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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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5TH CENSUS  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
1940



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**POPULATION**

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE  
OF THE WHITE POPULATION

Country of Origin  
of the Foreign Stock

By Nativity, Citizenship, Age, and Value or Rent of  
Home, for States and Large Cities

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**JESSE H. JONES, Secretary**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

**J. C. CAPT, Director (Appointed May 22, 1941)**

**WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director (Retired January 31, 1941)**

**PHILIP M. HAUSER, Assistant Director**



**SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940**

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**Prepared under the supervision of**

**Dr. LEON E. TRUESDELL**

**Chief Statistician for Population**

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## SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

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Supplement: Block Statistics for Cities.
- II General Characteristics of Housing, by States.
- III Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, by States.
- IV Mortgages on Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes, by States.

Special Reports.

## FOREWORD

Sampling techniques were utilized in the Sixteenth Decennial Census for the first time in the history of the Population Census. The use of sampling methods permitted the collection of statistics on a larger number of inquiries than has heretofore been possible, the release of preliminary population statistics at an early date, and the tabulation of a great many social and economic characteristics of the population at a relatively low cost.

This report is based in large part upon the tabulation of a 5-percent sample of the population returns and presents statistics on the country of origin of the foreign white stock at the time of the 1940 census. These statistics are designed primarily to indicate the national origins of the foreign-born white and the native white of foreign parentage in the United States. This report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population, and Dr. A. Ross Eckler, Assistant Chief Statistician, by Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Chief of General Population Statistics, Dr. Henry D. Sheldon, and Dr. Paul C. Glick. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.

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# COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FOREIGN STOCK

## INTRODUCTION

### GENERAL

This Population report presents statistics on the country of origin of the foreign white stock of the United States, cross-classified by a number of characteristics. The subjects by which country of origin is cross-classified are nativity and parentage, age, tenure, and value or monthly rent of home for the foreign white stock, and citizenship for the foreign-born white. The statistics in this report are based on the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1940. Most of the statistics in this report are based on a five-percent sample of the population enumerated in the 1940 census.<sup>1</sup>

Statistics on the country of origin of the foreign white stock are significant chiefly in revealing the nationality composition of this considerable segment (almost 30 percent) of the white population. Since so large a proportion of the population of foreign birth or parentage in the United States is white, statistics on country of origin are presented for the white population only. The great majority of the Negro population in the United States are of old native stock. For the foreign stock of other races, the racial designation usually indicates country of origin: For example, the Chinese population is practically all of Chinese origin, and the Japanese population is practically all of Japanese origin. Even if the nonwhite races were more important numerically, therefore, detailed statistics regarding their countries of origin would not be necessary.

**Related reports.**—This report is one of three reports on the characteristics of the white population by nativity and parentage. One of the other reports in this series, entitled "General Characteristics," presents data on the white population by age, marital status, and years of school completed. The remaining report, entitled "Mother Tongue," presents data on mother tongue, classified by nativity, parentage, and age for the total white population, and by country of origin for the foreign white stock.

Data on age, citizenship, and country of birth of the foreign-born white are included in Volume II of the 1940 Population reports, entitled "Characteristics of the Population," and comprising the second series of Population bulletins. Data on age and citizenship of this group are amplified in Volume IV of Population reports, entitled "Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship," and comprising the fourth series of Population bulletins. In the present report the analysis of these characteristics is extended still further by showing them classified by country of origin.

**Arrangement of tables.**—The tables in the present report fall into two main groups. The first group (tables 1 to 8) present statistics on the foreign white stock by nativity, parentage, and country of origin, for the United States, three regions (the North, the South, and the West), divisions, and their urban-rural parts; for States and for the urban-rural parts of States with a foreign-born white population of 50,000 or more; for cities of 500,000 or more inhabitants; and for cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants with 50,000 or more foreign-born whites. In these tables the foreign-born white are classified by their own country of birth and the native white of foreign or mixed parentage are classified by country of birth of parents.

The second group of tables (tables 9 to 16) present data on the citizenship of the foreign-born white (tables 9 to 11), on

<sup>1</sup> The 1940 Population Census schedule is reproduced in Part I of Volume III and Part I of Volume IV of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population, with a note indicating the method of selecting the 5-percent sample of the population, upon which most of the statistics presented in this report are based. The instructions to enumerators are also reproduced in these volumes.

the age distribution of the foreign white stock (tables 12 to 14), and on tenure and value or rent of home for the foreign white stock (tables 15 and 16). In general, these data are shown for the United States, four regions (the Northeastern States, the North Central States, the South, and the West), and selected cities. The basic classification is likewise by country of origin but the foreign-born white are classified by country of birth of parents rather than by their own country of birth. (See section on "Country of origin" below.)

**Availability of unpublished data.**—In the tabulations by country of origin three classifications were used: A full list of countries, an intermediate list of countries, and an abridged list of countries. (See section on "Country of origin" below.) All of the data classified by the full list of countries of origin and presented in table 3 for the United States were also tabulated for States. All of the data classified by the intermediate list of countries of origin and presented in table 3 for the urban-rural parts of the United States were also tabulated for the urban-rural parts of States and for cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants. All of the data classified by the abridged list of countries of origin and presented in tables 9 to 16 for the United States, were also tabulated for the four regions, for seven selected cities (Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia) and for the States in which these cities are located. Because of space limitations these data are not published in full detail for some of the smaller areas.

The unpublished statistics, so far as the figures are large enough to be significant, can be made available upon request, for the cost of transcribing or reproducing them. Requests for such statistics, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., will receive a prompt reply which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

**Color.**—The statistics in this report relate only to the white population. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940. Such persons were designated Mexican in 1930 and were classified as nonwhite. The 1930 data for whites published in this report have been adjusted to conform to the 1940 definition. The adjustment of the 1930 data involved adding foreign-born Mexicans to foreign-born white for each country of origin, and native Mexicans of foreign or mixed parentage to native white or foreign or mixed parentage whose parents were born in Mexico.

**Nativity and parentage.**—The white population is classified by nativity into two groups: Native white and foreign-born white. A person born in the United States or in any of its outlying territories or possessions is counted as native. Likewise included as native are the small number of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. All other persons are counted as foreign born.

The native white population is classified by parentage into four groups as follows: (1) Native parentage (both parents born in the United States or in the outlying possessions); (2) foreign parentage (both parents foreign born); (3) father foreign (father foreign born and mother native); and (4) mother foreign (mother foreign born and father native). The last two of these groups are frequently combined under the heading "mixed parentage," and the last three, under the heading "foreign or mixed parentage."

**Foreign white stock.**—The term "foreign white stock" is used to indicate the combined total of two classes, namely, the foreign-born white and the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. The "foreign white stock," therefore comprises

## NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF THE WHITE POPULATION

those persons who were born abroad or who had at least one parent foreign born, that is, those persons of the first and second, but not subsequent, generations.

**Country of origin.**—In general, country of origin is defined as the country of birth of the foreign-born white and as the country of birth of the parents of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage. In some of the tables of this report, however, the foreign-born white, as well as the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, are classified by country of birth of parents.

In the 1940 census both the question on country of birth and the supplementary question on country of birth of parents referred to the political boundaries as they were on January 1, 1937. Such countries as Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland are therefore included. The classification of the 1930 population is based on the political boundaries of 1930, which were in most respects identical with those of January 1, 1937, so that figures for these two censuses are reasonably comparable.

The detailed tables in this report show three different lists of countries of origin: A full list of countries (List A), an intermediate list of countries (List B), and an abridged list of countries (List C). These lists are as follows:

LIST A	LIST B	LIST C
<b>Northwestern Europe</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Northwestern Europe</b>
England	England	England and Wales
Scotland	Scotland	Scotland
Wales	Wales	Northern Ireland
Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland	Irish Free State (Eire)
Irish Free State (Eire)	Irish Free State (Eire)	
Norway	Norway	Norway
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
Iceland		
Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
Belgium	Belgium	Switzerland
Luxemburg	Luxemburg	France
Switzerland	Switzerland	Other Northwestern Europe
France	France	
<b>Central Europe</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Central Europe</b>
Germany	Poland	Germany
Poland	Czechoslovakia	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Austria	Czechoslovakia
Austria	Hungary	Austria
Hungary	Yugoslavia	Hungary
Yugoslavia		Yugoslavia
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>Russia (U.S.S.R.)</b>	<b>Eastern Europe</b>
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	Latvia	Russia (U.S.S.R.)
Latvia	Lithuania	Latvia
Estonia	Rumania	Lithuania
Lithuania	Bulgaria	Rumania
Finland	Turkey in Europe	Other Eastern Europe
Rumania		
Bulgaria	Greece	
Turkey in Europe	Italy	<b>Southern Europe</b>
	Spain	Greece
	Portugal	Italy
<b>Southern Europe</b>	<b>Other Europe</b>	Other Southern Europe
Greece		
Italy		
Spain		
Portugal		
<b>Other Europe</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>Other Europe</b>
	Palestine and Syria	
	Turkey in Asia	
	Other Asia	
<b>Asia</b>	<b>America</b>	<b>Asia</b>
Palestine	Canada-French	
Syria	Canada-Other	
Turkey in Asia	Mexico	
Other Asia	Other America	
<b>America</b>	<b>All other and not reported</b>	
Canada-French		
Canada-Other		
Newfoundland		
Mexico		
Cuba		
Other West Indies		
Central America		
South America		
<b>All other</b>		
Australia		
Azores		
Other Atlantic Islands		
All other and not reported		

Among the tables of this report, the choice of one of these three lists of countries of origin depends in part on the number of other characteristics used in cross-classification, and in part on the size of areas for which figures are shown. In tables 1 to 8, the foreign white stock is classified by only two characteristics—country of origin and nativity—and consequently, with the exception of table 2, the more detailed full and intermediate lists A and B are used. (In table 2, which is a historical table, the abridged list C is used, since

data for many of the countries are not available separately for the earlier census years.) Where data for urban-rural areas and cities appear (tables 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8), the intermediate list B is used. In the remaining tables in which country of origin appears (tables 10; 11, 13, 14, and 16) the abridged list C is used in order to obtain frequencies sufficiently large for cross-classification with additional characteristics such as citizenship, age, and value or rent.

Further reduction of detail on country of origin is made in some tables by showing separately only selected countries, that is, countries in a given list with at least a specified number of persons in a given nativity class. Thus, in tables 4, 6, and 8, only those countries with 2,000 or more native white of foreign or mixed parentage are shown separately. In table 11 only those countries with 2,000 or more foreign-born white are shown separately, and in table 14, which presents a detailed classification by age, for regions and selected cities, the criterion is raised to 5,000 or more foreign-born white. These criteria do not apply strictly to the categories "Canada-French" and "Canada-Other," both of which are shown separately if one, but not the other, satisfies the criterion.

In all of the tables of this report which show country of origin, the native white of foreign or mixed parentage are classified by country of birth of parents. In tables 1 to 8 the foreign-born white are classified by their own country of birth, but in the remaining tables they are classified by country of birth of parents. Where the classification is by country of birth of parents, persons with both parents foreign or with father foreign and mother native are classified by country of birth of father, and persons with mother foreign and father native, by country of birth of mother.

The distribution of the foreign-born white in tables 9 to 16 thus differs from some of the distributions published elsewhere in the 1940 reports where the classification is by country of birth. This difference in classification results from the fact that it was not mechanically feasible to include the country of birth of the person himself in the tabulation on which the data on citizenship, age, tenure, and value or rent by country of origin are based. The differences between these two types of classification are shown in table I in which the foreign-born white are classified both by their own country of birth and by the country of birth of their parents.

With a few exceptions, the differences between the two bases of classification are small. The chief exceptions are groups of countries from which immigrants have been comparatively few, countries with recent boundary changes, and countries of the Western Hemisphere, notably Canada, which have substantial numbers of foreign born, many of whose children migrated to the United States. It is probable that, for Canada, a large part of the difference between the figures for country of birth and country of birth of parents is accounted for by persons born in Canada of parents born in Europe.

Since the figures on country of birth are from the complete count and figures on country of birth of parents are based on the sample tabulation, the differences under consideration are also slightly affected by sampling variation.

The foreign white stock in the United States decreased 13.3 percent between 1930 and 1940. (See table 3.) A marked decline (21.5 percent) occurred among persons originating in Northwestern Europe. Those originating in Central Europe declined 16.0 percent, but the number from Eastern and Southern Europe changed very little.

The foreign white stock from the British Isles, France, and Switzerland showed the most marked decreases among the stocks from Northwestern Europe. The relatively high rates of decrease that occurred between 1930 and 1940 in the foreign white stock from countries of Northwestern Europe can be explained by the fact that the bulk of the immigrants from these countries arrived in America earlier than those from other regions of Europe. The foreign born from these countries are now concentrated in the older age groups, and consequently are diminishing quite rapidly.

In contrast, the decline in the foreign white stock from countries of Eastern Europe and from those of North and South America was comparatively small. There was a slight increase in the foreign white stock originating in countries of Southern Europe and the Near East. The increase was confined to the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, however, since immigration during the decade 1930 to 1940 was drastically reduced by the quota laws and by the economic depression. Immigrants from the regions just mentioned are comparatively late arrivals, and the second generation is still relatively young. The net effect of these changes was that the Eastern and Southern European stock formed a larger proportion of the total foreign white stock in 1940 than in 1930.



# INTRODUCTION

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Table I. FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY OWN COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Statistics for the foreign-born white by country of birth of parents based on a 5-percent sample]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	OWN COUNTRY OF BIRTH			COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS			EXCESS <sup>1</sup>					
							Amount			Percent of own country of birth		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All countries.....	11,419,138	5,011,015	5,408,123	11,109,820	5,856,580	5,253,040	-309,518	-154,435	-155,083	-2.7	-2.6	-2.9
Northwestern Europe.....	2,825,671	1,430,969	1,394,702	2,788,900	1,411,720	1,377,180	-36,771	-19,249	-17,522	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
England and Wales.....	657,335	328,991	328,344	637,940	320,980	316,960	-19,495	-8,011	-11,484	-3.0	-2.4	-3.5
Scotland.....	279,321	139,019	140,302	285,140	142,800	142,340	5,819	3,181	2,638	2.1	2.3	1.9
Northern Ireland.....	105,416	47,827	58,589	108,520	48,840	59,680	2,104	1,013	1,091	2.0	2.1	1.9
Irish Free State (Eire).....	572,031	244,092	327,939	607,220	260,840	346,380	35,189	16,748	16,441	5.8	5.9	5.0
Norway.....	262,088	145,621	116,467	245,560	136,400	109,160	-16,528	-9,221	-7,307	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3
Sweden.....	445,070	245,469	199,601	430,900	238,780	192,120	-14,170	-6,689	-7,481	-3.2	-2.7	-3.7
Denmark.....	138,175	83,825	54,350	132,460	79,050	53,400	-5,715	-4,765	-950	-4.1	-5.7	-1.7
Netherlands.....	111,064	64,777	46,287	108,640	64,020	44,620	-2,424	-757	-1,667	-2.2	-1.2	-3.6
Switzerland.....	88,293	49,612	38,681	77,980	43,740	34,240	-10,413	-6,872	-4,541	-11.8	-11.8	-11.7
France.....	102,930	47,387	55,543	96,180	44,520	51,660	-6,750	-2,867	-3,883	-6.6	-6.1	-7.0
Other Northwestern Europe.....	62,948	34,349	28,599	60,560	32,340	28,220	-2,388	-2,009	-379	-3.8	-5.6	-1.3
Central Europe.....	3,482,449	1,813,842	1,668,607	3,372,360	1,756,680	1,615,680	-110,089	-57,162	-52,927	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2
Germany.....	1,237,772	638,022	599,750	1,202,080	621,180	580,900	-35,692	-16,842	-18,850	-2.9	-2.6	-3.1
Poland.....	993,479	523,543	469,936	963,860	513,560	450,300	-29,619	-9,983	-14,136	-2.4	-1.9	-3.0
Czechoslovakia.....	319,971	161,838	158,133	304,800	152,340	151,860	-15,771	-9,498	-6,273	-4.9	-5.9	-4.0
Austria.....	479,906	248,304	231,602	461,380	236,160	225,220	-18,526	-12,144	-6,382	-3.9	-4.9	-2.8
Hungary.....	290,228	144,354	145,874	285,180	141,920	143,260	-5,048	-2,434	-2,614	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8
Yugoslavia.....	161,093	97,781	63,312	150,160	91,520	58,640	-10,933	-6,261	-4,672	-6.8	-6.4	-7.4
Eastern Europe.....	1,475,919	784,351	691,568	1,451,160	768,700	682,460	-24,759	-15,651	-9,108	-1.7	-2.0	-1.3
Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	1,040,384	543,216	497,168	1,047,540	550,160	497,380	6,656	1,944	4,712	0.6	0.4	1.0
Lithuania.....	165,771	91,601	74,170	155,080	85,960	69,120	-10,691	-5,641	-5,050	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4
Finland.....	117,210	60,770	56,440	112,020	57,020	55,000	-5,190	-3,750	-1,440	-4.4	-6.2	-2.6
Romania.....	115,940	61,596	54,344	104,460	56,700	47,760	-11,480	-4,896	-6,584	-9.9	-7.9	-12.1
Other Eastern Europe.....	36,114	22,168	13,946	32,060	18,860	13,200	-4,054	-3,308	-746	-11.2	-14.9	-5.3
Southern Europe.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,896,836	<sup>2</sup> 1,121,375	<sup>2</sup> 775,510	<sup>2</sup> 1,859,740	<sup>2</sup> 1,102,500	<sup>2</sup> 757,240	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Greece.....	163,252	117,324	45,928	155,120	110,660	44,460	-8,132	-6,564	-1,468	-5.0	-5.7	-3.2
Italy.....	1,633,580	935,139	698,441	1,580,920	916,060	664,860	-42,660	-19,079	-23,581	-2.6	-2.0	-3.4
Other Southern Europe.....	<sup>2</sup> 110,054	<sup>2</sup> 68,913	<sup>2</sup> 41,141	<sup>2</sup> 123,700	<sup>2</sup> 75,780	<sup>2</sup> 47,920	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other Europe.....	<sup>3</sup> 19,819	<sup>3</sup> 12,910	<sup>3</sup> 6,909	<sup>3</sup> 28,500	<sup>3</sup> 25,200	<sup>3</sup> 3,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Asia.....	149,909	87,310	62,599	143,540	85,120	57,420	-6,369	-1,190	-5,179	-4.2	-1.4	-8.3
America.....	1,509,855	729,057	780,798	1,151,160	555,460	595,700	-358,695	-173,597	-185,098	-23.8	-23.8	-23.7
Canada-French.....	273,366	133,576	139,790	251,560	121,420	130,140	-21,806	-12,156	-9,650	-8.0	-9.1	-6.9
Canada-Other.....	770,753	351,730	419,023	497,100	225,180	271,920	-273,653	-125,550	-148,103	-35.5	-35.7	-35.3
Mexico.....	377,433	197,965	179,468	343,560	178,740	164,820	-33,873	-19,222	-14,651	-9.0	-9.7	-8.2
Other America.....	88,303	45,786	42,517	58,940	29,120	29,820	-29,363	-16,666	-12,697	-33.3	-36.4	-29.9
All other and not reported.....	58,630	31,200	27,430	334,260	170,200	164,060	275,630	139,000	136,630	470.1	445.5	498.1

<sup>1</sup> "Excess" represents the excess of figures for country of birth of parents over those for own country of birth.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Albania.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Albania.

<sup>4</sup> Difference not shown because of lack of comparability.

Austria and Hungary were the only countries of origin for which the figures indicate a considerable numerical increase between 1930 and 1940 among both the foreign born and the native white of foreign or mixed parentage; and this apparent increase may be due in large part to errors in reporting country of birth, since the boundaries of these countries have changed radically on several occasions during the past 50 years.

The German foreign white stock was first in numerical importance, representing about one-seventh of the total foreign white stock in 1940. Next in importance was the Italian stock, with approximately one-eighth of the total. Canada, Poland, Russia, and the Irish Free State were each the origin of between 7 and 9 percent of the foreign white stock.

Geographic differences. — Among the regions, the North accounted for 81.6 percent, the West, 12.3 percent, and the South, 6.1 percent, of the total foreign white stock. Among the divisions, 35.4 percent of the foreign white stock were found in the Middle Atlantic Division, but less than 1.0 percent in the East South Central Division. Among the States, 20.6 percent of the foreign white stock were found in New York, but less than 0.1 percent in Mississippi and in North Carolina.

With the exception of persons of Mexican origin, each of the principal foreign white stocks showed a pattern of distribution among the regions similar to that of the foreign white stock as a whole. The North contained between 60 and 69 percent of the persons of Swiss, Danish, and French origin, and between 70 and 79 percent of the persons of English and Welsh, Canadian (other than French-Canadian), Scotch, Greek, Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian origin. The North contained more than 80 percent of the persons of each of the remaining principal foreign white stocks.

A considerable proportion of the principal foreign white stocks were concentrated in the highly industrialized States. Seven such States—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-

vania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan—accounted for a majority of the total foreign white stock and, with some exceptions, a majority of each of the principal nationality groups. Among the nationality groups which represented exceptions to this generalization, some, such as those of Swiss, Finnish, Swedish, and Danish origin, showed considerable proportions in some of these seven States, but also considerable proportions in other States such as Minnesota, Washington, and California. Forty-six and seven-tenths percent of the foreign white stock of Norwegian origin were found in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, and 68.7 percent of the foreign white stock of French-Canadian origin were found in the New England States. The great majority of persons of Mexican origin (86.0 percent) were found, of course, in the Southwest and California.

Urban-rural differences. — Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, is in general that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remainder of the population is classified as rural, and is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. (For further details for each State, see Volume I of the Population reports.)

In table II the principal countries of origin of the foreign white stock are presented for the urban and rural areas of the United States.

The urban-rural distribution showed considerable variations from one nationality group to another. The foreign white stock originating in Northwestern Europe—with the exception of the British Isles—settled in rural areas in much greater proportion than that from other parts of Europe. Thus, 29.9 percent of the persons of Norwegian extraction were in rural-farm areas, as contrasted with only 2.0 percent of the Greeks. Conversely, the Greeks had one of the highest proportions in urban



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Table II. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF THE FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1940

[Principal countries only; figures based on table 3]

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER				PERCENT BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN				PERCENT BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE			
	Total	Urban	Rural-nonfarm	Rural-farm	Total	Urban	Rural-nonfarm	Rural-farm	Total	Urban	Rural-nonfarm	Rural-farm
All countries.....	24,576,718	26,277,838	4,699,546	3,599,384	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.0	18.6	10.4
England and Wales.....	2,124,235	1,570,857	868,761	170,097	8.6	6.0	8.2	4.7	100.0	73.9	18.1	8.0
Scotland.....	725,861	561,036	118,441	46,364	2.9	2.1	2.5	1.3	100.0	77.3	16.3	6.4
Northern Ireland.....	377,236	307,224	47,870	22,142	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	100.0	81.4	12.7	5.9
Irish Free State (Eire).....	2,410,961	2,073,526	234,482	102,993	9.8	7.9	5.0	2.9	100.0	86.0	9.7	4.3
Norway.....	924,688	446,414	161,577	276,697	3.7	1.8	3.9	7.7	100.0	50.4	19.6	29.9
Sweden.....	1,301,390	844,434	217,540	289,416	5.3	3.2	4.6	6.7	100.0	64.9	16.7	18.4
Denmark.....	443,615	246,861	89,657	106,797	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.9	100.0	56.0	20.2	23.8
Netherlands.....	372,864	210,686	94,638	94,638	1.5	0.8	1.4	2.6	100.0	56.6	18.0	25.4
Switzerland.....	259,973	186,877	56,157	69,539	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	100.0	57.2	19.1	23.7
France.....	349,060	264,960	60,279	34,891	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	100.0	72.9	17.3	9.9
Germany.....	5,236,612	3,490,320	820,660	925,632	21.3	13.3	17.5	25.7	100.0	66.7	15.7	17.7
Poland.....	2,906,859	2,463,050	267,712	175,097	11.8	9.4	5.7	4.9	100.0	84.8	9.2	6.0
Czechoslovakia.....	984,591	666,466	166,578	152,547	4.0	2.5	3.5	4.2	100.0	67.7	16.8	15.5
Austria.....	1,261,846	979,569	190,749	90,928	5.1	3.7	4.1	2.5	100.0	77.7	15.1	7.2
Hungary.....	642,068	537,369	81,707	42,992	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.2	100.0	81.2	12.3	6.5
Yugoslavia.....	263,393	277,095	77,388	26,910	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.8	100.0	72.3	20.2	7.5
Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	2,610,244	2,276,266	150,206	183,682	10.6	8.7	3.2	5.1	100.0	87.2	5.8	7.0
Lithuania.....	394,811	338,032	36,828	17,961	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	85.6	9.8	4.5
Finland.....	284,290	146,759	56,807	79,224	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	100.0	52.3	19.8	27.9
Rumania.....	247,700	219,304	14,725	12,671	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	88.5	5.9	5.5
Greece.....	326,672	296,368	21,778	6,511	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	91.3	6.7	2.0
Italy.....	4,594,780	4,042,638	430,646	121,496	18.7	15.4	9.2	3.4	100.0	88.0	9.4	2.6
Canada-French.....	908,366	693,102	147,986	67,398	3.7	2.6	3.1	1.9	100.0	76.8	16.3	7.4
Canada-Other.....	2,001,773	1,426,204	370,279	206,290	8.1	5.4	7.9	5.7	100.0	71.2	18.5	10.3
Mexico.....	1,076,663	644,608	241,414	190,684	4.3	2.6	5.1	5.3	100.0	59.9	22.4	17.7
All other and not reported.....	1,374,067	1,072,891	166,889	134,277	5.6	4.1	3.6	3.7	100.0	78.1	12.1	9.8

areas (about nine-tenths) and the Norwegians had the lowest (about one-half). In general, the nationality groups which reached this country earliest were most evenly distributed among the urban and rural areas, whereas those whose immigration was comparatively late were concentrated in the cities.

Sex. — In certain tables of this report, data on country of origin are presented separately for males and females. The number of males per 100 females for each of the principal countries of origin of the foreign white stock are presented by nativity, for the United States, in table III.

In the total foreign white stock there were 103.3 males per 100 females. Since males tend to outnumber females among immigrants, this ratio was somewhat higher (111.1) for the foreign-born white. In the second generation, however, the number of males was approximately equal to the number of females.

Table III. MALES PER 100 FEMALES IN THE FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND NATIVITY, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Principal countries of origin only; ratios based on table 3]

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	MALES PER 100 FEMALES		
	Total foreign white stock	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
All countries.....	103.3	111.1	99.6
England and Wales.....	96.7	100.2	95.2
Scotland.....	98.9	99.1	98.9
Northern Ireland.....	88.9	81.6	91.9
Irish Free State (Eire).....	86.2	74.4	92.9
Norway.....	107.3	125.0	101.1
Sweden.....	109.1	123.0	102.6
Denmark.....	117.5	124.2	104.2
Netherlands.....	110.9	129.9	100.5
Switzerland.....	108.6	126.3	101.1
France.....	90.1	85.3	92.2
Germany.....	100.0	106.4	96.2
Poland.....	105.3	111.4	102.3
Czechoslovakia.....	108.6	102.3	104.2
Austria.....	102.7	107.2	100.1
Hungary.....	101.5	99.0	103.6
Yugoslavia.....	120.8	154.4	101.5
Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	105.4	111.3	101.7
Lithuania.....	108.6	123.5	99.0
Finland.....	106.2	107.7	105.2
Rumania.....	108.4	113.3	104.2
Greece.....	161.3	255.5	106.6
Italy.....	112.7	126.8	101.9
Canada-French.....	96.3	95.6	99.5
Canada-Other.....	92.2	83.9	97.7
Mexico.....	105.0	110.3	102.3
All other and not reported.....	114.5	126.6	103.4

Although males outnumbered females in the foreign-born white population as a whole, the number of females exceeded the number of males among each of the nationality groups whose country of origin was Scotland, Ireland, France, Hungary, or Canada. On the other hand, there were 255.5 males per 100 females for foreign-born persons of Greek origin, and 154.2 for foreign-born persons of Danish origin. These differences are closely related to variations in the ratio of males to females at the time of immigration, and in the age composition, of the various nationality groups. Since mortality among males is greater than among females, the proportion of males tends to decline as the age of the persons of each nationality group increases.

The sex distribution among the nationality groups in the second generation also showed the effects of differences in age composition. In general, there was a tendency for females to outnumber males in the second generation of those nationality groups represented in the earlier immigration to this country.

Citizenship of the foreign-born white. — The classification of the foreign-born white in regard to citizenship embraces two major categories, naturalized citizen and alien. The alien category is further subdivided into those having first papers and those who have taken no steps toward becoming naturalized ("No papers"). There is an additional group designated "Citizenship not reported," comprising persons for whom the enumerator secured no report as to citizenship. Since it is likely that most of these persons are aliens, they are often included with "alien" in the summary figures for total aliens.<sup>2</sup>

Data on citizenship of the foreign-born white by country of origin, for the United States, are presented in table IV.

In general, the proportion of naturalized citizens among the foreign-born white tends to increase with length of residence in the United States. The percentage of naturalized persons increased from 56.5 percent in 1930 to 64.6 percent in 1940. Since immigration in this decade was negligible, this increase represents the effects of the normal rate of naturalization in a stationary or declining alien population.

This relationship between naturalization and length of residence in the United States was also evident in the differences in the proportion naturalized, by country of origin, among the

<sup>2</sup> At the Census of 1940 there were 825,072 foreign-born white persons in the United States reported as of unknown citizenship status. It would appear that this group consisted predominantly of persons who had not applied for any papers or who had applied for their first papers only. This conclusion is based partly upon the fact that the total number of foreign-born aliens plus those of unknown citizenship status is approximately equal to the number of aliens registered under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. (Under the requirements of this Act all foreign-born persons who have not received their final citizenship papers must register with the Federal authorities.)

foreign-born white in 1940. Those European immigrant groups of longest residence in this country--Scandinavian, Swiss, German, English, Irish, and Dutch--had the highest proportions of naturalized citizens.

Table IV. CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Principal countries only; figures based on table 10]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	Total foreign-born white	NATURALIZED		ALIEN AND CITIZENSHIP NOT REPORTED	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All countries.....	11,109,620	7,177,960	64.6	3,931,660	35.4
England and Wales.....	637,940	458,440	71.9	179,400	28.1
Scotland.....	235,140	192,060	81.7	43,080	18.3
Northern Ireland.....	106,520	78,400	72.2	28,120	27.8
Irish Free State (Eire).....	606,220	438,700	72.5	166,520	27.5
Norway.....	245,560	184,640	75.2	60,920	24.8
Sweden.....	430,900	332,340	77.1	98,560	22.9
Denmark.....	132,460	103,400	78.1	29,060	21.9
Netherlands.....	108,640	78,000	71.8	30,640	28.2
Switzerland.....	77,880	57,300	73.6	20,580	26.4
France.....	96,180	66,020	68.6	30,160	31.4
Germany.....	1,202,060	884,320	73.6	317,760	26.4
Poland.....	969,360	579,080	59.7	390,280	40.3
Czechoslovakia.....	304,200	206,820	68.0	97,380	32.0
Austria.....	461,380	305,660	66.2	155,720	33.8
Hungary.....	285,180	183,260	64.3	101,920	35.7
Yugoslavia.....	150,160	91,980	61.3	58,180	38.7
Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	1,047,540	729,140	69.6	318,400	30.4
Lithuania.....	155,080	86,580	55.8	68,500	44.2
Finland.....	112,020	68,160	60.8	43,860	39.2
Rumania.....	104,460	71,940	68.9	32,520	31.1
Greece.....	155,120	90,640	58.4	64,480	41.6
Italy.....	1,580,920	988,200	62.5	592,720	37.5
Canada-French.....	251,560	141,100	56.1	110,460	43.9
Canada-Other.....	497,100	302,260	60.8	194,840	39.2
Mexico.....	343,560	47,500	13.8	296,060	86.2
All other and not reported.....	761,560	412,020	54.1	349,540	45.9

After length of residence is taken into account, however, some nationality differentials in citizenship status still remain. Foreign-born white of Russian and Rumanian origin, although among our more recent immigrants, showed proportions of naturalized citizens exceeding, or only slightly less than, those for immigrant groups of considerably longer residence in this country, such as the French or Dutch.

For every country of origin, the proportion of citizens among males exceeded that among females, a difference explained in large part by the advantages enjoyed by citizens in finding and keeping jobs. This male excess was least for persons of Mexican, Scandinavian, Finnish, and Swiss origin, and greatest for persons of Greek and Italian origin.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the date of the census, that is, the age of the person in completed years. Table V presents the median age of each of the principal foreign white stocks for the United States. The median age is that age which divides the population into two equal groups—one-half being older, and one-half younger, than the median.

Age differences by country of origin among the foreign-born white reflect differences in recency of immigration to the United States. Thus, the bulk of the immigration from Germany, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and the British Isles (with the exception of Scotland) antedated that from other European countries. The foreign-born white originating in the former countries were, on the average, older than the foreign-born white of any other European country. In contrast, the foreign-born white of Italian, Rumanian, and Greek origin, who are included among our most recent immigrants, were younger than the foreign-born white of any other European nationality group.

It should be recognized that, in addition to the location in time of the major peak of immigration, subsequent minor fluctuations in the volume of immigration, the age distribution at the time of immigration, and mortality since immigration, also affect the age composition of the foreign-born white originating in a given country.

The age composition of the foreign-born white population, of course, reflects only variations in immigration which have occurred during its life span; but the age composition of the native white of foreign or mixed parentage reflects earlier variations in the volume of immigration of their parents. Thus, the foreign-born white of German, Scandinavian, Swiss, English and Welsh, and Irish origin were approximately of the same

median age, and the foreign-born white of French origin were somewhat younger. The second generation of these nationalities, however, fall into two groups: Second generation Germans, Swiss, French, English, and Irish had median ages ranging between 40 and 46 years, whereas the median age of second generation Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes ranged around 36 years. These differences reflect the fact that, although a peak of immigration for all of these nationalities occurred in roughly the same time period, there had been a considerable volume of immigration prior to this period among the former, but not among the latter nationality groups.

Table V. MEDIAN AGE OF THE FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS AND NATIVITY, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Principal countries only; medians based on table 13]

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	MEDIAN AGE		
	Total foreign white stock	Foreign-born white	Native white or mixed parentage
All countries.....	38.1	50.9	25.4
England and Wales.....	45.9	54.9	41.2
Scotland.....	42.9	50.6	36.3
Northern Ireland.....	48.2	56.3	44.0
Irish Free State (Eire).....	46.8	54.7	43.7
Norway.....	42.4	56.3	36.8
Sweden.....	42.0	58.0	36.8
Denmark.....	42.2	56.3	36.6
Netherlands.....	38.5	52.4	31.0
Switzerland.....	45.0	56.1	40.9
France.....	46.5	52.8	43.2
Germany.....	47.6	56.6	46.4
Poland.....	29.8	49.9	23.2
Czechoslovakia.....	34.2	52.2	26.5
Austria.....	33.6	51.1	24.1
Hungary.....	33.0	50.9	22.6
Yugoslavia.....	28.6	50.0	20.4
Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	33.6	49.4	23.9
Lithuania.....	32.7	51.8	24.1
Finland.....	35.4	53.2	25.6
Rumania.....	31.7	48.2	21.2
Greece.....	28.6	46.7	15.4
Italy.....	28.0	48.8	20.7
Canada-French.....	36.3	50.4	30.2
Canada-Other.....	37.0	49.2	31.7
Mexico.....	21.5	40.3	14.2
All other and not reported.....	35.1	47.5	20.4

Since immigration from the countries of North and South America is not subject to quota restrictions, the reduction of immigration in recent years has been less pronounced than in the case of European countries, and consequently the immigrants from the Western Hemisphere were less heavily concentrated in the higher age classes. Thus, although the foreign-born white of Canadian origin were among the earlier immigrants to this country, their median age was relatively low. The median age of second generation Canadians, however, was relatively high, reflecting the comparatively early migration of their parents. Because immigration from Mexico was relatively late and continued in large volume until recently, the lowest median ages in both generations were found among the foreign white stock of Mexican origin.

Tenure and value or monthly rent of home.—A home is defined as the living quarters occupied by a private household, that is, by the related family members and the lodgers, servants and hired hands, if any, who regularly live in the home. A household reporting more than 10 lodgers is classified as a quasi household and its living quarters are not counted as a home. A home is classified as owned if it is owned, wholly or in part, by the head of the household or by a member of the household who is related to the head. All other homes are classified as rented even though no rent is actually paid. In entering the returns on the Population schedule, the enumerator was instructed to report for each owned home its current market value, and, for each rented home, the monthly contract rent, or, if no cash rent was paid, the estimated monthly rental value based on rents for similar dwelling units in the neighborhood.

In tables 15 and 16 of this report, individual related family members are classified by the tenure and value or rent of the home in which they lived. Lodgers, servants, hired hands, and the residents of hotels, institutions, and other quasi households are not so classified, but are included in the category, "Unrelated persons and persons with tenure not reported."

Tenure and median value or rent of home for each of the principal foreign white stocks for the United States, are shown

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in table VI. The median value or rent is that value or rent which divides this population into two equal groups—one-half being returned as living in homes with a value or rent greater, and one-half being returned as living in homes with a value or rent smaller, than the median.<sup>3</sup>

Among the principal foreign white stocks of European origin, the percentage of persons in owned homes, for the United States as a whole, was least for persons of Russian, Greek, and Rumanian origin, and greatest for persons of Finnish, Czechoslovakian, and Swiss origin. The percentage of unrelated persons and persons with tenure not reported, which gives some indication as to the proportion of lodgers and unattached persons, was least for persons of Italian origin and greatest for persons whose country of origin was Greece, Finland, or the Irish Free State.

Among the foreign white stocks of European origin in the United States as a whole, the highest median value of home was found for persons whose country of origin was the Irish Free State, Scotland, Russia, Northern Ireland, or Greece, and the lowest, for persons of Yugoslavian, Norwegian, or Finnish origin. Nationality groups with low median values of home had, in general, low median rents. Persons of Russian and Rumanian origin had median rents which exceeded the median rent for any of the other principal foreign white stocks by more than seven dollars. The high median rent for these nationality groups is explained in large part by the fact that, among all the principal nationality groups, Russians and Rumanians were the only groups in which residents of cities of 500,000 or more constituted a majority, and residents of New York City constituted more than a third, of the total number.

Table VI. TENURE AND MEDIAN VALUE OR RENT OF HOME, FOR PERSONS OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Principal countries only; figures based on table 16]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PARENTS	Total foreign white stock	RELATED PERSONS IN OWNED HOMES			RELATED PERSONS IN RENTED HOMES			UNRELATED PERSONS AND PERSONS WITH TENURE NOT REPORTED	
		Number	Percent of total	Median value (dollars)	Number	Percent of total	Median rent (dollars)	Number	Percent of total
All countries.....	34,267,200	15,061,200	43.9	3,157	16,791,460	49.0	25.63	2,424,540	7.1
England and Wales.....	2,104,740	991,360	45.6	3,557	965,620	45.9	27.10	157,740	7.5
Scotland.....	721,680	307,440	42.6	3,864	364,440	49.3	23.70	59,800	8.2
Northern Ireland.....	379,340	167,380	44.1	3,792	178,760	47.1	23.54	33,180	8.7
Irish Free State (Eire).....	2,444,140	973,120	39.8	3,971	1,133,620	43.4	29.92	237,400	11.3
Norway.....	309,160	463,340	51.0	2,317	365,020	40.2	20.00	79,800	8.3
Sweden.....	1,287,220	663,020	52.0	3,049	504,700	39.2	24.99	113,500	8.8
Denmark.....	436,100	236,300	51.4	2,748	178,780	40.8	21.82	34,020	7.8
Netherlands.....	367,960	194,450	52.6	2,897	154,820	41.8	20.54	20,680	5.6
Switzerland.....	223,560	157,160	55.4	2,997	105,540	36.5	23.38	22,860	8.1
France.....	342,300	164,820	48.2	3,547	146,520	42.8	25.95	30,960	9.0
Germany.....	5,200,920	2,732,980	53.5	3,250	2,338,900	59.2	25.49	379,050	7.3
Poland.....	2,931,740	1,252,440	43.8	2,587	1,451,120	50.4	23.46	168,180	5.8
Czechoslovakia.....	968,520	533,920	55.1	3,800	393,600	39.5	18.90	52,040	5.4
Austria.....	1,242,720	508,680	40.9	3,036	659,360	53.0	23.33	75,680	3.1
Hungary.....	627,020	274,440	41.8	3,222	342,620	52.1	27.33	39,960	6.1
Yugoslavia.....	375,460	193,600	51.4	2,577	145,720	39.1	13.80	27,860	7.5
Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	2,515,900	732,440	28.0	3,845	1,742,860	68.6	33.35	141,600	5.4
Lithuania.....	384,120	173,720	45.2	3,064	180,040	46.9	23.80	30,860	7.9
Finland.....	275,100	152,120	54.5	1,133	94,860	33.8	19.07	32,620	11.7
Rumania.....	226,220	71,560	30.3	3,606	149,960	63.5	37.74	14,700	5.2
Greece.....	315,540	95,320	30.1	3,739	185,920	58.4	27.80	36,900	11.6
Italy.....	4,552,120	1,934,980	42.5	3,372	2,447,580	53.3	24.59	169,560	3.7
Canada-French.....	966,580	337,060	38.0	2,688	468,820	55.1	19.98	60,700	6.8
Canada-Other.....	1,728,120	755,620	43.8	3,394	822,420	47.9	26.77	143,020	8.2
Mexico.....	1,042,780	312,940	30.0	723	373,220	55.0	7.86	45,620	4.4
All other and not reported.....	1,602,940	612,060	38.1	3,108	929,920	51.6	24.49	166,840	10.4

Among the foreign-born white originating in the Americas, persons of French-Canadian origin were considerably lower than the foreign white stock as a whole in percent of persons in owned homes and in median value or rent. On the other hand, for other persons of Canadian origin the corresponding figures approximated those for all persons of foreign white stock. Persons of Mexican origin ranked lower in home ownership, median value, and median rental than most of the principal groups of European origin.

Inferences from the data in table VI as to the comparative tenure and economic status of the various nationality groups should be made with caution. The extent of home ownership and the level of values and rents vary considerably among the regions, and among the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the United States, as well as among cities of various sizes. Differences among the nationality groups frequently reflect these differences in geographic distribution, rather than differences primarily associated with nationality.

An examination of nationality differentials in tenure and value or rent in each of the seven cities with 150,000 or more foreign-born white indicates a high degree of variability from city to city. Furthermore, for most of the nationality groups within a city, a relatively high median value was often associated with a relatively low median rent, or vice versa.

<sup>3</sup> Values were reported to the nearest dollar, and in computing the median values the class intervals shown in the tables were used. Rents were rounded to the nearest dollar, and in computing the medians the limits of the class intervals were assumed to stand at the midpoint of the 1-dollar interval between the end of one of the rent groups and the beginning of the next. For example, the limits of the interval designated, in round dollars, \$10 to \$14, were assumed to be \$9.50 to \$14.49.

## COMPARISON BETWEEN RESULTS OF SAMPLE TABULATIONS AND COMPLETE COUNT

In tables 1 to 8, the 1940 figures for the native white or foreign or mixed parentage are based on the five-percent sample, and the 1940 figures for the foreign-born white are based on a complete count, while in tables 9 to 16, all of the 1940 figures are based on the five-percent sample. In tables 1 to 8, the 1940 totals for the foreign white stock, involving the addition of complete-count figures for the foreign born and figures based on the sample tabulation for native of foreign or mixed parentage, are composite and therefore differ from the corresponding figures based entirely on the sample tabulation presented in tables 9 to 16 of this report and elsewhere.

The statistics based on the sample tabulation are expected to differ somewhat from those which would have been obtained from a complete count of the population. An analysis of the statistics based on tabulations of the 5-percent sample of the population for items that were obtained also for the total population indicates that in 95 percent of the cases the sample statistics differ from the complete census statistics by less than 5 percent for all numbers of 10,000 or more, by less than 10 percent for numbers between 5,000 and 10,000, and by less than 20 percent for numbers between 2,000 and 5,000. Somewhat larger variations may be expected in numbers below 2,000. Even for these small numbers, however, the majority of the differences between the sample and the complete census statistics are less than 10 percent, although much larger differences occasionally occur.

Table VII presents for comparison figures from the sample tabulation and from the complete count for the white population by sex and nativity.

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Table VII. SAMPLE TABULATION AND COMPLETE COUNT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY NATIVITY AND SEX: 1940

SEX AND NATIVITY	Based on complete count	Based on 5-percent sample	EXCESS OF SAMPLE OVER COMPLETE COUNT	
			Amount	Percent of complete count
Total.....	118,214,870	118,392,040	177,170	0.1
Native.....	106,795,732	107,282,420	486,688	0.5
Foreign born.....	11,419,138	11,109,620	-309,518	-2.7
Male.....	59,448,548	59,541,380	92,832	0.2
Native.....	53,437,533	53,684,800	247,267	0.5
Foreign born.....	6,011,015	5,856,580	-154,435	-2.6
Female.....	58,766,322	58,850,660	84,338	0.1
Native.....	53,358,199	53,597,620	239,421	0.4
Foreign born.....	5,408,123	5,253,040	-155,083	-2.9

The differences between the figures based on the sample tabulation and those from the complete count for the total population and for each sex were relatively small. The figure from the sample tabulation for the foreign-born white was, however, 2.7 percent below that from the complete count, a deviation appreciably larger than would have been expected to arise from sampling variation alone. This difference resulted from a tendency in the sample coding to classify persons as native white of native parentage at the expense of other categories. Thus, it is quite possible that the native white of foreign or mixed parentage were underrepresented in the sample tabulation in about the same proportion as the foreign-born white. (Since the questions on parentage and birthplace of parents were asked only of persons in the five-percent sample, no comparison between the figures from the sample tabulation and those from the complete count for these items was possible.)

The age distribution of the foreign-born white population of the United States, by sex, according to the sample tabulation and the complete count, is presented in table VIII.

Table VIII. SAMPLE TABULATION AND COMPLETE COUNT FOR AGE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: 1940

AGE	TOTAL				MALE				FEMALE			
	Based on complete count	Based on 5-percent sample	Excess of sample over complete count		Based on complete count	Based on 5-percent sample	Excess of sample over complete count		Based on complete count	Based on 5-percent sample	Excess of sample over complete count	
			Amount	Percent of complete count			Amount	Percent of complete count			Amount	Percent of complete count
All ages.....	11,419,138	11,109,620	-309,518	-2.7	6,011,015	5,856,580	-154,435	-2.6	5,408,123	5,253,040	-155,083	-2.9
Under 5 years.....	8,321	10,880	2,559	30.8	4,219	5,200	981	23.2	4,102	5,680	1,578	38.5
5 to 9 years.....	21,534	22,120	586	2.5	10,937	11,300	363	3.3	10,547	10,820	273	2.6
10 to 14 years.....	53,751	53,120	-631	-1.2	27,114	26,850	-264	-0.9	26,637	25,250	-1,387	-5.2
15 to 19 years.....	164,785	157,260	-7,525	-4.6	82,391	78,040	-4,351	-5.3	82,394	79,220	-3,174	-3.9
20 to 24 years.....	209,509	203,630	-5,879	-2.8	99,917	94,220	-5,697	-5.7	110,592	109,460	-1,132	-1.0
25 to 29 years.....	424,276	409,780	-14,496	-3.4	193,647	189,300	-4,347	-2.2	230,629	220,460	-10,169	-4.4
30 to 34 years.....	709,091	696,400	-12,691	-1.8	342,991	335,390	-7,601	-2.2	366,100	361,050	-5,050	-1.4
35 to 39 years.....	1,048,395	1,013,040	-35,355	-3.4	530,154	512,440	-17,714	-3.3	518,231	500,600	-17,631	-3.4
40 to 44 years.....	1,253,070	1,237,600	-15,470	-1.2	656,782	647,620	-9,162	-1.4	606,288	599,920	-6,368	-1.0
45 to 49 years.....	1,503,905	1,455,660	-48,245	-3.2	816,955	795,740	-21,215	-2.6	686,950	668,920	-18,030	-2.6
50 to 54 years.....	1,565,568	1,521,880	-43,688	-2.8	823,342	801,600	-21,742	-2.6	682,226	660,390	-21,836	-3.2
55 to 59 years.....	1,518,750	1,490,720	-28,030	-1.9	735,848	714,500	-21,348	-2.9	692,902	668,120	-24,782	-3.6
60 to 64 years.....	1,068,875	1,040,980	-27,895	-2.6	573,300	555,290	-18,010	-3.1	495,575	481,700	-13,875	-2.8
65 to 69 years.....	812,528	787,130	-25,398	-3.1	428,760	410,740	-18,020	-4.2	389,768	375,660	-14,108	-3.6
70 to 74 years.....	602,159	587,860	-14,299	-2.4	310,106	304,200	-5,906	-1.9	292,053	283,660	-8,393	-2.9
75 years and over.....	644,571	621,520	-23,051	-3.7	321,542	309,100	-12,442	-3.9	323,029	312,420	-10,609	-3.4

The figures from the sample tabulation show a considerable excess of persons in the age group "Under 5 years," and a similar, but slight excess in the age group "5 to 9 years." In the remaining age groups the figures from the sample tabulation are from 0.9 to 5.3 below those from the complete count.

Data on the citizenship of the foreign-born white population of the United States, by sex, according to the sample tabulation and the complete count, are presented in table IX.

The figures in table IX indicate that the deficiency for the foreign born was concentrated in the categories "Alien" and "Citizenship not reported."

Although these deviations of the figures based on the sample tabulation from the complete-count figures should be taken into consideration in making inferences from the sample data, they are not sufficiently large to affect the general conclusions which have been drawn from the statistics presented in this report.

In a forthcoming technical bulletin there will be a detailed exposition of the sampling method, descriptions of the various samples that were taken, and comparisons between the samples and complete count. The purpose of the bulletin will be to assist in evaluating the data that are published on the basis of the samples.

Table IX. SAMPLE TABULATION AND COMPLETE COUNT FOR CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: 1940

CITIZENSHIP	TOTAL				MALE				FEMALE			
	Based on complete count	Based on 5-percent sample	Excess of sample over complete count		Based on complete count	Based on 5-percent sample	Excess of sample over complete count		Based on complete count	Based on 5-percent sample	Excess of sample over complete count	
			Amount	Percent of complete count			Amount	Percent of complete count			Amount	Percent of complete count
Total.....	11,419,138	11,109,620	-309,518	-2.7	6,011,015	5,856,580	-154,435	-2.6	5,408,123	5,253,040	-155,083	-2.9
Citizen--Naturalized.....	7,250,252	7,177,960	-72,292	-1.0	4,119,890	4,080,920	-38,970	-0.9	3,130,362	3,097,040	-33,322	-1.1
Alien--First papers.....	914,489	867,040	-47,449	-5.2	476,716	445,650	-31,066	-6.5	338,773	321,380	-17,393	-5.1
Alien--No papers.....	2,429,325	2,322,040	-107,285	-4.4	1,265,307	1,199,740	-65,567	-5.2	1,164,015	1,133,900	-30,115	-2.6
Citizenship not reported.....	825,072	742,580	-82,492	-10.0	399,602	341,260	-58,342	-14.6	425,470	401,820	-23,650	-5.6

# MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES

