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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR
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FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES
TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1920

VOLUME III

POPULATION

1920

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION
BY STATES

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF WILLIAM C. HUNT
CHIEF STATISTICIAN FOR POPULATION



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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.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1921.

SIR:

I transmit herewith Volume III of the Reports of the Fourteenth Decennial Census, which presents statistics showing the composition and characteristics of the population. This volume comprises a section for the United States as a whole and sections for the several states and for the outlying possessions enumerated at the Fourteenth Census. In the United States section statistics are presented for states and large cities, and in the state sections for counties and all places having 2,500 inhabitants or more.

The census of population was taken as of January 1, 1920, in conformity with "An act to provide for the fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," approved March 3, 1919.

The results of the 1920 census of population are published in Volumes I to IV of the Fourteenth Census Reports. Volume I shows the number and distribution of the population of the United States by states, counties, incorporated places, and other minor civil divisions. Volume II presents statistics, by subjects, covering the various inquiries relating to population, with the exception of occupations. Volume IV presents statistics of occupations.

The collection and compilation of the statistics of population and the preparation of the reports have been conducted under the supervision of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, assisted by Olive M. Riddleberger, Alba M. Edwards, and LeVerne Beales. The chiefs of division for population during the decennial census period were Edward W. Koch, William B. Cragg, George B. Wetzel, and Henrietta X. Kiernan.

Respectfully,

W. M. STEUART,
Director of the Census.

Hon. HERBERT HOOVER,
Secretary of Commerce.

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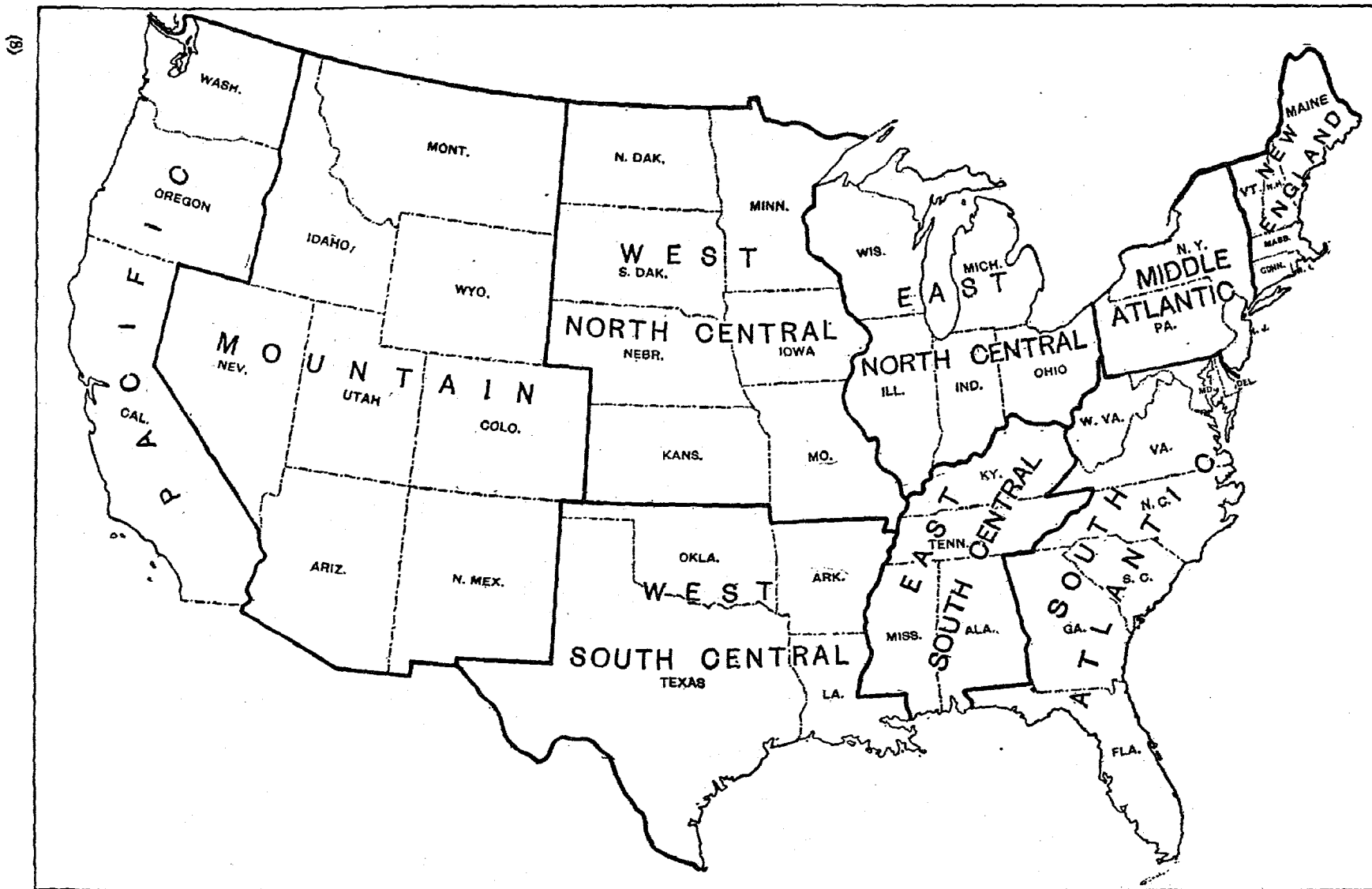
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COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE POPULATION, BY STATES

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.



INTRODUCTION.

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.

Census date.—The date of the Fourteenth Census was January 1, 1920; of the Thirteenth Census, April 15, 1910; and of the Twelfth Census, June 1, 1900.

General description of population 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, expanding the subjects presented in the second series of state bulletins and, in addition, presenting statistics relating to marital condition, state of birth of the native population, year of immigration of the foreign born, country of birth of foreign-born parents, mother tongue of the foreign white stock, and inability to speak English. In this volume the statistics for each subject are presented in a separate chapter and are limited to continental United States, geographic divisions, states, and cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more.

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 are presented in alphabetical order and are preceded by a section for continental United States, which summarizes, in Tables 1 to 6, the statistics presented in the several state sections and reproduces from those sections, in Tables 7 to 13, the statistics for states and large cities for comparative purposes. In this United States summary the states are arranged according to the nine geographic divisions adopted by the Bureau of the Census. (See map, p. 8.) 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.

Urban and rural communities.—Since marked differences often exist between urban and rural communities in regard to the composition and characteristics of their population, the two classes are shown separately in connection with certain of the census subjects. In drawing the distinction between urban and rural population, all incorporated places (and all towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire) having 2,500 inhabitants or more are treated as urban and the remainder of the country as rural.

In Massachusetts and Rhode Island it is not the practice, as in practically all the other states, to incorporate, as separate municipalities, the relatively densely populated portions of "towns" (which are the primary divisions of the counties), and no town as a whole is incorporated as a municipality until it attains a population greatly in excess of 2,500; and

in New Hampshire a similar condition exists, although the state contains two incorporated villages, each of which has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants. For this reason those towns having 2,500 or more inhabitants in the three states named are treated as urban, although portions of their areas are rural in character. The urban areas in the three states in question, as classified by the census, thus contain relatively small numbers of inhabitants who in other sections of the country would be segregated as rural. Nevertheless, in most of the towns having 2,500 inhabitants or more in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island by far the greater part of the population resides within the more densely settled areas, so that the proportion classed as urban, considering each state as a whole, is not greatly exaggerated by the practice adopted.

Color or race, nativity, and parentage.—Because of the wide differences in characteristics among the various classes of the population, the statistics on each subject are shown according to color or race, and for the white population according to nativity and parentage. Detailed classification according to nativity and parentage has not been deemed necessary for the other races, since nearly all Negroes and Indians are natives of native parentage, while nearly all Chinese and Japanese are of foreign parentage and most of them are of foreign birth. The distribution of the total population by nativity is shown, for the United States as a whole and for geographic divisions and states, in Table 7 of the United States section (p. 19). All persons born in continental United States or in any of its outlying possessions are treated as natives, and all other persons as foreign born.

The term "white" as used in the census reports refers to persons understood to be pure-blooded whites. A person of mixed blood is classified according to the nonwhite racial strain or, if the nonwhite blood itself is mixed, according to his racial status as adjudged by the community in which he resides. Thus a person of mixed white and Indian descent, or of mixed white and Negro descent, is classified as an Indian or as a Negro, as the case may be, regardless of the amount of white blood; and a person of mixed Indian and Negro blood, or of mixed white, Indian, and Negro blood, is classified either as an Indian or as a Negro, according to his racial status in the community in which he lives.

The white population is divided into four groups: (1) Native, native parentage—that is, having both parents born in the United States; (2) native, foreign parentage—having both parents born abroad; (3) native, mixed parentage—having one parent native and the other foreign born; (4) foreign born. As the second and third classes do not differ greatly in characteristics, they are combined in certain tables; and in some cases all three native classes are combined.

Indian, Chinese, and Japanese population of certain states.—The sections for Arizona, California, Idaho,

Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming contain supplemental tables for the Indian population; and for California, Oregon, and Washington supplemental tables for the Chinese and Japanese population are also given. These tables present, for the races specified, detailed information similar to that given for the principal classes of the population in the tables preceding them.

School attendance.—The Fourteenth Census inquiry as to school attendance was as to whether the person enumerated had attended school, college, or any kind of educational institution at any time between September 1, 1919, and the census date, January 1, 1920. The number of persons shown by the report as attending school in 1920 is not, therefore, identical with the number simultaneously in attendance at any time in 1919 or 1920. It merely represents all those students who attended day or night school at any time between the dates specified. At the Thirteenth Census the period covered by the inquiry extended from September 1, 1909, to April 15, 1910. The comparability of the figures is not affected in any material degree, however, by the difference between the lengths of the two periods, since very nearly all persons who attended school at any time during the scholastic year 1919-1920 began their attendance prior to January 1.

Illiteracy.—The Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write in any language, not necessarily English, regardless of ability to read. In general, the illiterate population as shown by the census reports should be understood as representing only those persons who have had no schooling whatever.

Country of birth of foreign-born white.—The presentation of statistics on country of birth for the foreign-born white population for 1920 is made on the basis of the postwar map. Because of the many political changes which have resulted from the war, the statistics on this subject which appear in the state sections relate to 1920 only. For the United States as a whole, however, the 1920 figures are presented, on the basis of the postwar map, together with the 1910 figures according to the prewar map. (See Table 6, p. 18.)

Citizenship of foreign-born white.—Foreign-born white persons 21 years of age and over are classified in four groups, namely, naturalized, having first papers preparatory to naturalization, alien, and unknown. Under the provisions of the naturalization laws at the time the Fourteenth Census was taken, the citizenship status of a married woman was the same as that of her husband (but if the husband had taken out his first naturalization papers only, his wife was classified in the census returns as an alien); for an unmarried woman the process of naturalization was the same as for a man; a foreign-born widow or

foreign-born divorced wife of a citizen of the United States retained the citizenship status of her former husband so long as she continued to reside in this country; and a foreign-born widow or foreign-born divorced wife of an alien might become naturalized in the same manner as a man.

Dwellings and families.—According to the census usage, the term "dwelling" signifies any building or structure in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It may not necessarily be a house in the usual sense of the word. A boat, a tent, a freight car, or a room in a warehouse, if it serves as a regular sleeping place for one or more persons, is treated as a dwelling. On the other hand, an entire apartment house, although the abiding place of many families, constitutes but one dwelling.

The term "family" as here used signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the

same table. One person living alone is counted as a family, and, on the other hand, the occupants or inmates of a hotel or institution, however numerous, are treated as a single family. Thus the census family in some cases differs greatly from the natural family.

Summary by color or race and sex.—The population of the United States and outlying possessions is distributed by color or race and sex in the summary which follows. This summary includes statistics not only for the areas covered by the Fourteenth Decennial Census but also for the Virgin Islands of the United States and the Philippines, as shown by censuses taken in 1917 and 1918, respectively.

Detailed statistics showing the composition and characteristics of the population of the six outlying possessions covered by the Fourteenth Decennial Census are given on pages 1157 to 1253, but no detailed statistics are presented for the Virgin Islands of the United States or the Philippines.

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS,¹ BY COLOR OR RACE AND SEX: 1920.

[Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.]

COLOR OR RACE.	BOTH SEXES.				Males to 100 females.	BOTH SEXES.				Males to 100 females.	BOTH SEXES.				Males to 100 females.									
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Male.	Female.		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Male.	Female.		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Male.	Female.										
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.															ALASKA.					HAWAII.				
All classes.....	105,710,620	100.0	53,909,431	51,810,189	104.0	55,036	100.0	34,539	20,497	168.5	255,912	100.0	151,146	104,766	144.3									
White.....	94,820,915	89.7	48,430,655	46,390,200	104.4	27,883	50.7	20,586	7,297	282.1	54,742	21.4	30,505	24,237	125.0									
Negro.....	10,403,131	9.9	5,209,436	5,253,695	90.2	128	0.2	63	65	103.0	348	0.1	218	130	167.7									
Indian.....	244,437	0.2	125,068	119,369	104.8	26,558	48.3	13,474	13,084	103.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Chinese.....	61,639	0.1	53,891	7,748	695.5	56	0.1	53	3	.....	23,507	9.2	16,197	7,310	221.6								
Japanese.....	111,010	0.1	72,707	38,303	189.8	312	0.6	205	47	.....	100,274	42.7	62,044	46,030	134.3								
Filipino.....	5,603	(²)	5,232	371	1,410.2	82	0.1	81	1	.....	21,031	8.2	16,851	4,180	403.1								
Hindu.....	2,507	(²)	2,409	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,950	1.9	3,498	1,452	240.0			
Korean.....	1,224	(²)	923	301	306.6	10	(²)	10	.....	.....	23,723	9.3	11,900	11,733	102.2							
Hawaiian.....	110	(²)	75	35	.....	7	(²)	7	.....	.....	18,027	7.0	9,052	8,975	100.0						
Part Hawaiian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	0.1	191	110	160.5
Other races.....	44	(²)	35	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GUAM.															AMERICAN SAMOA.					PANAMA CANAL ZONE.				
All classes.....	13,275	100.0	6,490	6,785	95.7	8,056	100.0	4,139	3,917	105.7	22,858	100.0	14,586	8,272	176.3									
White.....	280	2.1	176	104	160.2	41	0.5	31	10	.....	12,370	54.1	8,555	3,815	221.2								
Negro.....	28	0.2	15	13	.....	2	(²)	2	.....	.....	10,429	45.6	5,972	4,457	134.0						
Chinese.....	74	0.6	43	26	.....	1	(²)	1	.....	.....	48	0.2	48	.....	.....							
Japanese.....	210	1.6	130	74	.....	3	(²)	3	.....	.....	1	(²)	1	.....	.....							
Filipino.....	306	3.0	237	159	140.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	(²)	10	.....	.....							
Chamorro.....	12,216	92.0	5,837	6,370	91.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polynesian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,770	96.5	3,975	3,801	104.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Mixed.....	42	0.3	24	18	.....	4233	2.0	4127	4106	110.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Not reported.....	29	0.2	17	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PORTO RICO.															VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.⁵					PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.⁶				
All classes.....	1,299,809	100.0	647,825	651,984	99.4	26,051	100.0	11,999	14,052	85.4	710,314,810	100.0	5,177,568	5,136,742	100.8									
White.....	948,709	73.0	473,654	475,055	99.7	1,922	7.4	1,198	724	165.5	12,577	0.1	8,710	3,807	225.2									
Negro-Black.....	49,246	3.8	24,100	25,086	96.3	19,523	74.9	8,990	10,533	85.4	7,023	0.1	4,029	3,594	112.1									
Mulatto.....	301,816	23.2	149,988	151,828	98.8	4,503	17.5	1,778	2,785	63.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Chinese.....	32	(²)	18	14	.....	15	0.1	13	2	.....	51,751	0.5	48,037	3,714	1,293.4							
Japanese.....	4	(²)	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Filipino.....	1	(²)	1	.....	.....	7	(²)	7	.....	.....	10,207,000	00.0	5,008,818	5,108,878	99.8					
Mixed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁸ 34,068	0.3	⁸ 17,974	⁸ 10,689	107.7
Hindu.....	1	(²)	1	.....	.....	2	(²)	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Other races.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	0.1	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

¹ Except 117,238 persons in the military and naval, etc., services abroad, for which there are no detailed statistics.
² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
³ Mixed Chamorro.
⁴ Mixed Polynesian.
⁵ Census taken as of Nov. 1, 1917, by the Bureau of the Census.
⁶ Census taken as of Dec. 31, 1918, by the Philippine government.
⁷ Revised total. Total given in Vol. I (10,350,840) was taken from preliminary bulletin issued in 1920 by the Philippine government.
⁸ Mixed Filipino.