ILLITERACY AND EDUCATION.
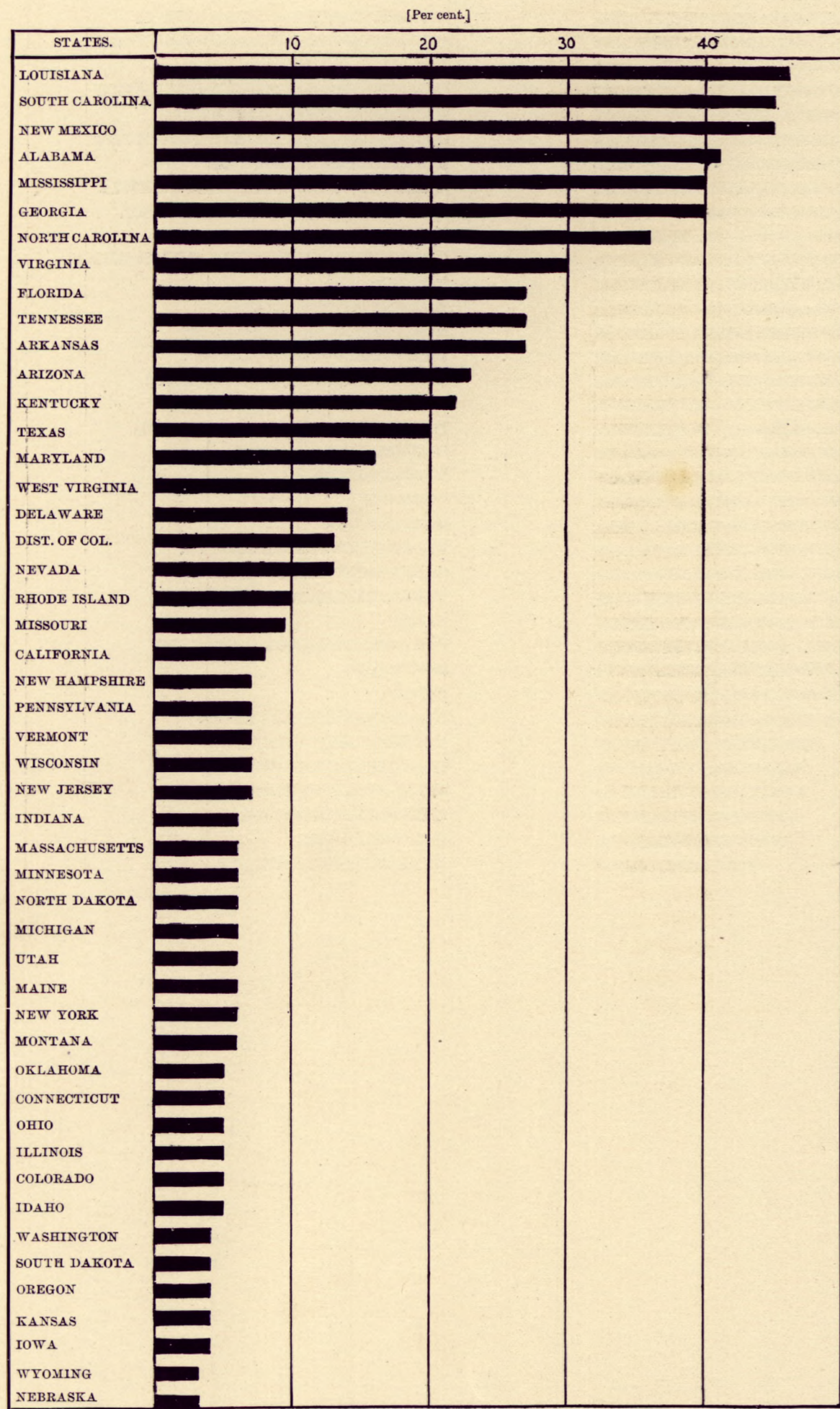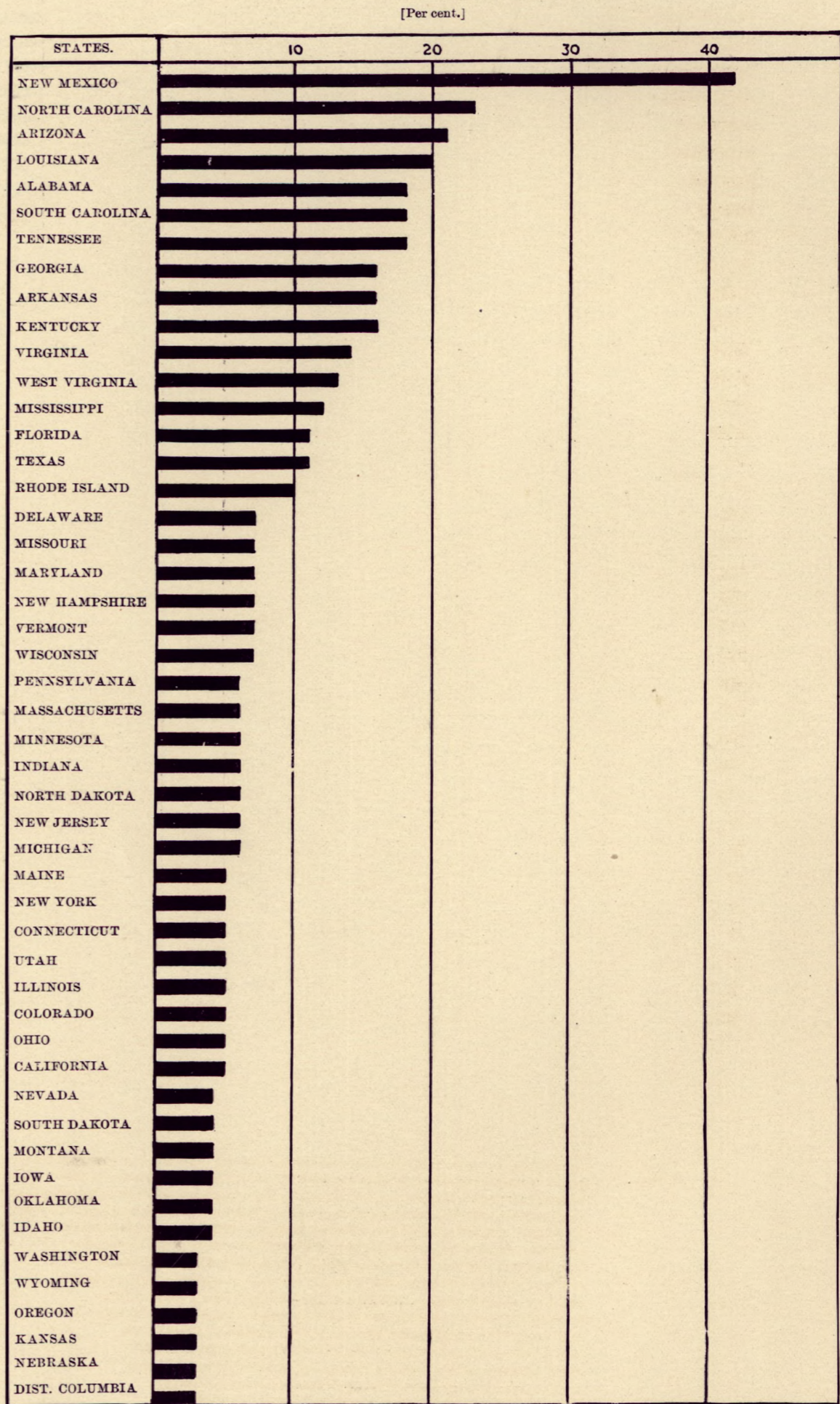
140. Percentage of Illiterates in the Total Population 10 Years of Age and Over, by States and Territories: 1890.

[Per cent.]

141. Precentage of Illiterate White in the Total White Population 10 Years of Age and Over, by States and Territories: 1890.

[Per cent.]

ILLITERACY.

The Eleventh Census shows that out of a total population 10 years of age and over of 47,413,559, 6,324,702 were illiterates, constituting 13.3 per cent of the entire number. Illiteracy is not distributed by any means uniformly among the different elements of the population, as is shown by Diagram 139. The entire area of the square represents the total number of the inhabitants 10 years of age and over. This square is divided into parts representing the proportional number of native whites, of foreign whites, and of colored, and each of these rectangles is divided into two parts, the white part representing the literate of that element and the shaded part the illiterate. Of the native whites only 6 per cent are illiterate, of the foreign whites 13 per cent, and of the colored not less than 57 per cent.

Diagrams 140 to 144 show the proportion of illiterates by states and by elements of the population. The first of these, 140, shows the proportion of illiterates in the total population 10 years of age and over. The largest proportion, by far, is in the southern states, and the smallest proportion in the north central and western states, while the north Atlantic states occupy a position midway of the column. The reasons for this distribution lie in the distribution of the foreign white and the colored elements, as is seen in the diagrams which follow.

Diagram 141 shows the proportion of white illiterates to white population. Here the largest proportion of illiterates is found in New Mexico, and is due to the people of Spanish blood. Then come in almost unbroken series the southern states, while the lower part of the column, as before, is occupied by the north central and western states.

Diagram 142 shows the distribution of the native white illiterates in a similar manner. Here, as before, New Mexico heads the list, followed by the southern states in almost unbroken order. But in the lower part of the column are found many of the northeastern states. Illiteracy among the native whites is very slight.

Diagram 143 shows the proportion of foreign white illiterates, and Diagram 144 that of the colored. In this last diagram the southern states, the home of the negro element, shows, with the exception of New Mexico, the greatest proportion of illiterates, while the colored of the northern states are seen to have acquired the elements of education to a much greater extent than elsewhere.

142. Percentage of Illiterate Native White in the total Native White Population 10 Years of Age and Over, by States and Territories: 1890.
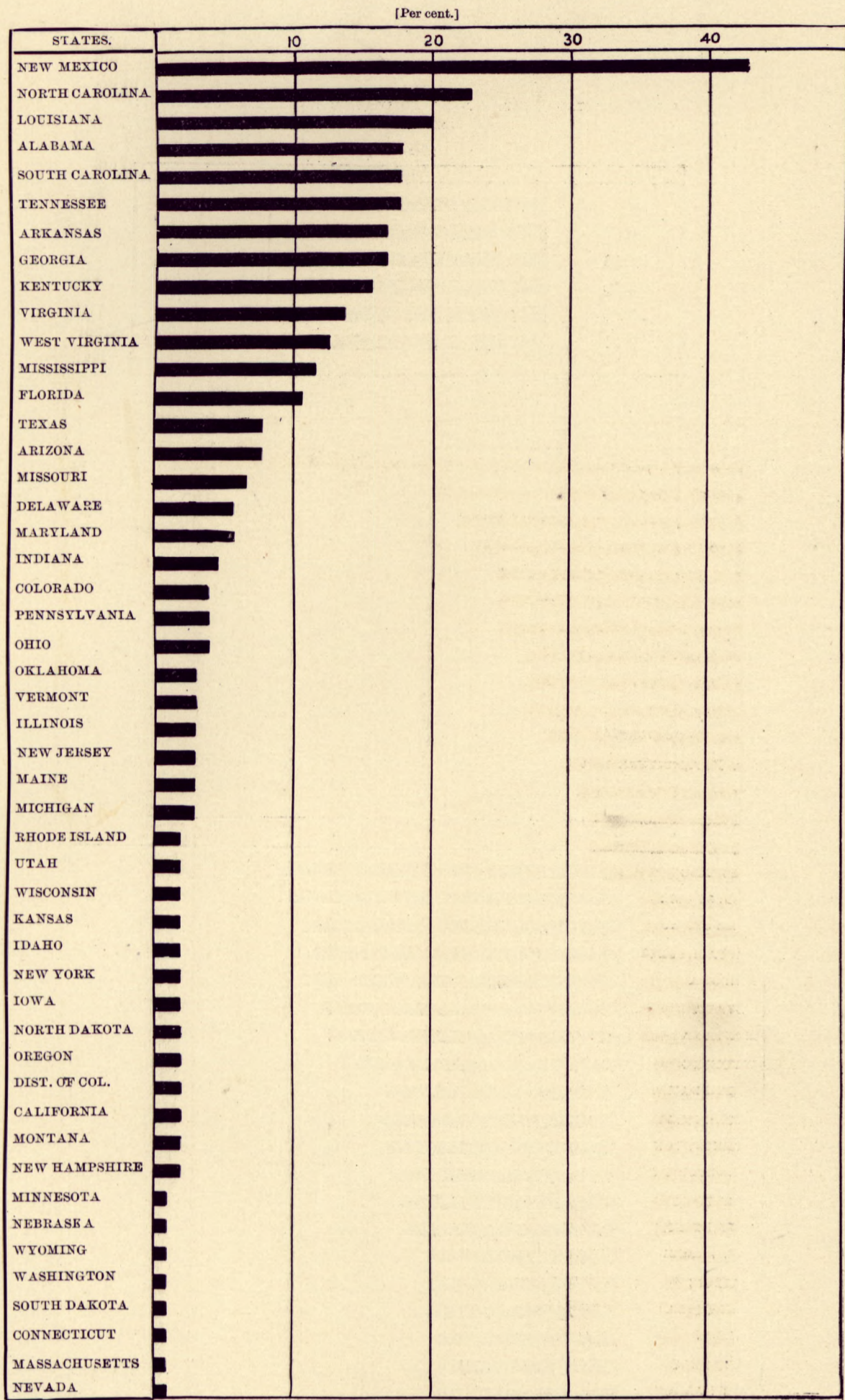
[Per cent.]

143. Percentage of Illiterate Foreign White in the total Foreign White Population 10 Years of Age and Over, by States and Territories: 1890.
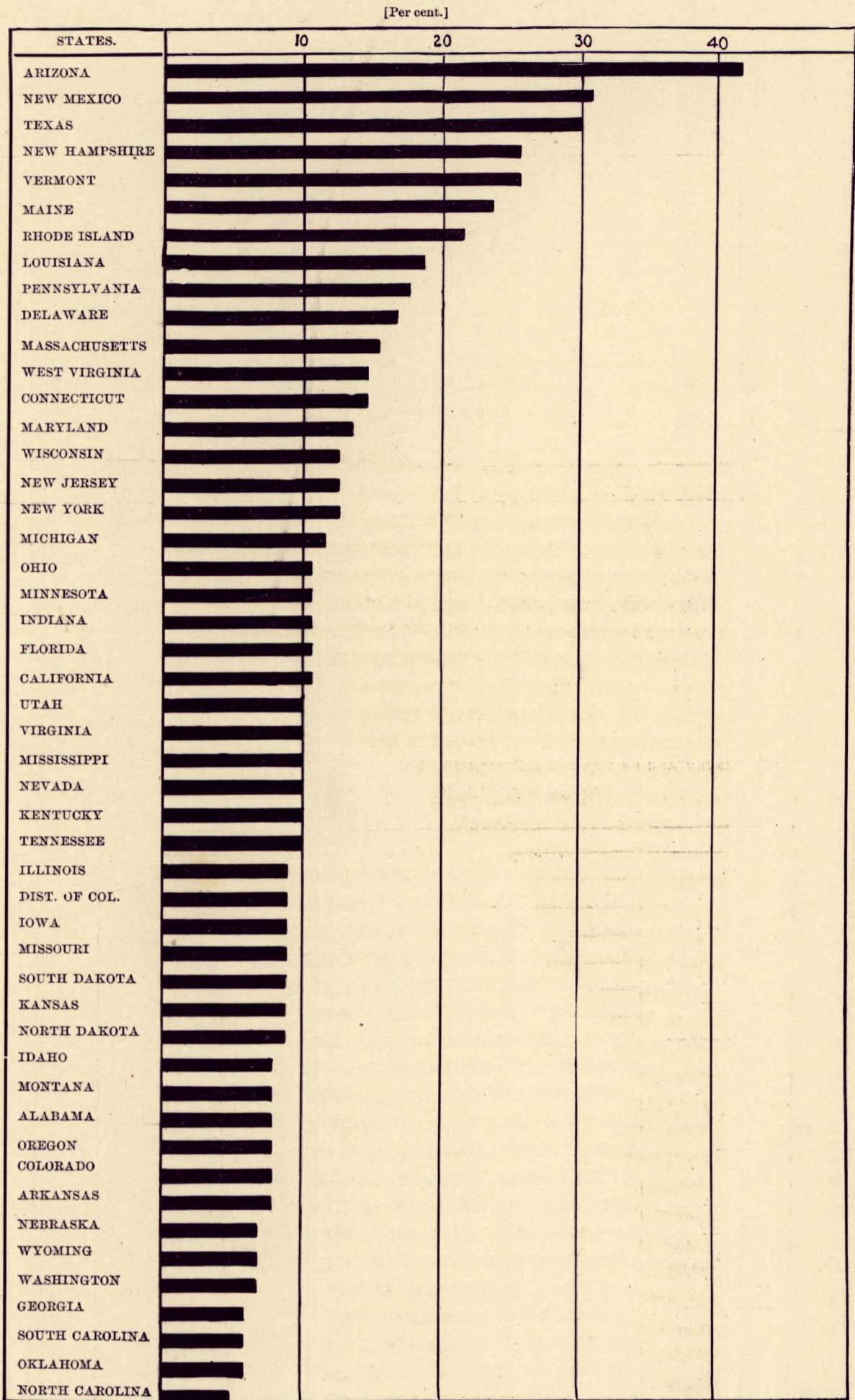
[Per cent.]

144. Percentage of Illiterate Colored in the total Colored Population 10 Years of Age and Over, by States and Territories: 1890.
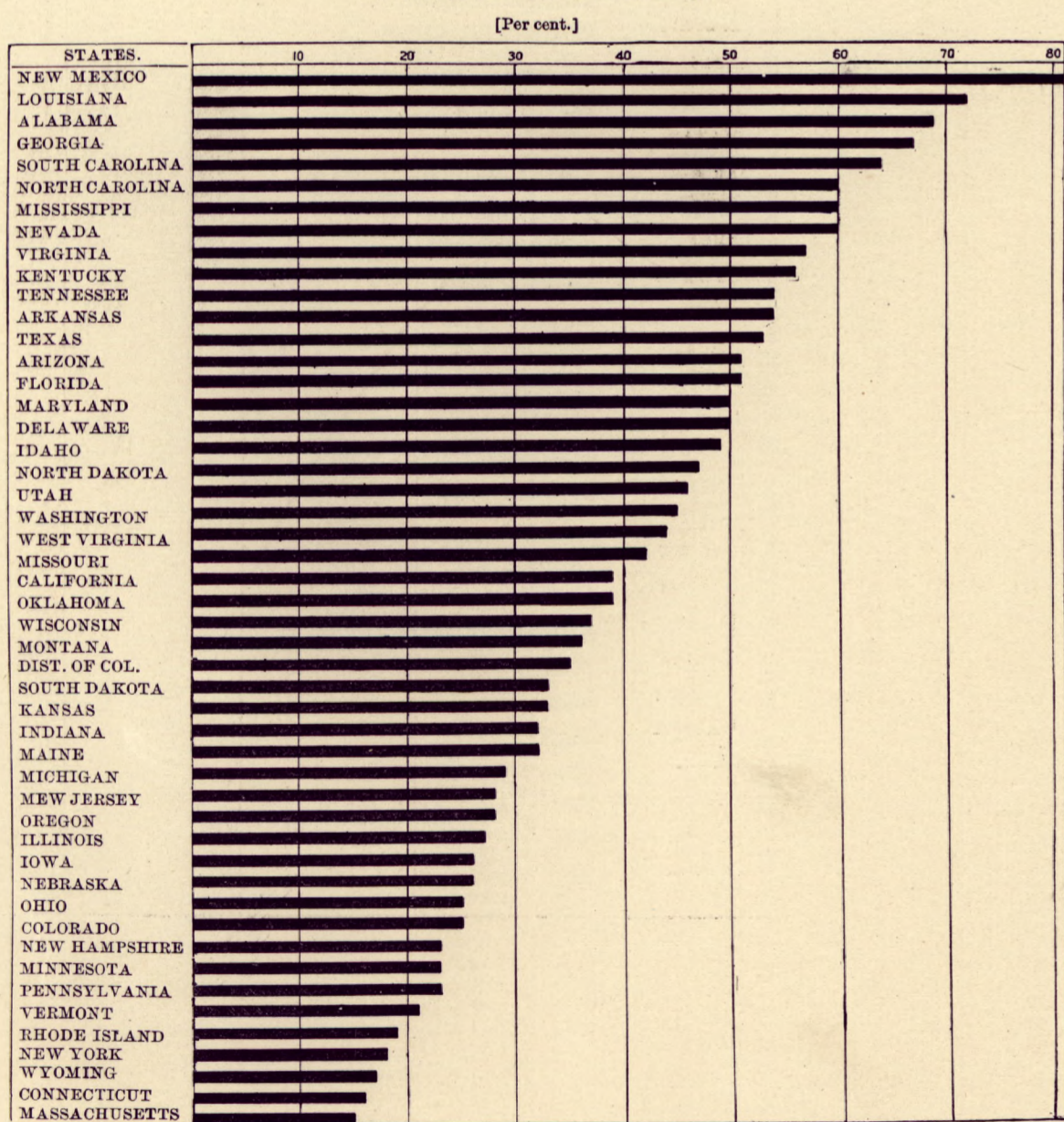
[Per cent.]

EDUCATION.

The total number of children enrolled in schools in the country in 1890 was 14,373,670, of which 90 per cent were white and 10 per cent were colored. Of the total number of pupils enrolled, 88 per cent were enrolled in public common schools, 6 per cent in private schools, and an equal proportion in parochial schools. These proportions are set forth in Diagrams 145 and 146.

The increase in enrollment at each census during the past few censuses is shown in Diagram 147, where it appears that the proportion of enrollment to population was in 1840 but 12 per cent, that it has increased at every census, and in 1890 was 23 per cent, or nearly double the proportion half a century before.

The proportion of enrollment in the various States is shown in Diagram 148, where it appears that the proportion of enrollment to population is greatest in Kansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, where it reaches 29 per cent, and from that as a maximum it diminishes and is least in Montana, Louisiana, and Wyoming, where it is but 14 per cent.

The expenditure for schools in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled is shown by states in Diagram 149, where it appears that Colorado spends most lavishly for this purpose, her per capita expenditure being $25. Next are the District of Columbia with $24 and California with $23, Massachusetts, Arizona, and Nevada, each with $22, and Montana with $21. The northern and western states expend the most money for education and the southern the least, the column ending with Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, with $2 each, and Alabama with $1.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: 1890.

145. By color.   146. By kind of school.

WHITE

COLORED

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PRIVATE SCHOOLS
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS
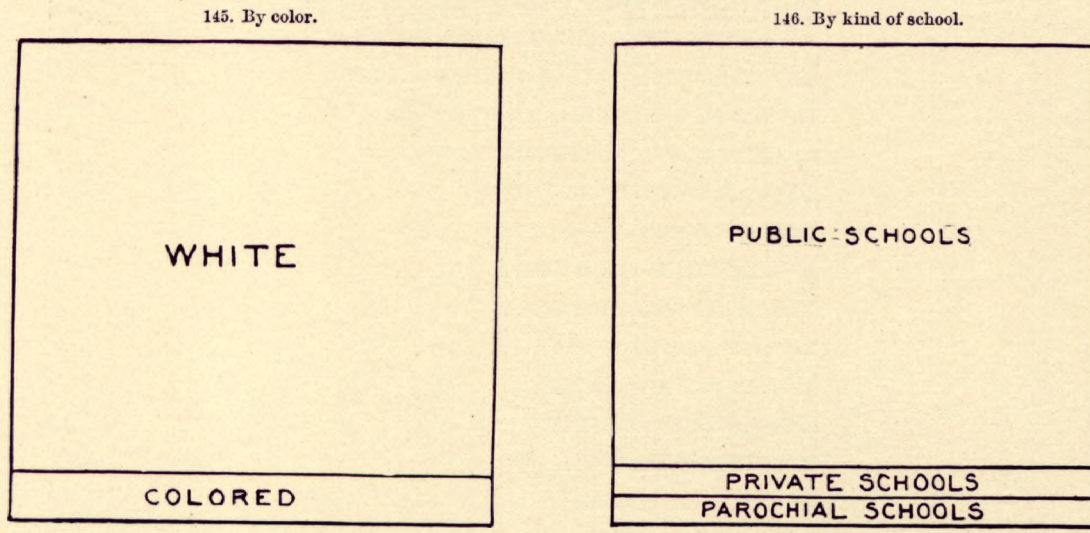
147. PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS:
1840 TO 1890.

[Per cent.]

	0	10	20
1840			
1850			
1860			
1870			
1880			
1890			
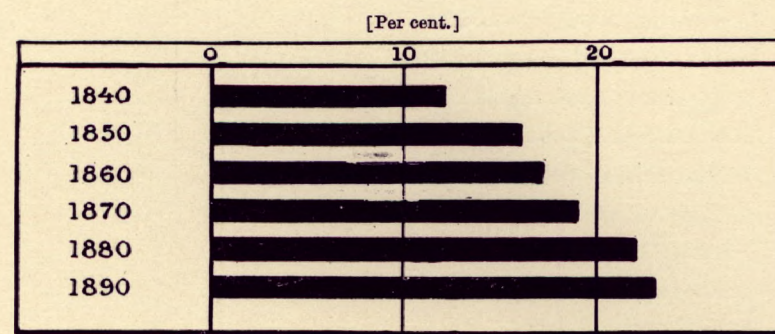
148. PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION ENROLLED IN SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND
TERRITORIES: 1890.

[Per cent.]

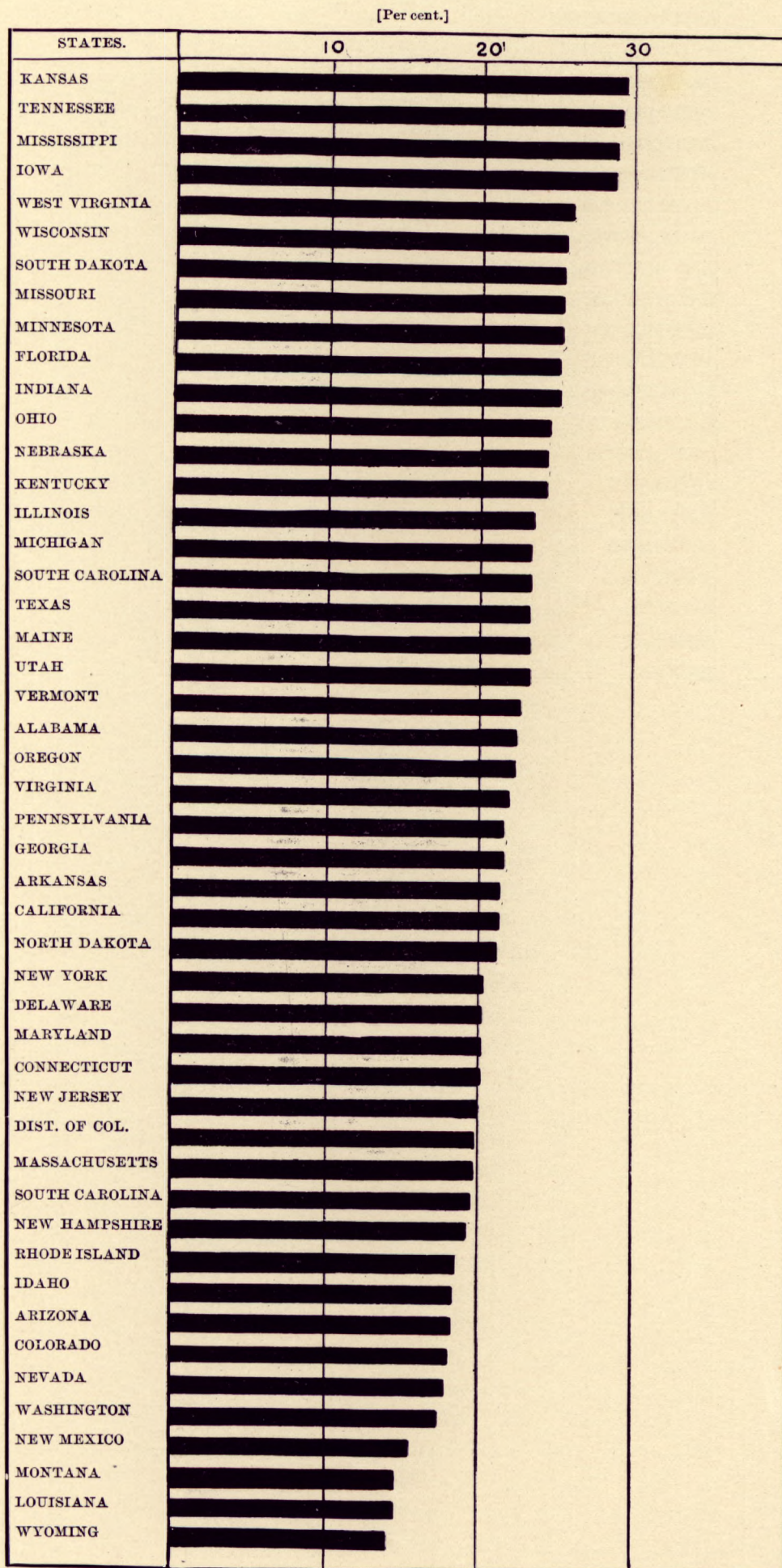| STATES.	10	20	30
KANSAS			
TENNESSEE			
MISSISSIPPI			
IOWA			
WEST VIRGINIA			
WISCONSIN			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
MISSOURI			
MINNESOTA			
FLORIDA			
INDIANA			
OHIO			
NEBRASKA			
KENTUCKY			
ILLINOIS			
MICHIGAN			
SOUTH CAROLINA			
TEXAS			
MAINE			
UTAH			
VERMONT			
ALABAMA			
OREGON			
VIRGINIA			
PENNSYLVANIA			
GEORGIA			
ARKANSAS			
CALIFORNIA			
NORTH DAKOTA			
NEW YORK			
DELAWARE			
MARYLAND			
CONNECTICUT			
NEW JERSEY			
DIST. OF COL.			
MASSACHUSETTS			
SOUTH CAROLINA			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
RHODE ISLAND			
IDAHO			
ARIZONA			
COLORADO			
NEVADA			
WASHINGTON			
NEW MEXICO			
MONTANA			
LOUISIANA			
WYOMING			

149. EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA OF PUPILS ENROLLED IN COMMON SCHOOLS, BY STATES
AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

[Dollars.]

STATES.	10	20	30
COLORADO			
DIST. OF COL.			
CALIFORNIA			
MASSACHUSETTS			
ARIZONA			
NEVADA			
MONTANA			
WYOMING			
NORTH DAKOTA			
RHODE ISLAND			
WASHINGTON			
CONNECTICUT			
NEW YORK			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
NEW JERSEY			
ILLINOIS			
MINNESOTA			
OREGON			
NEBRASKA			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
OHIO			
IOWA			
MICHIGAN			
PENNSYLVANIA			
KANSAS			
IDAHO			
INDIANA			
UTAH			
WISCONSIN			
VERMONT			
DELAWARE			
MARYLAND			
MISSOURI			
MAINE			
TEXAS			
WEST VIRGINIA			
LOUISIANA			
FLORIDA			
KENTUCKY			
ARKANSAS			
NEW MEXICO			
VIRGINIA			
TENNESSEE			
MISSISSIPPI			
GEORGIA			
SOUTH CAROLINA			
NORTH CAROLINA			
ALABAMA			