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FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES  
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1920

VOLUME II

POPULATION

1920

GENERAL REPORT AND ANALYTICAL TABLES

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF WILLIAM C. HUNT  
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## REPORTS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS.

### POPULATION:

- Volume I.—NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF INHABITANTS.
- Volume II.—GENERAL REPORT AND ANALYTICAL TABLES.
- Volume III.—COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY STATES.
- Volume IV.—OCCUPATIONS.

### AGRICULTURE:

- Volume V.—GENERAL REPORT AND ANALYTICAL TABLES.
- Volume VI.—REPORTS FOR STATES, WITH STATISTICS FOR COUNTIES.
  - Part 1.—THE NORTHERN STATES.
  - Part 2.—THE SOUTHERN STATES.
  - Part 3.—THE WESTERN STATES AND THE OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.
- Volume VII.—IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE—GENERAL REPORT AND ANALYTICAL TABLES, AND REPORTS FOR STATES, WITH STATISTICS FOR COUNTIES.

### MANUFACTURES:

- Volume VIII.—GENERAL REPORT AND ANALYTICAL TABLES.
- Volume IX.—REPORTS FOR STATES, WITH STATISTICS FOR PRINCIPAL CITIES.
- Volume X.—REPORTS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

### MINING:

- Volume XI.—MINES AND QUARRIES—GENERAL REPORT AND ANALYTICAL TABLES, AND REPORTS FOR STATES AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

ABSTRACT OF THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS.  
ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

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GENERAL REPORT  
AND ANALYTICAL TABLES

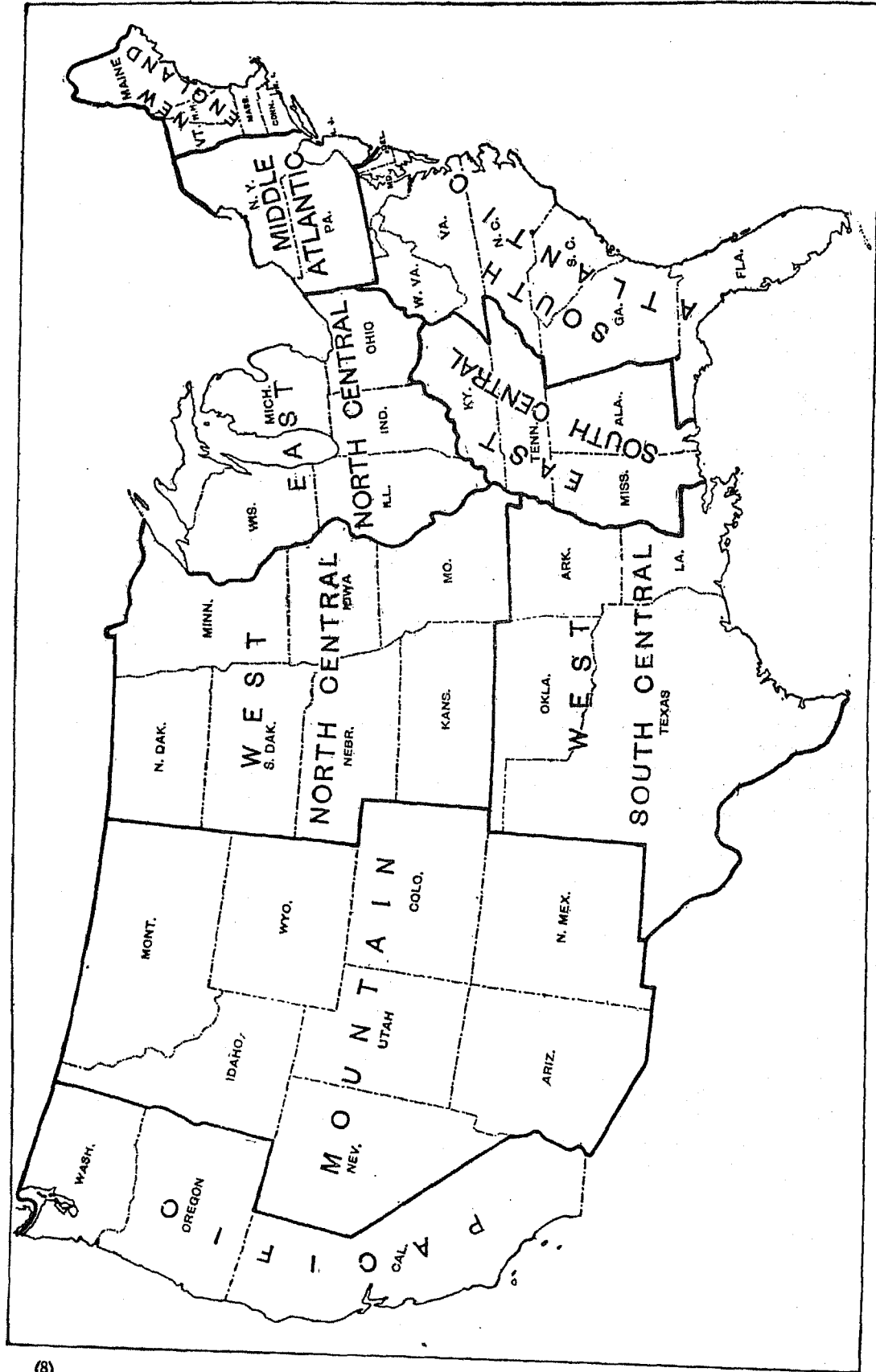
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## INTRODUCTION.

### SCOPE AND CHARACTER OF POPULATION REPORTS.

**General description of reports.**—At the Fourteenth Census two reports pertaining to population have been prepared, in bulletin form, for each state and for the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. These bulletins are entitled "Number of Inhabitants, by Counties and Minor Civil Divisions," and "Composition and Characteristics of the Population," respectively. The first bulletin shows the distribution of the population by counties, incorporated places, and other civil divisions of counties, and also gives separate figures for urban and rural population. The second bulletin presents, for the state as a whole and for each of its counties and cities, statistics as to color or race, nativity, parentage, sex, age, school attendance, illiteracy, and dwellings and families, and, for the foreign-born white population, citizenship and country of birth. The two series of bulletins cover all the principal topics of the population census for the several states which are to be presented for counties and small cities, and the bulletins for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico give all the Fourteenth Census population statistics, except those on occupations, which are to be published for these possessions. The complete Fourteenth Census statistics for Guam, American Samoa, and the Panama Canal Zone have been issued in a single bulletin for each possession, that for the Canal Zone including statistics of occupations and those for Guam and American Samoa including statistics of occupations and agriculture.

The Fourteenth Census statistics of population are issued in four volumes, as follows:

*Volume I* comprises all statistics relating to number and distribution of inhabitants issued in the first series of bulletins, together with certain additional information. It also contains the statistics in those portions of the bulletins for Guam, American Samoa, and the Panama Canal Zone which relate to number and distribution of inhabitants.

*Volume II* comprises statistics relating to the composition and characteristics of the population. It expands the subjects covered by the second series of state bulletins and, in addition, contains statistics on marital condition, state of birth of the native population, year of immigration of the foreign born, country of origin of the foreign white stock, mother tongue of the foreign white stock, inability to speak English,

and ownership of homes. In this volume the statistics, except those for counties, are presented in 15 chapters, each relating to a separate subject.<sup>1</sup> In these chapters the presentations are, in general, limited to continental United States, geographic divisions, states, and cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more; but in the chapter on ownership of homes figures are given for counties and for all cities having 10,000 inhabitants or more. Statistics are presented by counties in Chapter XVI, comprising statements of sex, color (white and Negro only), nativity, parentage, age, school attendance, illiteracy, and citizenship. All the statistics on composition and characteristics of the population which have been compiled for the outlying possessions are given in Volume III.

*Volume III* comprises the contents of the second series of state bulletins, omitting the introductory text, which was practically identical for all states. The sections for the several states and the District of Columbia appear in alphabetical order and are preceded by a section for continental United States, which summarizes the statistics presented in the several state sections and reproduces from those sections, for comparative purposes, the statistics for states and large cities. This volume also includes the statistics contained in the second series of bulletins for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, retaining necessary explanatory text, and both the text and statistical tables in the bulletin for the Panama Canal Zone and in those portions of the bulletins for Guam and American Samoa which relate to population and occupations.

*Volume IV* relates exclusively to occupations and presents statistics for continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. (The occupation statistics for the Panama Canal Zone, Guam, and Samoa are given in Vol. III.)

**Introductory and explanatory text.**—The various chapters in this volume contain very little text other than that of an explanatory character, needed to enable the reader to understand fully the meaning of the statistical tables. Practically no attempt has been made at analytical or interpretative discussion of the figures. Such discussion, which would have seriously delayed the publication of the Fourteenth Census volumes if included in them, will, however, be found in a series of monographs covering the more important of the census results. The first of

<sup>1</sup> For a complete list of these subjects, see p. 7.

these monographs will deal with the increase in population between 1910 and 1920. The others will cover such subjects as growth of manufacturing and mining industries, wages in manufacturing industries, integration and specialization of industry, foreign stock, illiteracy, farm tenancy, farm mortgages, and women and children in gainful occupations.

**Statistics by geographic divisions.**—In addition to the presentation by states, statistics are given for nine groups of states which are designated as geographic divisions. (See map, p. 8.) The states within each of these divisions are for the most part fairly homogeneous in physical characteristics, as well as in the characteristics of their population and in their social and economic conditions, whereas each division differs more or less sharply from most of the others in these respects. In forming these groups of states the lines have been based partly on present and partly on historical conditions. The advantage of this geographical order lies chiefly in the ease with which comparisons can be made between different sections of the country and between contiguous states in the same section.

**Comparative and derivative figures.**—For each subject covered by this volume there is presented a summary table for the United States as a whole giving statistics from all earlier censuses at which comparable data were compiled. These comparative figures extend as far back as 1790 (the First Census) for color and sex, and back to 1850 for several other subjects. In the main, however, the presentation of comparative statistics is limited—partly as a matter of economy in space—to the last three censuses. Increases from census to census, expressed both in numbers and in percentages, are shown for the more important items, and numerous other percentages are also given, as well as certain important ratios and averages. The full significance of the census figures is brought out only by comparisons between different censuses for the same area and between different areas for the same census, and comparisons based upon absolute numbers are usually much less instructive and less readily grasped than those based upon percentages or averages.

**Maps and diagrams.**—Besides the map of the United States showing geographic divisions, there are included numerous maps and diagrams which present graphically the more important statistical facts brought out in each of twelve chapters, the exceptions being year of immigration, inability to speak English, dwellings and families, and general statistics for counties. These illustrations are listed in the contents for the chapters to which they pertain and are arranged to follow the textual discussion and precede the tables. Generally they are based upon the figures for continental United States and the several states, but in the chapter on "Color or race, nativity,

and parentage" proportions of the various population classes are shown for the larger cities.

**Area covered by enumeration.**—The Fourteenth Census enumeration covered continental United States; the outlying possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Panama Canal Zone; the military, Red Cross, and consular services abroad; and the naval service abroad or in American waters but not on fixed station. No provision was made by the Fourteenth Census Act for the enumeration of the Virgin Islands or of the Philippines, a special census of the former having been taken by the Bureau of the Census as of November 1, 1917, and a census of the latter having been taken by the Philippine government as of December 31, 1918. The population and occupation statistics for the outlying possessions enumerated have been published in separate reports and in Volumes I, III, and IV. Volume II relates solely to continental United States.

**Census date.**—Section 20 of the Fourteenth Census Act provided that the enumeration of the population should be made as of January 1, 1920. The date of the Thirteenth Census was April 15, 1910; at previous censuses, beginning with that of 1830, the date to which the enumeration related was June 1; and from 1790 to 1820 the census date was the first Monday in August. The change from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920 was made in deference to the wishes of the Department of Agriculture and of the various interests making use of agricultural statistics. In some respects this date has decided advantages over any other for the purposes of an agricultural census. The past season's work on all farms has been finished by January 1, and the coming season's work has not, as a rule, been begun. Practically all farmers are occupying the farms which they operated during the preceding year, whereas a few months later many of the renters will have removed to other farms. Again, farm animals are born in large numbers during the spring and early summer but not in December or January, and therefore a live-stock census referring to January 1 is of far more value than one taken several months later.

So far as the statistics of population are concerned, however, this change in the census date served no useful purpose but resulted in delay, in some cases considerable. The weather during January is a serious handicap to the enumerators, especially in the Northern states. In many instances the work was seriously delayed, and it became necessary to take unusual precautions to insure a complete canvass. It is believed that future censuses should be taken as of April 15.

The work of actual enumeration began on January 2, 1920. Enumerators in cities of 2,500 inhabitants or more, where the work consisted mainly in the

enumeration of the population, were required to complete their canvass within two weeks from the date of commencement; and the enumerators in the smaller towns and villages and in the country districts, partly because of the greater area which they had to cover and partly because they collected data on agriculture as well as on population, were allowed 30 days. In many cases, however, as explained above, the work of enumeration was greatly delayed by adverse weather conditions, and sometimes by other causes beyond the control of the bureau, and it became necessary to grant considerable extensions of the time limit.

**Enumeration at usual place of abode.**—For the country as a whole and for every state and every political subdivision within the country, the population enumerated is the *resident* population. The enumerators, under the census law, were instructed to enumerate persons at their "usual place of abode"—that is, at their permanent homes or regular lodging places. Hence persons were not in all cases counted in the places where they happened to be found by the enumerators, and particularly in the places where they transacted their daily business. Thus it happens that the business or industrial population of all important cities includes considerable numbers of persons who are not counted as a part of their census population. Such persons transact their daily business or perform their daily work, spend a considerable proportion of their incomes, and perhaps even eat all or a part of their meals in these cities, but have their lodging places outside the municipal limits and are there enumerated.

Persons temporarily absent from their usual places of abode—for example, on visits, on business, traveling for pleasure, attending school or college, or sick in hospitals—were enumerated at the places where they habitually resided, information regarding them having been obtained from relatives or acquaintances. Persons having no fixed places of abode anywhere, however, were required by the census law to be enumerated where they slept on the night of January 1, 1920.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS ACT.

**Law providing for the Fourteenth Census.**—The Thirteenth Census Act, approved July 2, 1909, provided for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses. The Fourteenth Census could, therefore, have been taken under the authority of that act; but numerous changes, mostly of a minor character, were deemed desirable, and accordingly an entirely new law entitled "An act to provide for the Fourteenth and

subsequent decennial censuses," approved March 3, 1919, was enacted. This act designated the three years beginning on the first day of July next preceding each decennial census as the "decennial census period," and provided for an expansion, during that period, of the force of the permanent bureau in Washington, and for the creation of a special field force to collect the census data. The principal subjects covered by the Fourteenth Census were the same as those provided for by the Thirteenth Census Act, namely, population, agriculture, manufactures, and mines and quarries (including oil and gas wells). In addition an inquiry on forestry and forest products was provided for, and the census of agriculture was broadened to include the subject of drainage and a more detailed inquiry regarding irrigation than had been made in 1910.

The topics to be covered by the population census, as set forth in section 8 of the Fourteenth Census Act, were as follows:

The schedules relating to population shall include for each inhabitant the name, place of abode, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, nationality or mother tongue of all persons born in foreign countries, nationality or mother tongue of parents of foreign birth, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employee, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, tenure of home and the encumbrance thereon, and the name and address of each blind or deaf and dumb person.

In accordance with these provisions of the census act, a general population schedule was prepared, a copy of which appears as Appendix A. All the data specified in the above-cited section of the census act were entered upon this schedule, with the exception of the amount of encumbrance on mortgaged homes. This information, for homes other than farm homes, was obtained by sending out questionnaires to the owners of all such homes shown by the population schedule as occupied by their owners and as mortgaged. For farms the corresponding information was secured by the agricultural schedule.

To each person reported by the enumerators as blind or a deaf-mute there was mailed a questionnaire calling for information in regard to cause and duration of blindness or deafness, together with data as to age, education, and other personal characteristics.

The enumerators were supplied with printed instructions as to the method of filling the schedule and as to the manner of determining what persons should and what persons should not be enumerated in their respective districts. A copy of these instructions, omitting paragraph numbers, is shown as Appendix B.