

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF INHABITANTS

INTRODUCTION

General statement.—The results of the count of the population covered by the Fifteenth Census, taken as of April 1, 1930, were first published in a series of State bulletins, each entitled, "Population Bulletin, First Series, Number and Distribution of Inhabitants." These bulletins, which give the population of each State by counties and minor civil divisions (townships, districts, precincts, etc.), with separate figures for cities, towns, villages, and other incorporated places, are assembled and bound together to make the present volume. Bulletins for the outlying territories and possessions (except the Philippine Islands, for which no census was taken in 1930) are included at the end of the series. The tables thus brought together give the 1930 population of all geographic areas and subdivisions for which official figures are available. The statistics are limited, however, to the total population of the various areas, without classification by color, sex, age, or any other characteristics, such classification being reserved for other series of bulletins and other volumes of the Census Reports.

The volume contains also a United States summary, in which the population data for the several States are brought together, with comparative figures for earlier censuses. Other tables present the population living in urban and rural areas, by States, and the number and population in various size groups in each State. The figures for all cities and other incorporated places in continental United States which have 1,000 inhabitants or more are assembled in this summary chapter, and arranged by States in groups according to size, for convenient reference.

The text presented in connection with the tables has been limited for the most part to such explanations and definitions of terms as are necessary to an understanding of the statistical tables, and no attempt has been made to analyze or interpret the statistics. This course has been adopted because it seemed to be more important to get the results in this complete form into the hands of the public without the delay that would inevitably accompany even a limited amount of interpretation and analysis of the statistics.

The material presented in this volume has been prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population, assisted by Olive M. Riddleberger, assistant chief statistician.

Enumeration at usual place of abode.—For the country as a whole, and for every State and every political subdivision within the State, 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; in particular, they were not always counted in places where they worked or carried on their daily occupations. Thus it happens that the business or industrial population of any large city includes a considerable number of persons who are not counted as a part of the census population of the city. These

persons carry on their business or perform their daily tasks, spend a considerable proportion of their incomes, and perhaps even eat all or part of their meals, in the city, but have their residences or lodging places outside the municipal limits.

Persons temporarily absent from their usual places of abode—for example, persons away from home on a visit or on business, traveling for pleasure, attending school or college, or sick in a hospital—were enumerated at their homes or the places where they usually live, information regarding them being obtained from some other member of their family, or from relatives or acquaintances. Persons having no regular place of abode anywhere, however, were enumerated where they were found at the time of the enumeration.

Institutions.—The population of institutions and military posts is included as a part of the population of the city, township, or other political area in which the institution or post is located. This institution population in some cases forms an appreciable fraction of the total population of the city or town; and sometimes it seriously affects the distribution of the total by sex, age, or other characteristics. It has not been found practicable, however, to make any general provision for showing separately the population of the institutions. In most cases the approximate population of the institution is readily available, so that due allowance may be made for its inclusion. In fact, the Census Bureau is in a position to furnish the 1930 census population of any of the larger institutions on request.

Area covered by census.—The Fifteenth Census enumeration covered continental United States (that is, the 48 States and the District of Columbia), together with Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Panama Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the military, Red Cross, and consular services abroad, and the naval service abroad or in American waters but not on fixed station. Persons in the military service in the United States were enumerated as residents of the States, counties, and minor civil divisions in which their posts of duty were located, and members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. The crews of vessels in the American merchant marine were enumerated as such and counted as a part of the population of the port from which the vessel operated. No provision was made by the Fifteenth Census Act for the enumeration of the Philippine Islands. In most of the United States summary tables presented in this and other volumes of the census reports, data are presented for continental United States, not including the outlying territories and possessions; but the census figures for the latter areas are published in separate bulletins or sections of the reports.