 10-14 years old and so on up the age scale. In a normal population the numbers of males and females in each age period will be approximately equal. It will be readily seen that when these age-sex categories are graphically superimposed upon one another the result appears as a broad base representing young children at the bottom. Each succeeding age-class has fewer people so that

the peak of the pyramid represents a comparatively small number of aged people who reach the limits of the age span.

The population pyramid is relatively easy to construct when census data are available. It is an extremely useful graphic device for it shows almost at a glance some basic facts about a population. By quick inspection of it the experienced person can tell whether the population is young or old, whether it has been gaining or losing people through migration, and whether its birth rate has been declining or increasing.

The population pyramid presents the age-sex profile of a people at a given time and the cumulative effects of certain vital population changes. It may also be used to show in profile various quantitative characteristics of each age-sex grouping such as marital status, education, race, religion, nativity and other factors.

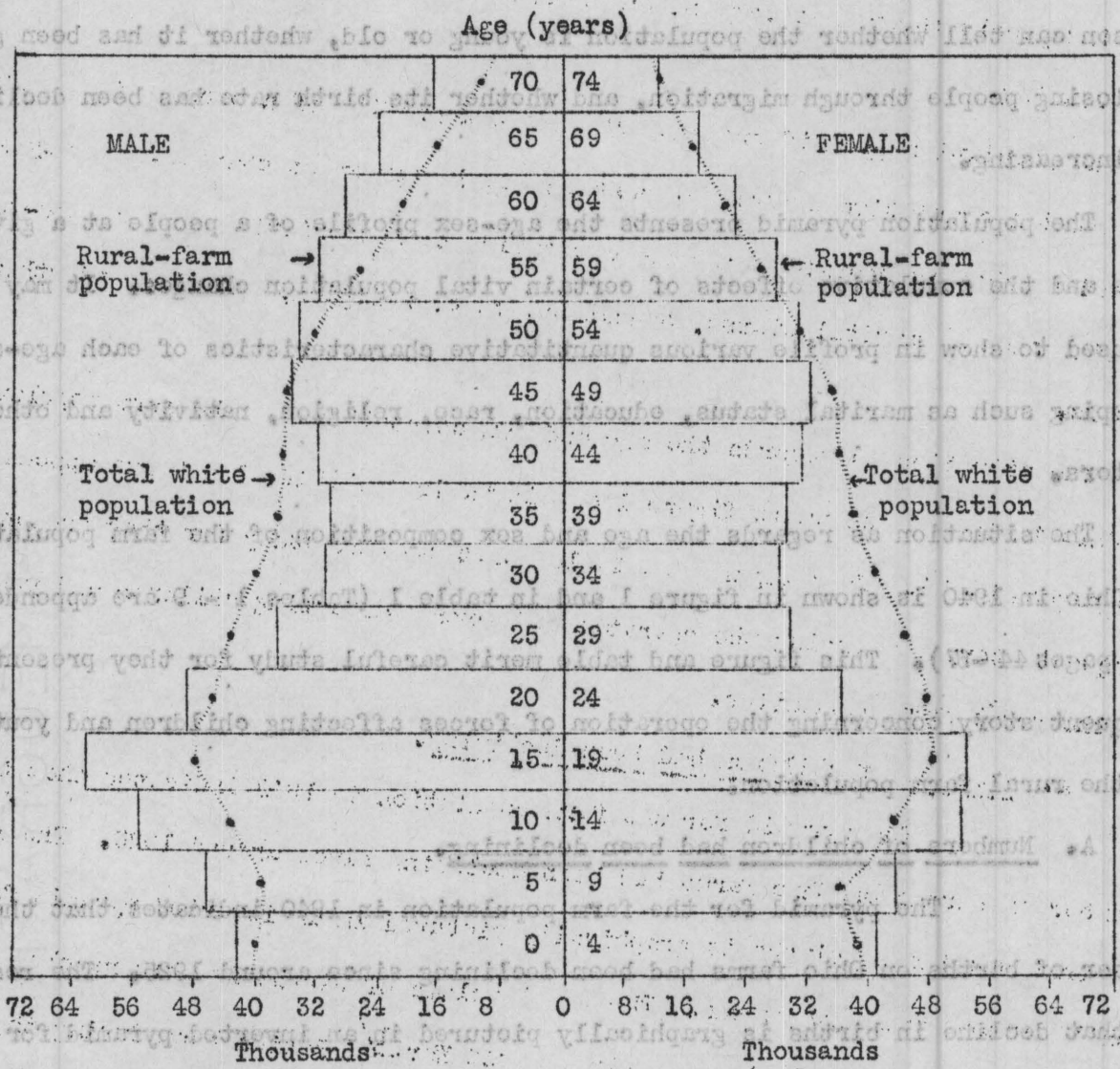
The situation as regards the age and sex composition of the farm population in Ohio in 1940 is shown in figure 1 and in table 1 (Tables 1 - 9 are appended - See pages 44 -57). This figure and table merit careful study for they present an eloquent story concerning the operation of forces affecting children and youths in the rural farm population.

A. Numbers of children had been declining.

The pyramid for the farm population in 1940 indicates that the number of births on Ohio farms had been declining since around 1925. The results of that decline in births is graphically pictured in an inverted pyramid for children and teen age youths. The total volume of births in Ohio reached a peak during the period following the first World War^{1/} Babies born during the period 1920-1924 were 15-19 years old in 1940. Their numbers were larger than that of any other 5 - year age period. A total of nearly 113,000 of the survivors of the post-war babies were living on farms in Ohio in 1940. Decline in the numbers of births on farms following 1924 is reflected in progressively smaller numbers of

^{1/} A total of 639,000 births were recorded in Ohio for the period 1920-1924. For 1930-1934 the number of births were only 524,000 and increased only moderately during the succeeding 5 years.

FIGURE 1. AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE TOTAL WHITE POPULATION, OHIO 1940



Source: Table 1

During the period following the first world war, babies born during the period 1920-1924 were 15-19 years old in 1940. Their numbers were larger than that of any other 5-year age period. A total of nearly 115,000 of the survivors of the post-war babies were living on farms in Ohio in 1940. This is 19.5% of the number of births on farms following 1924 as reflected in progressively smaller numbers of...

children under 15 in 1940. At that time the farm population had only 106,000 children 10-14 years old, only 89,000 who were 5-9 years old and only 84,000 under 5 years of age.

The decline in numbers of births following 1924 brought about many short-term and many long-term social effects, among them declining school enrolments, increase in childless marriages, and problems involving the one-child family in isolated farm homes.

B. The farm population still includes large proportions of children.

While the volume of births on farms declined after 1924, still in 1940 there were much larger proportions of children in the farm population than in the general population.

Superimposed on the rural farm population graph in figure 1, is an outline pyramid for an equal number of the general white population of Ohio 1940.^{1/} The superimposed graph shows what the age and sex structure of the farm population would have been if farm and non-farm birth and death rates had long been equal and if the farm population had not been affected by farm - nonfarm migration. In other words, the age and sex composition of the total white population of Ohio is taken as a basis for comparison with the farm population as actually enumerated in 1940 and charted in figure 1.

It is evident from figure 1 that the proportion of children and teen age youths on farms was much greater than in the general population. It is notable that if the farm population had had the same age and sex structure as the general population it would have had 33,000 fewer boys and 19,000 fewer girls under 20 years old at the time of the last census.

C. Since 1940 the volume of births in Ohio has risen to an all-time high peak but the farm population has not shared proportionately in the rise.

In 1940 when the last census enumeration was made young people 15-19

^{1/} This outline graph represents the rural-farm population redistributed by age and sex categories prorata according to the proportions in each category of the total white population of Ohio, 1940.

years old had the distinction of comprising the numerically largest age group in the Ohio population when classified into 5-year age intervals. These young people were born during the period 1920-1924 during which more births were reported than in any previous 5-year period in the history of the State. At present those individuals who were born just after the first World War have come of age. They have been absorbed into the armed forces and into war industries in very large proportions, and they have become parents of a new generation. They no longer hold the distinction of comprising the largest age class in the population. That distinction has now passed to their children and to other children under 5 years of age.

After 1939 the birth rate in Ohio zoomed upward and in the period 1940-1944 more babies were born in the State than had ever before been born in a similar period of time. During the past 5 years a total of 656,600 births have been reported in Ohio. That was 22.6 percent more babies than were born during the previous 5 years and 25.3 percent more than during the first half of the thirties. It was in fact, nearly 3 percent more than were born during the previous peak period following the first World War.^{1/}

The contour of the population pyramid for Ohio has been greatly changed during recent years. In 1940 it rested on a very narrow base of young children. Now it rests on a very broad base of infants and children up to 5 years of age as a result of the higher birth rates during the War.

If it were possible to construct a population graph for Ohio at present it would show two great bulges. One, at the base, would reflect the high birth rates during the period 1940-1944. The other, at the 20-24 year age level would reflect the large volume of births during the early twenties. Between these bulges would appear a great hollow class reflecting current shortages of children 5-19 years old, the greatest shortages being in the ages 5-14.

It is now clearly evident that a disproportionately large part of the 656,600

births that occurred in Ohio from 1940 to 1944 occurred to nonfarm residents. In other words, the birth rate did not rise in farming areas to the same degree as in cities. In fact, there are many of the more rural counties in Ohio where the number of births have declined each year since 1940.

The reason for the relative shortage of births on farms during the war period is not difficult to find. Farming areas have lost very large proportions of their young women of childbearing ages through migration away from rural areas. The war migration has left the farm population more than ever weighted with elderly and aged people. Such a population cannot have a high general birth rate unless the comparatively few women of childbearing ages have exceedingly large numbers of children.

In view of these considerations it is clear that while the profile or contour of the farm population pyramid has also changed since 1940, it has not changed in the same manner as has that for the general population. It may be assumed that the war migrations have left great hollow classes in the farm population, particularly at the 20-29 year levels. Since these are generally the most prolific years for marriage and childbearing, the child population on farms has probably not increased much. As a result the farm population graph may still rest on a very narrow base of young children while the nonfarm population now rests on a much broader base.

It is well known that before the War cities were arriving at a place where they were not reproducing rapidly enough to maintain their own populations permanently without migration from rural areas. Now the situation may be reversed, temporarily at least, due to shortages of women in the most fertile childbearing years. Farming areas must now look to cities and to the armed forces as sources of human material for replenishing and maintaining their population after the war. This is an hypothesis which requires careful research.

D. The farm population had a comparatively low percentage of its population in the age group 20 - 40 years.

Examination of the farm population graph (figure 1) for 1940 reveals striking hollow classes in the middle of the pyramid. This shows how net losses through migration has eaten great holes in both sides of the graph leaving comparatively small numbers of young people on farms. The shortages were greater for women than for men and were greatest in the age intervals between 24 and 40 years.

E. The farm population contained a disproportionately large share of elderly and aged people particularly aged men.

In 1940 men past 60 years old comprised 15 percent of the entire male population on Ohio farms. At that time such men comprised only 11.7 percent of the total white population of the State (Table 1).

F. The farm population contained a great excess of males over females.

This excess was greatest in the ages 18-30 years. Among these youths there were from 113 to 142 males for each 100 females. A deficiency of women in these years may be considered critical for they represent the age span during which most marriages occur. When such a deficiency exists a certain proportion of men cannot marry at all or else must marry outside their communities.

Sex-selective migration is the main factor responsible for the imbalance of the sexes on farms. Rural-urban migration is selective in the feminine direction so that migration from farms involves more men than women. While agriculture is largely a men's occupation those jobs open to women are concentrated in towns and cities.

A high sex ratio in farming areas creates many social problems most of which require more careful studies than has yet been made. Where males predominate their range of choice in mate selection is limited and some males cannot find a mate. Under these circumstances practically all mature females can marry if they so wish. Many who marry may not be well fitted to do so.

Imbalance of the sexes has its effect not only on mate selection and marital problems but gives rise to various other types of social problems.

Among these are changes in the status of women and their roles in the community. The effect on moral codes governing the relations between the sexes has been noted by some writers. These and similar problems offer fruitful fields for social research.

That certain age-sex categories of the farm population experienced very great losses due to migration away from farms, while other age-sex classes made great gains in numbers due to in-migration to farms. In other words, net gains at some age levels were cancelled by losses at other ages.

The situation regarding age-sex differences in migration is shown graphically in figure 2 based on data in table 2. That figure shows a comparison between the farm population pyramid as it would have appeared if no farm-nonfarm migration had occurred between 1930 and 1940, and the way it actually appeared on the basis of the 1940 census enumeration. The numbers represented in the basic pyramid were calculated on the assumption of no migration. Those in the super-imposed pyramid represent the actual count in 1940. The differences between those calculated and actual numbers provide estimates of net gain or loss to each age-sex category as a result of migration.

A. Between 1930 and 1940 Ohio farms gained population through migration

of children and older adults but lost population due to movement of youths and young adults away from farms.

The greatest net gain was in the years 35-54. A total of 38,000 more

1. Net migration was calculated as follows:

1. Starting with the age and sex classification of the farm population in 1930, each class was aged 10 years and from it was subtracted the estimated number of deaths of its members during the decade. For example, there were 44,886 males under 5 years old in the 1930 enumeration. Those were 10-14 years old in 1940 and during the decade an estimated 1,413 deaths occurred leaving 43,473 as the expected number of boys 10-14 years old at the end of the decade.

2. The 1940 census actually enumerated 55,032 boys on farms, which was 11,559 more than the number calculated on the no-migration assumption.

3. This difference is then accounted for as being due to the net in-migration to farms of 11,559 boys who were 10-14 years old in 1940. Similar calculations were made for all age-sex categories.

III. NET MIGRATION TO AND FROM FARMS

Between 1930 and 1940 the rural farm population of Ohio evidently experienced no considerable over-all gain or loss through migration. Estimates show, however, that certain age-sex categories of the farm population experienced very great losses due to migration away from farms, while other age-sex classes made great gains in numbers due to in-migration to farms. In other words, net gains at some age levels were cancelled by losses at other ages.

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A. Between 1930 and 1940 Ohio farms gained population through in-migration of children and older adults but lost population due to movement of youths and young adults away from farms.

The greatest net gain was in the years 35-54. A total of 38,000 more

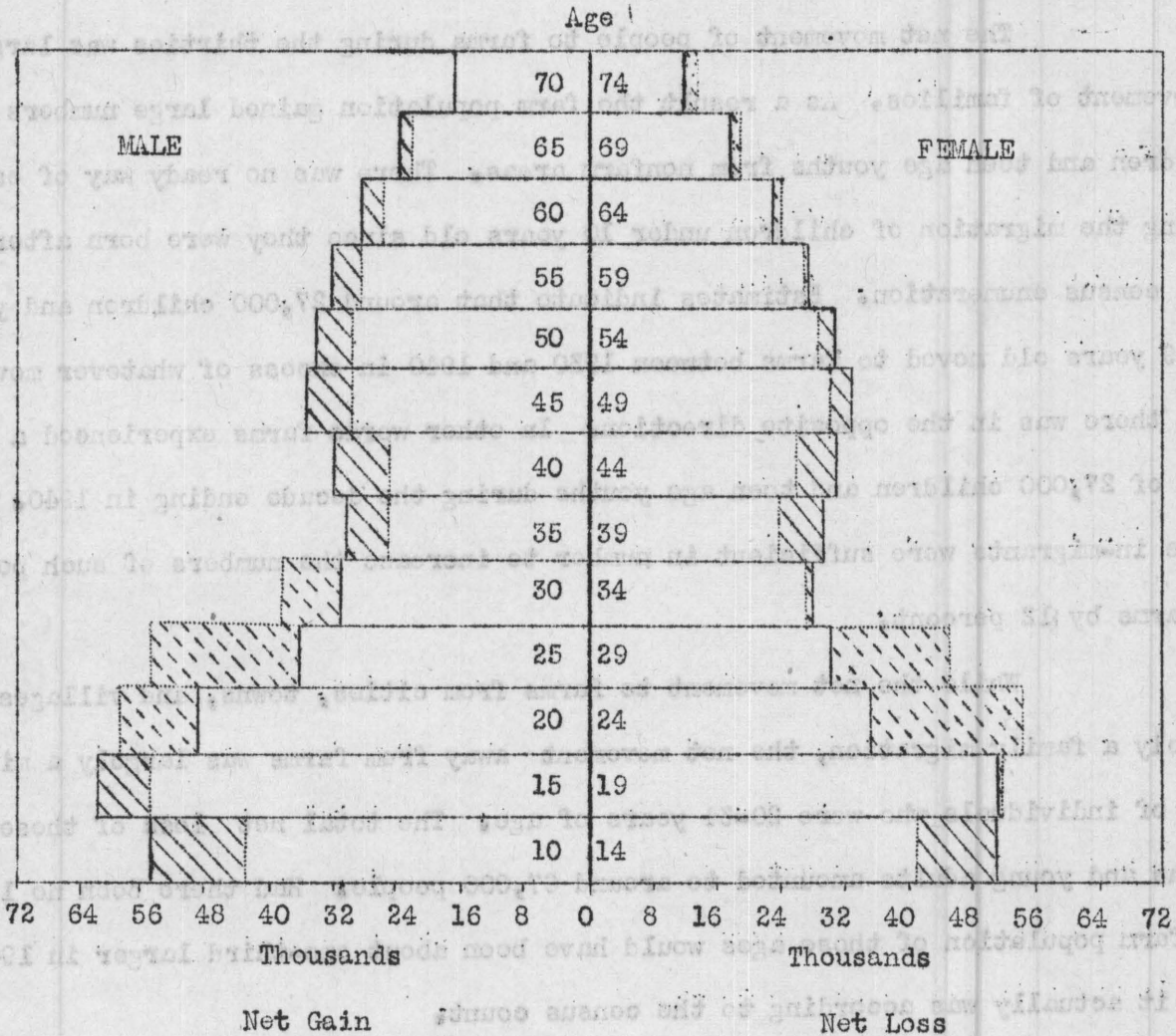
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2. The 1940 census actually enumerated 55,082 boys on farms, which was 11,639 more than the number calculated on the no-migration assumption.

3. This difference is then accounted for as being due to the net in-migration to farms of 11,639 boys who were 10-14 years old in 1940. Similar calculations were made for all age-sex categories.

FIGURE 2. NET GAINS AND LOSSES IN DIFFERENT AGE-SEX CATEGORIES OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION OF OHIO AS A RESULT OF MIGRATION TO AND FROM FARMS 1930 - 1940



Source: Table 2

men and women of those ages moved to farms between 1930 and 1940 than moved away from farms during that same period. The great numerical significance of this volume of net movement to farms from cities, towns, and villages is seen in the fact that it represented a gain equal to nearly 15 percent of the total resident population of these ages on farms in 1940.

The net movement of people to farms during the thirties was largely a movement of families. As a result the farm population gained large numbers of children and teen age youths from nonfarm areas. There was no ready way of estimating the migration of children under 10 years old since they were born after the 1930 census enumeration. Estimates indicate that around 27,000 children and youths 10-19 years old moved to farms between 1930 and 1940 in excess of whatever movement there was in the opposite direction. In other words farms experienced a net gain of 27,000 children and teen age youths during the decade ending in 1940. These in-migrants were sufficient in number to increase the numbers of such persons on farms by 12 percent.

While the net movement to farms from cities, towns, and villages was largely a family migration, the net movement away from farms was largely a migration of individuals who were 20-34 years of age. The total net loss of these farm youths and young adults amounted to around 67,000 people. Had there been no loss the farm population of these ages would have been about one-third larger in 1940 than it actually was according to the census count.

In summary it may be emphasized that during the nineteen thirties migration to farms was selective of persons 35-54 years old who moved as families having many children. At the same time the migration away from farms was highly selective of youths and young adults who moved as individuals and as young married couples.

B. Between 1930 and 1940 the farm population 10 years old and over gained numbers through net in-migration of men and boys, but this over-all gain in males was cancelled by an equally large net loss of females.

According to estimates made for this report about 11,000 more males 10 years old and over moved to Ohio farms 1930-1940 than moved away from them. Precisely the opposite was true of females, the net result of migration being a loss of 11,000 women (Table 2).

C. The age selectivity of migration to and from farms differed considerably between the sexes.

1. Girls 15-24 years old moved away from farms in much larger proportions than boys of these ages 1930-1940. This fact is pointed up sharply in table 2. There it is shown that 6,800 more boys 15-19 years old moved to farms during the decade than moved away from farms. In contrast slightly more of these teen age girls moved away from farms than moved to them.

It is probable that farm girls who complete their schooling feel that they are not needed on the farm, or that they have no satisfying function there. Consequently they may find it easier to break the parental home ties and to seek jobs in cities and towns.

Young women in their early twenties also move away from farms in much larger proportions than do young men of the same age period. Between 1930 and 1940, for example, the net loss of youths 20-24 years old from the farm population was about twice as great for girls as for boys. Differential migration at these ages is extremely significant for it leaves a great disparity between the sexes at the very ages where mate selection and marriage is a vital consideration in the lives of young people.

The tremendous effect of this differential migration between the sexes on the sex ratio is seen in the fact that in 1940 there were in the farm population 142 men for each 100 women 21 and 22 years old. This sex ratio was only slightly lower for youths 20 years old and for those 23 and 24 years old (Table 4).

2. While the net movement away from farms 1930-1940 was greater for women in their early twenties it was greatest for men 25-29 years old and continued up to the 35th year (Table 2).

3. While the farm population gained from net in-migration of men of all ages between 35 and 75, it lost through movement of women 60 and over away from farms. Such net losses of aged women probably represents in part a movement of widows who leave farms after the deaths of their husbands.

D. The Wartime Migration from Farms.

The period 1930-1940 was in general a depression period. During such periods the net movement of people away from farms is greatly slowed. In spite of this fact Ohio farms lost 67,000 youths and young adults to cities, towns, and villages during the depression decade. The period since 1940 has been one of unprecedented military and industrial activity. The accelerated movement away from farms into the armed forces and into war industries during this period has also been without precedent. The total volume of that migration in Ohio is at present unknown.

It is known that the volume of migration from farms has caused the farm population to decline greatly. For example, the national farm population declined from 30,269,000 in 1940 to only 25,190,000 in 1945 according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is also known that the military manpower needs have been met by selecting the young and most physically and mentally fit men for military service. Other selective factors in the wartime migration from farms and their effect on rural living and on the quality of the rural population are matters which call for research.

The tremendous effect of this differential migration between

the sexes on the sex ratio is seen in the fact that in 1940 there were in the farm population 148 men for each 100 women 21 and 22 years old. This sex ratio was only slightly lower for youths 20 years old and for those 23 and 24 years old (Table 1).

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tinued up to the 35th year (Table 2).

IV MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS OF RURAL FARM CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The marital and family status of farm children and youth are most important from the point of view of their health and welfare. It is generally agreed that normal marriage and normal family living are major sources of health and happiness both for children and for adults.

A. Many farm youths do not marry.

One of the striking characteristics of the farm population of Ohio is the large number of male youths who do not marry at all or who are wed only at an abnormally late age. The situation is shown graphically in figure 3 which is based on table 3. As indicated in these sources there were in 1940 a total of 39,000 men past 30 years old living on farms who had never married. These single men made up nearly 14 percent of the entire male population 30 years old and over on farms. In other words 1 in every 7 men who had lived beyond the normal age for marriage were bachelors. There were also 19,000 women past 30 years old on farms who were spinsters. These spinsters comprised 7.8 percent of all farm women 30 years old and over.

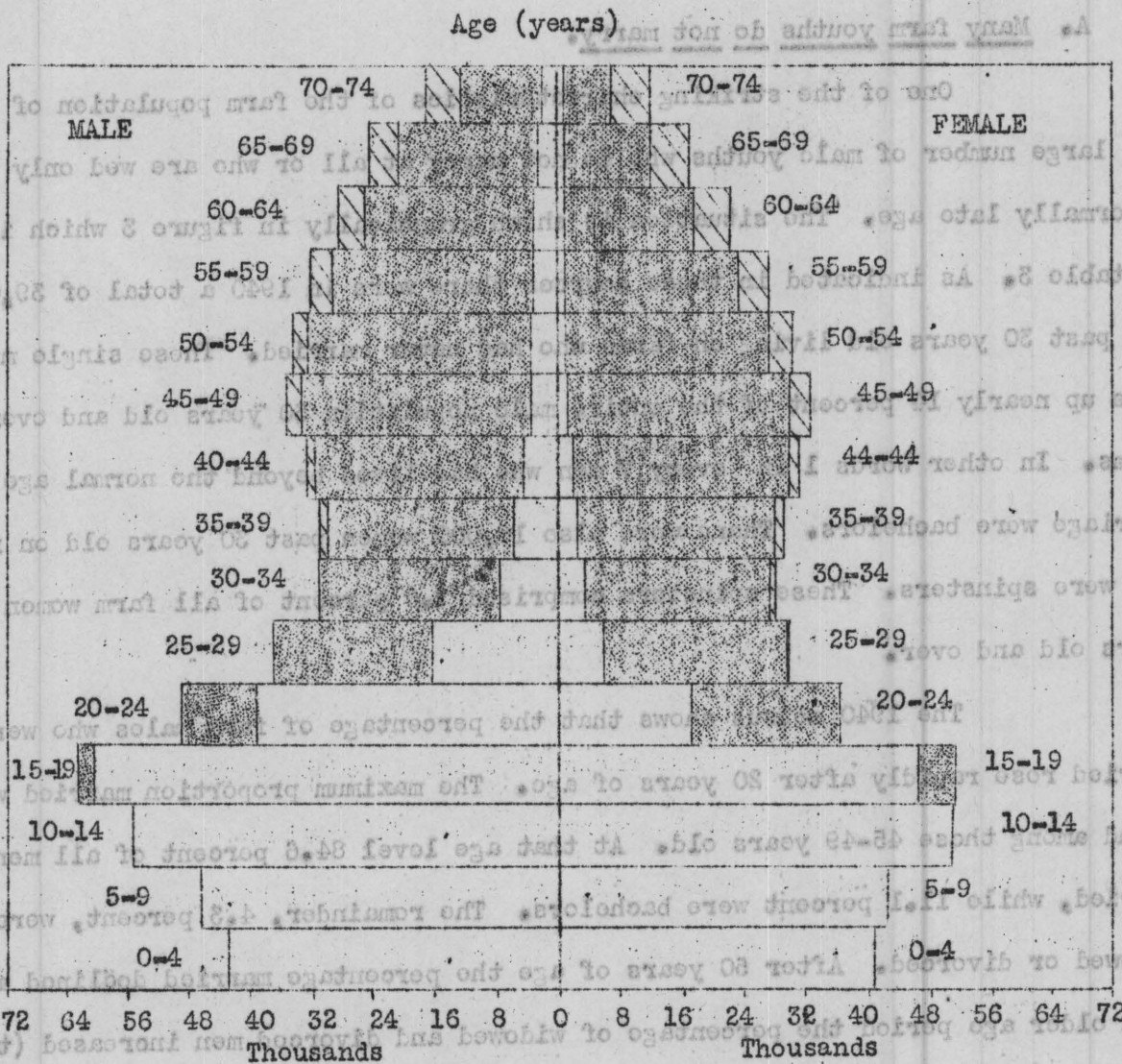
The 1940 census shows that the percentage of farm males who were married rose rapidly after 20 years of age. The maximum proportion married was found among those 45-49 years old. At that age level 84.6 percent of all men were married, while 11.1 percent were bachelors. The remainder, 4.3 percent, were widowed or divorced. After 50 years of age the percentage married declined as in each older age period the percentage of widowed and divorced men increased (table 3).

When the proportion of farm youths married at each year of age was computed the results were most interesting. While the proportion married rose with each additional year of age, it was not until the 26th year that the majority of farm males were married. It was most notable however that at 30 only 67.4 percent were married while 31.0 percent were single. (The remainder, 1.6 percent, were widowed or divorced). At 34 years of age 21.7 percent of farm men were still single (tables 4 and 5).

IV MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS OF RURAL FARM CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The marital and family status of farm children and youth are most important from the point of view of their health and welfare. It is generally agreed that

FIGURE 3. RURAL FARM POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, OHIO 1940



Single Married Widowed and Divorced

Source: Table 3

were married while 31.0 percent were single. (The remainder, 1.8 percent, were widowed or divorced). At 34 years of age 31.7 percent of farm men were still single

(tables 4 and 5)

These are significant findings for the prospects of eventual marriage for a man declines rapidly after 30 years of age. A recent report indicates that the chances of marriage for a single man 30 years old are only 67 in 100. That is, only 67 percent of all men who are single at 30 ever marry. At 34 years of age the chances of a bachelor ever finding a wife are less than 50 in 100.

The percentage of farm women who were married in 1940 rose rapidly from 2.6 percent of those 16 to a peak of 39.3 percent of those 40-44 years old. At this age of maximum marriage 6.8 percent were single, that is, were spinsters while 3.9 percent were widowed or divorced (table 3). When the proportions married at each year of age were computed it was found that the majority of farm women were married by the time they became 22 years old. Still at 30 years of age 16.3 percent of farm women were spinsters and at 34 years 10.8 percent had never married (tables 4 and 5).

While the proportion of farm women who had failed to marry at the normal ages was smaller than for men, it is notable that the prospects for marriage are much less for a spinster than for a bachelor of comparable age. The report referred to above indicates that at 30 the chances of eventual marriage of a single woman are only 48 in 100. At 34 her chances are only 25 in 100.

Since the prospects of marriage decrease with increasing age it is highly important that farm youths who are well fitted for marriage be provided with conditions favorable to such an undertaking at normal ages. Full social and emotional maturity cannot be attained by youths until they become properly emancipated from their parental homes, until they have developed normal interests in the opposite sex and until they have transferred their deepest affection to the one finally chosen as a marriage partner.

There are evidently powerful factors in the farm environment which tend to discourage marriage on the part of youths, particularly male youths. At 25 years

of age only 44.7 percent of all farm males were married in 1940. For rural-nonfarm males of that age 62.5 percent were married. For urban males 53.4 percent were married. At 30 years of age 82.1 percent of rural nonfarm male youths and 74.8 percent of urban males were married. The same was true of only 67.4 percent of the farm males.

While the proportions of females married at different age levels were higher for farm girls than for city girls, still the proportions were considerably lower than among rural-nonfarm youths. For example, at 20 years of age 45.3 percent of the rural nonfarm women were married. For farm girls only 34.2 percent were married. At 25 years of age 79.0 percent of all rural nonfarm women but only 72.0 percent of all farm women were married.

There is need for special studies designed to uncover the factors which lessen the chances of marriage on the part of farm youth. It seems certain that the

chances of marriage for farm males are lessened by the fact that unmarried men far outnumber unmarried women in farming areas. In 1940, for example, there were on Ohio farms 135,000 single males 14-34 years old. At the same time there were only 70,000 single females of these ages. For each 100 single females there were 193 single males. It is altogether likely that large numbers of farm youths who are well fitted for marriage remain bachelors because they are unable to find wives in their own communities and because they have few close social contacts in urban communities where women are more numerous than men.

That there are factors other than discrepancies between the sexes that lessen the chances of marriage among farm youth is suggested by the comparatively large numbers of farm girls who become spinsters. When men far outnumber women in the marriageable ages it is to be expected that nearly all women will marry. Yet at 25 years of age 26.6 percent of the farm women were single in 1940. At 30 more than 16 percent were single. Even at 34 nearly 11 percent were spinsters.

The prevalence of bachelors and of spinsters in the farm population is all the more puzzling when it is recalled that farming is to a considerable degree a

family enterprise. Such an occupation should encourage marriage. Do farm youths lack opportunities for meeting members of the opposite sex under conditions conducive to mate selection? Does a scarcity of youth groups, clubs, and organizations for out-of-school farm youths lessen their chances of marriage? Are considerable numbers of farm youth unfitted for marriage because of physical and mental health defects? Does the training received by farm children and youths develop in them attitudes unfavorable to marriage? These are a few of the questions which should be made subjects for investigation.

B. Divorced persons on farms.

The census of 1940 enumerated in Ohio nearly 42,000 men and 54,000 women who were divorced and who had not remarried. Of these divorced persons 4,500 men and 2,800 women were living on farms. It was found that 16.5 percent of the divorced males on farms were less than 35 years old. Of the divorcees on farms 32.3 percent were less than 35 years old.^{1/}

These statistics do not provide an accurate index of divorce in rural areas for several reasons. Many divorced persons remarry and are then reported as "married" by the census. In fact, it frequently happens that a divorce is sought by a husband or by a wife, or both for the express purpose of entering upon a new marriage. The chances of remarriage for the divorced are even greater than for the single of comparable age. Then too because of the stigma which is still attached to divorce some divorced persons report themselves as single, married, widowed, or separated. Consequently the census returns understate the actual number of divorced persons. Because of the scandal usually associated with divorce in rural communities the subjects involved are apt to move to other communities. Such divorce migrants may swell the count of divorced persons in urban areas.

C. Marital separations among farm people.

While unexpectedly large numbers of farm youths remain single many

who marry find their marriages unsuccessful. This is indicated in part by the frequency with which rural marriages are broken by divorce. It is further indicated by a surprising frequency of marital separation.

At the time of the last census taken on April 1, 1940 there were 7,900 married men on Ohio farms whose wives were not living with them. At the same time there were 5,200 married women on farms who were living apart from their husbands at the time of the census.^{1/} These figures indicate that about 3 of each 100 married farm men were living apart from their wives and about 2 of each 100 married farm women were living in homes from which their husbands were absent (table 6).

According to census procedures a person was classified as "married, spouse absent" if that person's wife or husband was not living in the same household at the time of the enumeration. For the entire State of Ohio there were 71,000 married males who were living apart from their wives, and 65,000 married females living apart from their husbands.

It may be assumed that these figures represent for the most part marriages that had been broken by separation. Such separations are indicative of real breaks in affectional ties between husbands and wives and usually proceed to divorce. Some, however, were doubtless temporary separations involving marital partners between whom affectional ties were intact. This group would include migrants whose husbands or wives were temporarily left behind. Military service was a relatively small factor in causing separations since large scale induction had not begun at the time of the last census, in 1940.

The frequency of separation of marital partners was greatest among youths. Of the 7,887 married men living in farm homes from which their wives were absent 2,192, or 27.8 percent, were young men less than 35 years old. Of the 5,240 farm women living apart from their husbands 1,926, or 36.8 percent, were

^{1/} Separated husbands and separated wives on farms were not equal in numbers because in many instances only one of the separated partners was living on a farm in Ohio.

youths and young adults less than 35 years old. Only 742 farm boys 15-19 were married, but of those 25.1 percent were living apart from their wives. This rate of separation was 6.1 percent for men 20-24, and 3.4 percent for those 25-29 years old. Of all teen age farm girls who were married 6.8 percent were separated permanently or temporarily from their husbands. The same was true of 3.5 percent of those 20-24 years old (table 6).

D. Widowed people on farms.

At the time of the 1940 census 5.3 percent of the male population 15 years old and over on Ohio farms was comprised of widowers. Much more striking was the fact that 8.4 percent of the female population on farms were widows. In actual numbers there were nearly 23,000 widowers and 30,000 widows on farms.

Widowhood was in 1940 largely a problem of middle age and old age. Among the widowers on farms only 374 were under 35 years old. Among the widows only 677 were less than 35.

E. Many farm youths continue to live with their parents after coming of age chronologically.

In 1940 it was found that 71.3 percent of all male farm youths 20-24 years were living with their parents in the parental home. The same was true of 41.4 percent of those 5 years older. Of those 30-34 years old 24.4 were still living with their parents.

Girls who live on farms break the ties with their parental homes much more frequently. Only 48.2 percent of those 20-24 were living with their parents. For those 25-29 the proportion fell to 23.9 percent and for those 30-34 years old only 15.5 percent remained with their parents (table 7).

It is quite frequently the case that when a farm boy marries he brings his bride into his parental home. The effect of this kind of living arrangement upon the marriage relationship of those of each of the generations represented in the household is a subject that needs careful study. Is the lack of separate housing accommodations for young married couples on farms a factor that discourages

marriages or lessens their chances for success when undertaken?

F. Many farm children are born and reared in the homes of their grandparents.

Because male youths often bring their wives into their parental home to live, farm homes frequently contain three generations of children, parents and grandparents. In 1940 about 11 percent of all farm children under 5 years old were living in homes of which one of their grandparents was the head. A little more than 6 percent of those farm children 5-10 years old and more than 4 percent of those 10-14 were living in homes of their parents' parents (table 7).

The effect of this kind of living arrangement upon the personality development of children is another subject which calls for social and psychological research. Are children who live with their grandparents over-protected or pampered? Are they confused and frustrated by conflicting demands and expectations on the part of parents and grandparents?

G. Farm youths do not become established as heads of households until relatively late in life.

In 1940 only 13.3 percent of all farm men 20-24 years old were heads of households. Of those 25-29 a little more than 44 percent had assumed responsibility as household heads, while 49.2 percent were living with their parents or other relatives. Nearly 6 percent were living with their employers or were rooming out. Of those 30-34 years old only 64.4 percent were living in homes of which they were heads, while 35.6 percent were living with their parents, grandparents or other relatives or with employers or in lodging houses (table 7).

V THE SCHOOLING OF FARM YOUTH

In 1940 the census for the first time collected information concerning the formal educational attainment of each person enumerated. As a result it became possible to classify the farm population of Ohio according to the last full grade completed in the regular school system from first grade at the elementary level through college. Some important results are presented in this section of the report.

A. Less than one-half of all farm youths had graduated from high school.

The best record of educational attainment of any 5-year age group in the farm population in 1940 was found among those youths, 20-24 years of age. Yet only 48.9 percent of these young men and women had graduated from high school. About 23 percent had no schooling above the primary grades. Each higher age group had less to show in the way of formal educational attainment. The situation at three age levels was as follows:

Of each 100 farm youths 20-24 years old -

- 48.9 graduated from high school
- 22.9 went to high school but did not graduate
- 20.5 quit school after completing 8 grades
- 7.7 had less than 8 grades in school

Of each 100 farm youths 24-29 years old -

- 40.1 graduated from high school
- 22.5 went to high school but did not graduate
- 27.2 quit school after completing 8 grades
- 10.2 had less than 8 grades in school

Of each 100 farm youths 30-34 years old -

- 31.6 graduated from high school
- 21.4 went to high school but did not graduate
- 33.6 quit school after completing 8 grades
- 13.4 had less than 8 grades in school

In terms of average (median) number of grades completed, youths 20-24 had finished 11.8 grades, those 25-29 had finished 10.5 grades while those 30-34 had finished only 9.4 grades on the average.^{1/}

^{1/} Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940. Population. Fourth Series for Ohio. Table 23.

B. Farm women had attained higher levels of formal education than had farm men.

At every age level of the farm population above secondary school age there was a larger proportion of high school graduates in the female population than in the male population. At every age level beyond the 10th year there was a higher percentage of males than females with less than 8 grades of schooling (table 8 and figure 4).

On the average young farm women exceeded young farm men by one full grade of school attainment. Among those 20-24 years old the median grade attainment for girls was 12.1 grades. The median boy of that age period had completed only 11.1 grades. At the 25-29 year age level the average grade attainment was 11.0 grades for farm women but only 10.1 for farm men. In the age group 30-34 years the average grade attainment was 10.1 for women but only 9 grades for men.

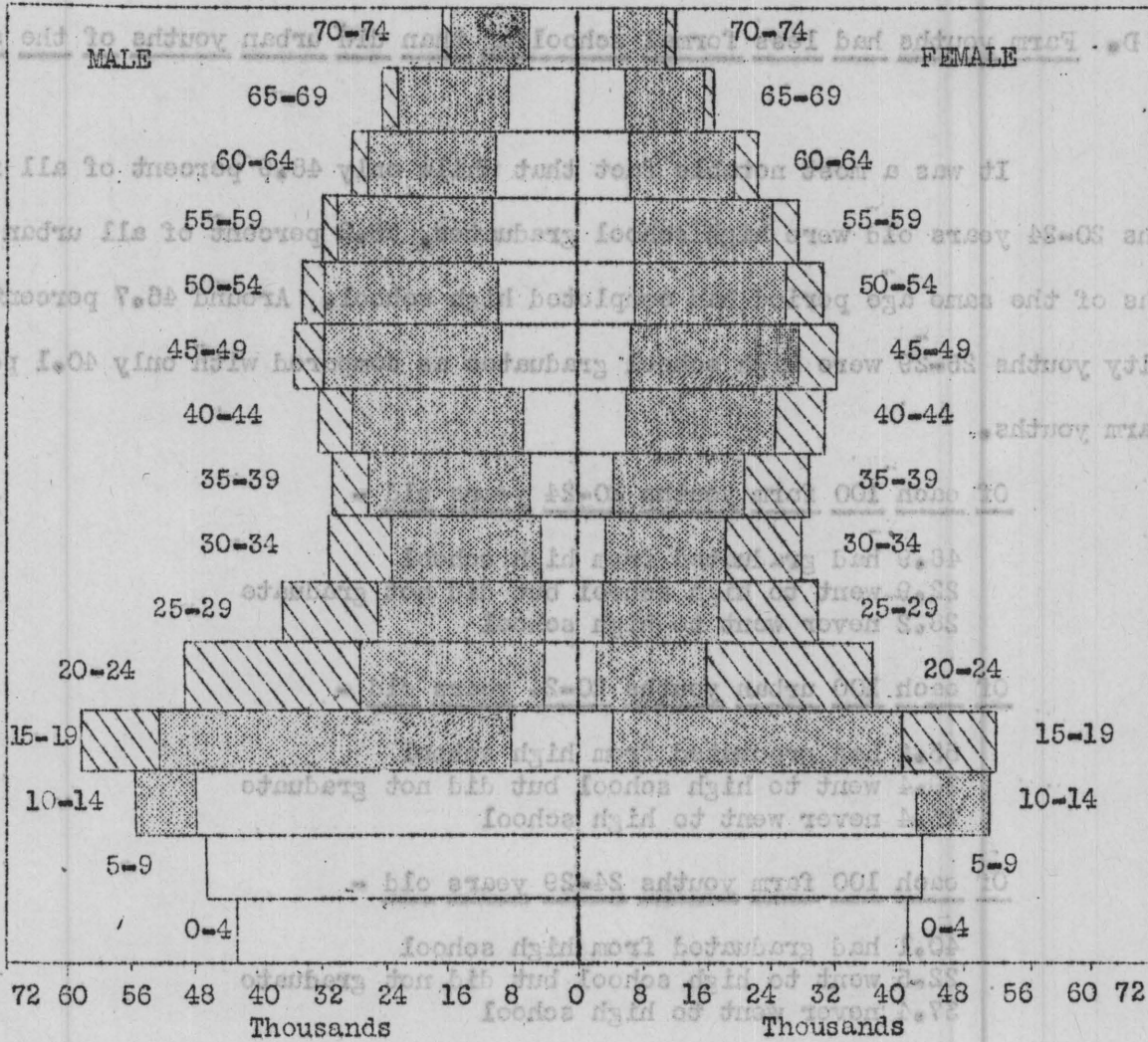
C. Farm youths had more formal education than their elders.

The rapid expansion of secondary education during the past two generations is graphically shown in figure 4 and in table 8. The proportion of high school graduates in the population declined with each higher age group both for males and for females.

As has been pointed out above, young men 20-24 years old and living on farms were better educated than any other age group. Of these male youths 45 percent had graduated from high school. Their fathers' generation may be represented by men 45-50 years old in 1940. Only 12.4 percent of that generation went through high school. Their grandparents' generation being around 70-75 years old, contained relatively few high school graduates, the proportion being only 5.3 percent. Hence the proportion of high school graduates among males was multiplied nearly 8 times in two generations. The situation was similar among females of different generations.

While the proportion of high school graduates in the farm population declined rapidly with increasing age the opposite was true of those with less than

FIGURE 4. RURAL-FARM POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED OHIO 1940



Less than 8 grades 8 - 11 grades 12 grades or more

Legend: Less than 8 grades 8 - 11 grades 12 grades or more

Source: Table 8

8 grades of schooling. Among males the proportion that did not go to school at all or who quit school before completing 8 grades increased from only 8.7 percent of those 20-24 years old to 24.8 percent of those in their fathers' generation, and to 38.2 percent of those in their grandfathers' generation (Figure 4 and Table 8).

D. Farm youths had less formal schooling than did urban youths of the same age.

It was a most notable fact that while only 48.9 percent of all farm youths 20-24 years old were high school graduates, 55.2 percent of all urban youths of the same age period had completed high school. Around 46.7 percent of city youths 25-29 were high school graduates as compared with only 40.1 percent of farm youths.

Of each 100 farm youths 20-24 years old -

48.9 had graduated from high school
22.9 went to high school but did not graduate
28.2 never went to high school

Of each 100 urban youths 20-24 years old -

55.2 had graduated from high school
29.4 went to high school but did not graduate
25.4 never went to high school

Of each 100 farm youths 24-29 years old -

40.1 had graduated from high school
22.5 went to high school but did not graduate
37.4 never went to high school

Of each 100 urban youths 25-29 years old -

46.7 had graduated from high school
29.6 went to high school but did not graduate
23.7 never went to high school

The census does not provide information on the basis of which one may evaluate the relative quality of education received by country and by city youths. It is pretty widely agreed however, that the quality of rural education is generally inferior to that available to city children. Rural youth are therefore educationally disadvantaged in two ways. They receive less schooling on the average than city children and they frequently receive a poorer quality of education because

urban schools are better equipped and generally staffed with more competent teachers who are attracted by higher salaries.

E. Rural pupils were very frequently retarded one or more years in their school progress.

Normally a child enters the primary school as a first grader at 6 years of age. If he progresses at the rate of a grade a year without repeating grades, he will reach the 8th grade at 13 years of age and will be a senior in the high school at 17. The majority of farm children do not follow this normal progression in school. A few accelerate their progress while large proportions in school at any one time are retarded one, two, three or more years.

Of all farm boys 6-18 years old who were attending school in 1940 only 42 percent were in the grades considered normal for their individual ages. Nearly 14 percent were accelerated one or more years while 44.0 percent were retarded for a year or more. The picture was different for farm girls attending school. About 48.5 percent of the girl pupils were enrolled in the grades normal for their ages, and 17.5 percent were advanced for one or more years. Only 34.0 percent were retarded in the normal progress through the school grades (Table 9).

There are three major factors which are immediate reasons for retardation of farm pupils in school, starting to school late, repetition of grades and interruption of school attendance due to sickness, change of residence or other reasons. A considerable number of farm children get a late start in school. In 1940 very few rural children were in school at 5 years of age. This was due to lack of kindergartens available in rural areas. Only 67.5 percent of all farm children 6 years old were attending school. In urban areas 16.7 percent of all 5 year old children and 77.9 percent of these 6 years old were in school.^{1/}

The amount of retardation of school pupils from farms increases with increasing age. According to normal expectation pupils will be in the 5th grade

^{1/} Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940. Population. Fourth Series for Ohio. Table 15.

at 10 years old, in the 8th grade at 13, and a junior in high school at 16 years old.

Of all 10 year old farm boys in school in 1940 a larger number were in the 5th grade than in any other single grade. Yet only 40.9 percent were fifth graders. About 12 percent had advanced to the 6th grade, or one year ahead of their age. A few (1.6 percent) had advanced to the seventh grade or above. On the other hand, 32.9 percent of these boys were retarded one year and were only in the 4th grade; 10.5 percent were in the 3rd grade being retarded two years, while 2.0 percent were so retarded that they were only in the second or in the first grade.

Ten year old farm girls were further advanced in their school progress than were farm boys of that age. The comparison was as follows (Table 9):

Of each 100 farm boys 10 years old and in school -

- 13.7 were accelerated one year or more
- 40.9 were in the fifth grade
- 45.4 were retarded one or more years
- 32.9 were in the fourth grade
- 10.5 were in the third grade
- 2.0 were in the second or first grade

Of each 100 farm girls 10 years old and in school -

- 17.5 were accelerated one year or more
- 47.6 were in the fifth grade
- 34.9 were retarded one or more years
- 28.5 were in the fourth grade
- 5.2 were in the third grade
- 1.2 were in the second or first grade

Greater retardation was found among 13 year-old pupils than among those younger. As at other ages boys were more retarded than girls.

Of each 100 farm boys 13 years old and in school -

- 12.2 were accelerated one year or more
- 36.1 were in the eighth grade
- 51.7 were retarded one or more years
- 30.0 were in the seventh grade
- 13.6 were in the sixth
- 8.1 were in the fifth or a lower grade

Of each 100 farm girls 13 years old and in school -

- 16.4 were accelerated one year or more

43.8 were in the eighth grade
 39.8 were retarded one or more years
 27.7 were in the seventh grade
 8.1 were in the sixth
 4.0 were in the fifth or a lower grade

At 16 years of age only 34.1 percent of the farm boys attending school were high school juniors as normally expected of pupils of that age. About 10.1 percent were seniors or had graduated from high school but 55.8 were short of junior standing and 11.9 percent had not yet reached the high school level but were still in the 8th or a lower grade.

Again girls were less retarded than were boys. The comparison was as follows (Table 9):

Of each 100 farm boys 16 years old and in school -

10.1 were accelerated one or more years
 34.1 were high school juniors
 55.8 were retarded one or more years
 29.4 were sophomores
 14.5 were freshmen
 11.9 were in the eighth or a lower grade

Of each 100 farm girls 16 years old and in school -

13.4 were accelerated one or more years
 42.4 were high school juniors
 44.2 were retarded one or more years
 29.2 were sophomores
 9.3 were freshmen
 5.7 were in the eighth or a lower grade

F. Farm youths drop out of school at a higher rate than do nonfarm youths.

Rural farm boys and girls begin to drop out of school rather rapidly after 13 years of age. The drop-out rate in 1940 was higher for farm than for non-farm pupils as shown in the following table for persons 13-19 years old:

TABLE A. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTHS 13-19 YEARS OLD WHO WERE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL, OHIO 1940

Age	Rural farm	Rural-nonfarm	Urban
13 years	2.7	2.6	2.4
14 "	4.2	3.5	2.8
15 "	7.8	5.7	4.0
16 "	20.3	16.0	11.9
17 "	34.3	30.3	25.6
18 "	63.1	61.2	58.4
19 "	84.0	82.5	78.0

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940. Fourth Series for Ohio.

Table 15.

VI VITAL STATISTICS OF YOUTH

People have been deeply impressed by the results of the Selective Service examinations designed to select young men fit for military service. They have been greatly surprised at the great frequency of physical and mental defects found among young men in the prime of life. Rural people have been particularly startled by the fact that the health status of rural men is no better and perhaps not even as good as that of urban men.

Recent tabulations of births by age and place of residence of mothers and of deaths by age and place of residence throw further light on the health status and needs of rural youth. It is the purpose of this section of this report to summarize some of the important findings concerning rejection rates, birth rates involving young mothers, and death rates at different ages.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REJECTIONS

Up to the end of 1944 about 4,500,000 young men 18-37 years of age had been rejected for military service throughout the nation due to physical and mental health defects. In addition more than 1,000,000 had been discharged from the armed services because of defects other than those sustained in combat. Besides these rejectees and discharges 1,500,000 men in the services had been inducted with significant defects but had been rehabilitated through medical and dental care administered after they were inducted.

It has been assumed that youths, particularly rural youths, enjoy optimum physical and mental health, but it is evident from selective service findings that good health among young people was more apparent than real. The public health significance of the Selective Service findings has been challenged in some quarters. It is true that the incidence of acute disabling illness among young people is relatively low, and their recuperative powers are very great. It is also true that many of the defects which caused rejection for military service do not prevent participation in ordinary civilian activities. They may have little effect

on death rates or on sickness rates. They may provide little to interest or to excite the physician who is apt to be engrossed with more acute and spectacular illnesses and diseases. It is also true that those who have been most concerned with rejectees insist that their defects frequently reduce initiative and working capacity and affect the person's total health in a most important way. Moreover, many of the defects uncovered by the draft are of such nature that if neglected, may eventually result in acute illness or in serious disability. The Selective Service findings are therefore important indicators of the health status of youth.

A. Source of information.

In November 1944 National Headquarters of the Selective Service System issued Medical Statistics Bulletin Number 3. That report presents detailed statistics on a nationwide basis of the results of examinations of registrants from April, 1942 to December, 1943. The report presents the results of the examination of over 9,000,000 men based on a 20 percent sample. There are no detailed breakdown for rural registrants separately. Rates of rejection are however, given for various occupational groups which include farmers and farm laborers as separate categories.

During the war and up to the second month of 1944 the monthly rejection rate among all registrants examined in the United States varied from 31.4 percent in January 1943 to 46.5 percent in January 1944. In Ohio the rejection rate varied from 27.0 percent in January 1943 to 43.8 percent one year later,

according to reports from Selective Service. Among registrants under 22 years of age the rejection rate was highest among boys 18 years old. For the period September 1942 to June 1943 the overall rejection rate was 36.4 per 100 registrants examined throughout the United

States. It was found that 27.6 percent of all 18 year old boys were rejected as compared with 25.2 percent of those a year older and 25.5 percent of those two years older.

3. Rejections increased with increasing age after 19 and after the

53rd year of age more than one-half of all registrants were rejected.

4. Rejection rates among farmers were among the highest of any occupational group.

From April 1942 through December 1943, the total rejection rate was 42.6 rejections per 100 examined. For farmers and farm managers the rejection rate was 56.4 percent and for farm laborers it was 52.3 percent. In a special nationwide study of "Causes of Rejection and Incidence of Defects Among 18 and 19 Year-Old Selective Service Registrants," Selective Service statisticians found an exceedingly high rate of rejection among farm boys. On the average only 24 percent of these young registrants were re-jected but the percentage for farm boys was up to 36 percent.

Whether these farm-nonfarm differences in rejection rates reflect actual differences in the health status of farm and nonfarm residents is a subject which deserves more conclusive study. Did those who were called up for selective service examinations represent a true cross section of farm men of military age? Were the men who were most fit physically and mentally deferred in disproportionately large numbers for occupational or other reasons? Is rural to urban migration generally selective of the more healthy farm youths for cities? Are there factors in the farm environment that make for greater physical and/or mental unfitness of those reared on farms than of those reared in cities?

5. Causes for rejection. A special report from Selective Service Headquarters covering the period February-March 1944 shows on a nationwide basis the

principal cause for rejection by age groups. The leading causes for rejection at different age levels were as follows for white registrants:

Of each 1,000 18-year old rejectees

- 302 were rejected for mental disease
- 89 were rejected for failure to meet minimum intelligence standards
- 77 were rejected because of cardiovascular defects
- 74 were rejected because of musculoskeletal defects

1/ Article by L. G. Rowntree, Kenneth H. McGill and Thomas I. Edwards, Journal American Medical Association, Vol. 123, No. 4, pp. 181-185. Sept. 25, 1943.

60 were rejected because of ear defects
56 were rejected because of eye defects
51 were rejected because of neurological defects
40 were rejected because of hernia
36 were rejected because of tuberculosis
24 were rejected because of under or overweight

Of each 1,000 rejectees 18 - 25 years old -

276 were rejected because of mental disease
81 were rejected because of musculoskeletal defects
81 were rejected because of failure to meet minimum intelligence standards
78 were rejected because of cardiovascular defects
78 were rejected because of hernia
56 were rejected because of ear defects
53 were rejected because of eye defects
45 were rejected because of neurological defects
37 were rejected because of tuberculosis
22 were rejected because of kidney defects

Of each 1,000 rejectees 26 - 29 years old -

264 were rejected because of mental disease
108 were rejected because of musculoskeletal defects
90 were rejected because of cardiovascular defects
66 were rejected because of failure to meet minimum intelligence standards
59 were rejected because of hernia
57 were rejected because of ear defects
49 were rejected because of eye defects
46 were rejected because of neurological defects
36 were rejected because of tuberculosis
27 were rejected because of abdominal defects

Of each 1,000 rejectees 30 years old and over -

269 were rejected because of mental disease
109 were rejected because of musculoskeletal defects
95 were rejected because of cardiovascular defects
63 were rejected because of failure to meet minimum intelligence standards
50 were rejected because of hernia
50 were rejected because of ear defects
46 were rejected because of eye defects
46 were rejected because of neurological defects
41 were rejected because of tuberculosis
37 were rejected because of abdominal defects

6. Nature of defects causing rejections.

Mental disease. The extremely high rejection rate for so-called mental disease has stimulated wide public interest in the prevalence of personality disorders and personal and social maladjustments. That interest has been further stimulated by the fact that 40 percent of the men receiving medical discharges from the army were discharged because of nervous and emotional disorders, according

to testimony before a United States Senate Committee in 1944.

While there is widespread interest in the fact of mental illness, there is also widespread popular misunderstanding of the nature of such illness. It should be made clear that the so-called "mental diseases" cover many degrees of nervousness, emotional instability, personality disorders and inadequacies.

The majority of registrants rejected because of mental illness were victims of neurotic disorders. Such persons had developed chronic and deep seated attitudes of frustration, anxiety, and mental conflict as a result of the impact of adverse life experiences on their personalities. In most situations they may be well adjusted and superior persons. In other situations, or under conditions of stress, they may develop symptoms which impair or destroy their functional efficiency. Symptoms may include such conditions as a racing heart, difficulty in breathing, undue fatigue, abnormal sweating, stammering, abnormal fears, loss of memory, nervous indigestion, headaches, skin difficulties and a host of others.

So-called psychopathic personalities comprized the second largest category of mentally ill rejectees. Such persons do not ordinarily have the specific signs and symptoms of illness displayed by neurotic individuals. They represent immature, irresponsible persons who have never learned to manage their personal lives effectively. They seem incapable of profiting by experience and appear under compulsion to seek immediate gratification of their desires and impulses at the expense of long-term values. As a result they are in constant trouble with organized society but suffer no remorse for their misdemeanors and anti-social behavior.

Some rejectees were victims of grave mental and personality disorders classified medically as "psychoses". Such individuals are characterized by inadequate appraisal of reality as seen by people considered normal. They may cling to false beliefs and ideas despite their manifest absurdity to others. They may hear voices, see visions and otherwise experience false perceptions. They may experience serious memory distortions, or become abnormally depressed or elated.

They may lose their sense of time, place, or of personal identity. They are apt to fail to recognize the abnormal nature of their behavior and they ordinarily require hospitalization at least during the periods when their disturbances are most acute. The prevalence of such severe mental illnesses among selectees was lower than in the general population of men of military age because those hospitalized for mental disorders and many with histories of such hospitalization were not submitted for Selective Service examination.

Failure to meet minimum intelligence standards. After June 1943 all registrants called up for examination who had not graduated from high school were given mental tests at the induction stations. Those who failed were considered mentally deficient, and were rejected because of "failure to meet minimum intelligence standards".

Mentally deficient or feeble-minded persons are represented by those who from birth or from an early age failed to develop normal learning capacities. They are to be distinguished from the mentally ill.

Cardiovascular defects. Such defects refer to the heart and blood vessels. Valvular heart disease and high blood pressure were leading defects in this class. Rheumatic heart disease occurred with considerable frequency.

Musculoskeletal defects. These represent crippling defects of the muscles and bones. Most important were the results of injury and amputations. Other conditions were inflammation of the bones or joints, stiff joints, spinal malformation, atrophied muscles, congenital and other defects.

Ear defects. Otitis Media or inflammation of the middle ear was the leading type of ear defects. Defective hearing and other ear defects, including some deafness was reported.

Eye defects. Defective vision and eye diseases were leading defects in this class. Blindness in one or both eyes was more rarely reported.

Neurological defects. Results of infantile paralysis, epilepsy, results of head injury, and other defects of the nervous system are included in this category.

Hernia. Hernia includes ruptures of the abdominal walls. The most frequent locus of such ruptures was the lower abdominal region.

Tuberculosis. This includes active, suspected, or arrested pulmonary tuberculosis, that is, tuberculosis of the lungs. Other types, such as tuberculosis of the bones, were much more rarely reported.

Underweight and overweight. Underweight occurred with greater frequency than did overweight.

Kidney defects. This category includes both kidney defects such as Bright's Disease and defects of the urinary system.

Abdominal defects. This includes gastric ulcer and other gastro-intestinal defects.

C. Need for further research

It is signally unfortunate that statistics concerning the prevalence of defects and causes of rejection of registrants from farms and from small towns and villages have not been separately tabulated. It is to be hoped that as soon as conditions permit such tabulations will be made by the Selective Service System or by some other agency qualified to do the job. Most valuable research pertaining to the health status of rural farm, and rural-nonfarm youths awaits the availability of such tabulations.

REPRODUCTION RATES

A. Birth rates are highest among young mothers. A very large proportion of the next generation is borne by the youths of the present generation when they are less than 30 years old. Of all births that occurred among residents of rural communities in 1940 nearly 44 percent were babies born to mothers less than 25 years old. About 7 of each 10 (69.8 percent) rural women who became mothers in Ohio in 1940 were less than 30 years old, and 86.7 percent were less than 35. The average age of those rural women who gave birth to babies in 1940 was only 27 years.

The number of births per 1,000 rural women was highest among those 20-24 years

old. For such young women the birth rate was 145 per 1,000, that is, there were 145 births for each 1,000 women of that age. The birth rate remained high for those 25-29 years old (129.5 per 1,000) but dropped off sharply for older women (Table B).

TABLE B. ANNUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 WHITE WOMEN
BY AGE OF MOTHER AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE, OHIO 1940

Age of Mother	Ohio	Rural	Towns and Cities			
			2500 to 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 100,000	100,000 and over
All Ages	48.4	55.0	48.7	46.6	45.1	44.3
10 - 14 years	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
15 - 19 "	38.5	44.6	42.0	36.4	39.3	31.8
20 - 24 "	120.4	145.4	120.5	112.3	109.0	107.6
25 - 29 "	115.3	129.5	118.4	112.3	108.9	107.2
30 - 34 "	74.5	88.3	70.9	73.2	67.7	67.4
35 - 39 "	37.9	52.5	38.3	30.8	31.2	30.2
40 - 44 "	12.2	19.4	11.1	11.1	8.0	8.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Vital Statistics of the United States, Supplement 1939-1940, Part III, Table IV, p. 35.

B. Birth rates were highest among rural young women and lowest among those living in the large cities.

In 1940 birth rates per 1,000 women were in general highest in rural areas and decreased with increasing size of towns and cities. Rural women 20-24 years old (farm and rural nonfarm) had 24 more births per 1,000 than did those living in cities, towns, and villages up to 10,000 population, and 37 more births per 1,000 than did those living in cities of 100,000 and over. In terms of percentages, the birth rate for these young women living in rural homes was 35.1 percent higher than for those in the largest cities and 20.7 percent higher than for those in the smallest cities and towns. Similarly rural women 25-29 years old had a birth rate 20.8 percent higher than that for women of the same age in the largest cities, and 9.3 percent higher than those in towns and small cities (Table B).

C. Birth rates per 1,000 rural young women varied greatly among Ohio counties

and were generally highest in the economically poorest areas.

This may be illustrated by reference to number of births per 1,000 rural women 20-24 years old. In 1940 the average birth rate for that group was 145.4 per 1,000. There were 10 Ohio counties where the rate was less than 120. Of those 10 counties 8 were in the urban industrial area where rural levels of living were highest. At the other extreme were five counties all in Southeastern Ohio where among women 20-24 years old there were 170 or more births per 1,000 young women (Table C).

TABLE C. OHIO COUNTIES CLASSIFIED BY ANNUAL NO. BIRTHS PER 1,000 RURAL AND SMALL-TOWN WOMEN 20 - 24 YEARS OF AGE, 1940

Rate	Ohio	No. Counties			
		Urban-Industrial	Western Agricultural	Trans-itional	South-eastern
Total	88	20	39	14	15
Below 120	10	8	0	1	1
120 - 134	21	9	9	2	1
135 - 154	32	3	19	8	2
155 - 169	20	0	11	2	7
170 and over	5	0	0	1	4

DEATH RATES

A. In rural Ohio death rates were lowest among children 5-14 years old but rose progressively at higher age levels.

In 1940 there were 10 deaths per 10,000 rural children 5-14 years of age. The death rate rose to 17 per 10,000 for youths 15-24 years old and to 25 for those 25-34 years old (Table D).

B. The death rate among young children was highest in towns and small cities with from 2,500 to 10,000 people, and next highest among rural residents.

In 1940 the death rate per 10,000 infants under 1 year of age was up to 504 in towns and small cities, and was 439 in rural areas, farms, and rural-nonfarms. In middle-sized cities the death rate under 1 year was down to 461 per 10,000 and in the large cities it was down to 443 per 10,000.

TABLE D. ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 10,000 WHITE POPULATION
AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, OHIO 1940

Age at Death	Ohio	Rural	Towns and Cities		
			2500 to 10,000	10,000 to 100,000	100,000 and over
All Ages	112	115	118	105	112
Under 1 year	471	489	504	461	443
1 - 4 years	23	25	23	21	20
5 - 14 "	10	10	10	9	9
15 - 24 "	16	17	17	14	15
25 - 34 "	24	25	26	22	25
35 - 44 "	44	41	41	39	49
45 - 54 "	94	81	86	83	108
55 - 64 "	209	183	197	199	243
65 - 74 "	477	429	447	474	546
75 - 84 "	1,179	1,180	1,139	1,123	1,230
85 and over	2,485	2,543	2,643	2,515	2,311

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Vital Statistics of the United States Supplement 1939 - 1940, Part III, Table VIII, p. 76.

The death rate was very much lower among children 1-4 years old. The rate per 10,000 being 23 in small places, 25 in rural areas, and around 20 in larger cities (Table D).

This report was designed to present in tabular, textual, and graphic form some vital factors pertaining to rural young people. The aim has been to provide a basis for a broad understanding of the situation of farm youths and to locate vital problems which deserve planned research in the rural youth field.

The major results set forth in the report are summarized below.

A. Both the numbers and proportion of children in the farm population declined greatly during the two decades ending in 1940 as a result of declining numbers of births. Still, in 1940, the farm population contained relatively more children than did the general population because reproduction rates continued much higher in rural than in urban areas.

B. Since 1940 the volume of births has risen to an all time peak in Ohio due to the impact of the War, but the farm population has not shared much if any in the rise due to great shortages of young women in the most fertile child-bearing period of life.

C. Even before the War the farm population had a comparatively low percentage of its population in the ages 20-40 years old. The wartime migration from farms has further depleted the numbers in that age period, leaving farms with an exceedingly high proportion of elderly and aged people, particularly aged men.

D. The farm population contained a very great excess of males over females, particularly in the ages 18-30 years. The very high prewar sex ratio has probably continued as young farm women have been absorbed into urban industries while many farm men of military age have been deferred for agricultural work.

E. Between 1930 and 1940 large numbers of families moved to farms from cities, towns, and villages. At the same time there was a net migration of 67,000 youths 20-34 years old away from farms in Ohio. As a result of that two-way movement the farm population neither gained nor lost as a result of migration

during that decade.

F. The farm population of Ohio contains an exceedingly large number of bachelors and an unexpectedly large number of spinsters. There are evidently powerful factors in the farm environment that discourage marriage on the part of youth.

G. Many farm youths who marry find their marriages unsuccessful as indicated by considerable numbers of divorced and separated persons living on farms.

H. Many farm youths continue to live with their parents after coming of age chronologically. Due to lack of separate housing on farms many young men who marry bring their brides to live in their parental homes. As a result farm youths frequently do not become established as heads of their own households until relatively late in life, and many farm children are born and reared in the homes of their grandparents, such homes containing three generations.

I. In 1940 less than one-half of all farm youths of any five-year age period had graduated from high school.

J. The average school grade attainment was greatest among farm youths 20-24 years old but declined in each older age group.

K. Young farm women had on the average received more formal schooling than had young men.

L. Farm youths had less formal schooling than did urban youths of comparable ages.

M. Rural pupils attending school were in large proportions retarded one or more years in their school progress. Retardation was greatest among those of high school age and was greater for boys than for girls. Some farm pupils were accelerated one or more years in school but the proportion accelerated was small compared with the proportion retarded.

N. The high percentages of pupils retarded are due to a late start in the first grade of school, to repetition of grades, and to the missing of school as

a result of sickness or other factors.

O. Farm youths drop out of school in larger proportions than do nonfarm youths before completing high school.

P. Age-specific birth rates are higher among farm than among nonfarm women and are highest among young farm women in their twenties.

Q. Birth rates per 1,000 rural young women were highest in the economically poorest areas of Ohio and were lowest in the better areas.

R. Death rates in rural Ohio were lowest among children 5-14 years old but rose progressively at each higher age level.

S. Death rates among children and youths in Ohio were highest in towns and small cities and in rural areas and were lowest in the large cities.

T. During the War and up to February 1944 Selective Service rejection rates for all registrants examined in Ohio varied from 27.0 percent in January 1943 to 43.8 percent in January 1944.

U. The rejection rate per 100 registrants examined increased with increasing age, but among young registrants more 18 year old boys were rejected than boys 1 to 3 years older. Beyond 33 years of age more than one-half of all registrants examined were rejected as unfit for military service.

V. Rejection rates among registrants whose occupation was in agriculture showed higher rejection rates than did those of any other major occupational group. Further research is badly needed to find basis for accurate interpretation of the meaning of the high rejections among farm men of military age.

W. The leading causes for rejection of young Selective Service registrants were in order of importance: Mental illness, crippling defects, failure to meet minimum intelligence standards, defects of the heart and blood vessels, hernia, ear defects, eye defects, neurological defects, and tuberculosis. These accounted for 78.5 percent of all rejections of registrants 18-25 years old in the United States in February and March 1944.

X. The proportion of youths rejected because of mental illness in February and March 1944 was more than three times as great as was the next most important cause for rejection. The majority of those rejected because of mental illness had become neurotic or were classified as psychopathic personalities.

Y. Selective Service findings point up in sharp focus a need for conclusive research into the health status of rural youth.

TABLE 1. AGE - SEX COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION AS ENUMERATED AND AS REDISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND AGE IN THE SAME PROPORTIONS AS WERE FOUND FOR THE GENERAL WHITE POPULATION, OHIO 1940

(Both Sexes)

Age	Total Population		Difference		Percent Distribution	
	Enumerated	Redistributed	Number	Percent	Farm Pop.	Gen'l Pop.
All ages	1,070,299	1,070,299	--	--	100.0	100.0
Less than 20 years	392,470	340,783	+51,687	+15.2	36.7	31.8
0 - 4 years	84,388	78,453	+ 5,935	+ 7.6	7.9	7.3
5 - 9 "	89,246	76,312	+12,934	+16.9	8.3	7.1
10 - 14 "	105,877	88,942	+16,935	+19.0	9.9	8.3
15 - 19 "	112,959	97,076	+15,883	+19.5	10.6	9.1
20 - 49 years	402,138	482,597	-80,459	-16.7	37.6	45.0
20 - 24 "	84,575	93,116	- 8,541	- 9.2	7.9	8.7
25 - 29 "	66,533	87,657	-21,124	-24.0	6.2	8.2
30 - 34 "	59,577	81,771	-22,194	-28.1	5.6	7.6
35 - 39 "	60,006	75,349	-15,343	-20.4	5.6	7.0
40 - 44 "	63,964	72,887	- 8,923	-12.2	6.0	6.8
45 - 49 "	67,483	71,817	- 4,334	- 6.0	6.3	6.7
50 years and over	275,691	246,918	+28,773	+11.7	25.8	23.1
50 - 54 years	64,634	64,325	+ 309	+ 0.5	6.0	6.0
55 - 59 "	59,326	53,301	+ 6,025	+11.3	5.5	5.0
60 - 64 "	50,945	43,882	+ 7,063	+16.1	4.8	4.1
65 - 69 "	41,248	34,785	+ 6,463	+18.6	3.9	3.3
70 - 74 "	28,942	24,724	+ 4,218	+17.1	2.7	2.3
75 and over	30,596	25,901	+ 4,695	+18.1	2.9	2.4

TABLE 1. AGE - SEX COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION AS ENUMERATED AND AS REDISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND AGE IN THE SAME PROPORTIONS AS WERE FOUND FOR THE GENERAL WHITE POPULATION, OHIO 1940 -CONTINUED

(Males)

Age	Total Population		Difference		Percent Distribution	
	Enumerated	Redistributed	Number	Percent	Farm Pop.	Gen'l Pop.
All ages	571,873	536,434	+35,439	+ 6.6	100.0	100.0
Less than 20 years	205,724	172,640	+33,084	+19.2	36.0	32.1
0 - 4 years	43,181	39,922	+ 3,259	+ 8.2	7.6	7.4
5 - 9 "	45,870	38,852	+ 7,018	+18.1	8.0	7.2
10 - 14 "	55,082	45,167	+ 9,915	+22.0	9.6	8.4
15 - 19 "	61,591	48,699	+12,892	+26.5	10.8	9.1
20 - 49 years	214,298	240,067	-25,769	-10.7	37.5	44.7
20 - 24 "	49,109	45,916	+ 3,193	+ 7.0	8.6	8.6
25 - 29 "	36,368	43,133	- 6,765	-15.7	6.4	8.0
30 - 34 "	31,143	40,457	- 9,314	-23.0	5.4	7.5
35 - 39 "	30,524	37,353	- 6,829	-18.3	5.3	7.0
40 - 44 "	32,363	36,497	- 4,134	-11.3	5.7	6.8
45 - 49 "	34,791	36,711	- 1,920	- 5.2	6.1	6.8
50 years and over	151,851	123,726	+28,125	+22.7	26.6	23.0
50 - 54 years	34,066	33,179	+ 887	+ 2.7	6.0	6.2
55 - 59 "	32,062	27,293	+ 4,769	+17.5	5.6	5.1
60 - 64 "	28,338	22,155	+ 6,183	+27.9	5.0	4.1
65 - 69 "	23,517	17,232	+ 6,285	+36.5	4.1	3.2
70 - 74 "	16,800	11,987	+ 4,813	+40.2	2.9	2.2
75 and over	17,068	11,880	+ 5,188	+43.7	3.0	2.2

TABLE 1. AGE - SEX COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION AS ENUMERATED AND AS REDISTRIBUTED BY SEX AND AGE IN THE SAME PROPORTIONS AS WERE FOUND FOR THE GENERAL WHITE POPULATION, OHIO 1940 --CONTINUED

(Females)

Age	Total Population		Difference		Percent Distribution	
	Enumerated	Redistributed	Number	Percent	Farm Pop.	Gen'l Pop.
All ages	498,426	533,865	-35,439	- 6.6	100.0	100.0
Less than 20 years	186,746	168,143	+18,603	+11.1	37.5	31.5
0 - 4 years	41,207	38,531	+ 2,676	+ 6.9	8.3	7.2
5 - 9 "	43,376	37,460	+ 5,916	+15.8	8.7	7.0
10 - 14 "	50,795	43,775	+ 7,020	+16.0	10.2	8.2
15 - 19 "	51,368	48,377	+ 2,991	+ 6.2	10.3	9.1
20 - 49 years	187,840	242,530	-54,690	-22.5	37.7	45.3
20 - 24 "	35,466	47,200	-11,734	-24.9	7.1	8.8
25 - 29 "	30,165	44,524	-14,359	-32.3	6.1	8.3
30 - 34 "	28,434	41,314	-12,880	-31.2	5.7	7.7
35 - 39 "	29,482	37,996	- 8,514	-22.4	5.9	7.1
40 - 44 "	31,601	36,390	- 4,789	-13.2	6.3	6.8
45 - 49 "	32,692	35,106	- 2,414	- 6.9	6.6	6.6
50 years and over	123,840	123,192	+ 648	+ 0.5	24.8	23.1
50 - 54 "	30,568	31,146	- 578	- 1.9	6.1	5.8
55 - 59 "	27,264	26,008	+ 1,256	+ 4.8	5.5	4.9
60 - 64 "	22,607	21,727	+ 880	+ 4.1	4.5	4.1
65 - 69 "	17,731	17,553	+ 178	+ 1.0	3.6	3.3
70 - 74 "	12,142	12,737	- 595	- 4.7	2.4	2.4
75 and over	13,528	14,021	- 493	- 3.5	2.7	2.6

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940. Population, Second Series for Ohio. Table 7.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED NET GAINS AND LOSSES IN DIFFERENT AGE-SEX CATEGORIES OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION DUE TO MIGRATION 1930-1940, OHIO

Age	Male				Female			
	Population - 1940		Net Migration ^{1/}		Population - 1940		Net Migration ^{1/}	
	Enumerated ^{2/}	Survivors from 1930 ^{3/}	Volume ^{4/}	Rate ^{5/}	Enumerated ^{2/}	Survivors from 1930 ^{3/}	Volume ^{4/}	Rate ^{5/}
Total	482,822	471,659	+11,163	+ 2.3	413,843	424,702	-10,859	- 2.6
10 - 19 years	116,673	98,188	+18,485	+15.8	102,163	93,079	+ 9,084	+ 8.9
10 - 14 "	55,082	43,443	+11,639	+21.1	50,795	41,464	+ 9,331	+18.4
15 - 19 "	61,591	54,745	+ 6,846	+11.1	51,368	51,615	- 247	- 0.5
20 - 34 "	116,620	151,027	-34,407	-29.5	94,065	126,960	-32,895	-35.0
20 - 24 "	49,109	58,575	- 9,466	-19.3	35,466	53,853	-18,387	-51.8
25 - 29 "	36,368	54,836	-18,468	-50.8	30,165	45,146	-14,981	-49.7
30 - 34 "	31,143	37,616	- 6,473	-20.8	28,434	27,961	+ 473	+ 1.7
35 - 54 "	131,744	109,379	+22,365	+17.0	124,343	108,508	+15,835	+12.7
35 - 39 "	30,524	25,682	+ 4,842	+15.9	29,482	23,537	+ 5,945	+20.2
40 - 44 "	32,363	25,200	+ 7,163	+22.1	31,601	26,439	+ 5,162	+16.3
45 - 49 "	34,791	28,923	+ 5,868	+16.9	32,692	29,806	+ 2,886	+ 8.8
50 - 54 "	34,066	29,574	+ 4,492	+13.2	30,568	28,726	+ 1,842	+ 6.0
55 and over	117,785	113,065	+ 4,720	+ 4.0	93,272	96,155	- 2,883	- 3.1
55 - 59 years	32,062	29,247	+ 2,815	+ 8.8	27,264	26,945	+ 319	+ 1.2
60 - 64 "	28,338	26,799	+ 1,539	+ 5.4	22,607	23,455	- 848	- 3.8
65 - 69 "	23,517	22,453	+ 1,064	+ 4.5	17,731	18,597	- 866	- 4.9
70 - 74 "	16,800	16,670	+ 130	+ 0.8	12,142	13,344	- 1,202	- 9.9
75 and over	17,068	17,896	- 828	- 4.9	13,528	13,814	- 286	- 2.1

1/ A plus sign (+) indicates a net gain; a minus sign (-) a net loss.

2/ From Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940.

3/ The farm population 10 years younger in 1930 less estimated deaths 1930-1940.

4/ Difference between enumerated population and survivors.

5/ Rate per 100 population of corresponding age and sex 1940.

TABLE 3. MARITAL STATUS OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION
15 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX, OHIO 1940

(Male)

Age	Number				Percent			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced
All ages	427,740	154,626	245,970	27,144	100.0	36.1	57.5	6.4
15 - 19 years	61,591	60,841	742	8	100.0	98.8	1.2	--
20 - 24 "	49,109	38,763	10,190	156	100.0	78.9	20.7	0.4
25 - 29 "	36,368	15,912	20,065	391	100.0	43.8	55.2	1.0
30 - 34 "	31,143	7,991	22,585	567	100.0	25.7	72.5	1.8
35 - 39 "	30,524	5,581	24,140	803	100.0	18.3	79.1	2.6
40 - 44 "	32,363	4,296	26,917	1,150	100.0	13.3	83.2	3.5
45 - 49 "	34,791	3,870	29,425	1,496	100.0	11.1	84.6	4.3
50 - 54 "	34,066	3,861	28,161	2,044	100.0	11.3	82.7	6.0
55 - 59 "	32,062	3,679	25,770	2,613	100.0	11.5	80.4	8.1
60 - 64 "	28,338	3,314	21,856	3,168	100.0	11.7	77.1	11.2
65 - 69 "	23,517	2,774	16,988	3,755	100.0	11.8	72.2	16.0
70 - 74 "	16,800	1,872	10,998	3,930	100.0	11.1	65.5	23.4
75 - 79 "	9,936	1,078	5,455	3,403	100.0	10.8	54.9	34.3
80 - 84 "	5,052	582	2,083	2,387	100.0	11.5	41.2	47.3
85 and over	2,080	212	595	1,273	100.0	10.2	28.6	61.2

(Female)

All ages	363,043	39,131	240,753	33,164	100.0	24.6	66.3	9.1
15 - 19 years	51,368	46,696	4,622	50	100.0	90.9	9.0	0.1
20 - 24 "	35,466	16,956	18,204	306	100.0	47.8	51.3	0.9
25 - 29 "	30,165	6,337	23,275	553	100.0	21.0	77.2	1.8
30 - 34 "	28,434	3,704	24,046	684	100.0	13.0	84.6	2.4
35 - 39 "	29,482	2,598	26,054	830	100.0	8.8	88.4	2.8
40 - 44 "	31,601	2,139	28,213	1,249	100.0	6.8	89.3	3.9
45 - 49 "	32,692	1,965	29,042	1,685	100.0	6.0	88.8	5.2
50 - 54 "	30,568	1,877	26,341	2,350	100.0	6.1	86.2	7.7
55 - 59 "	27,264	1,637	22,501	3,126	100.0	6.0	82.5	11.5
60 - 64 "	22,607	1,520	17,207	3,880	100.0	6.7	76.1	17.2
65 - 69 "	17,731	1,326	11,598	4,807	100.0	7.5	65.4	27.1
70 - 74 "	12,142	1,077	6,207	4,858	100.0	8.9	51.1	40.0
75 - 79 "	7,438	687	2,528	4,223	100.0	9.2	34.0	56.8
80 - 84 "	4,058	422	737	2,899	100.0	10.4	18.2	71.4
85 and over	2,032	190	178	1,664	100.0	9.4	8.8	81.8

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940. Population. Fourth Series for Ohio. Table 7.

TABLE 4. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTHS WHO WERE MARRIED BY AGE, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, OHIO 1940

Age	MALE			FEMALE		
	Rural		Urban	Rural		Urban
	Farm	Nonfarm		Farm	Nonfarm	
16 - 34 years	32.3	49.2	44.4	52.0	63.7	53.7
16 years	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6	3.6	2.0
17 "	0.5	0.6	0.5	6.6	8.8	5.7
18 "	1.5	2.1	1.6	14.1	20.1	12.1
19 "	3.8	6.0	4.0	24.0	32.8	20.5
20 "	8.2	12.8	8.9	34.2	45.3	30.2
21 "	14.6	23.1	16.9	45.2	57.0	39.6
22 "	20.6	33.4	25.9	53.7	62.9	47.8
23 "	28.8	45.2	35.9	60.9	70.3	56.0
24 "	36.7	54.7	45.8	68.1	75.7	62.5
25 "	44.7	62.5	53.4	72.0	79.0	65.9
26 "	50.8	67.6	59.9	76.3	82.2	70.4
27 "	55.4	75.1	65.4	76.6	84.4	72.9
28 "	60.7	76.9	69.9	79.7	85.5	75.0
29 "	66.3	80.5	74.0	81.6	87.2	77.0
30 "	67.4	82.1	74.8	81.5	86.8	76.3
31 "	72.3	85.4	79.0	84.5	88.2	79.4
32 "	71.8	85.2	78.5	84.5	88.6	78.6
33 "	75.4	86.2	80.6	86.1	88.7	80.5
34 "	76.2	86.6	81.3	86.5	88.4	80.2

TABLE 5. SEX RATIO AND PERCENT SINGLE AMONG YOUTHS 16-34 YEARS OF AGE BY RESIDENCE, OHIO 1940

Age	Males Per 100 Females			Percent Single					
	Rural- farm	Rural Non-farm	Urban	Males			Females		
				Rural- farm	Rural Non-farm	Urban	Rural- farm	Rural Non-farm	Urban
16 - 34 years	123	101	92	67.1	50.0	54.5	46.8	35.0	44.0
16 years	116	101	97	99.8	99.8	99.7	97.4	96.4	97.9
17 "	117	103	96	99.5	99.4	99.5	93.4	91.0	94.2
18 "	124	102	91	98.5	97.9	98.4	85.7	79.6	87.7
19 "	133	105	89	96.1	93.9	95.9	75.6	66.7	79.0
20 "	136	100	87	91.7	87.1	90.9	65.3	54.0	69.0
21 "	142	104	89	85.3	76.7	82.9	54.1	42.0	59.3
22 "	142	97	89	79.1	66.1	73.7	45.2	35.8	50.7
23 "	139	97	90	70.8	54.1	63.5	38.1	28.4	42.0
24 "	133	99	92	62.7	44.5	53.4	30.7	22.8	35.3
25 "	124	90	91	54.5	36.5	45.5	26.6	19.5	31.5
26 "	121	96	92	48.3	31.1	38.8	22.0	15.9	26.8
27 "	125	99	93	43.4	24.9	33.2	21.4	13.6	23.7
28 "	118	99	91	38.2	21.8	28.4	18.3	12.3	21.3
29 "	116	102	92	32.3	18.2	24.2	16.3	10.4	18.6
30 "	113	99	91	31.0	16.6	23.0	16.3	10.4	18.7
31 "	109	104	95	26.1	13.1	18.9	13.5	8.8	15.6
32 "	109	102	95	26.3	13.1	19.0	12.9	8.2	15.6
33 "	108	102	95	22.6	12.0	16.8	11.4	7.6	13.7
34 "	108	105	97	21.7	11.1	15.2	10.8	7.8	13.3

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940.

TABLE 6. MARRIED PERSONS LIVING APART FROM THEIR HUSBANDS OR WIVES,
BY AGE, SEX, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE, OHIO 1940

(Rural-farm)

Age	Males			Females		
	Total Married	Wife Absent		Total Married	Husband Absent	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
15 years and over	245,970	7,887	3.2	240,753	5,240	2.2
15 - 19 years	742	186	25.1	4,622	313	6.8
20 - 24 "	10,190	619	6.1	18,204	630	3.5
25 - 29 "	20,065	691	3.4	23,275	522	2.2
30 - 34 "	22,585	696	3.1	24,046	461	1.9
35 - 39 "	24,140	611	2.5	26,054	462	1.8
40 - 44 "	26,917	610	2.3	28,213	469	1.7
45 - 49 "	29,425	683	2.3	29,042	495	1.7
50 - 54 "	28,161	727	2.6	26,341	486	1.8
55 - 59 "	25,770	784	3.0	22,501	396	1.8
60 - 64 "	21,856	732	3.3	17,207	337	2.0
65 - 69 "	16,988	649	3.8	11,598	251	2.2
70 and over	19,131	899	4.7	9,650	418	4.3

(Rural-Nonfarm)

15 years and over	295,301	12,215	4.1	290,349	8,660	3.0
15 - 19 years	970	232	23.9	6,883	410	6.0
20 - 24 "	16,514	1,114	6.7	30,724	1,002	3.3
25 - 29 "	35,053	1,246	3.6	41,159	942	2.3
30 - 34 "	40,314	919	2.3	40,837	865	2.1
35 - 39 "	37,808	918	2.4	36,314	881	2.3
40 - 44 "	34,369	1,333	3.9	30,569	869	2.8
45 - 49 "	31,059	1,560	5.0	27,104	816	3.0
50 - 54 "	26,283	1,429	5.4	22,769	768	3.4
55 - 59 "	21,577	969	4.4	18,394	662	3.6
60 - 64 "	18,169	914	5.0	14,602	511	3.5
65 - 69 "	14,588	686	4.7	10,830	404	3.7
70 and over	18,597	895	4.8	10,164	530	5.2

TABLE 6. MARRIED PERSONS LIVING APART FROM THEIR HUSBANDS OR WIVES
BY AGE, SEX, AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE, OHIO 1940-- CONTINUED

(Urban)

Age	MALE			FEMALE		
	Total Married	Wife Absent		Total Married	Husband Absent	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
15 years and over	1,121,312	51,346	4.6	1,116,115	51,175	4.6
15 - 19 years	2,552	659	25.8	17,674	1,661	9.4
20 - 24 "	52,967	3,282	12.6	103,709	5,298	5.1
25 - 29 "	124,314	5,196	4.2	151,101	6,409	4.2
30 - 34 "	144,263	5,588	3.9	152,773	6,246	4.1
35 - 39 "	141,382	6,090	4.3	143,565	6,271	4.4
40 - 44 "	140,187	6,336	4.5	135,596	5,915	4.4
45 - 49 "	139,937	6,323	4.5	122,174	5,433	4.5
50 - 54 "	120,701	5,605	4.6	101,167	4,454	4.4
55 - 59 "	92,369	4,274	4.6	74,478	3,394	4.6
60 - 64 "	68,507	3,174	4.7	52,280	2,379	4.6
65 - 69 "	46,585	2,214	4.8	32,970	1,775	5.4
70 and over	47,548	2,605	5.5	25,628	1,935	7.6

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940. Population. Fourth Series for Ohio. Table 8.

TABLE 7. RURAL-FARM CHILDREN AND YOUTHS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, OHIO 1940

		(MALES)						
		Number						
Relationship to Head		0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years	15 - 19 Years	20 - 24 Years	25 - 29 Years	30 - 34 Years
Total		43,093	45,545	54,413	60,731	48,217	35,503	30,351
Child		37,545	41,576	49,960	53,574	34,394	14,686	7,431
Grandchild		4,644	2,865	2,389	1,803	731	212	48
Other relative		559	531	897	1,390	2,971	2,771	2,060
Lodger		345	573	1,136	1,738	1,541	948	614
Employee		--	--	28	1,479	2,176	1,108	658
Head		--	--	3	247	6,404	15,778	19,540

		Percent distribution						
Relationship to Head		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child		87.1	91.3	91.8	88.2	71.3	41.4	24.4
Grandchild		10.8	6.3	4.4	3.0	1.5	0.6	0.2
Other relative		1.3	1.2	1.6	3.1	6.2	7.8	6.8
Lodger		0.8	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.0
Employee		--	--	0.1	2.4	4.5	3.1	2.2
Head		--	--	--	0.4	13.3	44.4	64.4

		(FEMALES)						
		Number						
Relationship to Head		0 - 4 Years	5 - 9 Years	10 - 14 Years	15 - 19 Years	20 - 24 Years	25 - 29 Years	30 - 34 Years
Total		41,151	43,106	50,293	50,714	34,955	29,751	28,064
Child		35,795	39,503	46,691	43,363	16,858	7,105	4,344
Grandchild		4,508	2,645	2,052	1,271	344	101	39
Wife		--	--	7	2,258	13,023	19,310	21,299
Other relative		495	508	733	2,298	3,314	2,373	1,612
Lodger		353	450	743	825	629	317	199
Employee		--	--	11	679	731	418	294
Head		--	--	--	20	56	127	277

		Percent distribution						
Relationship to Head		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child		87.0	91.6	92.8	85.5	48.2	23.9	15.5
Grandchild		11.0	6.1	4.1	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.1
Wife		--	--	--	4.5	37.3	64.9	75.9
Other relative		1.2	1.2	1.6	4.5	9.5	8.0	5.7
Lodger		0.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.1	0.7
Employee		--	--	--	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.1
Head		--	--	--	--	0.2	0.4	1.0

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940. Population. Fourth Series for Ohio. Table 13.

TABLE 8. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, OHIO 1940

(Male)

Age	Number				
	Total ^{1/}	7 grades or less	8 grades	9-11 grades	12 or more grades
All ages	477,132	140,975	177,998	79,577	78,582
10 - 14 years	54,705	47,722	5,643	1,334	6
15 - 19 "	61,213	8,555	12,669	30,563	9,426
20 - 24 "	48,796	4,228	11,038	11,475	22,055
25 - 29 "	36,114	4,108	10,756	8,082	13,168
30 - 34 "	30,846	4,614	11,314	6,547	8,371
35 - 39 "	30,153	6,333	13,838	4,550	5,432
40 - 44 "	32,018	6,926	16,348	4,060	4,684
45 - 49 "	34,336	8,532	17,794	3,738	4,272
50 - 54 "	33,484	9,392	18,036	2,886	3,170
55 - 59 "	31,516	9,668	16,951	2,344	2,553
60 - 64 "	27,820	9,134	14,931	1,686	2,069
65 - 69 "	23,040	8,106	12,203	1,170	1,561
70 - 74 "	16,463	6,295	8,532	674	962
75 and over	16,628	7,362	7,945	468	853

Percent distribution

All ages	100.0	29.5	37.3	16.7	16.5
10 - 14 years	100.0	87.2	10.3	2.4	--
15 - 19 "	100.0	14.0	20.7	49.9	15.4
20 - 24 "	100.0	8.7	22.6	23.5	45.2
25 - 29 "	100.0	11.4	29.7	22.4	36.5
30 - 34 "	100.0	15.0	36.7	21.2	27.1
35 - 39 "	100.0	21.0	45.9	15.1	18.0
40 - 44 "	100.0	21.6	51.1	12.7	14.6
45 - 49 "	100.0	24.8	51.9	10.9	12.4
50 - 54 "	100.0	28.0	53.9	8.6	9.5
55 - 59 "	100.0	30.7	53.8	7.4	8.1
60 - 64 "	100.0	32.8	53.7	6.1	7.4
65 - 69 "	100.0	35.1	53.0	5.1	6.8
70 - 74 "	100.0	38.2	51.9	4.1	5.8
75 and over	100.0	44.3	47.8	2.8	5.1

TABLE 8. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, OHIO 1940 -- CONTINUED

(Female)

Age	Number				
	Total ^{1/}	7 grades or less	8 grades	9-11 grades	12 or more grades
All ages	409,694	104,823	146,455	74,118	84,298
10 - 14 years	50,447	42,299	6,414	1,723	11
15 - 19 "	51,128	4,134	8,099	28,646	10,249
20 - 24 "	35,266	2,280	6,194	7,725	19,067
25 - 29 "	30,001	2,587	7,290	6,770	13,354
30 - 34 "	28,196	3,307	8,495	6,086	10,308
35 - 39 "	29,208	4,575	12,143	4,820	7,670
40 - 44 "	31,298	5,511	14,908	4,431	6,448
45 - 49 "	32,262	6,617	16,290	4,000	5,355
50 - 54 "	30,181	6,779	16,146	3,252	4,004
55 - 59 "	26,875	6,580	14,855	2,527	2,913
60 - 64 "	22,297	5,880	12,493	1,843	2,081
65 - 69 "	17,427	5,147	9,874	1,100	1,306
70 - 74 "	11,924	3,940	6,507	660	817
75 and over	13,184	5,187	6,747	535	715

Percent distribution					
All ages	100.0	25.6	35.7	18.1	20.6
10 - 14 years	100.0	83.9	12.7	3.4	0.0
15 - 19 "	100.0	8.1	15.8	56.1	20.0
20 - 24 "	100.0	6.5	17.6	21.9	54.0
25 - 29 "	100.0	8.6	24.3	22.6	44.5
30 - 34 "	100.0	11.7	30.1	21.6	36.6
35 - 39 "	100.0	15.7	41.5	16.5	26.3
40 - 44 "	100.0	17.6	47.6	14.2	20.6
45 - 49 "	100.0	20.5	50.5	12.4	16.6
50 - 54 "	100.0	22.5	53.4	10.8	13.3
55 - 59 "	100.0	24.5	55.3	9.4	10.8
60 - 64 "	100.0	26.4	56.0	8.3	9.3
65 - 69 "	100.0	29.5	56.7	6.3	7.5
70 - 74 "	100.0	33.0	54.6	5.5	6.9
75 and over	100.0	39.3	51.2	4.1	5.4

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940. Population. Fourth Series, Tables 17 and 19.

^{1/} Exclusive of grade "not reported".

TABLE 9. RURAL FARM CHILDREN AND YOUTH 6 - 18 YEARS OLD
ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE AND GRADE ATTAINED, OHIO 1940

(Males)

Age	Modal Grade	Number of Pupils						
		Total	In Modal Grade	Accelerated		Retarded		
				1 year	2 years or more	1 year	2 years	3 years or more
6 - 18 years	--	117,935	49,770	15,033	1,303	33,349	12,019	6,463
6 years	1	5,196	3,275	1,874	47	--	--	--
7 "	2	8,304	5,085	1,309	104	1,806	--	--
8 "	3	9,104	4,490	1,338	96	2,937	243	--
9 "	4	9,377	4,231	1,258	120	3,056	667	45
10 "	5	10,174	4,163	1,230	169	3,339	1,072	201
11 "	6	9,890	4,005	1,169	107	3,073	1,168	368
12 "	7	10,987	3,999	1,295	139	3,418	1,469	667
13 "	8	11,076	4,003	1,264	87	3,319	1,511	892
14 "	9	11,113	4,008	1,085	92	3,182	1,667	1,079
15 "	10	11,124	3,818	980	102	3,329	1,617	1,278
16 "	11	9,763	3,333	906	74	2,873	1,414	1,163
17 "	12	7,476	3,114	460	24	2,335	915	630
18 "	12	4,351	2,246	865	142	682	276	140

Percent Distribution of Pupils

6 - 18 years	--	100.0	42.2	12.7	1.1	28.3	10.2	5.5
6 years	1	100.0	63.0	36.1	0.9	--	--	--
7 "	2	100.0	61.2	15.8	1.3	21.7	--	--
8 "	3	100.0	49.3	14.7	1.1	32.2	2.7	--
9 "	4	100.0	45.1	13.4	1.3	32.6	7.1	0.5
10 "	5	100.0	40.9	12.1	1.6	32.9	10.5	2.0
11 "	6	100.0	40.5	11.8	1.1	31.1	11.8	3.7
12 "	7	100.0	36.4	11.8	1.2	31.1	13.4	6.1
13 "	8	100.0	36.1	11.4	0.8	30.0	13.6	8.1
14 "	9	100.0	36.1	9.8	0.8	28.6	15.0	9.7
15 "	10	100.0	34.4	8.8	0.9	29.9	14.5	11.5
16 "	11	100.0	34.1	9.3	0.8	29.4	14.5	11.9
17 "	12	100.0	41.7	6.2	0.3	31.2	12.2	8.4
18 "	12	100.0	51.6	19.9	3.3	15.7	6.3	3.2

TABLE 9. RURAL FARM CHILDREN AND YOUTH 6 - 18 YEARS OLD
ATTENDING SCHOOL BY AGE AND GRADE ATTAINED, OHIO 1940 — CONTINUED

(Females)

Age	Modal Grade ^{1/}	Number of Pupils						
		Total	In Modal Grade	Accelerated		Retarded		
				1 year	2 years or more	1 year	2 years	3 years or more
6 - 18 years	--	110,124	53,398	17,558	1,746	27,838	6,588	2,996
6 years	1	4,967	3,013	1,381	73	--	--	--
7 "	2	8,019	4,988	1,384	110	1,537	--	--
8 "	3	8,835	4,678	1,510	132	2,361	154	--
9 "	4	8,916	4,563	1,436	159	2,347	372	39
10 "	5	9,407	4,477	1,483	163	2,685	490	109
11 "	6	9,375	4,430	1,465	157	2,522	619	182
12 "	7	10,052	4,471	1,472	186	2,841	786	296
13 "	8	10,117	4,427	1,500	162	2,802	822	404
14 "	9	10,103	4,451	1,352	121	2,728	934	517
15 "	10	9,868	4,309	1,229	134	2,790	886	520
16 "	11	9,043	3,836	1,133	83	2,637	842	512
17 "	12	7,405	3,666	604	47	2,192	566	330
18 "	12	4,017	2,089	1,109	219	396	117	87

Percent Distribution of Pupils

6 - 18 years	--	100.0	48.5	15.9	1.6	25.3	6.0	2.7
6 years	1	100.0	60.7	37.8	1.5	--	--	--
7 "	2	100.0	62.2	17.3	1.4	19.1	--	--
8 "	3	100.0	52.9	17.1	1.5	26.8	1.7	--
9 "	4	100.0	51.2	16.1	1.8	26.3	4.2	0.4
10 "	5	100.0	47.6	15.8	1.7	28.5	5.2	1.2
11 "	6	100.0	47.3	15.6	1.7	26.9	6.6	1.9
12 "	7	100.0	44.5	14.6	1.8	28.4	7.8	2.9
13 "	8	100.0	43.8	14.8	1.6	27.7	8.1	4.0
14 "	9	100.0	44.1	13.4	1.2	27.0	9.2	5.1
15 "	10	100.0	43.6	12.4	1.4	28.3	9.0	5.3
16 "	11	100.0	42.4	12.5	0.9	29.2	9.3	5.7
17 "	12	100.0	49.5	8.2	0.6	29.6	7.6	4.5
18 "	12	100.0	52.0	27.5	5.5	9.9	2.9	2.2

Source: Sixteenth Census of the United States 1940. Population, Fourth Series, Table 17.

^{1/} The Modal Grade for a given age is the one in which the largest number of pupils of that age were enrolled in Ohio in 1940.