I.

AN HISTORIC DECADE
1910–1920.

The Fourteenth Census of the United States was taken at the close of a decade which future historians are likely to regard as of far-reaching importance in the life of the Nation.

The early part of this 10-year period witnessed important but peaceful economic changes, most of which were the result of continuing national development. In the summer of 1914 the sudden outbreak of the great war in Europe began at once to affect the nations not involved, especially the United States. As the decade advanced, nation after nation entered the conflict, still further influencing the economic condition of the United States, until this country in turn concentrated all its vast available resources, human and material, upon the task of winning the war.

So great had been the effort to organize and dispatch abroad huge armies, and to concentrate man power arbitrarily at certain points upon the production of supplies and means of transportation, that by January 1, 1920, a year after the armistice, the readjustments necessary to restore the Nation to normal conditions were far from completed. It is, indeed, to be doubted whether those population tendencies which were in evidence as the decade opened and which were rudely disturbed a few years later by exciting world events will ever be fully resumed.

Before considering actual changes in the population and in its racial and geographic distribution which occurred in this 10-year period, it is necessary to an unusual degree to have clearly in mind as a general background some of the principal economic changes which occurred during the decade, many of which directly affected the increase or decrease of population.

Two composite views of the United States, one a picture of the Nation in 1910, the other a picture taken in 1920, would show extraordinary differences—differences far greater than similar composites at other and corresponding periods, except perhaps in 1860 and 1870. Comparison of social and economic conditions at the beginning of the decade with those at the end would surely reveal surprising differences. A normal development was to have been expected, but beyond this normal rate of expansion an external force, the World War, entered into the situation, revolutionizing

and reorganizing industrial and social life and making the decade one full of abnormal changes.

Thus an orderly analysis of the growth of population in the United States from 1910 to 1920 proves of especial interest and importance, since in addition to those facts connected with increase or decrease which a census always records, the returns of the Fourteenth Census reflect many of the population changes produced by the war.

No period of serious business depression occurred during the entire decade. By 1910 the country had quite recovered from the severe effects of the depression of 1907, and business continued fairly steady and undisturbed until the depression of early 1914. This depression was intensified by the outbreak of the World War, but from the middle of 1915 the demand for agricultural and manufactured products which grew out of the war sent the industries of the Nation by 1916 to entirely new levels. Extreme activity and somewhat artificial prosperity continued until the end of the decade. This period was interrupted in the beginning of 1919 by a decided slowing up of business immediately after the signing of the armistice, but the downward movement was soon checked, and the year 1920 began with a favorable outlook. The decade, therefore, from the standpoint of business, was an unusual one. That there would have been marked expansion, even without the war, is probably true. Markets were being extended in foreign countries, natural resources were being opened up, new sources of power discovered, new methods of production introduced, and scientific management and efficiency engineering were becoming factors in business organization. Capital equipment had greatly increased, and the development of electric railways, the automobile, telephone, wireless, and parcel post made the decade exceptional; while the creation of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan Systems facilitated industrial and agricultural development.

With the outbreak of the war, a demand arose for manufactured products such as the country never before had been called upon to meet. An average[1] of index numbers of volume of pro-

[1] The arithmetical average of four Index Numbers of Physical Volume of Production is as follows:

YEAR.	E. E. Day.	W. W. Stewart.	Carl Snyder.	W. I. King.	Average.
1910	93	95	91	89	92
1918	113	134	129	113	123

duction stands at 92 for 1910 and 120 for 1918, an increase of over 30 per cent. These figures indicate the physical volume of products quite apart from their value. This exceptional development, from its very nature, must not only have affected the growth of population but also have caused some redistribution within the country.

The war also changed the relative importance of various industries. Many readjustments were necessary, based on a "war" scale of values, since production for military needs bears little relation to production for normal requirements. Moreover, commodities which had been in limited demand were suddenly required in large quantities. Many other industries were indirectly, but greatly, stimulated. Some, indeed, were actually created, such as the manufacture of certain chemicals and dyes.

Mining operations, especially those relating to copper, zinc, and lead, were expanded to their utmost capacity, drawing many thousands of people to areas hitherto sparsely settled. These changes resulted in considerable redistribution of population. Cities doubled in size, and entirely new towns sprang up to accommodate workers in shipbuilding and other plants. A Federal Housing Corporation was organized which constructed towns at short notice. Great numbers of Negroes migrated from their homes in the South to industrial cities of the North in response to the insistent demand for unskilled labor.

Although it is true that, in the main, the industries so magnified had begun by 1920 to swing back toward prewar conditions, yet when the census was taken the effect of this tremendous readjustment was still visible.

Certain industries in early stages of development in 1910 grew abnormally during the decade. Doubtless they would have grown to large production had the period been entirely peaceful, but the war added artificial stimulus. The number of telephones in the country more than doubled. The motion-picture industry grew to surprising importance. The production of automobiles jumped over 1,200 per cent in 10 years. To the motor industry almost exclusively can be attributed the achievement of the city of Detroit in more than doubling its population, reaching practically a million inhabitants, and the great increase during the decade in the number of persons gainfully employed in the entire state of Michigan.

Although the automobile, by reducing the isolation of rural life, made the farm more attractive, there is no clear evidence that it retarded the movement from country to city. It is equally significant that the motor truck and farm tractor reduced the amount of labor and time necessary for the cultivation of farms and thereby made it possible for the number of persons engaged in agriculture to be reduced without material change in crop production.

Agriculture during this period, however, was subject to many forces other than the introduction of the automobile and tractor. The development and application of scientific methods, the extension of Government projects of irrigation and homesteading, the creation of the Federal Farm Loan System, and the technical developments of the period, all made greater crop production a possibility. But far beyond these in its influence was the abnormal demand for agricultural products, due to the elimination by the war of certain European agricultural areas as sources of supply. The "war garden" movement in the cities was symptomatic of the movement for greater production which appeared everywhere in the United States.

Powerful forces were at work during the decade for the development of cities. The war called insistently for a greater variety and larger volume of products. This greater volume of output could be obtained either by more rapid work and longer working days by those already employed or by an increase in the number employed. Industrial establishments were located principally in cities, and so cities everywhere offered work to all at high wages and under improved working conditions. An increased number of workers, in turn, required more people to serve them.

Changes in population during the decade, however, were by no means confined to those arising from agriculture and other lines of industry; immigration and emigration, as well as internal migration, were important factors. These also were greatly influenced by the war or were the direct result of it. Immigrants entering the country during the first five years of the decade averaged about 900,000 per annum; during the last five years, 1915–1919, they averaged only a quarter of a million per annum, less than one-third as many. This sudden check in the number of immigrants affected definitely the population increase for the decade; in fact, it was one of the largest factors limiting population growth.

Emigration in the decade from 1910 to 1920 had a considerable effect on population. At the call of their native countries, large numbers of the foreign born left the United States. These men were principally residents of eastern cities. The influence of this factor is clearly seen in the reduced percentages of increase for most cities in spite of the great influx of the rural element.

Over 4,000,000 men, most of whom were withdrawn from agriculture and other industries, entered the military and naval services in 1917 and 1918. These men were taken for a considerable period from their homes and plunged into an entirely new environment. Out of an approximate total of 4,000,000 men under arms, more than 2,000,000 were transported to Europe. A large number never returned. The extent to which this phase of the war reduced the birth rate and caused permanent change of residence is not yet fully apparent.

The increased demand for labor, arising from the expansion of industry, while at the same time the available supply of labor was reduced, afforded opportunity for many women to become wage earners under exceptionally favorable conditions. Old prejudices against women's capacity as industrial workers abated. The importance of this change is not yet evident, but such increasing activity on the part of women in industry must effect definite results in family life, and thereby influence future population changes.

To those who believe that conditions of living and working are factors affecting population growth, the decade offered a number of interesting developments, namely: The Federal child-labor law; the general decrease in the length of the working day; the movement toward safety and accident prevention; the development of community and welfare work; the attempts to meet the housing problem in systematic fashion; and finally a period of unusually general employment, high wages, and business activity.

Until 1900 the flow of population was mainly westward. From that census it appeared that the current had slackened, and changes of population became more dependent upon isolated developments in different sections of the country, such as irrigation, the settlement of Oklahoma, orcharding in the far Northwest, and the mining and oil discoveries of the Southwest. The Central states and the South grew in industrial importance. The eddies and currents of population tended increasingly to follow changing industrial development. This naturally led to an ac-

celerated increase in urban population. It remained for the decade under consideration to record an aggregate population in the 68 cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over, so great that they comprised more than one-quarter of the entire population of the United States. This tendency has, as suggested, kept pace with the industrial development—in fact, has been guided largely by it. But the tendency of the American people to concentrate in cities was stimulated by the war, and economically is probably the most important development indicated by the Fourteenth Census.

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II.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE FOURTEENTH CENSUS.

The population of the United States in 1920 was 27 times as great as that returned at the First Census, 130 years before. This record of remarkable increase has been discussed fully in census reports and by many statisticians and others interested in the growth of the Nation. Some reference, however, to past rates of growth is essential in order to make possible an intelligent consideration of the rate of increase between 1910 and 1920.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, WITH DECENNIAL INCREASE: 1790–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	Population.	Total decennial increase.	Per cent of increase.
1790	3,929,214	.....	.....
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1870	[1] 39,818,449	[1] 8,375,128	[1] 26.6
1880	50,155,783	[1] 10,337,334	[1] 26.0
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1920	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9

[1] Estimated correction for error in census of 1870.

The first 70 years of census taking in the United States (1790 to 1860) disclosed a fairly uniform increase in population of about one-third every 10 years. This uniformity created an impression which became quite general, especially among those unfamiliar with the factors limiting population change, that a one-third increase per decade was a "natural" or normal rate of growth for the United States, and could be confidently expected to continue. Even so thoughtful a student of national affairs as President Lincoln fell into the error of regarding this long-continued and roughly

uniform increase as a safe proportion by means of which to project the growth of the country's population well into the future. This subject evidently deeply impressed Mr. Lincoln. In his first annual message he said: "There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000." In his second annual message he predicted 187,000,000 inhabitants in the United States in 1920.[1]

The uniformly high rate of increase during the period 1790 to 1860 was the direct result of the expansion of a new nation by an extremely virile and fertile race. At the First Census, 1790, children under the age of 16 averaged almost exactly three per white family.[2] This surprisingly high proportion demonstrates without need for further proof the unusual fertility of the so-called native stock, which apparently continued with little diminution until the end of this period. Prior to 1860 the United States was practically in the pioneer stage; land was plentiful, agriculture was the general occupation, life was simple. Economic conditions, ways of living, and the natural inclinations of a plain people made the family the most important institution of the time. The rearing of large families was the normal and proper objective of life. But the Civil War brought this early period to a close, and was followed by an era of readjustment and a great industrial awakening. This was stimulated by new inventions and the wider application of such earlier ones as the steam engine, by development of technical methods, and by the rapid construction of railroad systems. Coincidentally with the development of industry and the great accumulation of wealth, came many social changes. Old ideals tended to yield to new ones. Increasing complexities of life and more alluring opportunities for personal gratification appeared and multiplied while at the same time the urgent need for large families steadily decreased. These and many other factors contributed after 1860 to bring about the continued decline in the rate of population increase.

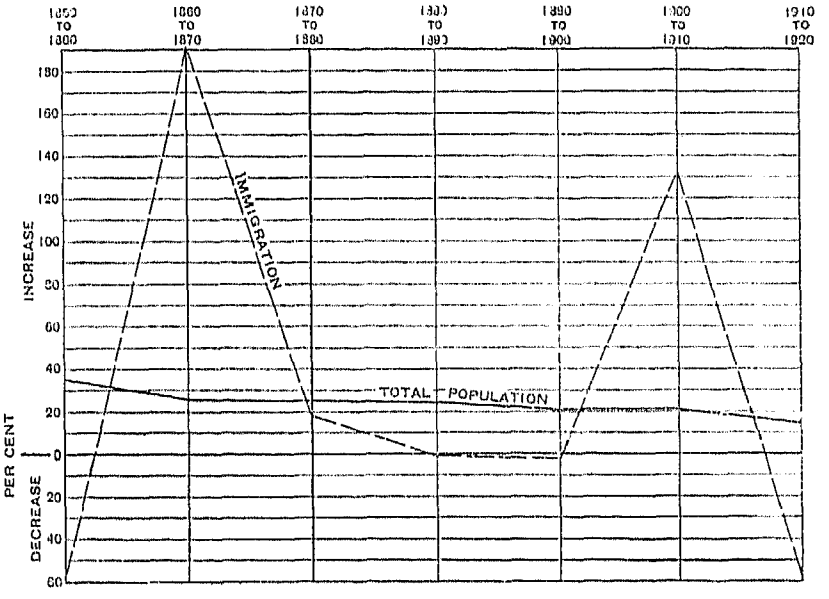
It was not until after the Civil War that there was a large influx

[1] Richardson, Messages of the Presidents, VI, pp. 58, 138.

[2] The average number of children under 16 per family, for all classes of the population, in 1920 was a trifle less than 1.5. (The corresponding average for white families in 1920 has not been computed.) Census "families" differ somewhat from natural families, in that the former include certain economic groups, such as boarders or lodgers in hotels, boarding houses, and lodging houses, and inmates of institutions, who are not related by blood.

of immigrants whose racial antecedents differed from those of the people who constituted the great bulk of the population at the time of the First Census. The increased numbers of foreigners who sought the United States seemingly should have tended to raise the percentage of population increase; instead, the rate of increase actually declined. As the industrial life of the Nation developed and as living became more complicated, especially in rapidly growing cities, still further declines in the per cent of increase of the national population appeared from decade to decade, with one exception. The Thirteenth Census showed a

COMPARISON OF RATE OF INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION WITH RATE OF CHANGE OF IMMIGRATION: 1850–1920.



slight increase over the rate shown for the previous census. This was the direct result of the great influx of immigrants from 1900 to 1910—a number in the aggregate so large as to raise the rate of population increase shown in 1910 and thus to be capable of overcoming for the decade the general tendency toward a declining rate of growth.

The narrative of population growth in the United States prior to 1920 is hardly complete without reference to the effect of territorial expansion. Although the total area of the United States in 1790 was 867,980 square miles, the First Census taken

in that year, covered only 417,170 square miles,[1] the remainder being so sparsely populated that it was impracticable to canvass it. In this area of a little more than 400,000 square miles—scarcely equal to the combined areas of California and Texas—which contained practically the entire population of the country in 1790, there were enumerated 45,379,381 persons in 1920, as compared with a total of 60,331,239 in the remainder of the country, consisting of 450,000 square miles belonging to the United States in 1790 but not enumerated, together with over 2,100,000 square miles added since 1790.

TABLE 2.—GROWTH OF POPULATION IN AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, WITH GROWTH IN REMAINDER OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1790–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	POPULATION OF AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790.		POPULATION OF REMAINDER OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.[1]	
	Number.	Per cent of increase.	Number.	Per cent of increase.
1790	3,929,214	.....	.....	.....
1800	5,247,355	33.5	61,128	.....
1810	6,779,308	29.2	460,573	653.5
1820	8,293,869	22.3	1,344,584	191.9
1830	10,240,232	23.5	[2] 2,625,788	95.3
1840	11,781,231	15.0	[3] 5,288,222	101.4
1850	14,569,584	23.7	8,622,202	63.0
1860	17,326,157	18.9	14,117,164	63.7
1870	19,687,504	13.6	18,879,867	33.7
1880	23,925,639	21.5	26,230,144	39.0
1890	[4] 28,188,321	17.8	34,759,393	32.5
1900	33,553,630	19.0	42,440,945	22.1
1910	39,930,335	19.0	52,041,931	22.6
1920	45,379,381	13.6	60,331,239	15.9

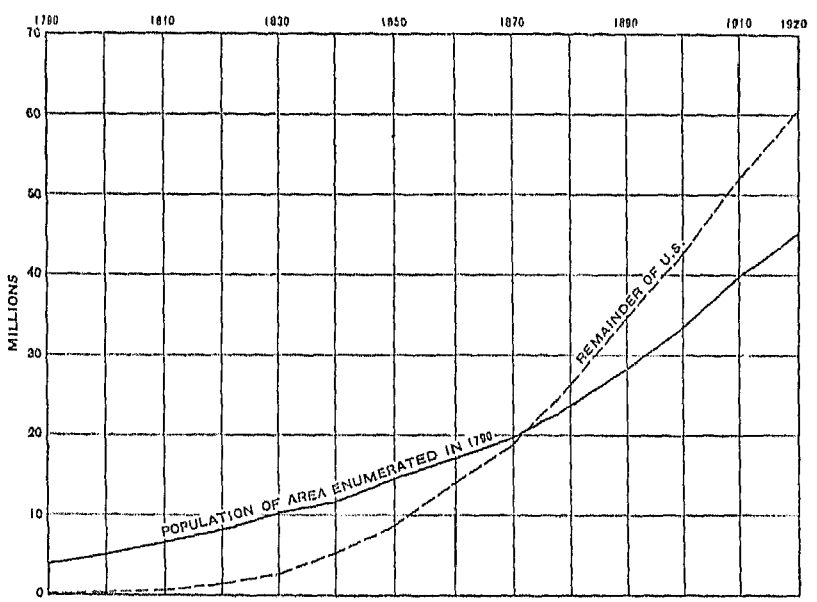
[1] Area belonging to the United States but not enumerated in 1790, together with area added since 1790.
[2] Including 5,318 persons stationed abroad, in the naval service of the United States.
[3] Including 6,100 persons stationed abroad, in the naval service of the United States.
[4] The population of Indian reservations, first enumerated in 1890, is here included with that of the areas in which located.

Inspection of Table 2 shows that the percentages of increase of population in the area covered by the First Census and in the remainder of the country, which percentages at earlier periods bore no resemblance to each other, tended toward similarity as the added area was developed and populated, and that at the census of 1920 they differed less than at any previous census. The increase during the last decade in the original area was slightly less than the increase for the entire country, while that for the added area was slightly larger.

[1] This area now comprises Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and part of Georgia.

The record of population change during the 130 years of American census taking indicates remarkably steady growth for the first 70 years, followed by a lower but equally steady rate of increase for 30 years (from 1860 to 1890), a still lower rate during the next two decades, and a sharp decline in the rate from 1910 to 1920. Indeed, were the decrease in the rate of increase shown in 1920 as compared with 1910 to be repeated in 1930, the increase at the Fifteenth Census would be but 8.8 per cent; and if it continued to sink as sharply after that year, increase would cease and decrease begin before 1950. This serves to illustrate the marked change which occurred in the percentage of increase from 1910 to 1920 in comparison with those of earlier decades. If, however, due allowance were made for the effect of immigration, the decline in the rate for 1910 to 1920 as compared with the rates for preceding decades would be less pronounced, as will be seen from Table 39 (p. 152), which shows for each decade the rate of natural increase due to excess of births over deaths, except to the extent to which the widening of the area of enumeration at certain censuses was a factor.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN AREA ENUMERATED IN 1790, WITH GROWTH IN REMAINDER OF COUNTRY: 1790–1920.



It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that future censuses will continue to show moderate rates of increase characteristic of rather fully settled countries.[1]

[1] The rates of increase in population for England, Belgium, France, Italy, and Germany for the latest normal 10-year periods for which figures are available were as follows:

COUNTRY.	Period.	Per cent of increase.
England	1901–1911	10.5
Belgium	1900–1910	10.9
France	1901–1911	1.6
Italy	1901–1911	[1] 6.6
Germany	1900–1910	15.2

[1] Adjusted to apply to exact 10-year period. Rate for 10 years, 4 months, 6.8 per cent.

III.

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN NATION AND STATES.

From 1910 to 1920 the number of inhabitants of the United States increased 13,738,354. Great as this increment was, that which occurred from 1900 to 1910 exceeded it, being the largest decennial increase so far attained, nearly 16,000,000. Fourteen millions, however, the increase in round numbers from 1910 to 1920, exceeded all previous increases except that shown in 1910, and suggests the immense proportions to which the population of the United States has attained. So great, indeed, is it that the net additions to the Nation over deaths and departures for the last 10-year period averaged nearly 4,000 persons per day.

PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL INCREASE.

The mere increase from 1910 to 1920 was greater than the entire population of the Republic in 1830; it was equal to more than twice the total population of New England in 1910; it almost equaled the aggregate population of 21 of the 48 states in 1920. And yet, although the figure denotes a population growth of such dimensions, its significance lies not in the fact that it was so large but rather in the fact that it represented the smallest percentage of increase ever reported by a Federal census. From 1900 to 1910 the rate of increase was 21 per cent; from 1910 to 1920 but 14.9 per cent; and this low record compares sharply with the previous low rate, 20.7 per cent, shown for the decade 1890 to 1900.

The extremely low rate of population increase for the last decade was a continuation of the tendency previously pointed out as having become marked since 1870 but which had never before been so pronounced.

The decline in immigration was, of course, one of the chief causes which lowered the rate of increase. Had the average annual immigration and emigration throughout the entire decade been the same as for the five-year period ended June 30, 1915,[1]

[1] That is, the period of five fiscal years which most closely approximated the first half of the period between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Census dates.

the population enumerated in 1920 would have been nearly 108,000,000 instead of 105,710,620, and the rate of increase would have been a little more than 17 per cent instead of 14.9 per cent. Thus the decline in immigration during the period from the outbreak of the war to the taking of the Fourteenth Census was an influential factor in the lowering of the percentage of increase; but even had immigration continued at a record rate throughout the decade, the percentage of the national population increase still would have been lower than that shown by any previous census of the United States.

Another method by which to examine the influence of immigration upon increase of population is to eliminate fluctuation by taking some such decade as 1890 to 1900 as a standard and by calculating the rates of increase for succeeding decades on the basis of a net immigration which would contribute the same proportion of population increase that it actually did contribute between 1890 and 1900. Thus adjusted, the combined rate of increase would have been 20.7 per cent for 1890 to 1900, 18 per cent for 1900 to 1910, and 15 per cent for 1910 to 1920; and of the increase during each decade a trifle less than three-fourths would have been due to excess of births over deaths among the population enumerated at the beginning of the decade, and slightly more than one-fourth to excess of immigration over emigration plus excess of births over deaths in the families of the immigrants after arrival in this country. That is to say, during 1890 to 1900 the natural increase in the population would have been 15.2 per cent and the increase due to immigration would have been 5.5 per cent; between 1900 and 1910 the two sources of increase would have yielded 13.2 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively; and between 1910 and 1920, 11 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively.

Both these computations go to show that were immigration either less fluctuating or were it even increased to the highest rate yet known, still the percentage of national increase would tend downward. Hence the percentage of increase for the last decade (14.9) takes on much significance, since it indicates a definite slowing down in the rate of national population increase. The results of immigration restriction if continued throughout the next decade, coupled with a continuation of the tendency already recognized toward lessened increase of the American people, suggest that the Fifteenth Census will show a rate of increase probably even lower than that brought out by the Fourteenth Census.

TABLE 3.—INCREASE OF POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910–1920.

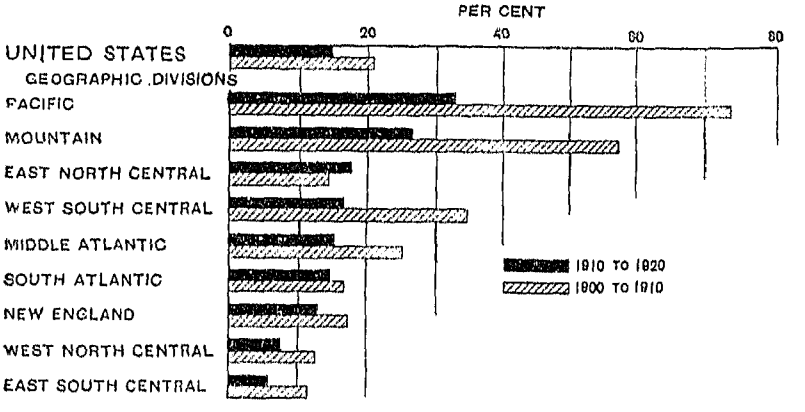
DIVISION AND STATE.	POPULATION. 1920 Number.	1920 Per cent of total.	1910 Number.	1910 Per cent of total.	INCREASE,[1] 1910 TO 1920. Number.	Per cent.	Per cent of increase,[1] 1900 to 1910.
UNITED STATES	105,710,620	100.0	91,972,266	100.0	13,738,354	14.9	21.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:							
New England	7,400,909	7.0	6,552,681	7.1	848,228	12.9	17.3
Middle Atlantic	22,261,144	21.1	19,315,893	21.0	2,945,252	15.2	25.0
East North Central	21,475,543	20.3	18,250,621	19.8	3,224,922	17.7	14.2
West North Central	12,544,249	11.9	11,637,921	12.7	906,328	7.8	12.5
South Atlantic	13,990,272	13.2	12,194,895	13.3	1,795,377	14.7	16.8
East South Central	8,893,307	8.4	8,429,991	9.1	483,406	5.7	11.4
West South Central	10,242,224	9.7	8,784,534	9.6	1,457,690	16.6	34.5
Mountain	3,336,101	3.2	2,633,517	2.9	702,584	26.7	57.3
Pacific	5,506,871	5.3	4,132,304	4.6	1,374,567	32.8	73.8
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	768,014	0.7	742,371	0.8	25,643	3.5	6.9
New Hampshire	443,083	0.4	430,572	0.5	12,511	2.9	4.6
Vermont	352,428	0.3	355,956	0.4	−3,528	−1.0	3.6
Massachusetts	3,852,356	3.6	3,366,416	3.7	485,940	14.4	20.0
Rhode Island	604,397	0.6	542,610	0.6	61,787	11.4	26.6
Connecticut	1,380,631	1.3	1,114,756	1.2	265,875	23.9	22.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	10,385,227	9.8	9,113,614	9.9	1,271,613	14.0	23.1
New Jersey	3,155,900	3.0	2,537,167	2.8	618,733	24.4	31.7
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	8.2	7,665,111	8.3	1,054,906	13.8	21.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	5,759,394	5.4	4,767,121	5.2	992,273	20.8	14.7
Indiana	2,930,390	2.8	2,700,876	2.9	229,514	8.5	7.1
Illinois	6,485,280	6.1	5,638,591	6.1	846,689	15.0	16.9
Michigan	3,668,412	3.5	2,810,173	3.1	858,239	30.5	16.1
Wisconsin	2,632,067	2.5	2,333,860	2.5	298,207	12.8	12.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	2,387,125	2.3	2,075,708	2.3	311,417	15.0	13.5
Iowa	2,404,021	2.3	2,224,771	2.4	179,250	8.1	−0.1
Missouri	3,404,055	3.2	3,293,335	3.6	110,720	3.4	6.0
North Dakota	646,872	0.6	577,056	0.6	69,816	12.1	80.8
South Dakota	636,547	0.6	583,888	0.6	52,659	9.0	43.4
Nebraska	1,296,372	1.2	1,192,214	1.3	104,158	8.7	11.8
Kansas	1,769,257	1.7	1,690,949	1.8	78,308	4.6	15.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	223,003	0.2	202,322	0.2	20,681	10.2	9.2
Maryland	1,449,661	1.4	1,295,346	1.4	154,315	11.9	9.0
District of Columbia	437,571	0.4	331,069	0.4	106,502	32.2	18.8
Virginia	2,309,187	2.2	2,061,612	2.2	247,575	12.0	11.2
West Virginia	1,463,791	1.4	1,221,119	1.3	242,682	19.9	27.4
North Carolina	2,559,123	2.4	2,206,287	2.4	352,836	16.0	16.5
South Carolina	1,683,724	1.6	1,515,400	1.6	168,324	11.1	13.1
Georgia	2,895,832	2.7	2,609,121	2.8	286,711	11.0	17.7
Florida	968,470	0.9	752,619	0.8	215,851	28.7	42.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	2,416,630	2.3	2,289,905	2.5	126,725	5.5	6.6
Tennessee	2,337,885	2.2	2,184,789	2.4	153,096	7.0	8.1
Alabama	2,348,174	2.2	2,138,093	2.3	210,081	9.8	16.9
Mississippi	1,790,618	1.7	1,797,114	2.0	−6,496	−0.4	15.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	1,752,204	1.7	1,574,449	1.7	177,755	11.3	22.0
Louisiana	1,798,509	1.7	1,656,388	1.8	142,121	8.6	19.9
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1.9	1,657,155	1.8	371,128	22.4	100.7
Texas	4,663,228	4.4	3,896,542	4.2	766,686	19.7	27.8
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	548,889	0.5	376,053	0.4	172,836	46.0	84.8
Idaho	431,866	0.4	325,594	0.4	106,272	32.6	101.3
Wyoming	194,402	0.2	145,965	0.2	48,437	33.2	57.7
Colorado	939,629	0.9	799,024	0.9	140,605	17.6	48.0
New Mexico	360,350	0.3	327,301	0.4	33,049	10.1	67.6
Arizona	334,162	0.3	204,354	0.2	129,808	63.5	66.2
Utah	449,396	0.4	373,351	0.4	76,045	20.4	34.9
Nevada	77,407	0.1	81,875	0.1	−4,468	−5.5	93.4
PACIFIC:							
Washington	1,356,621	1.3	1,141,990	1.2	214,631	18.8	125.4
Oregon	783,389	0.8	672,765	0.7	110,624	16.4	62.7
California	3,446,861	3.2	2,377,549	2.6	1,049,312	44.1	60.1

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

INCREASE BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Upon advancing the analysis of population increase from the Nation as a whole to geographic divisions, it appears from Table 3 that from 1910 to 1920 the general migration of population westward decidedly slackened and that population changes during the decade were irregular, showing less evidence of a well-defined geographic tendency than was shown in the previous decade. In general, they were dependent on industrial development.

RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY DIVISIONS: 1900–1920.



The Mountain and Pacific divisions continued to show higher percentages of increase than did other sections of the country, but for the decade 1910 to 1920 these rates were sharply reduced as compared with the preceding decade. Whereas at the previous census 10 of the 11 states in these two divisions showed rates of increase more than twice the average for the entire country, at the recent census only 5 of the 11 could be so classified.

The division of most significance is the East North Central, consisting of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. This division alone, of the nine into which the country is divided, showed a rate of increase from 1910 to 1920 higher than for the previous decade. It is much more than a coincidence that within this same area occurred the notable industrial expansion of the period. In contrast with the rapid growth in the East North Central group was the very low rate of increase reported by the East South Central division. A considerable northward migration of Negroes from the South during the war naturally increased the rate shown in the one region at the expense of the other.

RATE OF INCREASE BY STATES.

Of the 48 states which compose the Union, 45 reported increases of population from 1910 to 1920.

The percentage of increase in 20 states exceeded that for the United States. Eight of these lay east of the Mississippi and 12 west of it. Twelve states, or one-quarter of all, reported increases exceeding 20 per cent. They were:

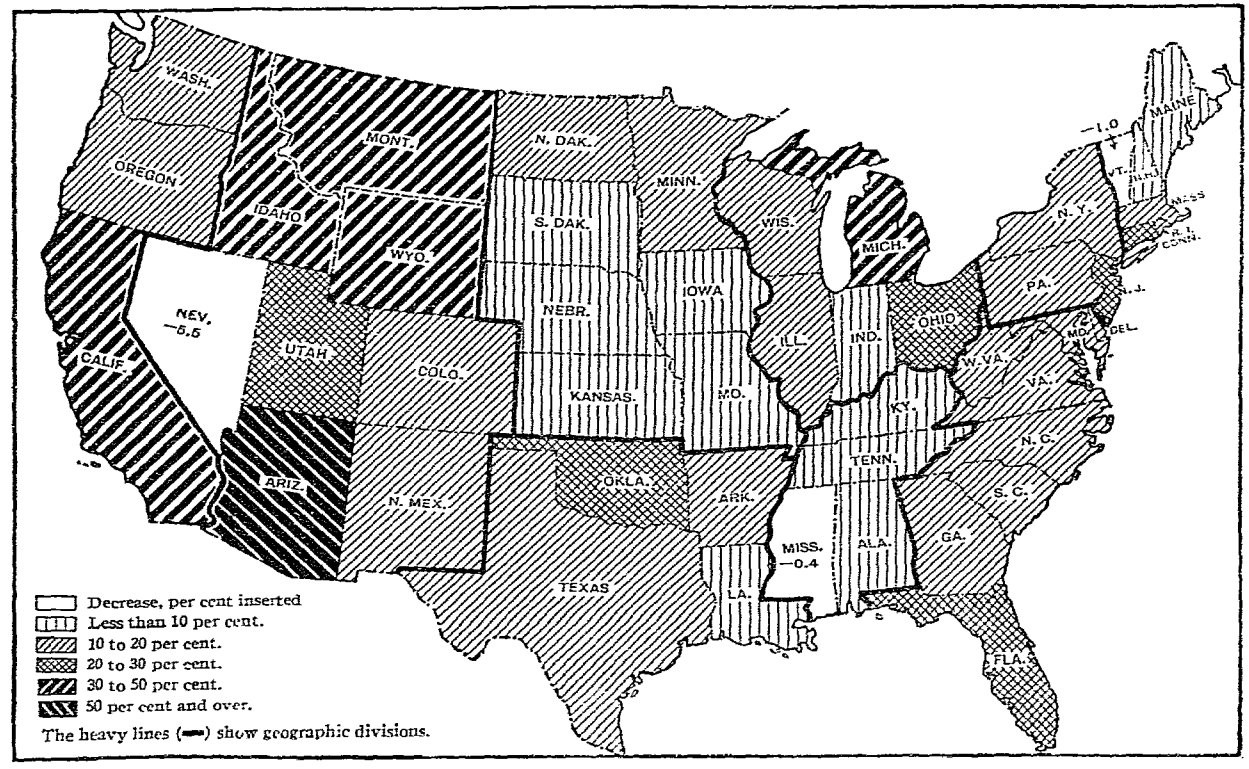
Arizona	63.5	Idaho	32.6	Connecticut	23.0
Montana	46.0	Michigan	30.5	Oklahoma	22.4
California	44.1	Florida	28.7	Ohio	20.8
Wyoming	33.2	New Jersey	24.4	Utah	20.4

At the other extreme, the 12 states which either showed the lowest percentages of increase, or actually decreased, were:

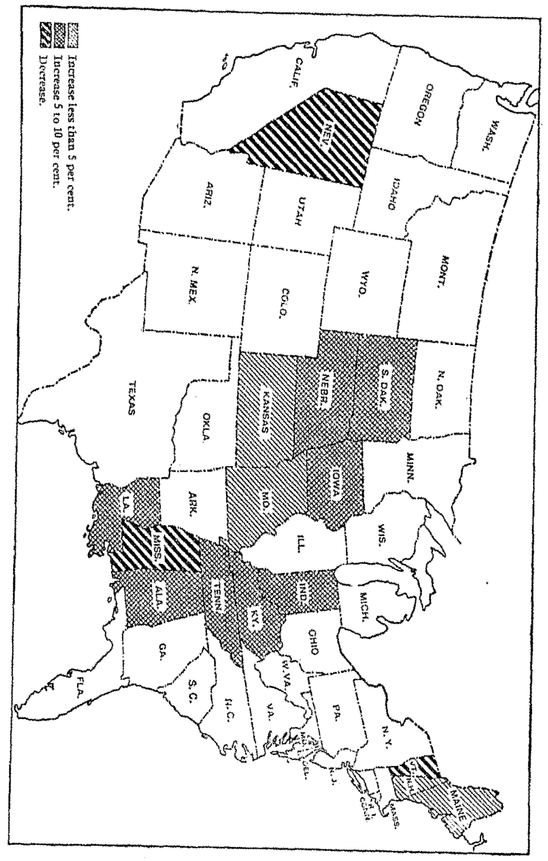
Increase.				*Decrease.*	
Louisiana	8.6	Kentucky	5.5	Mississippi	0.4
Indiana	8.5	Kansas	4.6	Vermont	1.0
Iowa	8.1	Maine	3.5	Nevada	5.5
Tennessee	7.0	Missouri	3.4		
		New Hampshire	2.9		

With two exceptions, Indiana and Iowa, the 12 states recording the lowest percentages of increase, or decrease, show declines, in most cases considerable, in rate of growth during the past decade. Taken as a group, the 12 states registered an increase of approximately 1,000,000 in 1920, as against 1,500,000 in 1910. With the exception of the three northern New England states, long nearly stationary in population, and Nevada, traditionally dependent on mining as the result of the recurring discoveries of precious metals, the states showing loss or extremely low percentages of increase form an irregular group in the central and southern parts of the United States. In all the states in this group the rural areas tended to decrease in population, and no doubt contributed, from communities and industries not stimulated by war conditions, to those, especially in the great central industrial states near by, which urgently called for both skilled and unskilled labor. In Louisiana, for example, much of the shrinkage from the 19.9 per cent of increase from 1900 to 1910 to the 8.6 per cent shown in 1920 was due to the conversion of a Negro increase of 63,000 in the earlier decade into a loss of over 13,000 in the later period. This, like similar losses in Negro population reported by other Southern states, and elsewhere more fully discussed, resulted directly from the exceptional conditions appearing in the decade from 1910 to 1920.

RATE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910–1920.



STATES WHICH INCREASED SLIGHTLY IN POPULATION, OR DECREASED: 1910-1920.



The five states which show the highest percentages of increase from 1910 to 1920 were all in the West. With the exception of California each of these states had a small population, so that its rate was sharply affected by a numerical increase small in comparison with the increases shown by many of the larger states.

The general causes for these high rates of growth in the five states specified were evident. Irrigation, for example, added to the farms of Arizona over 147,000 acres of fertile soil, or approximately 46 per cent.

This figure is of especial significance because of the fact that nearly 66 per cent of the improved farm land in Arizona is subject to irrigation. Still greater irrigation projects were undertaken during the decade in other states, and exerted a decided influence upon population increase. California, with 1,555,000 acres added during the decade to its improved farm land by new irrigation enterprises, and Idaho, with 1,058,000 acres, showed the greatest developments along these lines. Nevada, the one western state in which an actual decrease in population took place, and in which 94.4 per cent of all improved farm land is irrigated, showed a decrease in irrigated acreage of 140,000, or 20 per cent. During the decade over 35,000,000 acres in Montana and more than 18,000,000 in California were taken up on original homesteading grants.

These agricultural developments may also be measured in other terms. The increase in the number of farms in the entire country was 1.4 per cent. In comparison with this figure the number of farms in Montana increased by 120 per cent, while in Wyoming the increase was 43.3 per cent, in Idaho 36.7 per cent, and in California 33.4 per cent. The increase in mere number of farms, however, is not always significant. The number of farms in Arizona, for example, increased 8.1 per cent, but the number of acres in the farms increased 365.4 per cent. The agricultural resources of the West continue to be developed, but depend less and less upon mere cultivation and more upon scientific assistance such as irrigation.

There was considerable growth in the western cities, Los Angeles being the striking example, with an increase of over a quarter of a million persons during the decade. This increase was drawn largely from distant states, and doubtless entailed no unwonted drain upon rural California.

While the first five states in order of rate of increase from 1910 to 1920 are in the Far West, the next four are all east of the Mississippi River, being, in order, Michigan, Florida, New Jersey, and Connecticut. The expansion of population in these states was in all cases well above that of the country as a whole. The growth of Michigan resulted in the main from the automobile industry. Florida developed its possibilities as an agricultural state, although a considerable part of its growth appeared in Jacksonville, Tampa, and Pensacola. Moreover, Florida undoubtedly benefited by the change in the date of enumeration from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920. The states of New Jersey and Connecticut both declined somewhat in agriculture, but expanded in population because of the war demands for munitions, ships, and manufactured products.

NUMERICAL INCREASE.

In analysis of population changes it is customary to utilize the percentage as the conclusive measure of increase or decrease. Such measurement, however, reflects merely what has happened in relation to a given base. If that is small, population increase may bulk large in percentage and very small in actual numbers. Thus in 1920 some of the largest percentages related to numerical increases scarcely noticeable in the national increase. Hence mere percentage measurement may prove extremely misleading.

Is the percentage of state increase a just measurement of population change within the Union? After all, it has come about that in the broadest sense states are but geographic districts of a great and united Nation. Are not those who study the returns of the Federal censuses as throwing light upon national development more concerned with actual numerical increase or decrease, and especially the distribution of the 14,000,000 additional inhabitants recorded in 1920, than with mere percentage fluctuations?

If this be granted, it will be profitable to consider in some detail numerical increase. Some states may be conspicuous in both classifications, but it is to be expected that great centers of population, however low their percentages of increase, will contribute the greater part of the total increase shown by the Nation.

The 12 states which made the largest numerical contributions toward the increase of nearly 14,000,000 reported in 1920 were as follows, in the order of numbers contributed:

Total	8,979,772	Illinois	846,689
		Texas	766,686
New York	1,271,613	New Jersey	618,733
Pennsylvania	1,054,906	Massachusetts	485,940
California	1,049,312	Oklahoma	371,128
Ohio	992,273	North Carolina	352,836
Michigan	858,239	Minnesota	311,417

These states, therefore, supplied about 9,000,000 of the entire increase occurring from 1910 to 1920. Thus one-quarter of the states contributed about two-thirds of the total population growth. These obviously were the main sources or channels of national increase.

IV.

STATES WHICH INCREASED BUT SLIGHTLY, OR DECREASED, IN POPULATION.

In the preceding analysis 12 states have been specified as the most liberal numerical contributors toward the national increase in 1920. The 12 states at the other extreme must, of course, include the three which reported actual decrease in population during the decade. The list which follows is thus grouped in two parts: states showing low numerical increase, and states showing decrease.

Increase.				*Decrease.*	
Utah	76,045	New Mexico	33,049	Vermont	3,528
North Dakota	69,816	Maine	25,633	Nevada	4,468
Rhode Island	61,787	Delaware	20,681	Mississippi	6,498
South Dakota	52,659	New Hampshire	12,511		
Wyoming	48,537				

Of those states in the group which showed increase, the highest, Utah, contributed but 76,000; and the lowest, New Hampshire, less than 13,000. The entire group of 12 states made a net contribution of less than 400,000 persons to the increase of 14,000,000 added to the national population from 1910 to 1920. It is thus of much interest to observe at one extreme a group of 12 states which together contributed nearly two-thirds of all the national increase and at the other extreme a group of states equal in number which together contributed but one thirty-sixth of the total increase during the decade. Had the latter 12 states returned an aggregate increase at the percentage shown by the Nation as a whole from 1910 to 1920, their numerical increase, instead of being less than 400,000, would have approached 1,000,000.

Attention is invited to the changes during the decade in the three states showing the smallest increase, and in the three which decreased.

STATES SHOWING SMALL INCREASES.

Maine.

Since 1860 the highest rate of increase in Maine, 6.9 per cent, was that for the decade 1900 to 1910.

There are 16 counties in the state. Of these, 5 decreased in population from 1910 to 1920. They are located along the coast from Lincoln County, which borders on the Kennebec River, to the Canadian border. The decline in this coast region is but the continuation of a tendency which has been manifesting itself for a considerable period. Two of these counties, Lincoln and Waldo, have decreased at each census since 1850; Hancock and Knox have decreased during each decade since 1880; and Washington has decreased at both of the last two censuses. In 1860 these five counties had an aggregate population of 179,314, as compared with 135,619 in 1920. At the latter census they contained but 5 cities and 3 towns with more than 2,500 inhabitants, the largest being Rockland, 8,109. This is the oldest settled area in the state and has long been a shipping and fishing center. The other counties have, in the main, shown consistent increase in population, except Sagadahoc, which decreased 8.6 per cent during the decade from 1900 to 1910. This is the next county southwest of the group which has so steadily decreased.

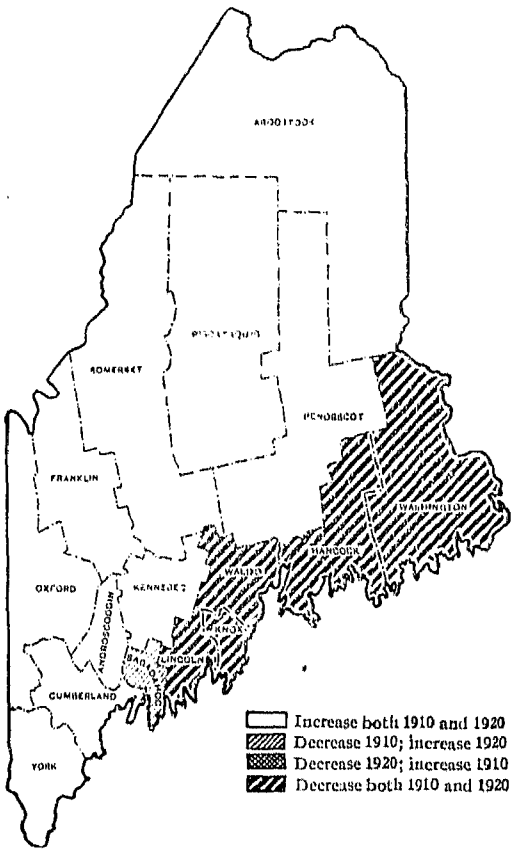
TABLE 4.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN MAINE: 1790-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1800	55,179	57.2	1870	—1,364	—0.2
1810	76,986	50.7	1880	22,021	3.5
1820	69,630	30.4	1890	12,150	1.9
1830	101,120	33.9	1900	33,380	5.9
1840	102,338	25.6	1910	47,905	6.9
1850	81,376	16.2	1920	25,643	3.5
1860	45,110	7.7			

Aroostook alone, of all the counties, showed an increase in improved farm land, whereas the state as a whole showed a loss in this respect of 383,328 acres, or 16.2 per cent. The growth in this county is a continuance of the expansion due to the discovery that its soil was particularly favorable to the raising of potatoes. This one county alone produced 21,331,934 bushels of potatoes in 1919, at a yield of 252 bushels per acre, and was the leading county in the United States in potato production.

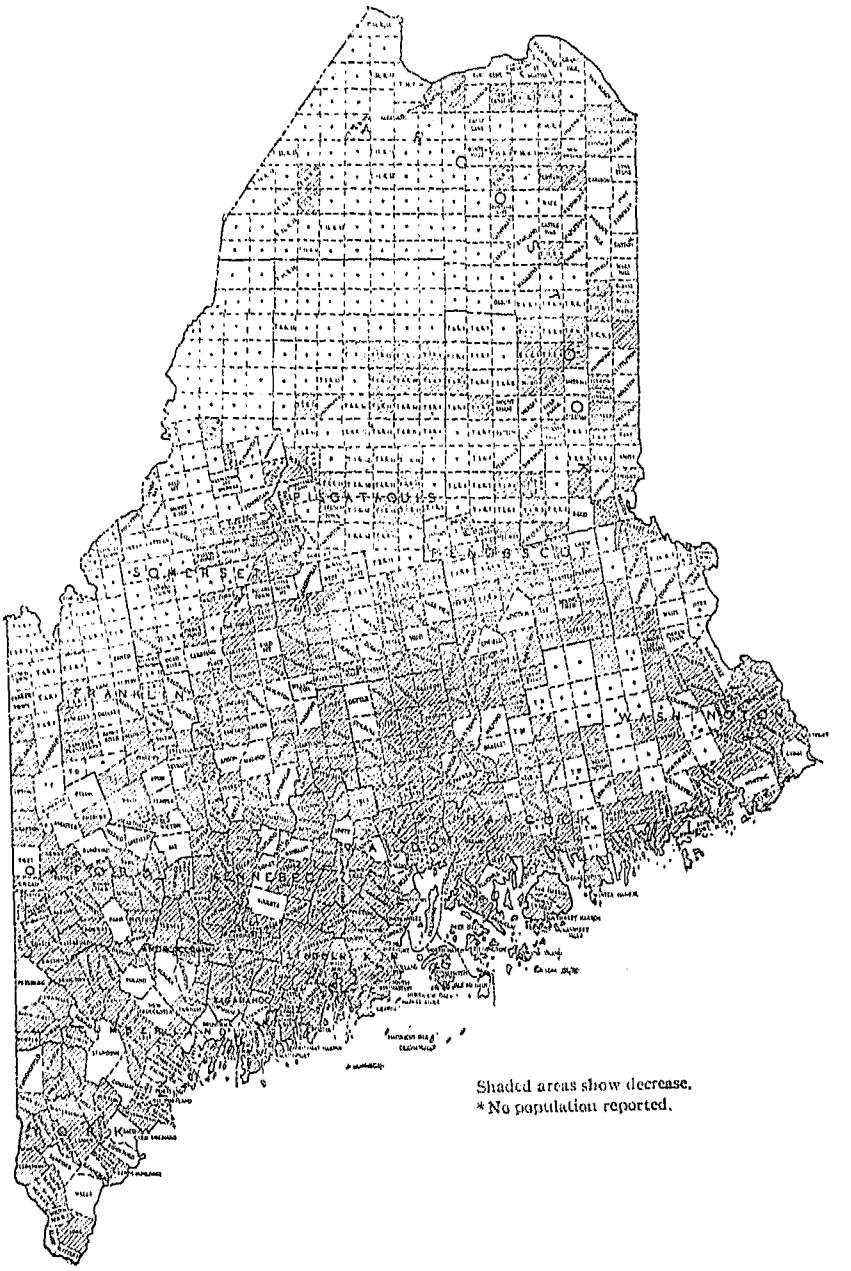
In 1900, 33.5 per cent of the inhabitants of the state were urban; in 1910, 35.3 per cent; and in 1920, 39 per cent. Although the rural population in the entire state decreased by nearly 12,000, in five counties it showed increases—Aroostook, Franklin, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and York.

MAINE—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1900–1920.



Movement toward large towns and cities was as evident in Maine as elsewhere in the Nation. Most of the cities in the state showed gains during the decade, Portland leading with an increase of over 10,000. Bath, with 56.8, had the highest percentage of increase. This is probably due to war-time expansion, because of the fact that the only steel shipbuilding industry in the state is located there. The six principal cities of the state together contributed more than the entire increase in population reported by the state in 1920.

MAINE—TOWNS SHOWING DECREASE: 1910–1920.



Shaded areas show decrease.
* No population reported.

Decreases in rural population are found to be so general that the smallness of the aggregate increase in the state as a whole is readily accounted for. The following table presents, by counties, the number of cities and organized towns in the state, distributed as increasing or decreasing:

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND OTHER CIVIL DIVISIONS IN MAINE SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1920.

COUNTY.	Total number of cities, towns, etc.[1]	Number increasing in population.	Number decreasing in population.
Total	[2] 712	271	438
Androscoggin	14	3	11
Aroostook	110	70	40
Cumberland	26	10	16
Franklin	40	18	22
Hancock	43	9	34
Kennebec	30	7	23
Knox	20	3	17
Lincoln	19	4	15
Oxford	[3] 52	16	35
Penobscot	89	33	56
Piscataquis	75	34	41
Sagadahoc	11	5	6
Somerset	[3] 67	25	41
Waldo	26	5	21
Washington	62	19	43
York	[3] 28	10	17

[1] Includes all townships, gores, plantations, islands, grants, tracts, and surpluses reporting any population in either 1920 or 1910.
[2] Includes three civil divisions with no change in population.
[3] Includes one civil division with no change in population.

From this table it appears that of the 712 cities, towns, and other civil divisions, 438, or nearly two-thirds, decreased in population. In 15 of the 16 counties a majority of the towns reported decreases, and in Hancock County four-fifths of the towns decreased.

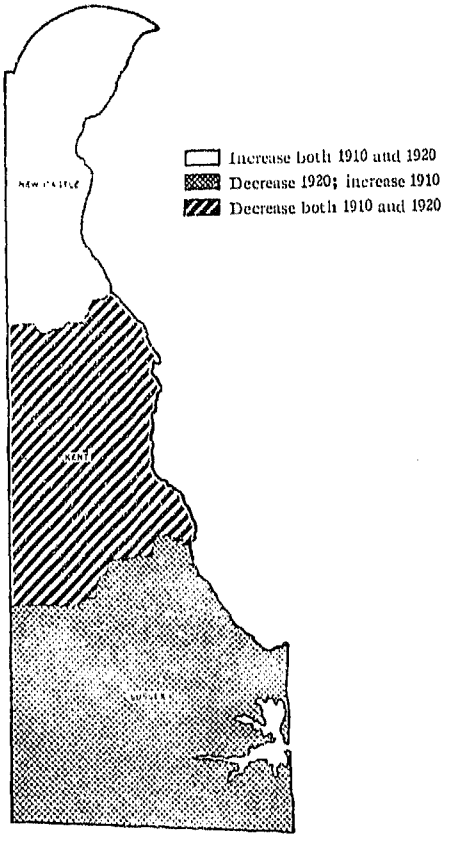
Delaware.

Of the three states reporting very low numerical increases, Delaware alone contributed about the same increment as in previous censuses, and actually slightly increased it over that returned in 1910. In one respect, however, the population record of Delaware in 1920 was exceptional.

TABLE 6.—INCREASE OF POPULATION IN DELAWARE: 1790–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1800	5,177	8.8	1870	12,799	11.4
1810	8,401	13.1	1880	21,503	17.3
1820	75	0.1	1890	21,885	14.9
1830	3,999	5.5	1900	16,242	9.6
1840	1,337	1.7	1910	17,587	9.5
1850	13,447	17.2	1920	20,681	10.2
1860	20,684	22.6			

DELAWARE—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1900–1920.



The state, having small geographic area, consists of but three counties, Kent, New Castle, and Sussex. The first and last are essentially rural, differing sharply from New Castle, which includes

the city of Wilmington and which contains almost exactly two-thirds of the population of the state. Very nearly one-half of the state's inhabitants were enumerated in Wilmington alone. Since 1860 Kent County has three times shown a decrease: in 1890, 1910, and 1920. During the same period Sussex has reported but one decrease, in 1920. While this small state has grown slowly but with singular uniformity for 30 years, and actually increased fractionally its percentage of increase from 1910 to 1920 as compared with those for the last two preceding decades, nevertheless this increase for the first time came exclusively from New Castle County, and in reality almost entirely from the city of Wilmington; while the remainder of the state, comprising Kent and Sussex Counties, recorded a decrease of population amounting to more than 4,000. Thus the increase in Wilmington offset the loss elsewhere and contributed practically the entire increase shown by the state. At no previous census has the rural area of Delaware shown a net decline in population.

New Hampshire.

New Hampshire was among the first of the American colonies to become generally settled. Although during the 130 years of census-taking its population more than trebled, this growth, in comparison with the expansion of the entire United States to practically 27 times its 1790 population, was extremely deliberate.

TABLE 7.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: 1790–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1800	41,973	20.6	1870	—7,773	—2.4
1810	30,602	16.6	1880	28,691	9.0
1820	29,701	13.8	1890	29,530	8.5
1830	25,167	10.3	1900	35,058	9.3
1840	15,246	5.7	1910	18,084	4.6
1850	33,402	11.7	1920	12,511	2.9
1860	8,097	2.5			

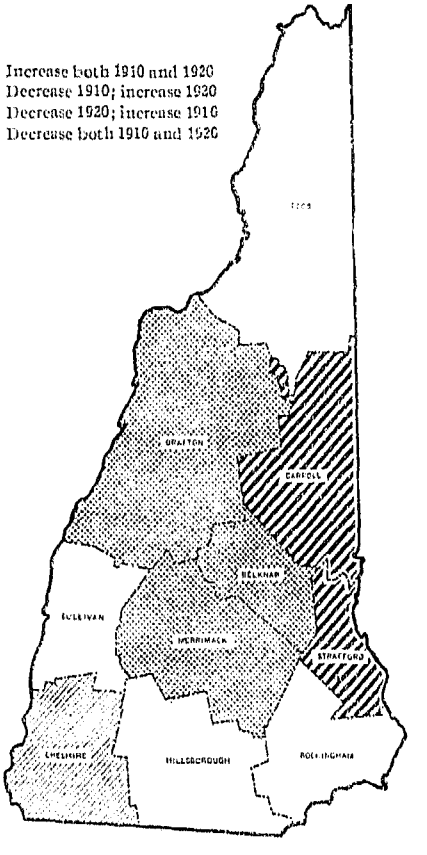
There are 10 counties in the state, of which 5 increased and 5 decreased during the decade. The 5 decreasing counties constitute the central area of the state, and include the lake and mountain region. The greatest increase was shown by Coos County in the extreme north, and a fairly consistent increase was shown also by the counties in the south. That these tend-

encies are not entirely the result of temporary causes is suggested by the past records of the two counties showing the greatest increase and the greatest decrease during the decade 1910 to 1920; namely, Coos County, with an increase of 17.4 per cent, and Carroll County, which decreased 8 per cent. The population of these two counties since 1880 has been as follows:

COUNTY.	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Coos	18,580	23,211	29,468	30,753	36,093
Carroll	18,224	18,124	16,895	16,316	15,017

These opposite tendencies are especially interesting, since the two counties border on each other.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1900—1920.



Of the remaining counties in the state, the only ones that showed any considerable change during the last decade were Hillsborough and Sullivan, which reported increases of 7.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent, respectively. Hillsborough includes the largest two cities in the state, Manchester and Nashua, and their development and expansion as manufacturing centers have resulted in large numerical increases within the county. In 1920 it contained more than three-tenths of the entire population of the state. On the other hand, Sullivan, with no cities and with only one town having more than 5,000 inhabitants, increased at a slightly greater rate than Hillsborough. Moreover, Sullivan's rate of increase advanced from 4.1 for the decade 1890 to 1900 to 7.4 for 1900 to 1910 and 8.2 for 1910 to 1920, whereas for Hillsborough the rate declined during the same three decades from 20.8 per cent to 11.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent.

The most interesting feature of population change in New Hampshire, however, has been not the county developments but rather those within the minor civil divisions, that is, in the cities and towns. In this respect the experience of New Hampshire is not exceptional but rather indicates a tendency present in many states.

TABLE 8.—TOWNS AND CITIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, 1920, AND BY INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1910–1920, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	Per cent of increase or decrease: 1910 to 1920.	NUMBER OF TOWNS AND CITIES GROUPED BY SIZE.											
		Decreasing.						Increasing.					
		Total.	Under 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 2,500	2,500 to 5,000	Over 5,000	Total.	Under 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 2,500	2,500 to 5,000	Over 5,000
New Hampshire.	2.9	179	71	66	32	8	2	72	21	9	25	5	12
Belknap	−0.6	7	....	5	2	....	....	4	1	....	2	....	1
Carroll	−8.0	15	7	3	4	1	....	3	1	1	1	....	....
Cheshire	1.0	19	9	6	3	1	....	4	....	....	3	....	1
Coos [1]	17.4	18	11	4	2	1	....	19	14	1	1	2	1
Grafton	−2.6	28	11	12	4	1	....	11	3	1	5	1	1
Hillsborough	7.5	22	10	6	5	1	....	9	....	2	4	1	2
Merrimack	−2.9	22	4	11	6	1	....	5	....	....	3	....	2
Rockingham	0.6	26	8	13	3	2	....	11	1	3	5	....	2
Strafford	−1.0	12	4	3	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
Sullivan	8.2	10	7	3	....	....	....	5	1	1	1	1	1

[1] Eleven minor civil divisions in Coos County returned no inhabitants in both 1910 and 1920.

From the table above it is possible to analyze the minor civil divisions, in terms of size groupings, with regard to increase or decrease of population. It is significant that in general the smaller

towns show decreases and the larger towns increases sufficient to result in a small net increase for the state as a whole. Of the 167 subdivisions having fewer than 1,000 inhabitants, 137, or approximately 82 per cent, showed actual losses in population. If Coos County be eliminated from consideration, in the rest of the state, which includes all but the extreme northerly section, out of 137 such towns there were only 15 which increased. If a group be formed of towns having from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, here again the number decreasing predominated, though by no means so decidedly. Of the 70 in this group, 40, or 57 per cent, decreased. The group of towns and cities reporting over 5,000 inhabitants, however, showed just as definite a trend toward increase as the smaller towns showed toward decrease, 12 of the 14 such communities reporting actual increases in population. The two decreases occurred in Strafford County, but the single increase in this group in the same county was more than three times as great as the sum of the two decreases.

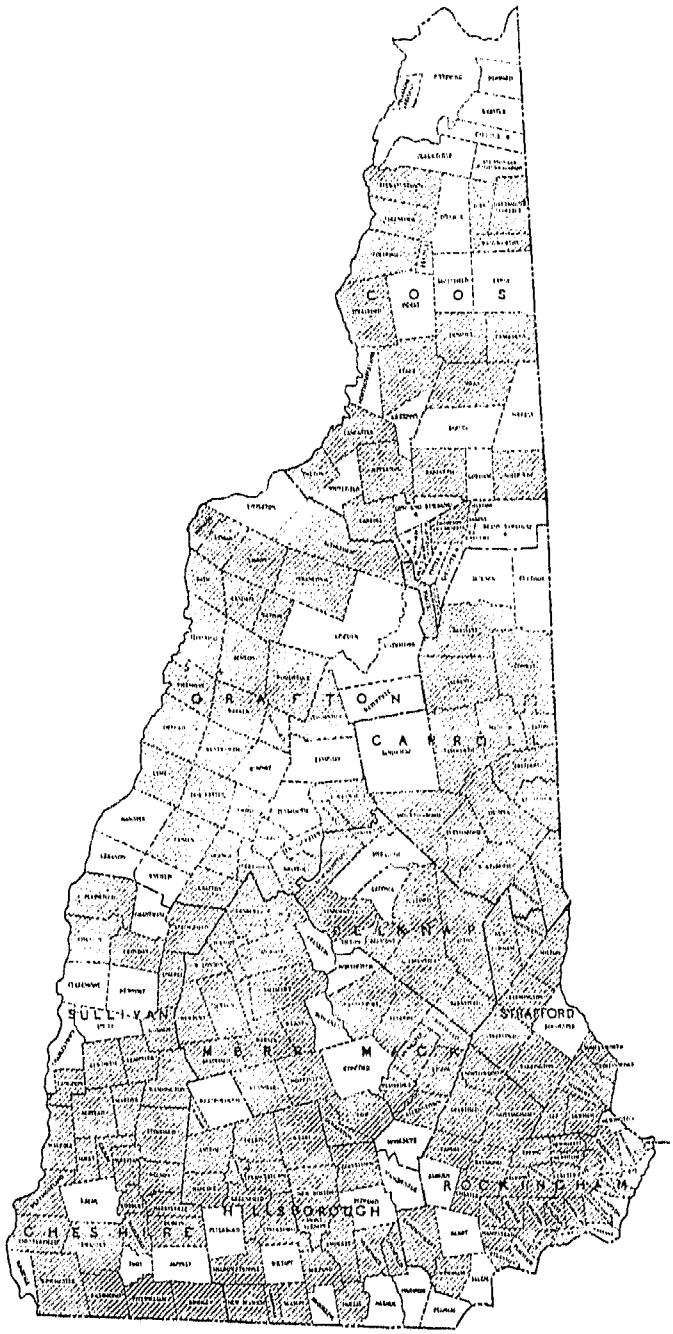
The only county in which the number of towns increasing exceeded the number decreasing was Coos. All the other counties showed an excess of towns decreasing. Some, such as Cheshire, showed increases in population, even though most of their minor civil divisions registered decreases during the decade.

In 1900, 55 per cent of the population of New Hampshire was urban; in 1910, 59.2 per cent; and in 1920, 63.1 per cent. The rural districts probably distribute their losses to all parts of the country as well as to the local urban centers, while the urban centers gain not only this addition but nearly all newcomers to the state, both native and alien.

The significance of this change is emphasized by the census of agriculture, which showed that in 1910 there were 27,053 farms in New Hampshire, and in 1920 only 20,523. This is a decrease in number of approximately one-fourth. It was not the result of consolidation, for the number of acres of land in farms decreased by almost two-thirds of a million, and the improved land in farms decreased from 929,185 to 702,902 acres, or by 24.4 per cent. This is not a new tendency. The number of acres of improved farm land in the state has decreased during every decade since 1860, and is now less than one-third of the figure for that year.

With the increasing trend toward the large town and city, the problem of states such as New Hampshire and Vermont appears to lie in maintaining the small town in a condition of reasonable prosperity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—TOWNS SHOWING DECREASE: 1910–1920.



Shaded areas show decrease.
* No population reported.

STATES SHOWING DECREASES.

During the first 70 years of American census-taking, every state reported an increase of population at each successive census. Since 1860 there have been 8 decreases reported (disregarding those due to detachments of territory), and 3 of these appeared in 1920. The following statement shows the states in which these decreases occurred:

1860–1870	1870–1880	1880–1890	1890–1900	1900–1910	1910–1920
Maine. New Hampshire.	....	Nevada.	Nevada.	Iowa.	Vermont. Nevada. Mississippi.

Of the 8 decreases in state population, 3 were shown by Nevada, though that state returned in 1920 nearly double the population returned in 1900. The 3 states which reported decreases in 1920 were located at geographic extremes—South, West, and East. The causes of their decline in population were in general dissimilar.

Vermont.

Of the three states which recorded decrease in population at the Fourteenth Census, Vermont presents problems in some respects the most serious. The population in 1910 was 355,956; in 1920, 352,428.

TABLE 9.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN VERMONT: 1790–1920.

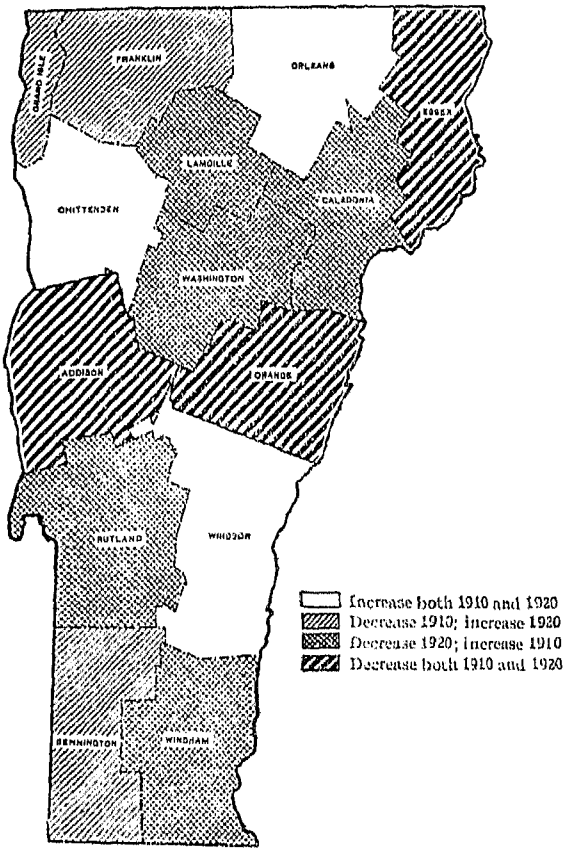
CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (−) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (−) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1800	69,040	80.8	1870	15,453	4.9
1810	63,430	41.1	1880	1,735	0.5
1820	18,086	8.3	1890	136	(1)
1830	44,671	18.9	1900	11,219	3.4
1840	11,296	4.0	1910	12,315	3.6
1850	22,172	7.6	1920	−3,528	−1.0
1860	978	0.3			

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the case of Mississippi the decrease in total population from 1910 to 1920 resulted from the departure of large numbers of Negroes under the lure of high wages in northern cities during a

period of unusual industrial pressure, but conditions in Mississippi in the future are likely to revert to those existing in earlier periods. In the case of Nevada, population was first attracted to the state by the discovery of gold and silver; it promises to become increasingly stable with the development of agriculture by irrigation.

VERMONT—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1900–1920.



Vermont population changes are due to different causes. It is true that the great migration toward industrial centers arising from war activities affected Vermont unfavorably. In the case of nearly all the other states a considerable part of the movement from country to city found its objective in the larger communities within the same states. In Vermont, small in area, having few cities and no large ones, lying at the door of the great industrial centers, an unusually large proportion of those citizens who deter-

mined to seek larger communities went beyond the boundaries of the state. But the changes thus described have been in progress in Vermont for a long period. The population has increased little in the last 50 years. Of the 14 counties in the state, those bordering on the Connecticut River, Windham, Windsor, Orange, Caledonia, and Essex, considered as a group, recorded an almost continuous decrease for 70 years, their population in 1920 being 113,762, as compared with 122,923 in 1850. The group of lake counties, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle, showed a moderate but nearly continuous increase until 1910, but reported a decrease of 1,826 from 1910 to 1920; while the midland counties, Washington, Lamoille, and Orleans, together showed a decrease of about 3,000 from 1910 to 1920.

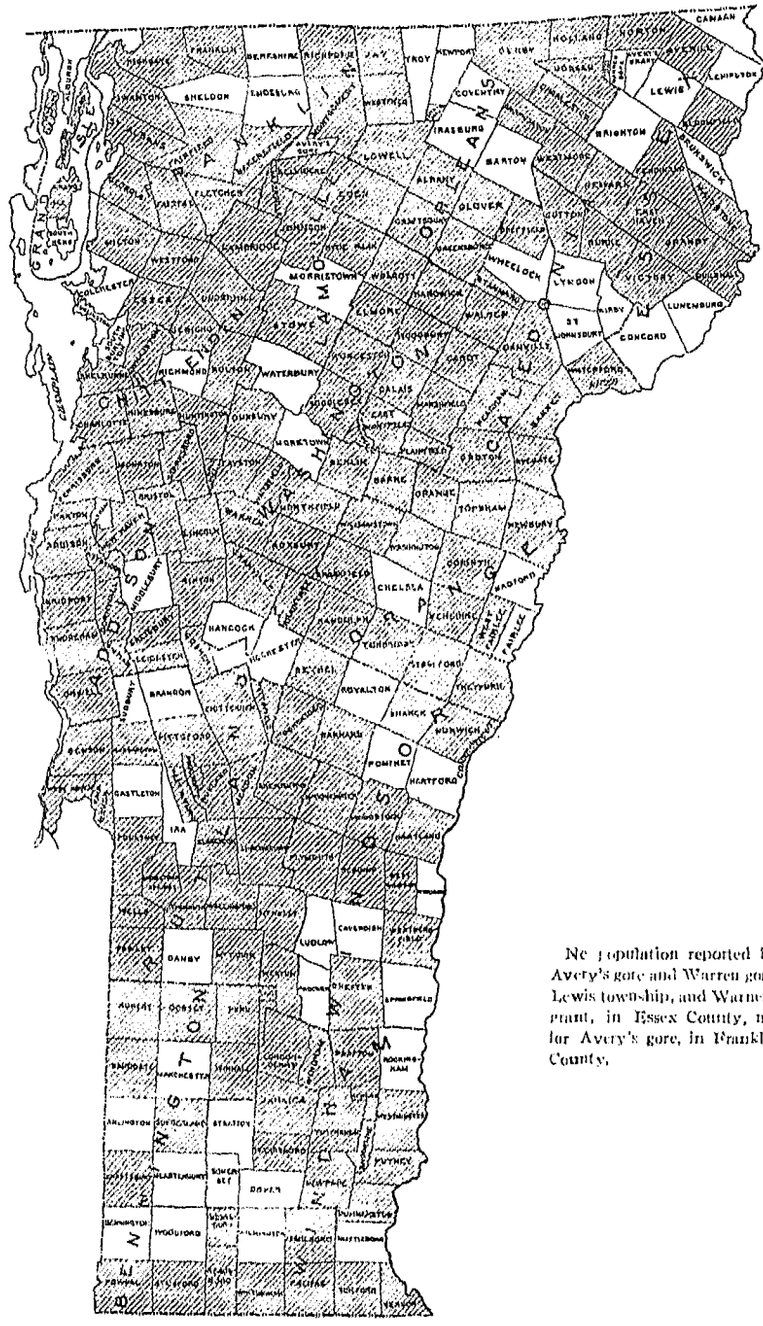
It is not in the county figures, however, that the far-reaching change which has taken place in the rural population of Vermont appears most strikingly. There are in the state 251 cities, towns, and other divisions having some population in 1920 or 1910.[1] Some of them began to decrease as early as 1830. One-sixth, indeed, of all the towns showed some decrease at that census, but this possessed little significance, since there was much shifting and adjustment of population in settling wilderness areas. In 1850 fewer than 100 towns showed decreases. This number had increased to 140 in 1880, but the movement to the West and to the cities culminated for the nineteenth century in 1890, when 188 towns showed decreases. This total of decreasing towns declined in 1900 and 1910, but showed a sharp increase again in 1920, when 188 towns, or nearly three-fourths of the entire number, recorded decreases. Had the population change in Vermont been along slow but continuous lines of increase, a large number of towns should have shown their maximum population at the last census, but, as a matter of fact, the maximum had been reached by 129 towns (or more than one-half of all in the state) in or before 1850.[2] Consequently a minority of the towns have recorded maximum population within the last 70 years.

Vermont is thus peculiarly the victim of the population trend of the times. It withstood in the earlier periods of economic change in New England the strong tendency toward industrial development and has clung with a persistence which is noteworthy, and, indeed, in our time worthy of more admiration than is accorded it, to agricultural interests and farm life. But the tenac-

[1] In addition, there are 3 gores and 1 township having no population in either 1920 or 1910.

[2] American Statistical Association Quarterly, March, 1911, p. 412.

VERMONT—TOWNS (SHADED) SHOWING DECREASE: 1910–1920.



No population reported for Avery's gore and Warren gore, Lewis township, and Warner's grant, in Essex County, nor for Avery's gore, in Franklin County.

ity of purpose of the population in general has not prevented the drain, evident all over the Nation, although more pronounced in the Eastern states than elsewhere, of the rural areas for the benefit of the cities and the Far West. Outside the 10 large towns and cities in Vermont the population was smaller by approximately 30,000 in 1920 than in 1850. In these towns and cities the increase in 70 years was approximately 65,000; hence on these communities fell the burden of making good the loss and furnishing whatever net increase in the state's population occurred, about 38,000.

The rural population continues largely of the native white stock. It is a strong, sturdy, self-contained element, which has still within itself the seeds of possible readjustment and increased prosperity. It is quite consistent with the American character that the rather discouraging population tendencies above outlined have been carefully considered by the thoughtful citizens of the state with a view to improvement of conditions and future growth along progressive lines.

It has happened that by their small increase in population, or by actual decrease, shown at the Fourteenth Census, the three northern New England states have been among those inviting separate analysis in these pages. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont contain in reality a distinct population class. They have contributed mightily of the highest quality of manhood and womanhood to the upbuilding of the Nation, not only to the industrial East but to the agricultural Middle West and the Far West. These three northern states have thus accomplished a great work in national development. All three possess a severe climate and limited natural resources compared with many other states. Therefore, because of the attractions of mild climate and rich soil to be found elsewhere in the United States, the northern New England states have had rather restricted opportunity for agricultural and industrial development, so that it is not remarkable that as the years have passed they have tended to falter in population growth.

Scrutiny of population changes in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, as revealed in their minor civil divisions, leads to the presumption that somewhat the same economic conditions prevail throughout northern New England. The similarity, indeed, of rural decline throughout the north country suggests that the problems of agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and general business may be more or less alike in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and that the task of meeting phases of these

problems which tend to restrict population growth and retard material progress might well be made the subject of concerted action.

No statistical measurement of changes which have occurred in these three states would be complete, however, without taking into consideration their increasing popularity as centers of summer rest and recreation. In these respects they are almost unique, so that by 1920 both population and agriculture were being distinctly influenced by the magnitude of the resort interest. The rapid growth of great cities, not only in the eastern but in the central states, seems likely to increase the numbers of persons annually seeking the Maine coast and woods and the mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont. Entertainment of summer visitors has not been classed as an occupation, and would hardly be so regarded elsewhere, but in these three states it can not be overlooked as an important means of support for many of the resident population.

Nevada.

The state of Nevada nearly doubled in population from 1900 to 1910, but it reported a decrease of 5.5 per cent (81,785 to 77,407) from 1910 to 1920. This was not the first decrease of population which the state had experienced. In 1880 Nevada had a population of 62,266, but returns for the censuses of 1890 and 1900 showed decreases of 23.9 and 10.6 per cent, respectively.

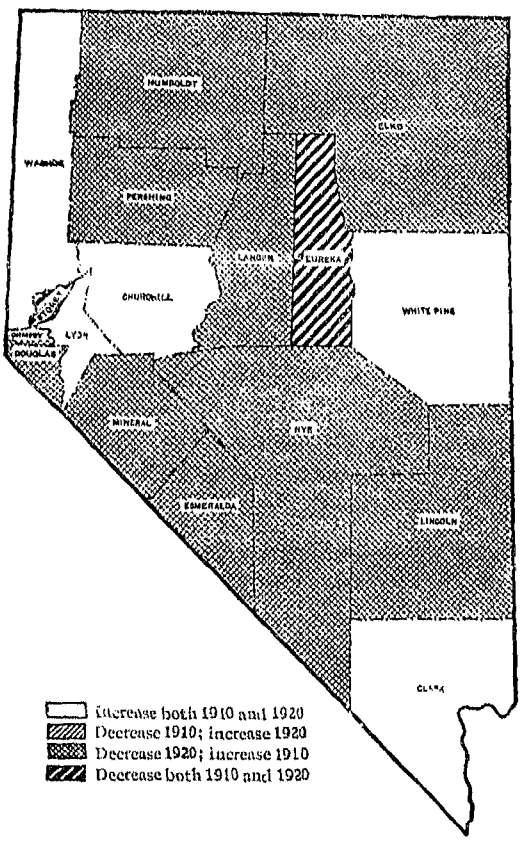
TABLE 10.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN NEVADA: 1860–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1870	35,634	519.7	1900	—5,020	—10.6
1880	19,775	46.5	1910	39,540	93.4
1890	—14,911	—23.9	1920	—4,468	—5.5

Population changes in Nevada have followed very closely the fluctuations in the mining industry of the state. The mining of precious metals reached a high state of prosperity in the late seventies and then began to decline. Population showed corresponding fluctuations. New gold and silver deposits were discovered in 1900, and as a result the population between that year and

1910 nearly doubled. The production of precious metals from these new fields, however, reached its peak in the year 1915, when 11,883,700 ounces were mined, but production dropped to 4,659,-100 in 1919. History is apparently repeating itself, for this decline in one of the two major industries of the state since 1915, coupled with the disturbances which doubtless arose from the war, so reduced the population as to record an actual net decrease for the 10-year period.

NEVADA—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1900–1920.



Nevada, the sixth largest state in the Union, consists in the main of mountain and desert. Because of extreme aridity, agriculture can be carried on for the most part only by means of irrigation. Crops so raised show very high per acre returns, but the state continues to depend principally upon its mineral wealth. Extending

The history of Nevada as it is read in the decennial population returns seems to indicate that in the increasing importance of agriculture, with the invariable accompaniment of stability, lies the solution of the problem of population decline.

Mississippi.

From 1910 to 1920 Mississippi showed a decrease in population from 1,797,114 to 1,790,618, or four-tenths of 1 per cent.

TABLE 11.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN MISSISSIPPI: 1800-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1810	31,502	356.0	1870	36,617	4.6
1820	35,096	87.0	1880	303,675	36.7
1830	61,173	81.1	1890	158,003	14.0
1840	239,630	175.0	1900	261,670	20.3
1850	230,875	61.5	1910	245,844	15.8
1860	184,779	30.5	1920	—6,496	—0.4

The principal factor in bringing about the decline in population shown in 1920 was the migration northward of large numbers of Negroes during the war. In 1910 Negroes contributed to the state's population 1,009,487, or 56.2 per cent. In 1920 the number of Negroes within the state was 935,184, or 52.2 per cent of the total population. The Negro population of Mississippi decreased by approximately 74,000 during the decade. The whites, on the other hand, increased 68,000, but this increase was not quite sufficient to offset the decline in Negro population.

The great demand for labor in the North served as an overwhelming inducement to the Negro farmers and farm workers to leave their traditional southern environment and go to the North to earn, to them, almost incredible wages. Special trains ran between points in Mississippi and northern industrial centers, taking on the appearance of holiday excursions. Many localities, recognizing their dependence upon Negro labor, took steps to prevent action on the part of any individual which might encourage the migration of the Negroes. This was only partially successful. It has been estimated that during the decade there was a net migration of more than 400,000 Negroes from the South to the North and West. In consequence, while the rate of increase for

the Negroes in Mississippi during the decade 1900 to 1910 had been exactly equal to the rate of increase for Negroes in the entire country, the Fourteenth Census revealed a marked change. The state of Mississippi showed an actual decrease in Negro population of 7.4 per cent, while the total Negro population of the United States increased 6.5 per cent.

Although the decrease in the total population of Mississippi was due to Negro migration, the whites also showed a decided slackening in rate of increase during the decade. From 1900 to 1910 the rate of increase for native whites in the entire Nation was 20.8 per cent. The corresponding figure for the state of Mississippi was 22.6, somewhat above the national figure. From 1910 to 1920, however, the Nation's rate of increase for native white population was 18.6 per cent, but that for Mississippi fell to 8.9 per cent. This reduction in the rate of increase for native whites to a point far below the rate for the entire country is a factor which must also be considered in any adequate anaylsis of the causes for the decrease of population in the state. No such reduction appeared in the neighboring states of Alabama or Georgia, both of which states returned increases of native whites corresponding very closely to that for the entire Nation.

An examination of the county figures for Mississippi shows that the population reduction was not localized. In most of the 82 counties of the state the rate of increase from 1910 to 1920 was lower than that for the previous decade, or the rate of decrease was greater, or an increase between 1900 and 1910 was followed by a decrease during the next decade.

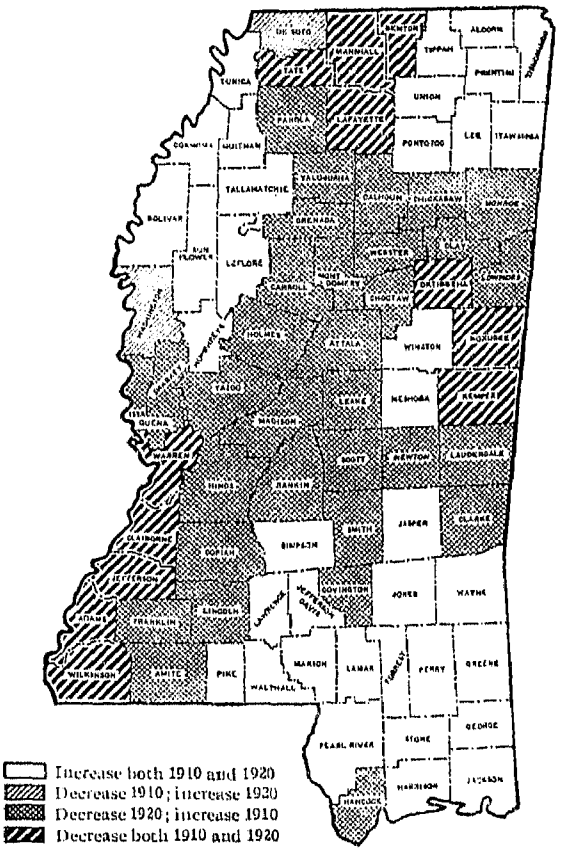
The northeastern, southeastern, and central northwestern areas of the state registered considerable increases in population. Of these three districts, the northeastern and southeastern are predominantly white, but in the northwestern district over 80 per cent of the population consists of Negroes.

Apparently the migration of Negroes drew especially those from the upland regions of the state. Most of the counties in the northwestern area, where the larger part of the Negro population was concentrated—being an alluvial plain and unusually fertile—showed actual increases in Negro population.

It is probable that since the taking of the Fourteenth Census some of the Negro migrants have returned to the South. This is to be expected, because the unusual demands for labor in northern cities arising from war conditions have ceased. Such a return

current will, of course, exaggerate the normal increase in the Negro population of the Southern states concerned during the decade 1920 to 1930, but may thereby advance them to approximately the position which they would have reached without any such disturbance, although it is to be expected that some portion of this Negro migration will remain in the North.

MISSISSIPPI—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1900-1920.



REPLACEMENT OF DECREASE BY INCREASE.

Iowa.

At the census of 1910 the state of Iowa achieved some prominence as the only state in the Union recording a decrease in population. In 1920, however, the slight decrease shown at the previous census was replaced by a moderate increase. This record of decline and recovery possesses both interest and significance.

From 1840, in which year the state was first enumerated, until 1910 the population of Iowa showed a declining percentage of increase from census to census, the rates since 1880 having been below those for the country as a whole.

The population of the state in 1900 was 2,231,853, and in 1910 it was 2,224,771, a decrease of 7,082, or three-tenths of 1 per cent.

TABLE 12.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN IOWA: 1840–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		CENSUS YEAR.	INCREASE OR DECREASE (—) SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1850	149,102	345.8	1890	287,682	17.7
1860	482,699	251.1	1900	319,556	16.7
1870	519,107	76.9	1910	—7,082	—0.3
1880	430,595	36.1	1920	179,250	8.1

The returns for 1920, therefore, proved of great interest. The Fourteenth Census recorded the population as 2,404,021, an increase of 179,250, or 8.1 per cent, over the previous census. Instead of having the lowest rate of increase, Iowa then outranked in this respect 9 other states, including the 3 that showed decreases.

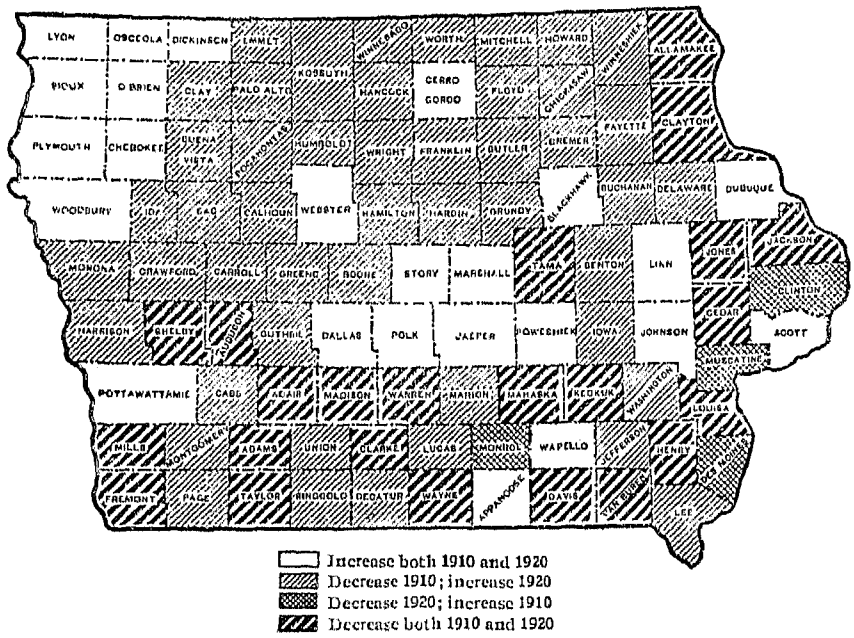
The slight decrease of the decade 1900 to 1910 combined the effects of a sluggish growth of cities and an actual decrease of population in the rural area. It will be remembered that at this period immense tracts of land in western Canada were being made available for settlement. For these 10 years the rate of urban increase in Iowa was 19.9 per cent, as compared with 34.8 per cent for the total urban population of the country. On the other hand, the total rural population of the country increased 11.2 per cent, while that of Iowa actually decreased 7.2 per cent.[1] This rate of

[1] These percentages are based on the population, in 1910, of the areas treated as urban and as rural, respectively, in 1920.

decrease in rural population exceeded that for any other state during the decade. Since rural population constituted more than two-thirds of the entire population of the state, its considerable decrease was sufficient to offset the increase in the urban population and to result in a decrease for the state as a whole.

Both the urban and rural rates for Iowa recorded great improvement in the decade 1910 to 1920. The rural population of the state increased seven-tenths of 1 per cent, while the Nation's rate had dropped to an increase of 5.4 per cent. Instead of leading the other states in rural decrease Iowa recorded an actual, though slight, gain in the population of the territory treated as rural in 1920. On the other hand, the rate of urban growth increased to a considerable degree. From the figure for the previous decade, 19.9 per cent, it increased to 24 per cent, while that for the entire country fell from 34.8 to 25.7 per cent.[1] Hence the actual gain in the population of the state was due to urban development. The largest four cities, Des Moines, Sioux City, Davenport, and Cedar Rapids, increased from an aggregate population of about 210,000 to 300,000. The total urban increase was 169,000, and the rural increase about 10,000.

IOWA—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1900–1920.



[1] These percentages are based on the population, in 1910, of the areas treated as urban and as rural, respectively, in 1920.

It is interesting to note the change in population by counties. During the decade 1890 to 1900 every county but one within the state increased in inhabitants. During the decade 1900 to 1910 only 28 out of 99 counties continued to increase, the remaining 71 showing positive decreases. During the 10-year period 1910 to 1920, 72 counties increased while 27 decreased. Although the counties which decreased during the decade 1900 to 1910 were widely distributed throughout the state, those which decreased between 1910 to 1920 were located along the Mississippi River boundary or in the southern part of the state.

The record of Iowa is of especial significance because it is in many ways the leading agricultural state in the United States. The fertility of its 28,607,000 acres of improved farm land is such that the value of the total farm crop for the state is greater than that for any other state save Texas. The total value of such land alone represents a sum greater than that for any other state. This agricultural development is not a recent one, like that of the more western states, for Iowa had a population of well over a million in 1870, and in 1900 the density was 40 persons per square mile.

V.

COUNTY INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Hitherto analysis of increase of population has dealt in the main with the Nation, the 9 geographic divisions, and the 48 states. Broad geographic areas permit, for the most part, only interesting generalizations. Obviously, as the inquiry advances to the county, the comparison of changes during the decade becomes much more significant. No standard of county size, however, exists. Counties vary widely in area in different states and within the same state. There were 3,065 counties in the United States in 1920, and the average size was approximately 1,000 square miles. Even in New England, however, the county areas differ greatly, the average being 1,868 square miles in Maine and only 574 in Massachusetts. In diminutive Rhode Island, 5 counties are crowded into 1,067 square miles, with an average of 213 for each county. In California the average size per county is 2,684 square miles; in Oregon, 2,656; in Iowa, 561; in Georgia, 379; and in Texas, 1,037.

In general the Southern states tend to division into many counties and hence to small county areas, but there are sharp exceptions. Georgia has 155 counties with 59,000 square miles, but the adjoining state of South Carolina, with half the area, has only 46 counties.

Variation in size, while interesting—illustrating, for example, the independence of the states in deciding internal affairs for themselves—really possesses no special significance. The essential fact is the subdivision of the entire area of the 48 states into more than 3,000 parts.

Except in the old settled states, county boundaries have been subject to continual change. Obviously these changes were more general and marked at earlier censuses, so that it is extremely difficult to secure even rough comparability for a considerable period of time. In Table 50 an attempt has been made to follow the changes which took place during the 70-year period from 1850 to 1920, the comparison being limited to the first, third, fifth, and seventh decades of this period. These statistics are summarized in Table 13, on the opposite page.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER AND AGGREGATE POPULATION OF COUNTIES OR EQUIVALENT DIVISIONS WHOSE POPULATION DECREASED DURING PRECEDING DECADE, FOR THE NORTH AND WEST IN COMPARISON WITH THE SOUTH: 1860, 1880, 1900, AND 1920.

CENSUS YEAR AND SECTION.	Total population.	Total number of counties.	COUNTIES DECREASING SINCE PRECEDING CENSUS.		Per cent which population of decreasing counties formed of total population.
			Number.	Aggregate population.	
1860.					
United States	31,443,321	2,078	136	2,201,019	7.0
The North and West	20,309,960	1,078	41	991,662	4.9
The South	11,133,361	1,000	95	1,209,357	10.9
1880.					
United States	50,155,783	2,592	82	1,711,453	3.4
The North and West	33,639,215	1,389	72	1,589,033	4.7
The South	16,516,568	1,203	10	122,420	0.7
1900.					
United States	75,994,575	2,836	368	5,823,383	7.7
The North and West	51,471,048	1,560	284	4,701,590	9.1
The South	24,523,527	1,276	84	1,121,793	4.6
1920.					
United States	105,710,620	3,065	1,086	18,527,979	17.5
The North and West	72,584,817	1,674	627	11,490,508	15.8
The South	33,125,803	1,391	459	7,037,471	21.2

In 1920 the population of decreasing counties was proportionally small in the North and West and large in the South. This showing corresponded to that of 1860. Twenty years later, in 1880, the decrease was almost all to be found in the North and West;[1] and in 1900, while it appeared to some extent in the South, the percentage for that section was only half as great as that shown by the remainder of the country.

It is probable that the rough similarity of the conditions shown by this table for 1860 and for 1920 arose from the shifting of Negro population, though this shifting was due to radically different causes. During the decade 1850 to 1860 to some degree the decreases arose from the transfer of slaves, while during 1910 to 1920 they were caused by voluntary migration in search of more lucrative employment.

[1] As already explained (p. 64), the decrease in the South during the decade 1870 to 1880 was understated as a result of the defective enumeration of 1870.

County decreases of 60 years ago represented but a small fraction of the land area; in 1920, however, the aggregate of areas showing decreases was 900,000 square miles, or nearly one-third of all the national domain. In 11 states the area of decrease exceeded one-half of the total area, and in 2 of the 11 it exceeded three-quarters of the state area, Missouri showing decreases in 78.2 per cent of the total area, Delaware in 77.9 per cent, Nevada in 73 per cent, Indiana in 68.4 per cent, Vermont in 60.8 per cent, and New York in 61.2 per cent. Twenty-two states reported one-third or more of their area as decreasing in population.

Missouri, among all the states, presents perhaps the most striking illustration of county decrease. In 1920 almost four-fifths of the area of the state, considered by counties, decreased in population. As the factors which influenced such extensive declines in Missouri undoubtedly were influential elsewhere, it will be profitable to consider in some detail the changes which occurred in that state, and which thus may be accepted as typical of those occurring in states adjoining or resembling it.

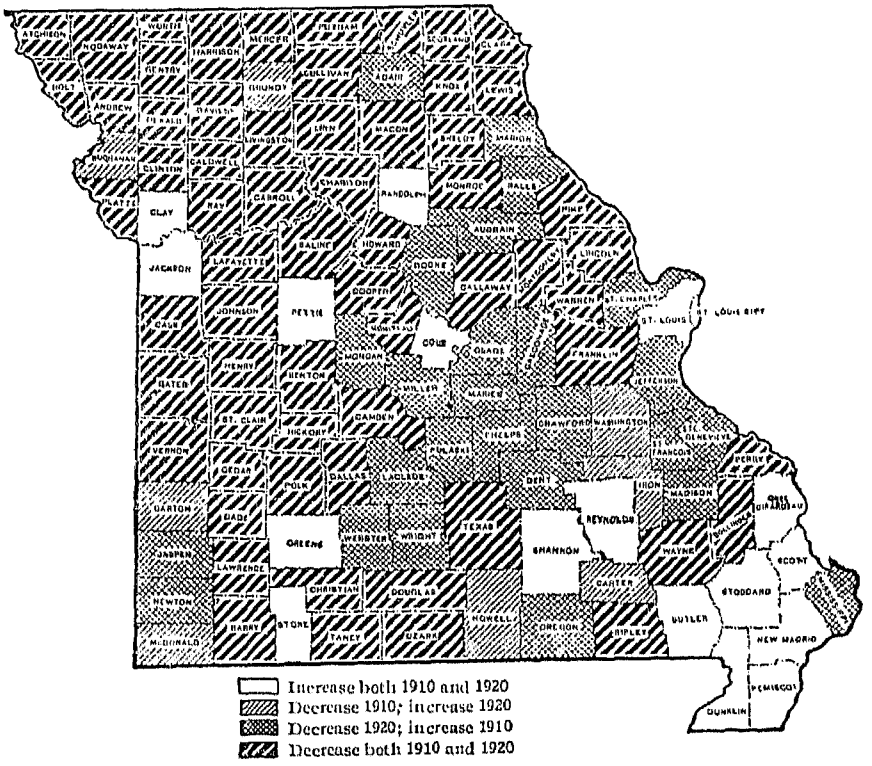
DECREASING COUNTIES IN MISSOURI.

Missouri had a population in 1920 of over 3,000,000, a figure approximately equaling that of California. Among the states west of the Mississippi it was exceeded in population only by Texas. Since the area of the state is by no means as great as that of most of the Western states, the density of population, which was 49.5 persons per square mile in 1920, was greater than that for any other state west of the Mississippi. Perhaps in this very fact lies much of the explanation of the recent retardation of the population growth of Missouri. Since 1870 its rate of population increase has been less than that for the country as a whole—the unusually small rates of the last two decades, namely, 6 per cent and 3.4 per cent, being of particular note. Its ranking of forty-fifth among the 48 states in terms of population growth for the decade 1900 to 1910 was but little bettered during the last decade, when it ranked forty-fourth.

Missouri has 114 counties and one independent city, St. Louis. Of these, 89 decreased in population in 1920. Of the 114 counties, 66 have no urban population whatsoever. That is, in 66 of the 114 counties, or 57.9 per cent, there is no city, town, or village of 2,500 or more inhabitants. Of the remaining 48 counties, 41 have less than half their population urban. In the remaining

counties, but 7 in number, more than one-half the population is urban. This would lead to the belief that Missouri is an extremely rural state. As a matter of fact, 46.6 per cent of its population is urban. Such a concentration is unusual, for in the face of the fact that 46.6 per cent of the population is urban, still only 6 per cent of the counties have a majority of their population urban. Approximately three-fourths of this urban population is in three cities—St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. Moreover, Missouri has an unusually large number of counties.

MISSOURI—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1900–1920.



In a state which is primarily rural in nature, having but a few large cities, the greater the number of counties the less the area which each city may dominate, and, therefore, the greater the representation of the rural area. A combining of counties within Missouri, resulting in a smaller number, would have little effect upon the number of urban counties but would cut decidedly into the number of rural counties. Thus the urban population

of the state is highly concentrated, to such a degree, indeed, that 94 per cent of the counties have the majority of their population rural and in nearly 58 per cent the population is wholly rural.

Other states have even greater urban concentration than Missouri. In South Dakota 79.4 per cent of the counties have no urban population; in North Dakota, 77.4 per cent; in Nebraska and Virginia, 71 per cent; and in eight states between 60 and 70 per cent of the counties are wholly rural. On the other hand, other states also had a greater rural decrease. Nevada lost 9.3 per cent of its rural population; Maryland, 8.1 per cent; New Hampshire, 6.2; and Indiana, 6.1 per cent. But it remained for Missouri, high in the list in each particular, so to combine these two factors as to have the greatest area in decreasing counties.

The Fourteenth Census reported a decrease in the rural population of Missouri, from 1910 to 1920, of 4 per cent. This was not a new tendency, for the decade 1900 to 1910 reported a corresponding decrease of 4.2 per cent. Such a decrease, however, was not Missouri's problem alone. It proved to be a general tendency throughout that section of the country, for Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas showed similar decreases.

NATIONAL TENDENCIES REFLECTED IN COUNTY CHANGES.

The extension of population decrease to so many counties, the wide distribution of areas involved, and the number of instances in which entire states were seriously affected naturally create some concern. To a limited degree, it is justified. The county decreases begin to register in some detail the extent to which men and women are turning from isolated farms or small villages to larger communities. This tendency is no recent development. It was coincident with the development of the factory system and the necessary concentration of man power in small areas. The movement gained momentum steadily as wealth, population, and industrial activity increased. By 1900, 40 per cent of the population of the United States lived in cities having 2,500 inhabitants or more; by 1910, 45.8 per cent; and by 1920, 51.4 per cent. The war greatly increased the tendency toward urbanization.[1] There has appeared already some evidence of subsidence here

[1] The growth of the cities was reduced by emigration and the decline in immigration, so that during the last decade the rise in the percentage urban was slightly less than during the decade 1900-1910, despite the increase in the movement from rural to urban communities.

and there, especially where the tendency was of more recent origin and thus possibly the result of temporary war conditions. Another census will begin to supply interesting statistical measurements of this reverse movement and of its permanence.

It must be remembered that in all newly settled areas it is the American way to rush in and start boom communities without much regard to the ability of the region itself to afford permanent support. Hence in county returns at every census signs of population readjustment have appeared; considerable initial population here and there, subsidence, and later a tendency toward slow increase, doubtless on a more solid basis.

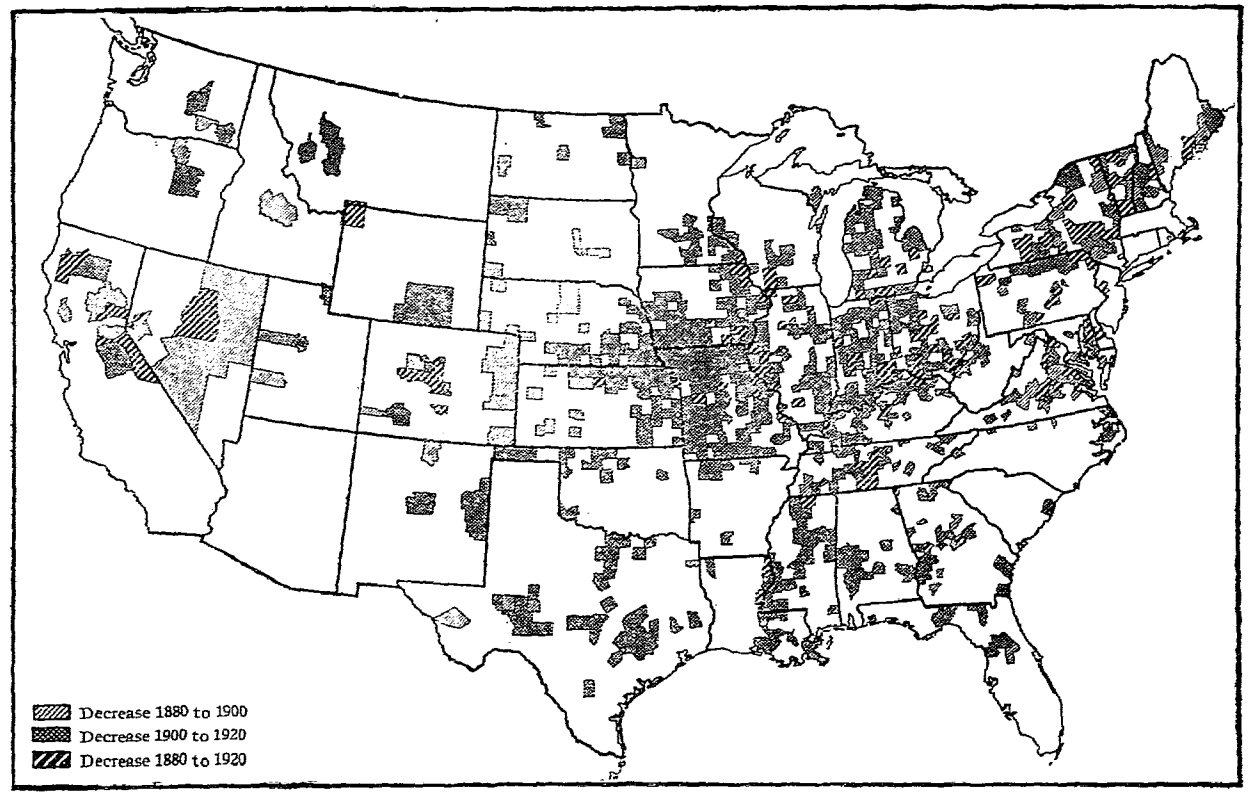
It is unlikely, in spite of the rather general settlement of all the states, that the shifting and readjustments in newly developed county areas are yet near completion. The decrease of population in 26 out of 77 counties in Oklahoma during the last decade no doubt illustrated, in part, this action-and-reaction tendency. It also clearly reflected the war call toward the cities and the changing demands upon agriculture, which for some counties lessened and for others increased the profitable production of their specialties.

At the census of 1920 the 2,000 counties which increased in population for the most part included either large cities, industrial areas, active mining developments, or rich agricultural regions, the products of which continued to prove profitable or lent themselves to organized marketing or specialization.

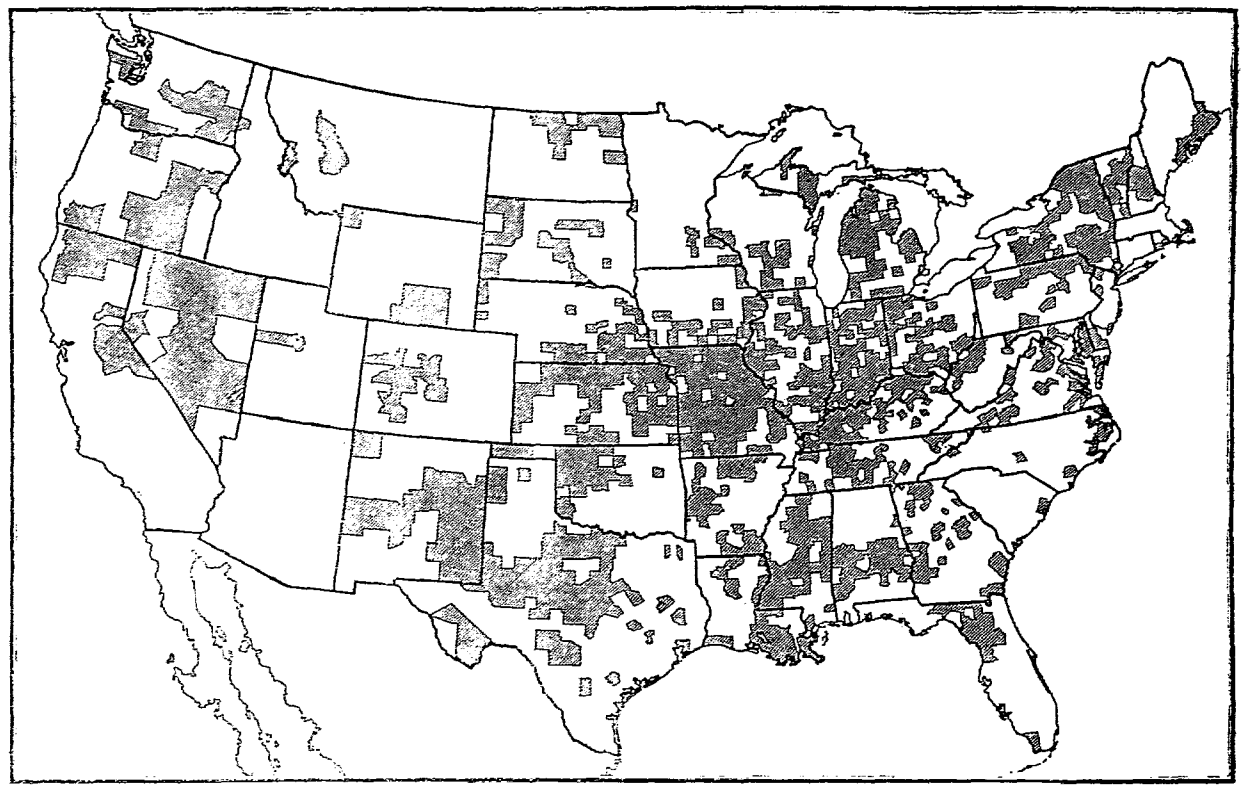
On the other hand, more than 1,000 counties declined in population. They either were distinctly rural or had not natural resources capable of affording the particular profits encouraged by war operations. So it came about that from 900,000 square miles many thousands of citizens departed and flocked into the remaining 2,000,000 square miles to contribute their numbers and initiative toward further increasing the prosperity of already prosperous areas.

In some cases the newcomers no doubt overburdened the communities to which they migrated. The next census will then record the resulting readjustments. But in general the movement tended toward the further rapid development of cities and of the favored agricultural counties, at the expense of those regions where profits come more slowly and life is harder.

COUNTIES IN WHICH POPULATION DECREASED: 1880–1920.



Counties in which Population Decreased: 1910–1920.



The general impression gained from an analysis, by counties, of the Fourteenth Census is of a widespread movement from rural and perhaps sparsely settled counties which afforded comparatively little opportunity for progress, not only toward those counties which were more fertile or more attractive in other respects, but also toward the cities in which were being produced in such phenomenal fashion commodities in response to the insistent demands of war or to meet rapidly increasing peace-time demands during a period of unusual industrial expansion.

In short, in one respect the wide shifting of county population reflected the effect upon the national character of the great area of the Republic and illustrated the typical American characteristics of independence and restlessness. Large numbers of people in the United States continually seek more favorable conditions of life, and thus far they have continued to find opportunity and room to experiment successfully. In future years, as the density of population increases, the shifting of any considerable number of persons over wide areas will necessarily decrease, and men must be more contented with such advantages as they already possess or must seek less settled lands beyond our borders. In 1920 the lure of possible betterment of conditions was capable of expression within the Republic; in later years it may not be.

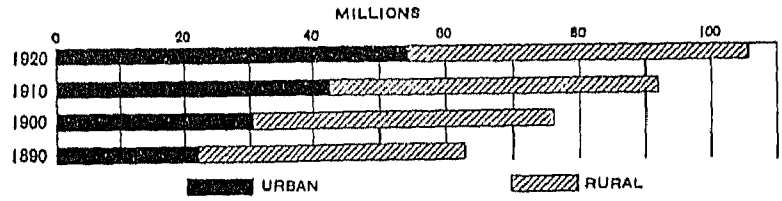
VI.

RURAL AND URBAN INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Analysis of population change from 1910 to 1920, as it has advanced in the preceding pages from the larger geographic units—the division and the state—to the smaller one of the county, has developed increasing evidence of definite population movement. Throughout the Nation the tendency from country to city, long observed to be in progress, appears to be increasing.

Alone among the nations, the United States has been measured and studied statistically by means of periodic census-taking since the beginning of its existence. In consequence, only in the United States has been recorded accurately the extraordinary change known to have taken place to a greater or less degree in all nations resulting from the development of industries. This great economic change, first felt in Europe and later in America, took the form, in general, of an assault, continuous and increasing for many decades, upon the population of rural areas, with corresponding increase of numbers in urban centers.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION: 1890–1920.



Unfortunately, it is extremely difficult to measure urban growth in Europe, since the enumeration of population, except in Great Britain and France, has been systematic and fairly accurate for only a relatively brief period. In fact, it is difficult to compare even the present population of large cities in all European countries, since census taking in some of them may not be accurate, and there is no uniformity in the dates of enumeration. There are in Europe, exclusive of Russia, 291 cities having more than 50,000 inhabitants. Their aggregate population at the most recent census taken of each (ranging from 1912 to 1920) was 63,279,417. The aggregate population of these cities formed approximately 20 per cent of the total population of the countries to which the figures pertain. In the United States the corresponding percentage in 1920 was 31.

In the United States, however, the statistical record is practically complete. In 1790 this Nation was substantially all rural in the sense that no large cities existed. Industrial enterprises were unknown. Almost the entire population supported itself from the soil. The largest city was Philadelphia (including suburbs), with 42,000 inhabitants. One hundred and thirty years later more than one-half the Nation's inhabitants resided in communities of 2,500 or more, and nearly one-third in cities of 50,000 or more. In 1790 there were but 6 cities having 8,000 or more inhabitants; in 1920 the 6 had multiplied to 924, and the number of communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants was 2,787.

The record of the diverging growth of the rural and urban areas of the United States proves extremely interesting as it shows the great centers of population gathering momentum from decade to decade and accumulating man power by drawing both from the rural areas and from the great volume of immigration, to develop manufacturing enterprises which yielded a total value of products in 1919 exceeding $60,000,000,000.

Meantime, with much slower population increase and with many areas showing decreases, but aided by the constant development of labor-saving agricultural machinery, the rural areas have contributed the necessary supplies of food to maintain the more rapidly increasing population in urban centers. The tendency thus outlined was greatest during the decade from 1900 to 1910; but, in view of the slackening in general population increase, it was more noteworthy during the recent decade. War demands from 1914 to 1917, becoming even greater with the entrance of the United States into the conflict, stimulated the movement from country to city to such an extent as to offset in some measure the effects of emigration and the decline in immigration, so that the increase, long under way, in the urban proportion of the population was practically unchecked. As recently as 1880, only 28.6 per cent of the population was urban and 71.4 per cent rural. Rapid changes from decade to decade left the proportions 45.8 per cent urban and 54.2 per cent rural in 1910, representing a shift of 5.8 per cent in the increase of urban and decrease of rural since 1900; but between 1910 and 1920 another transfer of 5.6 per cent took place, so that for the first time the census recorded more persons residing in communities having 2,500 or more inhabitants than in communities having less than that number (51.4 per cent as compared with 48.6 per cent).

Recalling again that the national increase from 1910 to 1920 was 13,738,354, what proportion of this increase appeared in the rural areas of the Nation, and what proportion in the urban areas, as classified by the Federal Census? The increases in the rural and urban population for the decades 1910 to 1920 and 1900 to 1910 are shown in the following table:

TABLE 15.—INCREASE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION: 1900–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	RURAL.		URBAN.		PER CENT OF INCREASE.[1]	
	Total.	Increase.[1]	Total.	Increase.[1]	Rural.	Urban.
1900	45,614,142	.....	30,380,433	.....	.....	.....
1910	49,806,146	4,192,004	42,166,120	11,785,687	9.2	38.8
1920	51,406,017	1,599,871	54,304,603	12,138,483	3.2	28.8

[1] The increase figures in this table are somewhat misleading, since they represent the growth of the rural and urban populations, respectively, disregarding the fact that the growth of the urban population took place in an increasing area while that of the rural population took place in a decreasing area. This is because, as their population increases, small incorporated places pass from the rural to the urban class, thus continually increasing the urban territory and decreasing the rural territory. The increase, during the decade 1910 to 1920, in the population of the total territory which was treated as urban in 1920 was 11,111,419, or 25.7 per cent; and the increase during the same decade in the population of the territory which in 1920 was treated as rural was 2,626,935, or 5.4 per cent. Because of a change in the classification of certain towns in Maine, Vermont, and Connecticut, no exactly comparable figures for the decade 1900 to 1910 are available; but, on the basis of the former classification of the towns in question, the increase between 1900 and 1910 in the territory treated as urban in 1910 was 11,013,738, or 34.8 per cent; and the increase during the same decade in the territory treated as rural in 1910 was 11.2 per cent.

In absolute figures, the urban increase for 1910 to 1920, as shown in Table 15, in the face of a considerable shrinkage in total national increase, is greater than that for 1900 to 1910, while the rural increase during the recent decade was less than two-fifths as large as that for the preceding one.

In considering the percentage of increase, lower for both classes of the population, the effect of the slackened national growth should not be overlooked. Had the population increased between 1910 and 1920 at the rate shown for 1900 to 1910, the increase of total population in 1920 would have been over 19,000,000, instead of less than 14,000,000. Hence, with the total growth what it actually was, the urban group, to have repeated the increase of 38.8 per cent recorded for the decade 1900 to 1910, would necessarily have made a numerical gain greater than the total population increase shown for the United States in 1920. The percentages, less for both classes, reflect in the rural a lessening of the increase beyond that proportionate to the national slowing down, and in the urban an acceleration of the increase represented by a larger absolute number than appeared in 1910.

The census classification of urban and rural is not entirely satisfactory. Indeed, no classification of this subject has been found that meets all requirements. As population increases it expands necessarily in two directions: it increases existing communities and creates new ones. Hence the older towns and villages tend constantly to pass the 2,500 limit—which, according to the census classification, separates rural from urban communities—into the urban class, while the rural element (below 2,500) is recruited by the newly established communities, the increase of small existing settlements which still have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, and the increase in the farm population. Thus the units of increase in the urban class are comparatively large and those in the rural class must be comparatively small.

Accepting, however, the classification as it exists, 474 rural villages and towns became urban communities. Each of them, as long as its population numbered 2,499 or less, was rural, but as soon as the total population reached 2,500 it became urban. This resulted in each case in an actual subtraction from the rural and addition to the urban group of 2,500 persons, or a total urban growth of approximately 1,185,000 due to accretion. These 474 newly listed urban communities also added to the urban population any subsequent growth. The rate of natural increase in urban population, due to excess of births over deaths, has been estimated at approximately 10 per cent. This would signify a growth of about 4,500,000 (allowance being made for the natural increase within the increment due to accretion and migration), which, added to the 1,185,000 due to accretion, would give a total of 5,685,000 resulting from these two causes. Subtracting this number from the total increase in urban population, approximately 12,140,000, leaves, in round figures, 6,450,000 as the growth due to migration. This external contribution consisted in part of foreign born coming to the country, especially during the first half of the decade, and in greater measure of domestic migrants, largely native whites of native parentage and Negroes.[1]

These analyses, however, are of value principally in permitting broad views of changes which, perhaps, may be termed economic and which undeniably are occurring. The population of small cities and towns, classed by the census as rural, in many instances

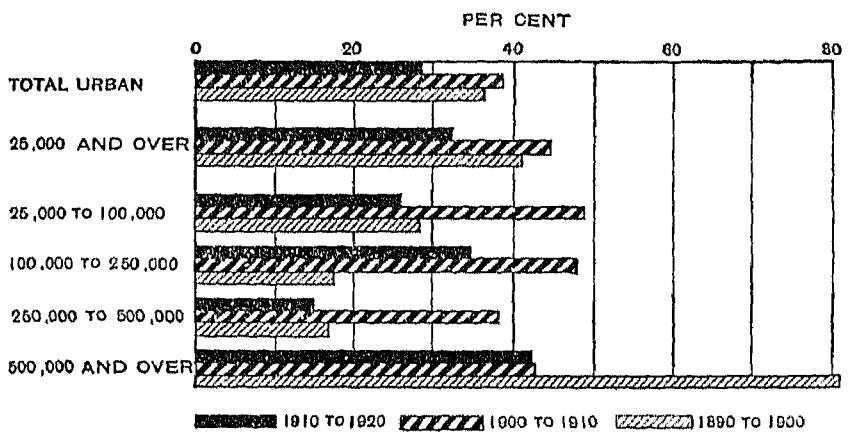
[1] The above analysis of the growth of urban population was suggested by Joseph A. Hill, Assistant Director of the Census, in a paper, "Some Results of the 1920 Census of Population," prepared for the American Statistical Association.

TABLE 16.—SUMMARY OF URBAN COMMUNITIES: 1920.

CLASS OF COMMUNITY.	Number.	POPULATION.	
		Number, 1920.	Per cent of increase: 1910-1920.[1]
Total	2,787	54,304,603	25.7
2,500 to 25,000	2,500	16,534,489	23.0
25,000 to 100,000	219	10,340,788	33.0
100,000 and over	68	27,429,326	24.9

[1] The percentages of increase in this summary relate to the several groups of cities *as constituted in 1920*. Thus each percentage represents the growth within an unchanged area, but not the difference between the population living in the specified group in 1910 and in the corresponding group in 1920. To illustrate: The number of cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1910 was 50, and in 1920, 68. The combined population of the 68 cities increased by 24.9 per cent between 1910 and 1920, but if the rate of increase had been based on the population in 1910 of the 50 cities which had 100,000 inhabitants or more in that year it would have been 35.1 per cent. In the diagram below the percentages of increase relate to groups which comprised different cities at different censuses.

INCREASE IN URBAN POPULATION, BY CLASSES OF CITIES: 1890-1920.



Classification of cities by geographic areas brings out from another angle the urban strength of the eastern and central industrial states. These groups, comprising New England and the Middle Atlantic and East North Central states, contributed 38 of the 68 cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1920, with approximately 19,500,000 population in an aggregate of 27,500,000, and 144 of the 219 cities having 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, with 6,500,000 population in an aggregate of 10,340,000.

Of the 25 cities having 250,000 or more inhabitants in 1920, only 4 retained the same rank in that year as in 1910, while 10 improved their position and 11 fell behind. These changes merely indicate the readjustments which of necessity occur in the population of a group of great cities scattered throughout the country during a period of general and large increase.

The following table presents in detail the changes in this group:

TABLE 17.—POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING, IN 1920, 250,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, WITH INCREASE AND RANK: 1920 AND 1910.

CITY.	POPULATION.		INCREASE, 1910–1920.		RANK.	
	1920	1910	Number.	Per cent.	1920	1910
New York	5,620,048	4,766,883	853,165	17.9	1	1
Chicago	2,701,705	2,185,283	516,422	23.6	2	2
Philadelphia	1,823,779	1,549,008	274,771	17.7	3	3
Detroit	993,678	465,766	527,912	113.3	4	9
Cleveland	796,841	560,663	236,178	42.1	5	6
St. Louis	772,897	687,029	85,868	12.5	6	4
Boston	748,060	670,585	77,475	11.6	7	5
Baltimore	733,826	558,485	175,341	31.4	8	7
Pittsburgh	588,343	533,905	54,438	10.2	9	8
Los Angeles	576,673	319,198	257,475	80.7	10	17
Buffalo	506,775	423,715	83,060	19.6	11	10
San Francisco	506,676	416,912	89,764	21.5	12	11
Milwaukee	457,147	373,857	83,290	22.3	13	12
Washington	437,571	331,069	106,502	32.2	14	16
Newark	414,524	347,469	67,055	19.3	15	14
Cincinnati	401,247	363,591	37,656	10.4	16	13
New Orleans	387,219	339,075	48,144	14.2	17	15
Minneapolis	380,582	301,408	79,174	26.3	18	18
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	248,381	76,029	30.6	19	20
Seattle	315,312	237,194	78,118	32.9	20	21
Indianapolis	314,194	233,650	80,544	34.5	21	22
Jersey City	298,103	267,779	30,324	11.3	22	19
Rochester	295,750	218,149	77,601	35.6	23	25
Portland, Oreg.	258,288	207,214	51,074	24.6	24	28
Denver	256,491	213,381	43,110	20.2	25	27

The changing relations of the two great sections of the American people, divided according to rural and urban residence, are assuming extreme economic importance. Thus far the analysis has developed a tendency so general and pronounced that it extends to all states in the Union. It will be of great interest, therefore, to make a somewhat more detailed analysis for the state which not only has the largest total population but also contains the largest city and is preeminently urban in character.

RURAL AND URBAN CHANGES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The State of New York reported practically its entire generous increase from 1910 to 1920 in the growth of New York City and the other cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more. New York City has contributed for a long period two-thirds or more of the decen-

nial increase in the population of the state, so that by 1910 the city overtook and passed the remainder of the state, reporting more than half the total population of New York state in that year. The gap widened in 1920, when the city returned 54.1 per cent of the state's inhabitants, as against 45.9 per cent outside the city.

TABLE 18.—GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY IN COMPARISON WITH REMAINDER OF STATE: 1900-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	NEW YORK CITY.			REMAINDER OF STATE.		
	Total population.	Increase.		Total population.	Increase.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1900	3,437,202	929,788	37.1	3,831,692	335,932	9.6
1910	4,766,883	1,329,681	38.7	4,346,731	515,039	13.4
1920	5,620,048	853,165	17.9	4,765,179	418,448	9.6

It is important to remember, however, that New York outside of New York City is a large and very populous state. Shorn of the city, New York, with 4,765,179 inhabitants remaining, would still rank fourth among the states in population. This great total includes 21 cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants and ranging from that figure up to half a million. Three cities, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, together returned nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants.

The aggregate population of the cities in New York having 25,000 inhabitants or more, exclusive of New York City, and the increases which have occurred in their population during the past three decades are shown in the following tabulation in comparison with smaller communities, including rural districts:

TABLE 19.—GROWTH OF CITIES IN NEW YORK STATE HAVING OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS, EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK CITY, IN COMPARISON WITH SMALLER COMMUNITIES: 1900-1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	CITIES OVER 25,000, EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK CITY.				COMMUNITIES UNDER 25,000.		
	Number of cities.	Combined population.	Increase since preceding census.		Combined population.	Increase or decrease (−) since preceding census.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1900	11	1,019,831	373,717	57.8	2,811,861	−37,785	−1.3
1910	20	1,564,688	544,857	53.4	2,782,043	−29,818	−1.0
1920	21	1,942,859	378,171	24.2	2,822,320	40,277	1.4

Here is shown in most striking fashion the trend toward large cities in the state which in a population sense is overshadowed by the metropolis of the country. New York City increased 17.9 per cent from 1910 to 1920. The 21 other cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants in 1920 increased 24.2 per cent, while the population of smaller communities outside these cities, amounting to nearly 3,000,000, increased only 40,277, or slightly more than 1 per cent, recording, in fact, a practically stationary condition although these smaller communities included many small cities and large villages.

It is possible to go further with the analysis of New York State conditions. In 1910, 15 counties, or one-quarter of all in the state, reported loss of population. These losses totaled but 19,000. In 1920, 13 of the 15 counties previously decreasing again returned decreases, but instead of only 15 counties reporting loss as before, the number grew to 32, or two-thirds of all the nonmetropolitan areas in the state, and the aggregate loss was 87,000. These 32 counties were scattered all over the state. In fact, the decreasing counties appeared so generally that it is impossible to indicate any definite geographic trend.

Advancing the analysis to cities and towns (corresponding to townships in most sections of the country), of which there are approximately 1,000 in the state, it is found that three-quarters of the entire number declined in population—to be exact, 743 in 1920, as compared with 632 in 1910. The 738 towns and 5 cities reporting decreases had an aggregate population of 1,625,886 in 1910, as against only 1,431,836 in 1920. Thus they lost during the decade 194,050 inhabitants, or 11.9 per cent.

The apparently gratifying increase in population which has been in progress in the state of New York from 1910 to 1920 was secured from three sources: First, the city of New York; second, the group of 21 other cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants in 1920; and third, from among the 36 cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants in 1920. The population of the remainder of the state, taken as a whole, remained stationary.

There are many of the more urban states in which the population changes resemble those here described, but New York is conspicuous because it contains the largest city in the country and also a very large urban population outside the metropolis, so that its urban increase proves to be especially interesting and impressive.

INCREASE OF SMALLER CITIES.

The movement which has been in progress during the past decade from country to city is perhaps more vividly illustrated by the figures presented in Table 52 (p. 222) than by any of the tabulations presented in the preceding pages. This table separates the population of each state into two groups; one, cities of 25,000 and over; and the other, the smaller cities, villages, and rural communities. The purpose of the analysis in this form is to show the predominating influence, both as to absolute figures and increase, of communities having in excess of 25,000 inhabitants. Cities of 25,000 population and over are found in 41 out of the 48 states. In 1920 they contributed to the total population approximately 38,000,000 inhabitants. The following summary indicates the disparity in increase:

TABLE 20.—SUMMARY OF POPULATION IN CITIES OF 25,000 AND OVER IN 1920, AND POPULATION OUTSIDE SUCH CITIES: 1920 AND 1910.

CENSUS YEAR.	CITIES OF 25,000 AND OVER IN 1920 (287 CITIES).			ALL OTHER COMMUNITIES.		
	Total population.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.	Total population.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
1910	29,746,272	.....	.....	62,225,994	.....	.....
1920	37,770,114	8,023,842	27.0	67,940,506	5,714,512	9.2

Reference to the table from which this summary is derived shows that in each of the 41 states except 4—New Jersey, Kentucky, Montana, and Colorado—the percentage of increase for the cities of 25,000 or more was greater, and in most cases very much greater, than the percentage of increase shown by the rest of the state. Indeed, the contrasts in some instances were almost startling. It is significant also that in most of the Southern states, to which attention has already been called as being the stronghold of the rural element and of rural growth in the past, the increase in population of the cities grouped as indicated was large, reaching a maximum of nearly 80 per cent in Oklahoma. Kentucky and Louisiana were the only Southern states in which the rates of increase were low. Five states in the South showed more than 50 per cent increase in the population of cities over 25,000. On the other hand, the increase in those portions of the states outside such cities was confined to the narrow range of from 4 to 21 per cent.

This analysis of rural and urban increase from various points of view makes evident the unprecedented trend of increasing numbers of persons during the past 20 years away from country life until, in the unwonted events of 1910 to 1920, the great increase in city population led to a majority of the so-called urban population in the entire Nation, and a rather definite arrest of rural increase.

In the great movements of humanity here and there across the continent, there are likely to appear relatively less and less violent population changes as settlement and development of natural resources tend to become complete; hence, succeeding censuses no doubt will reflect a slowing down of the urban movement.

VII.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION CONSIDERED BY SEX, NATIVITY, AND COLOR.

Consideration thus far of population changes from 1910 to 1920 has been confined to mere quantitive increase or decrease.

Distinct from these changes wrought in the population as a whole, such as increase or decrease shown by states or smaller areas, or the general tendency to migrate from country to city, are other and equally important changes affecting the composition of the population itself—changes in regard to sex, nativity, and color. These in turn, as proved to be the case with the population as a whole, assume added significance when considered by geographic areas.

CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

Naturally the first advance from the consideration of the population merely as individuals must be classification by sex. The following statement shows the sex distribution of the population of the United States for 1900, 1910, and 1920:

CENSUS YEAR.	Male.	Female.	Males to 100 females.
1900	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4
1910	47,332,277	44,639,980	106.0
1920	53,900,431	51,810,189	104.0

The number of males in continental United States in 1920 considerably exceeded that of females. This excess has appeared at every census since 1820, when for the first time the returns indicated the sex of every person enumerated, free or slave. In 1920 the numerical excess of males was more than 2,000,000, larger than at any preceding census except that of 1910, when it reached nearly 2,700,000. But the proportionate excess in 1920 was less than it had been for 40 years; in other words, the sexes were more nearly balanced numerically in 1920 than in any of the 3 preceding census years. In each 10,000 of the population of 1910 there were 293 more males than females, and in 1920 only 198. This decrease of 95 per 10,000 in the excess of males may be compared with the decrease of 120 per 10,000 between 1860 and 1870, the only other decade since 1820 marked

by a sharp decrease in the excess of males. Both changes were due to the effects, direct or indirect, of the two wars, the Civil War and the World War. The decrease of more than 600,000, or about 22 per cent, in the excess of males during the decade 1910 to 1920 was due to several influences combined—the greater mortality of males resulting from the war, the emigration of more males than females, the check upon immigration, which normally brings in about 55 per cent of males, and perhaps an increase in the proportion of females among the immigrants who did arrive. Examination of the figures by race and birthplace shows that almost three-fifths of the decrease in the excess of males is among the foreign-born whites, although they constituted only 13 per cent of the total population. This shows that the main influences at work were the decrease in immigration and the increased emigration of the foreign born, as noted above.

INCREASE BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

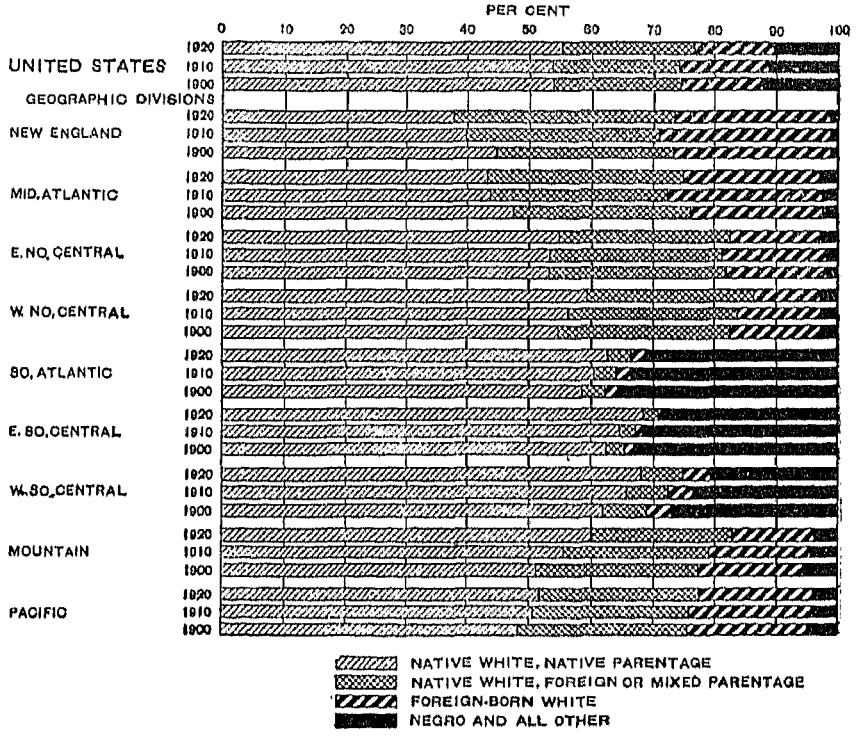
The changing rates of increase for the white (subdivided as native and foreign) and colored population are shown in Table 21, which follows. Tables 53 and 54 will also be found of interest in connection with increase and distribution.

TABLE 21.—GROWTH OF THE WHITE AND COLORED ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION: 1790–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	TOTAL POPULATION.		WHITE.						COLORED.[1]	
			Total.		Native.		Foreign born.			
	Number.	Per cent of increase	Number.	Per cent of increase	Number.	Per cent of increase	Number.	Per cent of increase	Number.	Per cent of increase
1790	3,929,214	.....	3,172,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757,208	.....
1800	5,308,483	35.1	4,306,446	35.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002,037	32.3
1810	7,239,881	36.4	5,862,073	36.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377,808	37.5
1820	9,638,453	33.1	7,866,797	34.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,771,656	28.6
1830	12,866,020	33.5	10,537,378	33.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,328,642	31.4
1840	17,069,453	32.7	14,195,805	34.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,873,648	23.4
1850	23,191,876	35.9	19,553,068	37.7	17,312,533	.....	2,240,535	.....	3,638,808	26.6
1860	31,443,321	35.6	26,922,537	37.7	22,825,784	31.8	4,096,753	82.8	4,520,784	24.2
1870	[2]39,818,449	26.6	[2]34,337,292	27.5	[2]28,843,580	26.4	5,493,712	34.1	[2]5,481,157	21.2
1880	50,155,783	26.0	43,402,970	26.4	36,843,291	27.7	6,559,679	19.4	6,752,813	23.2
1890	62,947,714	[3]24.9	55,101,258	[3]26.7	45,979,391	[3]24.5	9,121,867	[3]39.1	7,846,456	[3]16.2
1900	75,994,575	20.7	66,809,196	21.2	56,595,379	23.1	10,213,817	12.0	9,185,379	17.1
1910	91,972,266	21.0	81,731,957	22.3	68,386,412	20.8	13,345,545	30.7	10,240,309	11.5
1920	105,710,620	14.9	94,820,915	16.0	81,108,161	18.6	13,712,754	2.8	10,889,705	6.3

[1] Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.
[2] Estimated corrected figures; census of 1870 incomplete.
[3] In computing this percentage of increase, the returns from the special enumeration of Indian Territory and Indian reservations in 1890 were excluded from the total for that year.

COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE, BY DIVISIONS: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.



The increase of population from 1910 to 1920, distributed according to color or race, was as follows: White, increase, 13,088,958; Negro, increase, 635,368; Indian, decrease, 21,246; Chinese, decrease, 9,892; Japanese, increase, 38,853; all other, increase, 6,313.

The white population of the United States has shown a higher rate of increase than the total population at every census except that of 1810.

Classification merely as white, however, has only a general interest, for the stream of immigration entering the country in great volume after 1840 supplied a distinct element, the foreign born, 99 per cent of which was white and which early began to form a considerable proportion of the total white population. One step removed from this element, and derived from it, was the class "native white of foreign or mixed parentage," a group which began to assume large proportions by 1880. Thus in 1850 and 1860 the census divided the whites into "native" and "foreign," but in 1870 and thereafter added the subdivisions "native whites of native parentage," "native whites of foreign parentage," and "native whites of mixed parentage."

VIII.

NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.

Table 53, which appears on page 224, presents the increase of the population of the United States from 1910 to 1920 classified by nativity, as previously defined. From this table it appears that the increase contributed by each class was as follows:

Native white—	
Of native parentage	8,933,382
Of foreign parentage	2,778,228
Of mixed parentage	1,010,139
Foreign-born white	367,209
Total white increase, 1910 to 1920	13,088,958

More than two-thirds of the entire white increase from 1910 to 1920 was contributed by the natives of native parents. Since this element formed more than one-half of the total population of the United States in 1920, and more than three-fifths of the white population, it will be first considered.

TABLE 22.—INCREASE IN TOTAL WHITE POPULATION AND IN NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE: 1860–1920.

DECADE.	Increase in total white population.	INCREASE IN NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.	
		Number.	Per cent of total white increase.
1860–1870	[1] 7,414,755	.....	.....
1870–1880	[1] 9,065,678	[1] 5,040,112	55.7
1880–1890	[2] 11,580,920	[2] 5,789,924	50.0
1890–1900	11,707,938	6,473,646	55.3
1900–1910	14,922,761	8,539,213	57.2
1910–1920	13,088,958	8,933,382	68.3

[1] Estimated corrected figures; census of 1870 incomplete.
[2] Exclusive of Indians in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, not enumerated prior to 1890.

The proportion which the increase in native whites of native parentage formed of the total white increase affords an interesting glimpse of the influence of the foreign element. Undoubtedly at the Second Census, had data corresponding to those in the above tabulation been secured, the proportion of the entire white increase contributed by the natives of native parentage would have been very high, perhaps in excess of 95 per cent. This proportion decreased as the tide of immigrants swelled and the foreign

born and the native whites of foreign parents began to appear as factors in the population growth. By 1840 the proportion of native whites of native parentage had no doubt appreciably lessened, and in 1850, when the census returned two and a quarter millions of foreign born, the proportion of the increase in the white population contributed by the native whites of native parentage was probably 65 per cent. By 1880 it had fallen to 56 per cent, and 10 years later, in 1890, another reduction set the proportion at the low limit of 50 per cent. The next three censuses showed advances. During the decade 1910–1920 the native white population of native parentage registered, for the first time in half a century, more than its proportionate share of the total white increase. This was due, however, to the fact that the foreign-born white population, probably for the first time in nearly a century, was only a trifle larger at the end of the decade than at its beginning. In fact, each of the three subclasses of the native white population—those of native parentage, those of foreign parentage, and those of mixed parentage—increased at a higher rate than the white population as a whole. The proportion which the increase in the native whites of native parentage formed of the total white increase during the last decade, 68 per cent, was probably similar to the corresponding proportion for the decade 1840–1850, but the native whites of native parentage are no longer descended almost entirely from Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary stock, as they were 70 years ago, and the increased contribution of the third generation of the foreign stock—namely, the grandchildren of foreigners—is now an important factor in the increase of the native white population of native parentage.

It will be observed from Table 53 (p. 224) that the increase of nearly 9,000,000 between 1910 and 1920 for the United States as a whole was unevenly contributed by the states. New England returned a very slender increase, and a rate of increase below the national average was contributed by the Middle Atlantic, West North Central, and East South Central groups of states; but, on the other hand, the rate of increase was considerably higher than the national average in the other geographic divisions, rising, indeed, to nearly 37 per cent in the Pacific division. These divisional proportions, however, prove too general to be of especial value.

It is only when the changes shown by the native whites of native parentage are considered by individual states that the degree of increase or decrease begins to assume importance. New

England proves to be one of the interesting groups for consideration. Of these six states, Connecticut showed considerable increase, followed closely by Massachusetts. These advances are likely to have reflected the industrial activity during the war period of the two states preeminently industrial. In Maine the native whites of native parentage were practically stationary, an increase of less than 1,000 being shown. In New Hampshire a comparatively heavy reduction occurred, the state losing nearly 5,000 of this population class. Vermont lost about 1,000. Thus in the three northern states of New England the natives of native parentage suffered a net reduction of approximately 5,000 during the decade, while in the three lower New England states, no doubt in large measure for the reason suggested in the case of Connecticut and Massachusetts, the increase amounted to nearly 195,000. Considerable reinforcement, however, must have been contributed by the offspring of natives of foreign parentage in the three states which have always returned a conspicuously large foreign-born element.

In the Middle Atlantic states considerable increases are recorded in the native element, amounting in round numbers to 440,000 in New York, 530,000 in Pennsylvania, and 200,000 in New Jersey. The highest rate of increase, however, appears for New Jersey. In New York the influence of the third generation of the foreign stock was probably more marked than in Pennsylvania, and in the former state the native stock increased at a slightly greater rate than in the latter.

In the East North Central group, consisting of the industrial states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the increase varied from 9.4 per cent in Indiana to 38.2 per cent in Wisconsin, but a per cent of increase in Michigan almost as large as in Wisconsin represented a much larger numerical increase than in the latter state. In Michigan the development of the automobile industry exerted great influence upon the industrial life of the state during the decade and tended, of course, to attract a large number of high-grade mechanics, electricians, and other experts, and thus increased the number of persons born in other states who became residents of Michigan, swelling the number of natives of native parentage reported in 1920. This group of states showed a larger numerical increase than any other group. Clearly it did not result so much from fertility within the group as from the general movement of population during the decade to the great industrial centers of the Nation.

In the West North Central group liberal increases were reported except in Missouri and Kansas, the rate of increase varying from 6.2 per cent in Missouri to 43.9 per cent in Minnesota. In this geographic division the indirect influence of the foreign element through grandparentage was undoubtedly very considerable.

In the South Atlantic group the effect of natural increase tending normally to expand the population has always been more in evidence than elsewhere. Here the increases tend to be more uniform. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia showed a fairly uniform increase averaging about 18 per cent. The exceptional increase in Florida may be due in some measure to the fact that the census was taken as of January 1, and thus at a season when large numbers of winter residents were in the state, some of whom no doubt claimed it as their "usual place of abode," though residing during the greater part of the year in other states.

The conditions in the East and West South Central states resembled those in the states of the South Atlantic group, since there were few foreigners, except in Texas, where the foreign-born white population increased 50.2 per cent during the decade, and the native stock in most of the states tended to retain its increase within the state borders. In consequence the percentage of increase in these geographic divisions ranged from 9.2 in Mississippi to 28.1 in Oklahoma, averaging approximately 16 per cent.

The variations which occurred in the Mountain and Pacific regions were not significant of normal increase. Here, in the largest degree, appeared the drift of natives from other localities arriving for purposes of business or residence. This is a process which, while it increases the proportion of the native element in the state of settlement, reduces at the same time the percentage which the native element contributes to the total increase in the state of birth. The irregularities here shown are illustrated by the percentages of increase, which range from 2.7 in Nevada to 83.3 in Arizona.

URBAN TENDENCY OF THE NATIVE WHITE ELEMENT.

Of the total increase of 9,000,000 native whites of native parentage in 1920 shown in Table 53, more than three-quarters was reported for urban communities.

The increase in population of American cities which has been so marked during the last 30 or 40 years has been the effect in part

of the continued influx of immigrants and also of the increase of the second generation of the foreign stock. There has been a continuous increase, of course, somewhat irregular, drawn from the element "native whites of native parentage," not only from those persons in this class born within the cities but from migration of natives of native parentage from rural areas and smaller cities. Up to 1910 the increase derived from this source had been comparatively small, so that the proportion formed by the natives of native parentage in the aggregate population of cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more in 1900 was less than one-third and was approximately the same in 1910. In 1920, however, the 50 cities which had 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1910 showed an increase in natives of native parents 50 per cent greater in amount than that shown in 1910 for the same cities, thus indicating an obvious movement of the native element, affecting all parts of the United States, from rural to urban environment. It must be remembered, however, that many of the cities extended their boundaries between 1900 and 1910 and between 1910 and 1920, and therefore that the absolute increases during the two decades are not strictly comparable. Nevertheless, the very considerable difference between the amounts of the increase during the two decades is perhaps the most significant fact which appears in connection with the natives of native parentage, coupled with the varying degrees of increase which have been previously pointed out. It will be profitable to extend the analysis of this increased trend of the native element to cities.

The following table indicates the relation between increase in total population in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more, and in the native element in the same communities:

TABLE 23.—INCREASE OF NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE IN COMPARISON WITH INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1900–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	Number of cities.	TOTAL POPULATION.			NATIVE WHITES OF NATIVE PARENTAGE.		
		Number.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.	Number.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
1900.....	38	14,208,347	.....	.....	4,254,817	.....	.....
1910.....	50	20,302,138	6,093,791	42.9	6,370,088	2,115,271	49.7
1920.....	68	27,429,326	7,127,188	35.1	9,852,391	3,482,303	54.7

The figures in the foregoing table relate to 38 cities in 1900, 50 cities in 1910, and 68 cities in 1920. The increases, therefore, are greater than those which would be obtained from a comparison of the combined population, in different census years, of a definite and unchanging group of cities. Nevertheless, the table serves fairly well the purpose for which it is presented, namely, a comparison of the rates of increase, during the past two decades, of the total population and of the native white population of native parentage in the large cities.

A distinct check occurred in the rate of growth of total population in these cities from 1910 to 1920 as compared with 1900 to 1910, but the rate of increase in the native whites of native parentage, almost 50 per cent during the early decade, showed a further advance to 54.7 per cent for the recent decade.

Between 1900 and 1910 the increase in native whites of native parentage in this group of large cities was slightly more than one-third, but between 1910 and 1920 it was nearly one-half, of the total increase.

Table 55 (p. 234) presents by states the distribution of native whites of native parentage in 1910 and 1920 as urban and rural. This table may be thus summarized for the United States:

TABLE 24.—NATIVE WHITE POPULATION OF NATIVE PARENTAGE, DISTRIBUTED AS URBAN AND RURAL: 1910 AND 1920.

	1910	1920
Native white of native parentage	49,488,575	58,421,957
Per cent of total population	53.8	55.3
Urban native white of native parentage	17,621,230	24,556,729
Per cent of total urban	41.8	45.2
Rural native white of native parentage	31,867,345	33,865,228
Per cent of total rural	64.0	65.9
Total urban population	42,166,120	54,304,603
Per cent urban in total population	45.8	51.4

Inspection of the table shows that while the total population in 1920 became slightly more urban than rural, the native whites of native parentage continued to maintain a strong rural majority. But this was due entirely to the result of earlier tendencies, for while the rural whites of native parentage increased about 2,000,000 (contributing, indeed, more than the total increase in the general rural class), the urban section of the native ele-

ment increased almost 7,000,000. This increase and its distribution prove perhaps the most significant change revealed by the distinctly native white element at the Fourteenth Census.

In New England, where the native whites of native parentage constituted but little more than one-third of the total population, but one-third in turn of this class itself remained rural, and while the urban native whites of native parentage increased from 1910 to 1920 about 250,000, the corresponding rural class decreased about 60,000.

Similarly, in the group of states extending from New York to Virginia, although the proportion of native whites of native parentage slightly exceeded that shown by New England, the increase of 1,500,000 in the urban group contrasted with a decline of 40,000 in the rural group.

In the South, where the urban native whites of native parentage have heretofore constituted a comparatively small proportion of the total population, an urban tendency similar to that shown elsewhere manifested itself in 1920, and the growth of the urban element actually slightly exceeded numerically that of the rural element.

In all the more important groups of states the same tendency is disclosed, as inspection of Table 55 reveals geographically the urban absorption of 7,000,000 of the 9,000,000 increase from 1910 to 1920 in the number of native whites of native parentage.

Of the 68 cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1920, 55 showed a distinct increase in the proportion contributed by the native whites of native parentage. This significant tendency appears in cities of all sizes and located in all parts of the country. The three leaders in population, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, showed rather marked increases, and two of the three, Chicago and Philadelphia, reversed the tendency to decrease the proportion native of native parentage, shown from 1900 to 1910. More than half their total population was reported by 26 cities as native white of native parentage, an increase over the corresponding number in 1910.

Three cities reported over 70 per cent of all their inhabitants as native whites of native parentage. Of these, Reading, Pa., led with 75.2 per cent. At the other extreme New Bedford and Fall River returned less than one-fifth of their population in the native-parentage class.

Thirteen cities were exceptions to the general tendency and showed decreases in the proportion of their native whites of native parentage, and in all but three of them similar decreases appeared between 1900 and 1910. Six of these cities were in New England—three in Massachusetts and three in Connecticut. In nearly all the large communities in these two industrial states the native element has declined to low proportions in the total population.

Here is indicated, broadly, perhaps, one of the most significant changes revealed by the Fourteenth Census. It is the response made by millions of persons of native American stock to the call of the cities, north, east, west, and south, for workers to serve in factories and shops where education and skill were required.

IX.

NUMERICAL IMPORTANCE OF DESCENDANTS OF WHITE PERSONS ENUMERATED AT THE FIRST CENSUS.

Analysis thus far has dealt with the entire element of the white population classified by the census as natives of native parentage. This class, comprising nearly 60,000,000 persons, is far from homogeneous. It clearly consists of two sections, the descendants of the original white element enumerated at the First Census, and descendants in at least the third generation of persons arriving in the United States after 1790. What part of this so-called native element of 58,000,000 in the United States in 1920 was descended from the 3,000,000 whites enumerated in 1790? It is clear that, having reached even an approximate figure, the difference must represent the contribution by those persons who settled in this country subsequently to 1790.

This subject has long offered one of the most interesting statistical problems considered by students of population change in the United States. The importance of analyzing the origin of the population of the United States was first publicly recognized 100 years ago. As Congress took up the task of framing the law authorizing the Second Census, 1800, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, by Dr. Timothy Dwight, its president, memorialized the Senate concerning the scope of the census. The memorial contained this rather prophetic suggestion.

"To present and future generations it will be highly gratifying to observe the progress of population in this country, *and to be able to trace the proportion of its increase from native Americans and from foreigners immigrating at successive periods.*"[1]

Unfortunately, the Senate did not heed the memorial and did not provide for the return of the foreign born at the census of 1800. It was half a century later, in 1850, that foreign-born persons were first enumerated separately.

[1] Garfield's Report on Ninth Census, H. R., Forty-first Congress, second session, Vol. I, No. 3, p. 36.

Analysis of the increase of population by nativity requires some reference to the probable increase of the distinctly native element. A brief census study of this subject in 1909,[1] in connection with a review of the statistics obtainable at an early period, established three methods of determining what had been the contribution of the native element to the total white population. These methods were: (1) Elimination of foreign stock from the native element; (2) estimate of growth of the native white stock based on the rate of increase shown by the Southern states;[2] and (3) estimate of growth of the white population of native stock measured by the proportion of persons in Massachusetts having native grandparents. The third method of computation was made possible by the fact that in 1905 the state census of Massachusetts attempted an inquiry, the nativity of grandparents, which had never been attempted by any other census, state or national, in the United States. The result of that inquiry was not altogether satisfactory. It was generally regarded as being rather inaccurate, but it seems reasonable to conclude that the inaccuracy related more to those elements foreign or recently foreign than to the native element, since nearly all Americans of native stock can answer unhesitatingly that their grandparents were born in the United States, though in many instances they might not be sure as to the state in which born.

The first of these methods yielded an estimate, for 1900, of 35,500,000 as representing the native white stock whose foreign-born ancestors arrived in this country not later than 1790; the second computation gave 35,640,000; and the third, 33,730,000. The average of the three estimates was very nearly 35,000,000. This figure was assumed to represent the numerical equivalent of the native white stock in the United States in 1900; that is to say, it was considered as equal to the sum of the number of persons of pure native ancestry since 1790 plus a number representing the amount of native stock in those persons of mixed native and foreign stock. For example, the amount of native stock in four persons each of whom had one foreign-born grandparent and three native

[1] A Century of Population Growth in the United States, 1790-1900. U. S. Census, 1909.

[2] In making the estimate by this method it was assumed that the rate of natural increase of the native white stock prior to 1870 was the same for the country as a whole as for the Southern states, and that subsequently to 1870 the rate for the remainder of the country was equal to one-half that for the South.

grandparents of pure native ancestry would be equivalent to the amount of native stock in three persons of pure native ancestry. (See Appendix A, p. 187.)

Twenty years elapsed from the Twelfth Census to the Fourteenth. The population of the nation in that period increased about 40 per cent. What has been the contribution of the native stock during the two decades?

It can not, of course, be claimed that methods of approaching this subject are exhausted when those above described have been utilized. There are, indeed, many ways of approaching it, but it probably will be agreed that the most satisfactory method eliminates in some manner the foreign increment, which has been growing in importance and numbers, especially since 1845. To this end a careful study has been made in the Bureau of the Census and a simple mathematical formula has been utilized. It is the confident belief of the census experts who have worked over the figures that the procedure outlined at length in Appendix A of this monograph is more likely to yield accurate results than any of the others which have been considered. The conclusion, in fact, was reached that the second method employed in the previous census study represented considerable obvious inaccuracy, and that the third method, while extremely valuable if it could have been brought up to date, reflected conditions which might have been outlived by 1920, so that the percentage used to determine native stock in 1900 became in 1920 an arbitrary and rather uncertain one.

If the method thus suggested as preferable, of computing the contribution of the original stock to the population of the United States in 1920 by eliminating the effect of immigration (p. 191), be accepted, the numerical equivalent of the native white stock in 1900 was 37,290,000; in 1910, 42,420,000; and in 1920, 47,330,000.[1] (For estimates for 1820–1890, see p. 195.)

[1] Were the second method of estimating native white stock utilized—a computation based on the increase shown in Southern states—the result would have been 46,250,000 for 1920. But, as suggested, this method can not be regarded as being especially reliable or satisfactory. The third method, that of utilizing the proportion of native grandparentage secured from the Massachusetts census of 1905 (79.1 per cent of the native whites of native parentage), if applied to this element of the white population in 1920, would yield a total of 46,200,000. The similarity here shown suggests that possibly the proportion formed by persons of native grandparentage may be somewhat more nearly constant than students of statistics would have been inclined to admit. (See Table 66 and also conclusion of footnote, p. 195.)

The 47,330,000 estimated as representing the amount of native white stock in 1920 may be considered as the number of white persons who would have been enumerated in that year had there been no immigration nor emigation since 1790 and if, nevertheless, the rate of natural increase had been what, historically, it appears to have been. The total number descended, *in whole or in part*, from white persons enumerated in 1790 was, of course, considerably larger because of the intermingling of native and foreign stock. In fact, it would be theoretically possible for the total number of native white persons enumerated in 1920, except those having both parents foreign born, to have descended in whole or in part from white persons enumerated in 1790.

There is at least one possible flaw, though a minor one, in the calculation employed in making the recent estimates. It is found in the assumption that the same rate of natural increase was present in both the native and foreign elements. An attempt to ascertain the ratio between the two rates of increase led to the unexpected discovery that the marriage rates are considerably lower among the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage than among the native whites of native parentage. This is true for the United States as a whole and also for urban and rural communities separately. Thus, on the one hand, while the birth rate in the families of the foreign-born whites is higher than for the native whites, on the other hand the marriage rate is considerably lower for American-born white persons having foreign-born parents than for the native whites of native parentage. It can not be assumed, therefore, that the third generation of foreign white stock is relatively any more numerous than the contemporary generation of native white stock.

The expansion of the native white stock in 20 years is represented by the advance from 37,290,000 in 1900 to 47,330,000 in 1920, an increase of 10,040,000, or nearly 27 per cent. The rate of increase in the native whites of native parentage during the same period was 43 per cent. The difference between these rates is due to the fact that the native whites of native parentage are recruited in part by the children born to native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, that is to say, by the grandchildren of the foreign-born whites. The total increase in the native whites of native parentage is, therefore, greater than the natural increase, since in the case of the families in which the parents are native whites of foreign or

mixed parentage the births increase the class of native whites of native parentage, whereas the deaths of the parents do not decrease that class.

It is not possible to apportion among all the states the increment of 10,040,000 in the native white stock. One separation, however, is possible and proves of some interest. Certain Southern states have been affected to a very slight degree by the great tide of immigration. Even at the last census, though the foreign born and the children of foreign parentage in this area showed a slight increase, the absolute figures were negligibly small. Hence the increase of white natives of native parentage in at least 9 Southern states was practically that of distinctly native stock, and may be regarded as a part of the 10,040,000 aggregate increase just shown to have occurred in 20 years. These 9 Southern states are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Together they returned 9,700,592 white natives of native parentage in 1900. In 1920 the total was 13,061,286. This was an increase of 3,360,694, or nearly 35 per cent, in 20 years, in comparison with the national increase of 43 per cent in native whites of native parentage and 27 per cent in estimated native white stock.

Withdrawing this number of persons from 10,040,000 leaves 6,680,000 as the approximate increase contributed by the remaining 39 states and the District of Columbia. In these states the estimated native white stock in 1900, after deduction of the total number of native whites of native parentage in the 9 specified Southern states, was 27,590,000. Hence the increase of the native white stock outside the excepted group of 9 Southern states was 24.2 per cent in 20 years. The difference here indicated between the increase shown for certain Southern states and that attributed to the remainder of the Union is in line with undoubted tendencies. It is well known that the South has contributed a generous increase to the native stock, while it has long been the general belief among statisticians that the contribution to the native stock by the rest of the country was not large and differed widely among the states, being in many very small. In some Eastern states, indeed, it has seemed probable that a loss was being recorded.

The increase of population for the 20-year period 1900 to 1920 may now be thus interestingly divided, as shown in Table 25.

TABLE 25.—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND RATE OF INCREASE BY RACE AND NATIVITY: 1920 AND 1900.

ELEMENT.	1920		1900		Per cent of increase, 1900-1920.
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
Total	105,710,620	100.0	75,994,575	100.0	39.1
Native white	81,108,161	76.7	56,595,379	74.5	43.3
Native stock (estimated)	[1] 47,330,000	44.8	[1] 37,290,000	49.1	26.9
Nine Southern states	[2] 13,061,286	12.4	[2] 9,700,592	12.8	34.6
All other states (estimated)	[1] 34,270,000	32.4	[1] 27,590,000	36.3	24.2
Foreign stock (estimated)	[1] 33,780,000	32.0	[1] 19,300,000	25.4	75.0
Foreign-born white	13,712,754	13.0	10,213,817	13.4	34.3
Negro	10,463,131	9.9	8,833,994	11.6	18.4
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, etc.	426,574	0.4	351,385	0.5	21.4

[1] Numerical equivalent.
[2] Native white of native parentage; approximately same as pure native white stock.

The addition of nearly 14,500,000 to the foreign white stock of native birth during the 20-year period, representing an increase of 75 per cent, is derived from two sources: First, the increase of the foreign white stock of native birth present in 1900 (equivalent to 19,300,000); and second, the survivors, in 1920, of the children born in the United States since 1900 to foreign white parents. While the first of these two sources is properly designated as natural increase, the second is not, since births in the United States to foreign parents increase the class under consideration, while the deaths of the parents do not decrease it. (See Appendix B, p. 197.)

From the standpoint of historic interest and of influence on the development of the Nation, the distinctly native stock in the population of the United States has, of course, been the overshadowing element. There has long been an impression on the part of students of population statistics that this element, beginning with an unusually large percentage of increase, has been slackening in growth to the point where it was almost a question whether any increase at all was occurring—especially in certain localities.

The late Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Tenth Census, whose contributions to scientific population analysis are

of the highest order, advanced the theory that the reduced increase of the native stock was the result of contact and competition with the foreign element, beginning about the middle of the last century. This theory has been vigorously opposed and as a complete explanation has not been accepted, but in one respect it is certainly true. The coming of the foreign element into the life of the Republic stimulated industrial activity, railroad construction, manufacturing, and development of all kinds. These great economic changes in turn tended to make over the social conditions of the Nation, and in the complexities arising in that direction is undoubtedly to be found the principal cause of decreasing increase of a stock originally so prolific. Thus General Walker's theory may be accepted as reasonably correct, though perhaps in a roundabout way.

The analysis presented in the foregoing pages seems to make it evident that the distinctly native stock, by which is meant the descendants of those persons who were enumerated at the First Census, has not ceased to increase as a whole, but that this increase is being contributed unequally by different parts of the country. Such a change may be accepted as natural and normal. In those states more or less fully settled and in which the incentive to population increase no longer is urgent, it is not to be expected that radical changes in any element will appear from census to census. The racial characteristics of the original stock are such that the innate yearning to achieve develops a decided tendency to seek other fields of activity where opportunities for advancement are greater than in older and more populous communities. Thus, quite naturally, while this element of the population tends to become stationary or even to decline in New England, in those areas where the call is still urgent for increased population, where chances are many for individual advancement, the descendants of the original stock continue to increase. In the South and in certain of the Northern Central and Western states, without question the representatives of the early stock are contributing with reasonable liberality to the increase of population.

This analysis indicates that the native white stock is increasing in the entire Nation at the rate of about 11 or 12 per cent per decade. Thus in a broad sense the early or Revolutionary stock is continuing to increase at a rate which rather closely approximates the increase shown as an average by the nations of Europe somewhat allied to it in characteristics, primarily England and

Scotland. It is not to be expected, if modern statistics of population growth are to be accepted as indicative, that a nation having reached maturity will increase at a much faster rate than an average of 10 per cent per decade. Therefore, it is reasonable and normal that the oldest element in the population of the United States and thus the one which is reasonably comparable with the population of the nations of Europe should continue to increase at a rate roughly corresponding to the European rates.

X.

NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITES.

NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE.

The native whites of foreign parentage form what may be termed an intermediate group in the census classification by nativity. The white immigrant is classed as "foreign-born white." His children by his foreign-born wife then become "native whites of foreign parentage," and their children, the grandchildren of the immigrant, become a part of the principal element numerically of the nation, the "native whites of native parentage." The marriage of a white person of foreign birth to one of native birth necessitates for the children resulting from such marriage, born in the United States, the additional classification "native whites of mixed parentage."

The class of native whites of foreign parentage is dependent for its existence upon the number, ages, and marital condition of the foreign-born whites in the country. If an absolute check were placed on immigration the foreign born would gradually disappear, while the number of native whites of foreign parentage would linger one generation longer and then also become nonexistent. As the number of foreign born within the country increases, the number of their children increases. In the half century from 1870 to 1920 the native whites of foreign parentage increased from 10.8 per cent of the entire population to 14.8 per cent, and during the same period the native whites of mixed parentage increased from 3 per cent to 6.6 per cent.

The increase in native whites of foreign parentage for the decade 1910 to 1920 was 2,778,228, representing excess of births over deaths and emigration. The increase in the native whites of mixed parentage for the same decade was 1,010,139. The total number of children under 10 years of age, and therefore having been born since January 1, 1910, who were enumerated at the 1920 census as native white of foreign or mixed parentage was 5,901,905. Reducing this number by 162,000, representing the estimated number of children born between January 1 and April

15, 1910 (the Thirteenth Census date), and surviving on January 1, 1920, leaves, in round numbers, 5,740,000 children born between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Census dates and surviving on the latter date. The difference of approximately 1,952,000 between this number and the net increase of 3,788,367 in the two classes under consideration represents the number of persons in those classes who were enumerated on April 15, 1910, and who died or emigrated before January 1, 1920.

In accordance with the general trend thus far observed, the urban rate of increase of the natives of foreign parentage has far exceeded the rural rate of increase. In urban communities this group increased 30 per cent during the past decade, while in rural areas it increased but 4 per cent.

As might have been expected, the distribution of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage conforms in general to the distribution of the foreign born. The following table shows the proportions for the last two census years:

TABLE 26.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920 AND 1910.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	1920		1910	
	Foreign-born white.	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage.	Foreign-born white.	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage.
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England	13.6	11.6	13.6	10.9
Middle Atlantic	35.8	31.3	36.2	29.6
East North Central	23.5	26.1	23.0	27.0
West North Central	10.0	14.9	12.1	17.0
South Atlantic	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3
East South Central	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1
West South Central	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.2
Mountain	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Pacific	7.5	6.3	6.5	5.6

During the last decade the native whites of foreign parentage increased by 21.5 per cent, a higher rate than that for any other group of the white population. The New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific states all show increases of over 30 per cent, while the East South Central was the only geographic division to record a decrease—6.8 per cent. All the states reporting de-

creases for native whites of foreign parentage also showed decreases in number of foreign-born whites, though the reverse is not true.

It is worthy of note that in the state of New Hampshire, in which the native whites of native parentage decreased nearly 5,000 and the foreign-born whites decreased more than 5,000, the native whites of foreign parentage and the native whites of mixed parentage together increased more than 22,000, and thereby kept the state from returning a net decrease for the decade.

Connecticut, with an increase of 45.8 per cent, and New Jersey, with 43.9 per cent, are illustrations of the attraction which industrial centers have for the native whites of foreign parentage. One other state merits especial attention. Although the foreign-born whites in North Dakota decreased 15.8 per cent during the decade, the native whites of foreign parentage increased 13.3 per cent and the native whites of mixed parentage increased 35.6 per cent, and the combined increase in these two native classes was greater numerically than the increase in the native whites of native parentage. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah decreases in the foreign-born whites were also accompanied by increases in the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, but in these states the increases in the native whites of native parentage were greater than the combined increases in the other two native white classes.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES.

The decade 1900 to 1910 witnessed the entrance of about 8,000,000 foreigners into the United States and a net increase of 30.7 per cent in the foreign-born white population. At the close of the period immigrants were entering the country at the rate of 1,000,000 per annum. The chief restrictions at that time were those based on physical disability, moral turpitude, and the immigrant's ability to support himself. In 1910 the number of foreign-born whites in the country was 13,345,545, or 14.5 per cent of the entire population. Had the increase for the decade 1910 to 1920 continued at the rate of the previous period, the foreign-born white population of the country would have reached seventeen and one-half millions in 1920. As a matter of fact, the census of 1920 showed a foreign-born white population of 13,712,754, an increase of 367,209, or 2.8 per cent, over the corresponding

figure for 1910. For the previous decade, the rate of increase of the foreign-born whites was nearly one-half greater than that for the total population, while for the 10-year period 1910 to 1920 it was less than one-fifth that for the total population. In the sense of permitting more thorough assimilation, this slackened increase has proved fortunate. The decrease in the rate of increase for the foreign-born whites effected a decrease in the proportion of the total white population which was foreign born. This proportion dropped to the lowest point reached since 1850, or 14.5 per cent of the entire number of white persons enumerated. Such a figure, however, is inadequate as an expression of the foreign-born element.

"We obtain a more significant measure of the relative importance of the immigrants if we consider the percentage which they form of the adult population, or, taking a figure which is conveniently accessible in the census reports, the percentage which they form of the total male population 21 years of age and over. It is a percentage which would be startling if we had not become familiar with it, or if it were announced for the first time in the history of census taking. In 1910—to take first the earlier and more sensational percentage—24.6 per cent, or practically one-fourth, of the male population 21 years of age and over consisted of immigrants. The percentage has now declined to 22.1, which is still over one-fifth of the total. Of course, much higher percentages are reported in certain sections of the country. In the Middle Atlantic states (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) 35.4 per cent of the male population 21 years of age and over is foreign born; in the New England states, 38.2 per cent; in Massachusetts, 41.9 per cent; in Boston, 46.3 per cent; and in New York City, 53.4 per cent." [1] Such proportions of foreign born within the United States make any decrease in the rate of increase significant and deserving of more intensive examination.

Practically all the foreign born are whites, the proportion white being 98.6 per cent, as compared with 88.4 per cent for the natives. While the foreign-born population can be increased only by immigration, there are two forces constantly at work decreasing their number, emigration and mortality. Fortunately fairly comparable data on all three subjects are available.

On April 15, 1910, the number of foreign-born whites in the United States, as shown by the Thirteenth Census, was 13,345,545.

[1] Dr. Joseph A. Hill, Assistant Director of the Census, before the American Statistical Association, Pittsburgh, Dec. 27, 1921.

Between that date and January 1, 1920, the excess of white immigration over white emigration was approximately 3,350,000. (See Appendix C, p. 203.)

The addition of the estimated net white immigration of 3,350,000 to the 13,345,545 foreign-born whites enumerated in 1910 gives a total of approximately 16,695,000 as the number of foreign-born whites who would have been present in the United States on January 1, 1920, had there been no mortality in this class between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Census dates. The number actually enumerated was 13,712,754. This would indicate, assuming the census figures and the immigration and emigration figures to be correct, a mortality of about 2,980,000. The mortality actually recorded in the death-registration states [1] indicated, for the entire United States, assuming the death rate for the foreign-born white population to be the same for the country as a whole as for the registration states, a foreign white mortality of only 2,415,000 for the period from April 15, 1910, to January 1, 1920.

This discrepancy of 565,000—equal to about 4 per cent of the entire number of foreign-born whites enumerated—probably results in the main from three causes: First, that the mortality returns, although satisfactorily near completeness in most states in the registration area, are not absolutely complete and do not cover the entire United States, so that any estimate for the country as a whole is subject to some margin of error; second, that the deaths of some foreign-born persons, although registered, may have been erroneously reported as deaths of natives; third, that undoubtedly a considerable number of foreign born, in the period of excitement just following the war and because of the antagonisms and prejudices aroused by it, may have represented themselves to the census enumerators as natives.

In this study of the foreign born, considered as a general group, regardless of sex or nationality, it is important to review the changes in distribution which have occurred during the 10-year period. Since there was little actual net increase during the period, any considerable increase or decrease which took place in a given state or city must have been attended by a corresponding

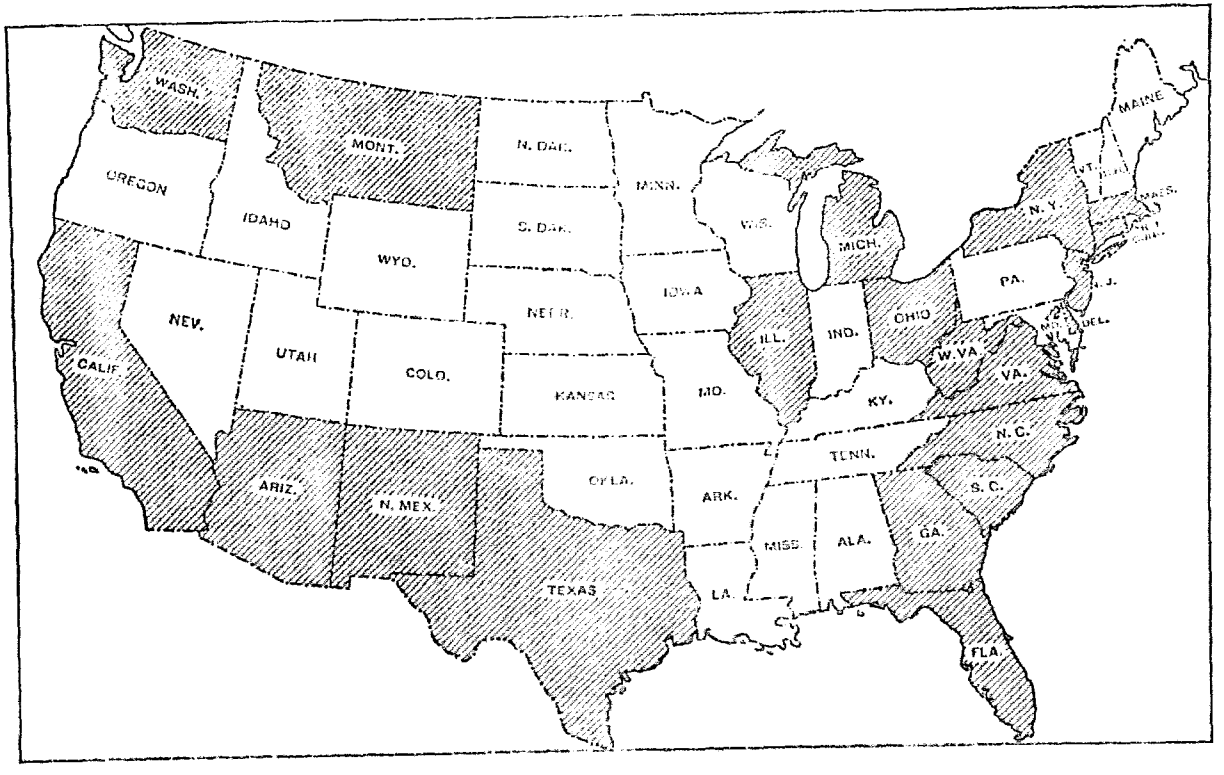
[1] This group of states, with 76.6 per cent of the total foreign-born white population of the United States in 1910, was enlarged from year to year and in 1919 was estimated to contain 90.6 per cent of the total foreign-born white population of the country.

decrease or increase in other areas. This does not necessarily imply a migration from one area to another. Approximately 5,500,000 foreign-born whites entered the country during the decade, and an almost equal number either emigrated or died. It is, therefore, possible for the distribution to have been changed quite violently during the period with practically no interstate migration. Considerable redistribution actually did take place in this manner.

The races which decreased during the period were relatively quite general in their distribution throughout the country, while those which increased tended to concentrate in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the East North Central groups of states. Consequently the changing proportions between 1910 and 1920 led to increased concentration in the Eastern states. The shutting off of the stream of immigrants brought about a demand for other persons to take their places in the industrial centers. The incoming foreign born have a definite status in our economic labor supply, and there was great demand for the type of labor which they customarily furnish. This tended to attract such foreign born as arrived during the decade to the industrial centers and to retain them there.

The redistribution which occurred from 1910 to 1920 greatly affected certain areas. The West North Central division, which in 1910 possessed a foreign-born white population of 1,613,231, or 13.9 per cent of its entire population, actually showed for the 10-year period a foreign-born white decrease of 241,270, or about 15 per cent. This area, being mainly agricultural, was neither able to compete with the demand for labor from the industrial states nor to attract those immigrants who came to the United States during the decade. The East South Central division also showed a decrease in total foreign born, but such a change is not of especial significance, as the foreign born in the southern districts have always been few in number. The increases occurred in the main in the industrial sections, in the Atlantic Coast states, and along the Mexican border. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan all increased in foreign-born white population. Because of the increase in Mexicans alone, the states of Texas, Arizona, and California also bulked large in the total.

States (Shaded) Showing Increase in Foreign-Born Whites: 1910–1920.



The increase in practically all the Southern Atlantic states is worthy only of passing notice, Florida being the only state in this group to show a foreign-born white increase of over 5,000. The percentages of increase in these states showed marked advances because of the small actual numbers on which based.

Increases in three states, Michigan, Texas, and California, aggregated more than the net foreign-born white increase shown by the entire country.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES.

The tendency of the foreign-born white population toward concentration in cities and large towns has long been manifest. In 1890, 61.8 per cent of the foreign-born whites were numbered in the urban population. This proportion increased to 71.4 per cent in 1910, and by 1920 the foreign-born white population of the United States had become 75.5 per cent urban. Thus at the Fourteenth Census three out of every four foreign-born white persons in this country lived in communities of 2,500 inhabitants or over. On the other hand, during the decade the number of foreign-born whites in rural districts decreased 12 per cent.

It is probably true that this apparent urban movement of the foreign born does not represent actual migration to any considerable extent. Certainly during the decade under survey the migration of the foreign born to the cities was not as great as that of the native whites or of the Negroes. Apparent migration is due largely to the replacement of nationalities. The Germans, English, and Scandinavians, races which decreased during the decade, have always contributed much lower proportions of their total numbers to the population of cities than have the Italians, Russian Jews, and other races which showed increases during the decade. A change in the proportions of these races within the country would naturally result in an apparent urbanization movement. By taking out a number of Germans and replacing them with Russian Jews, although the number of foreign born within the country might be exactly the same, the percentage urban would be made higher. For example: During the last decade the foreign-born white population of rural communities in the East North Central division decreased 165,000, while the foreign-born white population of urban communities increased 320,000. And yet this was only partly a matter of urban migration. It was principally the result of such a redistribution of nationalities, since during the decade the number of persons of German birth within this division

decreased about 280,000 and the number of Scandinavians about 30,000, while on the other hand the Poles (using "mother tongue" to distinguish Poles for 1910) increased by 85,000, the Austrians and Hungarians (using the prewar boundaries) 80,000, the Italians 55,000, and the Russians 110,000.

What such a substitution means can be realized readily by reference to the results of the 1910 census, which showed that while the Germans in the United States were 67 per cent urban and the Scandinavians 53 per cent, the Russian Jews, on the other hand, were 87 per cent urban, the Austrians and Hungarians 74 per cent, and the Italians 78 per cent. These figures represent the tendency of each nationality to congregate in cities. Any change such as that which took place in the East North Central division, replacing the less urban nationalities with those more urban in tendency, would result in an apparent cityward migration.

It is important in this connection to keep constantly in mind the fact that the accumulation of immigrants in cities is not a fair test of their urban tendencies. Cities are the natural points at which immigrants arrive; they are the points at which a living of some sort can usually be secured. The dispersion of the foreign born to smaller communities and to rural districts is at best a slow process. In a period of rapid immigration, the cities choke up with immigrants. When immigration slackens the dispersion of newly arrived foreigners to other parts of the country can better keep pace with the number entering the various ports.

One other factor should be considered. The native white was traditionally migratory. The war demand for city workers was able to sweep him into industrial centers. The Negro was also easily attracted to the cities. These influences did not so easily affect the rural foreign born. They had come to this country in the main for economic betterment, had gone by choice to the rural communities, and had striven for and in general had reached positions of comparative independence. They had not been in the United States long enough to become as restless as were the native whites, even had they possessed by inheritance so great an instinct for change. They were quite contented with their rural life. If these foreign-born persons had been by nature city dwellers, they would not have chosen rural life when they entered the United States. So it is not surprising that the actual migration of this element from country to city was of little numerical consequence.

There was a certain type of migration from the country which must be mentioned, and that was the movement of foreign-born persons back to their native lands for military service. Presumably, however, this movement was of greater consequence from the larger cities, where nationalities congregate and where enthusiasm could be more easily aroused, than from the rural districts.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE BY NATIONALITY.

Up to this point the discussion has dealt with the foreign born mainly as similar units. Such a discussion is fruitful from certain viewpoints, but changes in nationalities press for analysis. It is especially important to consider proportions of nationality, since the Fourteenth Census period is noteworthy as the apparent close of slightly restricted immigration and the beginning of an era of restriction. The method chosen for applying the new policy is based on the numerical strength of national groups within the country.

For the purpose of examining the foreign-born white population in 1920 and of comparing it with that of 1910, Table 27 has been prepared. There was an obvious difficulty with regard to the enumeration of the foreign born at the census of 1920, arising from the transfer of territory from one country to another and the formation of new countries in Europe. This table has been compiled, so far as possible, in such a way that similar areas are made comparable. To obtain a figure for 1910 comparable to that shown for Poland for 1920, the numbers of Austrians, Russians, and Germans who in 1910 claimed Polish as their mother tongue have been subtracted from the totals for Austria, Russia, and Germany, respectively, and combined. Alsace-Lorraine was tabulated separately for 1920, but not for 1910, and therefore for comparison it was included with Germany. The area in central Europe was made comparable only by comparing the 1920 aggregate for Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia with the 1910 aggregate for Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Montenegro. No adjustments have been made, however, in regard to the transfers of territory from Russia and Austria-Hungary to Rumania, from Austria-Hungary to Italy, from Germany to Denmark, from Bulgaria to Jugo-Slavia and Greece, and from Turkey in Europe to Greece.

TABLE 27.—FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1920 AND 1910.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1920	1910	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
All countries	13,712,754	13,345,545	+367,209
Europe	11,877,991	11,787,878	+ 90,113
Northwestern Europe [1]	3,794,555	4,237,373	−442,818
England	812,828	876,455	− 63,627
Scotland	254,567	261,034	− 6,467
Wales	67,066	82,479	− 15,413
Ireland	1,037,233	1,352,155	−314,922
Norway	363,862	403,858	− 39,996
Sweden	625,580	665,183	− 39,603
Denmark	189,154	181,621	+ 7,533
Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg	207,037	172,518	+ 34,519
Switzerland	118,659	124,834	− 6,175
France	118,569	117,236	+ 1,333
Central Europe [1]	4,365,181	4,600,073	−234,892
Germany and Alsace-Lorraine	1,720,423	2,311,085	−590,662
Austria, Hungary, etc.	[2] 1,504,780	[3] 1,351,104	+153,676
Poland	1,139,978	937,884	+202,094
Eastern Europe [1]	1,809,573	1,423,645	+385,928
Russia, Lithuania, and Finland	1,685,381	1,314,051	+371,330
Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Turkey in Europe	124,192	109,594	+ 14,598
Southern Europe [1]	1,902,781	1,523,934	+378,847
Greece	175,972	101,264	+ 74,708
Italy	1,610,109	1,343,070	+267,039
Spain and Portugal	116,700	79,600	+ 37,100
Other Europe	5,901	2,853	+ 3,048
Asia	110,450	64,314	+ 46,136
America	1,656,801	1,453,186	+203,615
Canada	1,117,878	1,196,070	− 78,192
French	307,786	385,083	− 77,297
Newfoundland	13,242	5,076	+ 8,166
Other	810,092	810,987	− 895
Mexico	478,383	219,802	+258,581
Other America	47,208	32,238	+ 15,060
Other continents or islands	67,512	40,167	+ 27,345

[1] Because of the inclusion of Alsace-Lorraine with Germany, and of Albania in Eastern Europe, in order to obtain figures comparable with those for 1910, the totals for Northwestern, Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe, as given in this table, are different from those which appear in the Fourteenth Census reports.
[2] Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia.
[3] Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Montenegro.

From Table 27 it appears that the increase received from Europe was about 90,000, from Asia 46,000, and from America 204,000. It is of interest to note that the number of whites in the United States born in Africa, included under "Other continents or islands," totals 5,222. Asia showed the highest rate of increase, contributed almost entirely from Armenia and Syria, the extreme western part of the continent. (It must be remembered that the figures in Table 27 relate only to the foreign-born white population.)

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

Europe and America were the largest two contributors to the foreign-born population of the United States. From 1910 to 1920 America for the first time surpassed Europe in the net number of foreign born which it contributed. Europeans in the United States increased from 1900 to 1910 by almost 3,000,000, or 33 per cent, but from 1910 to 1920 their increase was less than a tenth of a million—less, indeed, than 1 per cent. The World War had greatly reduced immigration from Europe and had drawn heavily for military service upon the foreign born already in this country. England, Ireland, Scandinavia, and Germany lost numerically, and Austria-Hungary, Poland, Russia, and Italy gained.

From Table 27 it is possible to compare the foreign-born white population in 1920 with that returned in 1910. Such a table affords the most recent inventory of the change in the composition of the foreign born within the country. Before examining it in more detail the general currents of immigration to the United States should be indicated. Inspection of the following table will show the tendency of immigration for 80 years.

TABLE 28.—IMMIGRANTS FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, BY DECADES: 1840–1920.[1]

DECADE.	Ireland.	Germany.	Italy.	Russia.
1840–1850	780,719	434,626	1,870	656
1850–1860	914,119	951,667	9,231	1,621
1860–1870	435,778	787,468	11,728	4,536
1870–1880	436,871	718,182	55,759	52,254
1880–1890	655,482	1,452,970	307,309	265,088
1890–1900	403,496	543,922	655,694	593,703
1900–1910	339,065	341,498	2,045,877	1,597,306
1910–1920	145,937	143,945	1,109,524	921,957

[1] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1920, Table 68.

The Irish and Germans were the first foreign born other than British to come to the United States in any great numbers. In

1850 the Irish constituted 42.8 per cent of the total foreign born in this country. In 1860, with a total foreign-born population of 4,138,000, the Irish numbered 1,611,304 and the Germans 1,276,000, indicating that these two nationalities formed about 70 per cent of the total. Their numbers continued to increase until in 1890 there were in the United States nearly 2,000,000 Irish and 3,000,000 Germans. The great influx from these two nationalities began to slacken by the Twelfth Census, 1900, and the total number of either nationality entering the country as immigrants during the 20 years from 1900 to 1920 failed to reach half a million. Although the Germans still maintained the position which they first reached in 1880 as the nationality predominating among the foreign born in the United States, Ireland, first in 1870, descended to third position in 1910 and was sixth in 1920.

Paralleling the reduction in the number of Irish, the number of Germans in this country has decreased by approximately 1,000,000 in the last 20 years. Although during the 10 years 1900 to 1910 the decrease was only about 11 per cent, it amounted to over 25 per cent for the decade 1910 to 1920.

It must be remembered that restrictions recently imposed will make impossible the arrival of any great number of immigrants, at least for half the decade. The decrease in the number of German-born, in general, has been uniform throughout the Nation. There seems to be very little net migration of this class between the states. The cities, to be sure, show a higher rate of decrease than the rural districts, but the presumption is that the bulk of those who returned to Germany for military service in the early years of the war were drawn from the cities. The national feeling is more easily maintained and aroused when the national atmosphere is to some extent developed in a racial group of considerable size, such as is found only in cities. Here are the rates of decrease shown by Germans in some of the larger cities:

City.	Decrease.		City.	Decrease.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
New York	83,983	30.2	Philadelphia	21,714	35.3
Chicago	70,001	38.4	St. Louis	17,677	37.0
Milwaukee	25,045	38.6	Detroit	14,437	32.3

With the rate of decrease for the larger cities so much above the general average of 25 per cent, it is necessarily true that the rate of decrease in smaller cities or in the rural districts must be lower.

In 1870, 87 per cent of the total German-born population of the United States resided in three geographic divisions—the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central. It is interesting to note that in 1910 there were still 84 per cent of the Germans in the same area, and in 1920, 83 per cent.

The two races which have shown the greatest increases in the last decade are the Italians and the Russians, the Italians having increased 267,039 and the Russians 371,330, the latter principally of Jewish blood. This is a continuation of an immigration which has been rapidly growing since 1880. During the decade 1900 to 1910 the Italian immigrants outnumbered, more than four to one, the Italians already in the United States at the beginning of the decade. Over 80 per cent of the Russians and 85 per cent of the Italians are in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states. In 40 years the number of Italians in the United States has multiplied 36 times, that of Russians 39 times.

The tendency of these two races toward urban life is thus very marked. In the State of New York, for example, of the 545,000 Italians present in 1920, over 440,000, or 81 per cent, were in cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more. New York City alone contained 72 per cent of all the Italians in the state. The Russians show an even greater tendency to concentrate in cities than the Italians, nearly nine-tenths of the Russians in 1920 being massed in urban communities.

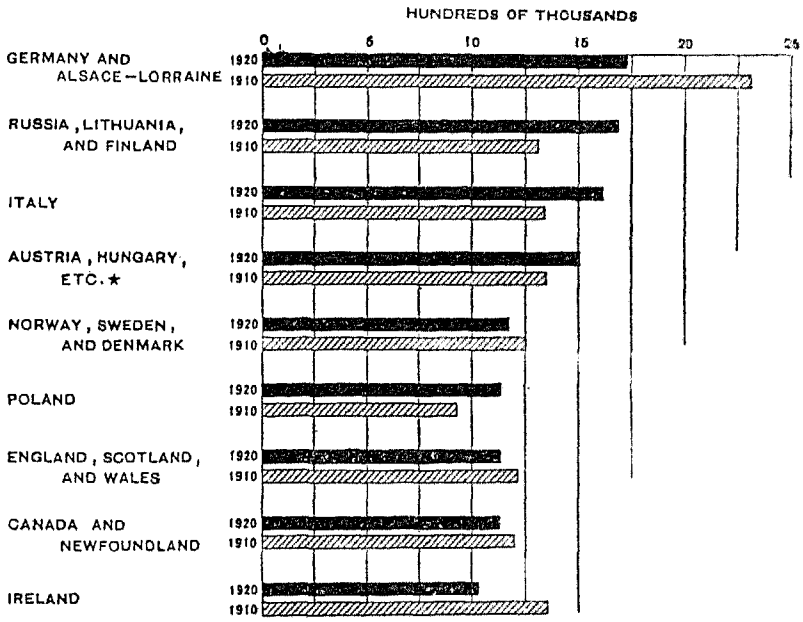
The foreign born in the United States, at first almost entirely from northwestern Europe and Germany, at recent censuses have shown increased proportions from the southern and eastern parts of the Continent. Upon the classification of the principal countries contributing to the foreign-born element in the population of the United States, according to numerical strength at the last three censuses, 1900, 1910, and 1920, the following changes appear:

TABLE 29.—COUNTRIES RANKED ACCORDING TO NUMBER CONTRIBUTED TO FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS ENUMERATED IN SPECIFIED CENSUS YEAR: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

Rank, 1920.	Rank, 1910.	Rank, 1900.
1. Germany.	1. Germany.	1. Germany.
2. Italy.	2. Russia.	2. Ireland.
3. Russia.	3. Ireland.	3. Canada.
4. Poland.	4. Italy.	4. England.
5. Canada.	5. Canada.	5. Sweden.
6. Ireland.	6. Austria.	6. Russia.
7. England.	7. England.	7. Austria.
8. Sweden.	8. Sweden.	8. Italy.
9. Austria.	9. Hungary.	9. Norway.
10. Mexico.	10. Norway.	10. Scotland.

The steady advance of Italy and the gradual retirement of Ireland are the two outstanding features of this table. The following diagram presents in graphic form the principal nativities present in the foreign-born population, for 1920 and 1910:

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH: 1920 AND 1910.



* Includes, for 1920, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Jugo-Slavia, and, for 1910, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Montenegro.

IMMIGRATION OF MEXICANS AND CANADIANS.

In America there is constant interchange of population with the two countries bordering on the north and south, Canada and Mexico. There is considerable uncertainty with regard to the permanent residence of many Mexicans in the United States at the census date. Although in the past there have been certain waves of emigration from the United States to Canada, the tendency toward the warmer climate on the whole strongly predominates. There is at present, however, little emigration of Americans to Mexico.

Of all the nationalities which have been added in recent years to the population of the United States, the Mexican increase since 1900 is especially worthy of note. In the decade 1900 to 1910 the number of Mexicans in the United States more than doubled, increasing 115 per cent. This number, 219,802, in turn doubled during the 10-year period 1910 to 1920, reaching the total of 478,383, an increase of 118 per cent.[1] The influx centered mainly in three states, Texas, California, and Arizona. Texas received nearly 50 per cent of the increase, or 125,414. Oil and agricultural developments in the United States and unsettled political and economic conditions in Mexico are probably in the main responsible. In 1920 practically one-quarter of a million of the population of Texas were of Mexican birth. Adding Arizona and California to Texas accounts for about 80 per cent of the increase of Mexicans. The fact that these three states reported this noteworthy influx during the decade placed them before all the other states in rate of increase of foreign born from 1910 to 1920, the foreign-born white of Arizona increasing 67 per cent, of Texas 50 per cent, and of California 32 per cent. The immigration of Mexicans during the previous decade to the same three states represented also about 80 per cent of the increase of that nationality in the United States. Because of the shortness of the period under investigation, and of the extremely abnormal conditions prevailing in Mexico near and after the end of the Diaz régime in 1911, up to the end of the decade, the permanence of such a movement can not be determined.

Table 30 shows the distribution, by geographic divisions, of the British Canadians in the United States, as enumerated at the censuses of 1920 and 1910.

[1] It is probable that many Mexicans of mixed white and Indian blood, in whom the Indian strain predominated, were improperly classed as white.

TABLE 30.—NUMBER OF WHITE CANADIANS, OTHER THAN FRENCH, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920 AND 1910.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	1920	1910
Total	810,092	810,987
New England	233,971	245,859
Middle Atlantic	120,049	119,059
East North Central	222,213	223,672
West North Central	69,785	84,055
South Atlantic	12,059	7,725
East South Central	2,967	3,096
West South Central	8,105	7,509
Mountain	30,185	30,896
Pacific	110,758	88,216

The British Canadians in the United States showed practically no change in number, and apparently there was little migration of British Canadians within the United States; New England and the East North Central states still maintained the majority and retained it in similar proportion. The French Canadians, on the other hand, have not proved as stable but have shown a decided decrease. This was not a new tendency on their part. During the previous decade they decreased 9,378, or 2.4 per cent. This tendency, so slight in that decade, increased to considerable proportions between 1910 and 1920, during which period the number of French Canadians in the United States decreased by 77,297, or 20 per cent. Michigan, New York, and New England are the areas reporting the largest numbers of French Canadians. In 1910 over two-thirds of this class of the foreign-born population were concentrated in New England, half of them being in the single state of Massachusetts. The decrease, however, was not proportionally as great in this group of states as in the rest of the country, New England with two-thirds of the French Canadians bearing only one-half of the decrease. The states which lost most heavily were New York, Michigan, and Minnesota. The decrease for New England was low enough to indicate a reduction due mainly to mortality. The rate for the rest of the country, however, was so high as to raise the presumption that a considerable return to Canada had taken place.

AGE CHANGES AMONG THE FOREIGN BORN.

Considerable light on age changes during the decade is found by a comparison of age distribution of the foreign-born whites in the United States as returned in 1910 and 1920.

AGE GROUP.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.	
	1920	1910
Under 18 years	6.2	8.1
18–44 years	54.3	57.6
45 years and over	39.5	34.3

The checking of immigration during the last five years of the decade resulted in the changes of age distribution noted. There is a decided increase in the proportion over 45 for 1920 at the expense of the younger groups. If there were no immigration, in 45 years obviously 100 per cent would be over 45 years of age. It is necessary for immigrants to arrive continually in order to maintain an unchanged age distribution. The decade developed another cause of change in age proportions, the emigration of men to their native lands for military service, which drew only from the younger adults. This "growing old" among the foreign born as a whole is exactly the process that has been going on for 40 years among the Irish and Germans—a decrease in immigration and a correspondingly larger and larger proportion in the older age groups. Since the average age is higher, the mortality rate must be higher.

It is worthy of note that the Irish have shown the greatest rate of decrease, by and large, in the districts in which they are fewest, the average rate of decrease being 23 per cent and that for the five agricultural districts, exclusive of the Pacific division, averaging 33. The three industrial groups of states showed a lower average rate, 23 per cent, while the Pacific division, with a rate of 14, demonstrated either a migration to that division or that a younger group of Irish with a lower death rate resided there.

CHANGES IN PREDOMINATING NATIONALITIES IN LARGE CITIES.

It remains to point out the changes which occurred from 1910 to 1920 in dominant nationalities in the principal urban, and hence foreign-born, centers. The foreigners upon entering the country tend to concentrate in certain cities, where their countrymen are

numerous and where their previous European environment can to some extent be reproduced. The decade from 1900 to 1910 showed very few changes in the nationalities predominating within cities.

Below is Table 31, making comparison of the same cities in 1910 and 1920. Were the comparison to include 1900, the decade 1900–1910 would show but 9 changes in the leading two nationalities for the 19 cities here considered.

TABLE 31.—DOMINANT NATIONALITIES AMONG FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN CITIES HAVING, IN 1920, OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS: 1920 AND 1910.

CITY.	1920		1910	
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.
Baltimore	Russians.	Germans.	Germans.	Russians.
Boston	Irish.	Canadians.	Irish.	Canadians.
Buffalo	Poles.	Germans.	Germans.	Canadians.
Chicago	Poles.	Germans.	Germans.	Austrians.
Cincinnati	Germans.	Russians.	Germans.	Hungarians.
Cleveland	Poles.	Hungarians.	Austrians.	Germans.
Detroit	Canadians.	Poles.	Germans.	Canadians.
Jersey City	Italians.	Irish.	Germans.	Irish.
Los Angeles	Mexicans.	Canadians.	Germans.	Canadians.
Milwaukee	Germans.	Poles.	Germans.	Russians.
Minneapolis	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Swedes.	Norwegians.
New Orleans	Italians.	Germans.	Italians.	Germans.
New York	Russians.	Italians.	Russians.	Italians.
Newark	Italians.	Russians.	Germans.	Russians.
Philadelphia	Russians.	Irish.	Russians.	Irish.
Pittsburgh	Germans.	Poles.	Germans.	Russians.
St. Louis	Germans.	Russians.	Germans.	Russians.
San Francisco	Italians.	Germans.	Germans.	Irish.
Washington	Russians.	Irish.	Irish.	Germans.

The decade 1910 to 1920 shows changes in 13 of the 19 cities. Some, however, are due to the introduction of Poland as a nationality, and may not signify much change in the predominance of nationalities. The remaining six cities maintained the same two nationalities in the same order of rank in both 1910 and 1920. In Boston the Irish still hold first place and the Canadians second, but the latter show a considerable decrease for the decade and are closely followed by the Russians and Italians. Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, St. Louis, and Philadelphia all reported no change during the decade, but the Italians in Philadelphia lacked less than 1,000 of exceeding the Irish, increasing in number as the Irish decreased. Los Angeles alone of all large cities showed two foreign-born American nationalities predominating—Mexicans first, Canadians second.

A cross section the other way proves equally interesting. In 1910 Germans predominated in 12 of the 19 cities and were second in three. In 1920 the number of cities in which Germans predominated had dropped to 4, while those in which they held second place had increased to 5. In 6 cities the German element had dropped out of the first two places entirely. Arising to take the place of the Germans were the Italians and the Russians, each having achieved primacy in 4 cities, although Italy led in but 1 and Russia in but 2 in 1910. Poland, a country which may have been represented by Austrians, Russians, or Germans in the 1910 list, led in three cities and was second in three others in 1920.

This analysis has made it clear that there was in progress during the decade 1910 to 1920 a continued and increasing decline of the German and Irish races in urban leadership and a marked increase in the number of Italians, Russians, and Poles. In practically every large city the Irish born and German born, so long dominant, are yielding to the foreign born of southern Europe and depending in part for their influence in the community upon those modifications of national temperaments and beliefs which appear in the partially Americanized natives of German and Irish parentage. The new immigration restrictions will tend to alter conditions, and it remains for the next census to point out the part which these foreign nationalities are to play in the United States.

XI.

NEGRO POPULATION.

The original centers of Negro population within the United States, as determined by the First Census in 1790, were the states of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas. These four states returned, at that time, nearly 87 per cent of the total number. They were employed almost exclusively in the cultivation of tobacco and as household servants. With the development and expansion of cotton growing in the South and Southwest, and with the embargo of 1808 against the importation of slaves, it was found advantageous to increase the labor resources of the lower South in connection with the increasing cultivation of cotton. From a study of the census statistics for the period prior to the Civil War it is found that in the more northerly states of the South the slave population was proportionally smaller and increased less rapidly than in the far South, and that in general in the more newly settled of the far Southern states the slave population increased more rapidly than the white population. The census returns therefore reflect the economic facts that slave labor was most valuable in the lower South, and that with the development of newly opened areas in that section the tendency to employ slave labor increased.[1] In 1860 the states which now constitute the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions contained 92 per cent of all the Negroes in the United States.

The Civil War released the bonds which required the Negro to remain in any specific part of the country, but it is significant that at the end of a period of 50 years, during which the number of Negroes in the United States more than doubled, the census of 1910 found 89 per cent of this race still resident in the Southern states. Until 1910 there seems to have been no force sufficient to bring about any considerable and rapid shifting of the Negro population. Such a force was supplied by the World War and the accompanying demands for unskilled labor during the decade 1910 to 1920, resulting in a marked, though perhaps temporary, redistribution. This developed in two ways: first, a considerable

[1] A Century of Population Growth, p. 133; Brown, Lower South in American History, p. 23.

growth, by a process of continuous shrinkage in per cent of increase, which in 1920 was about abreast of European increase. Continuation of this reduction to 1930 would indicate an extremely serious tendency. The next census, therefore, is likely definitely to align the United States either with old settled countries having normal increase, or with abnormal France. The results of the Fifteenth Census, in so far as they reveal a check to decreased rate of increase or the projection of a long-standing tendency over the danger line, should be awaited with intense interest by all who are concerned with the national welfare.

It is possible to check to some extent the figure for the last decade by means of the birth and death rates which are now available. These figures have been collected from continually increasing birth-registration and death-registration areas, which in 1919 contained nearly 60 per cent and more than 80 per cent, respectively, of the total population of the country.

YEAR.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Excess.
1915	25.1	13.6	11.5
1916	25.0	14.0	11.0
1917	24.7	14.3	10.4
1918	24.6	18.1	6.5
1919	22.3	12.9	9.4

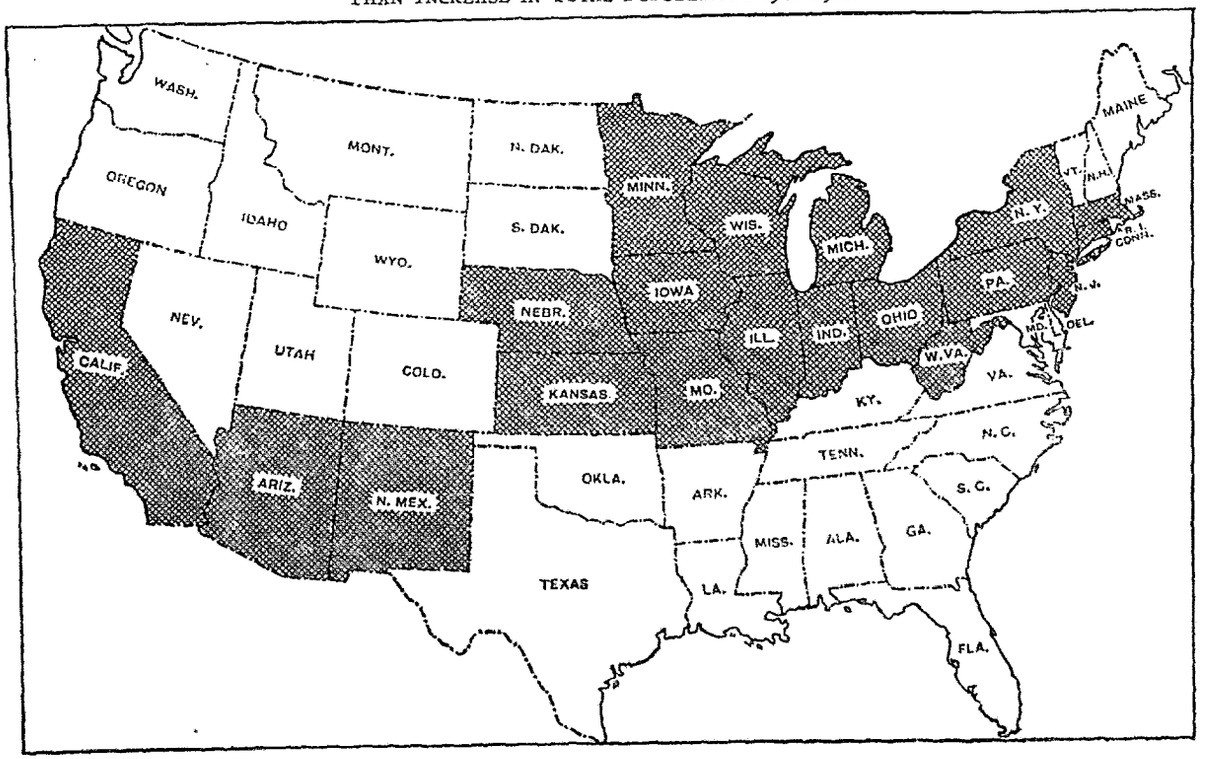
Of these years, 1915 and 1916 are generally considered to be normal. Since 1916 the epidemic of influenza and the war conditions of living have been such as to cause possibly misleading fluctuations. Inspection of the tabulation presented above suggests that the result reached by the elimination of the increase due to the foreign born, at least for the recent decade, is approximately correct, since it corresponds so closely with the result achieved by utilizing birth and mortality returns for the years accepted as normal, 1915 and 1916.

Some data as to the average number of children per mother are now available from the birth-statistics reports. These data show the following averages for those white mothers in the birth-registration area who gave birth to children during the calendar year 1919:[1]

Average number of children ever born:	
Per native white mother	3.2
Per foreign white mother	4.0
Average number of surviving children:	
Per native white mother	2.8
Per foreign white mother	3.4

[1] See Appendix F.

States (Shaded) in Which Increase in Negro Population Was More Than 1,000 and Was at a Higher Rate Than Increase in Total Population: 1910–1920.



Negro has generally been regarded as most effective and useful in agricultural callings. In 1910 the number living in communities having 2,500 inhabitants or more constituted only 27.4 per cent of the total Negro population; but during the decade which followed, the great demand for unskilled labor and the restlessness characteristic of the times drew Negroes to cities in large numbers. From 1910 to 1920 the Negro population of urban communities increased one-third, while that of rural communities decreased. At the time of the taking of the Fourteenth Census over one-third of the entire Negro population had become urban.

Nearly 235,000 Negroes removed to cities in the South Atlantic division, and nearly the same number to cities in the East North Central states. Certain of the Northern states having small urban Negro populations in 1910 showed astonishing proportional increases. Michigan, for example, increased its urban Negro population 352.5 per cent, though the actual numerical increase was only 42,000. In the East South Central group of states, although each state lost Negro population, this loss was wholly rural, for the urban Negro population in the entire division increased over 62,000, or 12 per cent. Mississippi, the state with the greatest decrease, in spite of a total decline of nearly 75,000 in Negro population, showed an urban Negro increase of 3.4 per cent.

The migration of Negroes, however, tended principally to the large industrial centers of the North. The Negro population of Chicago increased from 44,103 in 1910 to 109,458 in 1920; that of Detroit increased from 5,741 in 1910 to 40,838 in 1920; and Cleveland, with 8,448 Negroes in 1910, reported 34,451 in 1920. The increase in cities was not confined to those in the Northern Central states. New York City, having 91,709 Negroes in 1910, showed an increase to 152,467 by 1920. In practically every large city in the country there was a marked growth in the Negro element.

The extent to which the Negroes have become dwellers in large urban communities, together with the increase in this tendency between 1900 and 1920, is strikingly indicated in Table 32, on page 128. It is seldom, indeed, that the returns of the Federal census reflect such a wide and general racial movement.

It will be observed that for the decade 1900 to 1910 the rate of increase in the combined Negro population of the 24 cities for which figures are presented in Table 32 was only about two

and one-half times as large as the rate of increase in the Negro population of the entire country (11.2 per cent), whereas the recent decade shows for these same cities a rate of Negro increase six and one-half times as large as that for the Negro population of the country as a whole. During the earlier decade the increase

TABLE 32.—NEGRO POPULATION AND INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING, IN 1920, MORE THAN 25,000 NEGRO INHABITANTS: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

CITY.	NEGRO POPULATION.			INCREASE IN NEGRO POPULATION.			
				1910-1920		1900-1910	
	1920	1910	1900	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total	1,508,061	1,060,510	825,364	447,551	42.2	235,146	28.5
New York, N. Y.	152,467	91,709	60,666	60,758	66.3	31,043	51.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	134,229	84,459	62,613	49,770	58.9	21,846	34.9
Washington, D. C.	109,966	94,446	86,702	15,520	16.4	7,744	8.9
Chicago, Ill.	109,458	44,103	30,150	65,355	148.2	13,953	46.3
Baltimore, Md.	108,322	84,749	79,258	23,573	27.8	5,491	6.9
New Orleans, La.	100,930	89,262	77,714	11,668	13.1	11,548	14.9
Birmingham, Ala.	70,230	52,305	16,575	17,925	34.3	35,730	215.6
St. Louis, Mo.	69,854	43,960	35,516	25,894	58.9	8,444	23.8
Atlanta, Ga.	62,796	51,902	35,727	10,894	21.0	16,175	45.3
Memphis, Tenn.	61,181	52,441	49,910	8,740	16.7	2,531	5.1
Richmond, Va.	54,041	46,733	32,230	7,308	15.6	14,503	45.0
Norfolk, Va.	43,392	25,039	20,230	18,353	73.3	4,809	23.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	41,520	29,293	16,236	12,227	41.7	13,057	80.4
Detroit, Mich.	40,838	5,741	4,111	35,097	611.3	1,630	39.6
Louisville, Ky.	40,087	40,522	39,139	—435	—1.1	1,383	3.5
Savannah, Ga.	39,179	33,246	28,090	5,933	17.8	5,156	18.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	37,725	25,623	20,355	12,102	47.2	5,268	25.9
Nashville, Tenn.	35,633	36,523	30,044	—890	—2.4	6,479	21.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	34,678	21,816	15,931	12,862	59.0	5,885	36.9
Cleveland, Ohio	34,451	8,448	5,988	26,003	307.8	2,460	41.1
Houston, Tex.	33,960	23,929	14,608	10,031	41.9	9,321	63.8
Charleston, S. C.	32,326	31,056	31,522	1,270	4.1	—466	—1.5
Kansas City, Mo.	30,719	23,566	17,567	7,153	30.4	5,999	34.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	30,079	19,639	14,482	10,440	53.2	5,157	35.6

in the number of Negroes residing in large American cities was merely in harmony with the general tendency shown by both whites and Negroes; but the increase during the war decade of Negroes in the large cities to a number nearly 50 per cent larger than that reported in 1910 affords perhaps the most vivid statistical picture yet revealed of the call of the great centers of industry

and commerce for more and yet more unskilled labor, and of the systematic attempt in all quarters of the country to substitute the Negro worker for the unskilled foreigner who had suddenly ceased to arrive in America.

It is significant that of these 24 cities only 2 showed decreases in Negro population during the last decade and only 1 showed a rate of increase less than the average rate for the Negro population of the entire country, while the rates for the remaining 21 cities ranged from twice to 94 times as high as that for the Negro population of the country as a whole. The distinctly northern cities seem to have recorded the largest increases in Negro population. That is, those cities farther away from the historic areas of Negro residence benefited most largely by the widespread urban tendency of the race.

This extremely interesting table suggests a question of much future economic importance: Were foreign immigration to be resumed in the future on a scale commensurate with immigration from 1890 to 1900 or during the period immediately preceding the war, it is reasonable to suppose that the Negro, less in demand because of greater labor supply, would tend to drift back to his former environment. But immigration, for the first time in Federal history, has been restricted, and if this restriction continues, and unskilled labor in prosperous times becomes again at a premium, is the Negro to respond to the demand as during the war and continue to increase in urban centers during the present and subsequent decades at rates resembling those shown for the war period?

Should this prove to be the case the effect upon the labor supply in the South (and thus upon southern industry and agriculture) and upon the Negro race itself will be very marked.

This readjustment of Negro population was a direct response, on the one hand, to the need for labor arising from the checking of the incoming immigration and the departure of foreigners, leaving work to be done and few to do it, and on the other, to the growing demand for labor resulting from increased activity in all industries because of war stimulation—an increase occurring just as the normal supply of foreign-born laborers had been depleted. Whether the Negroes who migrated to cities in response to these highly abnormal conditions will continue to prefer urban environment, or will tend to return to their original homes or seek rural life elsewhere, will be revealed at later censuses.

The census returns for 1920, so far as they relate to Negro population, have been analyzed by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, well known as an authority on statistics of Negroes and author of the first comprehensive analysis of Negro statistics, made just after the Twelfth Census (1900). Prof. Willcox reaches some interesting conclusions:[1]

"The remarkable fall in the rates of Negro increase and the rapid distribution of Negroes over other parts of the country than the South are the striking changes revealed by the census figures. How is the fall in the rate of increase to be explained? Has it any connection with the growth of interstate migration? To get light upon these questions we turn from the census figures of living population to the registration figures of births and deaths. Since 1900 the United States has been developing toward a national system of vital statistics by voluntary cooperation between the Federal Government and the governments of the states and cities. For five years, 1915 to 1919, inclusive, the births and deaths of Negroes have been recorded in a number of Northern states, including the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota, and for a shorter period the same facts for several other Northern and a few Southern states are known. The figures for the Northern states are as follows:

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF NEGROES IN NORTHERN STATES: 1915-1919.

STATE.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural decrease.	Deaths to 100 births.
Total	56,142	64,587	8,445	114
New England states	8,634	9,101	467	105
New York	19,088	20,342	1,254	106
Pennsylvania	24,924	30,786	5,862	130
Michigan	2,971	3,488	517	117
Minnesota	525	870	345	165

"In each of these divisions Negro deaths outnumbered Negro births by between 5 and 65 per cent, and in consequence the increase of Negroes in all these states has been entirely due to migration.

[1] "Distribution and Increase of Negroes in the United States," a paper read by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, before the American Eugenics Congress, New York, September 21, 1921, amplifying his earlier article, "Negro," in a new volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (1922).

"In the Southern states the following compilation of all available figures shows results which are widely different:

STATE.	Years covered.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural increase or decrease (−).	Deaths to 100 births.	White deaths to 100 births.
Total	.....	196,487	156,140	40,347	79	52
Maryland	1916–1919	25,418	25,407	11	100	68
District of Columbia	1915–1919	11,042	13,280	−2,238	120	81
Virginia	1917–1919	57,244	42,971	14,273	74	48
Kentucky	1917–1919	12,460	17,410	−4,950	140	51
North Carolina	1917–1919	67,724	42,633	25,091	62	41
South Carolina	1919	22,599	14,439	8,160	64	39

"In every one of the Northern states Negro deaths outnumber births; in the Southern states, in general, the conditions are reversed.

"The difference between city and country is at least as influential upon race increase as the difference between South and North, which in this case closely parallels it. Throughout the North and in the cities of the South Negro deaths are more numerous than Negro births; in fact, southern cities are even more unfavorable than those of the North to natural increase.

"Between 1910 and 1920 the number of Negro children under 5 years of age in the United States decreased by nearly 120,000 (119,425), or almost 10 per cent, and the number of white children increased by more than 1,000,000 (1,051,007), or more than 11 per cent. In 1920 for the first time the proportion of white children to white women exceeded that of Negro children to Negro women, the difference being 42 per 1,000. For each race the birth rate as thus roughly measured fell; but among the Negroes the fall was 17 per cent, among the whites it was 2.5 per cent. In the South the number of Negro children under 5 years of age decreased between 1910 and 1920 by nearly 150,000 (148,521), or 12.7 per cent; and the number of white children increased by 134,000 (134,036), or 4.7 per cent. At the present time, the proportion of children to women among southern Negroes is only about five-sixths of what it is among southern whites.

"These changes will doubtless prove to be closely connected with the rapid urbanization of Negroes between 1910 and 1920. The rural Negro population of the United States decreased in that decade by nearly one-fourth of a million (239,308), or 3.4 per cent; while the urban Negro population increased by seven-eighths of a million (874,616), or 32.7 per cent. In the rural districts, the proportion of Negro children in 1910 was 7 per cent greater and in 1920 it was 5 per cent less than the proportion of white chil-

dren. Under these conditions the swarming of Negroes into cities North and South and the sharp fall in the increase of all American Negroes are related almost as cause and effect.

"If the rate of increase between 1900 and 1920 be projected through the rest of the century without change, it would yield at its close about 20,500,000 as the maximum limit of Negro population. It also seems reasonable to anticipate that the Negroes, who at the census of 1790 were over 19 per cent, or nearly one-fifth, of the population of the country and now are about one-tenth, are likely by the end of the century to be not more than one-twentieth."

XII.

INDIANS, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE.

The total population of the United States in 1920 included the following: Indians, 244,437; Chinese, 61,639; Japanese, 111,010. In the preceding pages of this analysis no consideration has been given to these three racial stocks. Each, however, forms an appreciable part of the total population, and is entitled to discussion. Each presents in turn peculiar problems to the Nation; although but one, the Japanese, has shown a tendency to increase for a considerable period.

INDIANS.

The North American Indian seems to be slowly merging into the national population, or, where this is not occurring, to be declining in numbers.

The decrease during the last decade may, however, be more apparent than real. The returns for Indians are subject to some degree of uncertainty because of the practice of treating as Indians all persons having any trace of Indian blood. Such persons in some cases can not be distinguished by their appearance from pure-blooded whites, and as a result some of them have doubtless been reported as white at one census and as Indian at another, since the enumerators are not always able to interview directly the persons whom they enumerate but are obliged to secure information regarding them from other persons. Moreover, at the census of 1910 a special effort was made to secure a complete enumeration of all persons having any perceptible amount of Indian blood, for the purpose of preparing a special report showing tribal relations, purity of Indian blood, etc. It is probable that this resulted in the enumeration of a considerable number of persons as Indians who would ordinarily have been reported as whites. For these reasons the changes indicated by the returns of the last four censuses may not altogether correspond to the facts.[1]

A large proportion also of the Indians included in the census total are persons having more or less Negro blood. Especially

[1] Color or Race, Nativity, and Parentage, Vol. II, Fourteenth Census Reports, p. 17.

in Oklahoma, intermarriage with Negroes has been frequent; and in consequence, in that state and elsewhere, the number of persons of mixed racial characteristics has undoubtedly increased to a marked degree, while the number of Indians of pure blood has materially decreased.

TABLE 33.—INDIAN POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900
UNITED STATES	244,437	265,683	237,196
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:			
New England	1,715	2,076	1,600
Middle Atlantic	5,940	7,717	6,959
East North Central	15,695	18,253	15,027
West North Central	37,263	41,406	42,339
South Atlantic	13,673	9,054	6,585
East South Central	1,623	2,612	2,592
West South Central	60,618	76,767	65,574
Mountain	76,899	75,138	66,185
Pacific	31,011	32,438	30,367
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine	839	892	798
New Hampshire	28	34	22
Vermont	24	26	5
Massachusetts	555	688	587
Rhode Island	110	284	35
Connecticut	159	152	153
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			
New York	5,503	6,046	5,257
New Jersey	100	168	63
Pennsylvania	337	1,503	1,639
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio	131	127	42
Indiana	125	279	243
Illinois	194	138	16
Michigan	5,614	7,519	6,354
Wisconsin	9,611	10,142	8,372
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Minnesota	8,761	9,053	9,182
Iowa	529	471	382
Missouri	171	313	130
North Dakota	6,254	6,486	6,968
South Dakota	16,384	19,137	20,225
Nebraska	2,888	3,502	3,322
Kansas	2,276	2,444	2,130
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Delaware	2	5	9
Maryland	32	55	3
District of Columbia	37	68	22
Virginia	824	539	354
West Virginia	7	36	12
North Carolina	11,824	7,851	5,687
South Carolina	304	311	121
Georgia	125	95	19
Florida	518	74	358
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Kentucky	57	234	192
Tennessee	56	216	108
Alabama	405	909	177
Mississippi	1,105	1,253	2,203
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Arkansas	106	460	66
Louisiana	1,006	780	593
Oklahoma	57,337	74,825	64,445
Texas	2,109	702	470
MOUNTAIN:			
Montana	10,956	10,745	11,343
Idaho	3,098	3,488	4,226
Wyoming	1,343	1,486	1,686
Colorado	1,383	1,482	1,437
New Mexico	19,512	20,573	13,144
Arizona	32,989	29,201	26,480
Utah	2,711	3,123	2,623
Nevada	4,907	5,240	5,216
PACIFIC:			
Washington	9,061	10,997	10,039
Oregon	4,590	5,090	4,951
California	17,360	16,371	15,377

In 1920, persons of Indian blood were enumerated in every state in the Union, though Delaware reported but 2 and West Virginia 7. The changes in the Indian population during the last two decades possess some statistical interest, but they should be ob-

served with full knowledge of the changing composition, already referred to, of the population classified as Indian. It is probable, indeed, that the 244,437 Indians, so termed, enumerated in 1920 contained in the aggregate decidedly less North American Indian blood and decidedly more white and Negro blood than did the 237,196 Indians enumerated in 1900, and that in consequence in the aggregate they possessed somewhat less marked Indian characteristics than were evident 20 years earlier.

Almost half of the states show increase in Indian population from 1900 to 1920. All the Atlantic states except Massachusetts and Delaware showed increase in the number of Indians; though such increase was small except in the case of North Carolina, where the largest number of Indians in any Eastern state (5,687 in 1900) considerably more than doubled in 20 years. The 14 states having an Indian population in 1900 exceeding 5,000 were, in descending order: Oklahoma, Arizona, South Dakota, California, New Mexico, Montana, Washington, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Michigan, North Carolina, New York, and Nevada. This number became 13 in 1920, in which year 6 of these states showed increases, in some cases rather marked, in Indian population for the 20-year period, while South Dakota and Oklahoma registered pronounced decreases. More than half of all Indians continue to be located in four states.

The inference from the changes here noted is that the extinction of the North American Indian at no distant date, which so long has been confidently predicted, has been averted by increasing intermarriage; and that while possibly Indian tribal relations and customs may disappear, a considerable strain of Indian blood will remain, especially in the 13 states having an appreciable Indian population in 1920, where the reservation system continues to make segregation possible.

CHINESE.

Chinese immigration took place between 1860 and 1890, but since then, as the result of legislation restricting immigration of this race, the Chinese population in the United States has decreased. Of the 61,639 Chinese in this country, only 7,748 are females, and the increase of Chinese by birth is, therefore, small.

Although at the outset most of the Chinese in this country were located on the Pacific coast, there has been a constant tendency to extend their places of residence to other states; and in consequence

the proportion of this race in California, which in 1880 was 71.2 per cent, was reduced by 1920 to 46.7 per cent. There are a few Chinese in every state in the Union, the smallest number, 11, being found in Vermont.

It should be added that the Chinese in the United States are distinctly urban, four-fifths of them residing in cities and villages of 2,500 inhabitants or more. Considerable numbers live in San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles, while New York leads all other eastern cities as a center of residence for the Chinese.

TABLE 34.—CHINESE POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900
UNITED STATES	61,639	71,531	89,863
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:			
New England	3,602	3,499	4,203
Middle Atlantic	8,812	8,189	10,490
East North Central	5,043	3,415	2,533
West North Central	1,678	1,195	1,135
South Atlantic	1,824	1,582	1,791
East South Central	542	414	427
West South Central	1,534	1,303	1,555
Mountain	4,339	5,614	7,950
Pacific	34,265	46,320	59,779
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine	161	108	119
New Hampshire	95	67	112
Vermont	11	8	39
Massachusetts	2,544	2,582	2,968
Rhode Island	225	272	366
Connecticut	566	462	599
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			
New York	5,793	5,266	7,170
New Jersey	1,190	1,139	1,393
Pennsylvania	1,829	1,784	1,927
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio	941	569	371
Indiana	283	276	207
Illinois	2,776	2,103	1,503
Michigan	792	241	240
Wisconsin	251	226	212
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Minnesota	508	275	166
Iowa	235	97	104
Missouri	412	535	449
North Dakota	124	59	32
South Dakota	142	171	165
Nebraska	189	112	180
Kansas	68	16	39
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Delaware	43	30	51
Maryland	371	378	544
District of Columbia	461	369	455
Virginia	278	154	243
West Virginia	98	90	56
North Carolina	88	80	51
South Carolina	93	57	67
Georgia	221	233	204
Florida	181	191	120
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Kentucky	62	52	57
Tennessee	57	43	75
Alabama	59	62	58
Mississippi	364	257	237
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Arkansas	113	62	62
Louisiana	387	507	599
Oklahoma	261	139	58
Texas	773	595	836
MOUNTAIN:			
Montana	872	1,285	1,739
Idaho	585	859	1,467
Wyoming	232	245	461
Colorado	291	373	599
New Mexico	171	218	341
Arizona	1,137	1,305	1,419
Utah	343	371	572
Nevada	689	927	1,352
PACIFIC:			
Washington	2,363	2,709	3,629
Oregon	3,090	7,363	10,397
California	28,812	[illegible]	45,753

JAPANESE.

Immigration from Japan is restricted, but the influx of persons of this nationality has not suffered an absolute check; so that, as the number in the country is small, the percentage of growth has been high.

TABLE 35.—JAPANESE POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	1920	1910	1900
UNITED STATES	111,010	72,157	24,326
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:			
New England	347	272	89
Middle Atlantic	3,266	1,643	446
East North Central	927	482	126
West North Central	1,215	1,000	223
South Atlantic	360	156	29
East South Central	35	26	7
West South Central	578	428	30
Mountain	10,792	10,447	5,107
Pacific	93,490	57,703	18,269
NEW ENGLAND:			
Maine	7	13	4
New Hampshire	8	1	1
Vermont	4	3	.....
Massachusetts	191	151	53
Rhode Island	35	33	13
Connecticut	102	71	18
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			
New York	2,686	1,247	354
New Jersey	325	206	52
Pennsylvania	255	190	40
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Ohio	130	76	27
Indiana	81	38	5
Illinois	472	285	80
Michigan	184	49	9
Wisconsin	60	34	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:			
Minnesota	85	67	51
Iowa	29	36	7
Missouri	135	99	9
North Dakota	72	59	148
South Dakota	38	42	1
Nebraska	804	590	3
Kansas	52	107	4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Delaware	8	4	1
Maryland	29	24	9
District of Columbia	103	47	7
Virginia	56	14	10
West Virginia	10	3	.....
North Carolina	24	2	.....
South Carolina	15	8	.....
Georgia	9	4	1
Florida	106	50	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Kentucky	9	12	.....
Tennessee	8	8	4
Alabama	18	4	3
Mississippi	.....	2	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:			
Arkansas	5	9	.....
Louisiana	57	31	17
Oklahoma	67	48	.....
Texas	449	340	14
MOUNTAIN:			
Montana	1,074	1,585	2,441
Idaho	1,569	1,363	1,291
Wyoming	1,194	1,596	393
Colorado	2,464	2,300	48
New Mexico	251	258	8
Arizona	550	371	281
Utah	2,936	2,110	417
Nevada	754	864	238
PACIFIC:			
Washington	17,387	12,929	5,617
Oregon	4,151	3,418	2,501
California	71,952	41,356	10,151

The Japanese in the United States in 1880 numbered only 148, but in 1920 had increased to more than 100,000. The increase from 1910 to 1920 was 54 per cent, which was the lowest rate for any decade during which the Japanese have been coming to the United States, the lowest rate for any previous decade

(1900–1910) having been about 200 per cent. It should be observed, however, that if Japanese women alone were considered, the increase during the 10 years from 1910 to 1920 would be over 300 per cent. In 1910, 57.3 per cent of the Japanese in the United States resided in California, but in 1920 this proportion had increased to 64.8 per cent.

From the brief reference here presented to the returns for the Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, it appears that the only definite change of consequence relates to the problem which for some time has been giving concern to the white inhabitants of California. The returns clearly indicate the manner in which the Japanese have concentrated in that state, and while their numbers are so small that if scattered about the United States their presence would scarcely be noticed, their concentration in one state has tended to make the local problem an embarrassing one.

XIII.

INFLUENCE UPON POPULATION INCREASE OF CHANGES IN AGE, MARITAL CONDITION, AND BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Age has been an important inquiry at every decennial census of the United States, and statistics as to marital condition have been published for the last four censuses. The birth rate, like the mortality rate, is computed by the Census Bureau from data secured for registration areas, and thus is not covered by the decennial enumeration.

These three inquiries are significant principally as together revealing causes of changes in the rate of population increase, and, therefore, can not be overlooked. Age is in itself not a cause (except as it becomes a factor in the decline of some community at length losing its vitality), but rather is a result of conditions produced by other factors. Nevertheless, age is interwoven with both marital condition and birth rate, and consequently must be at least briefly considered.

AGE.

The per cent distribution of the total population by age groups in 1910 and 1920 was as follows:

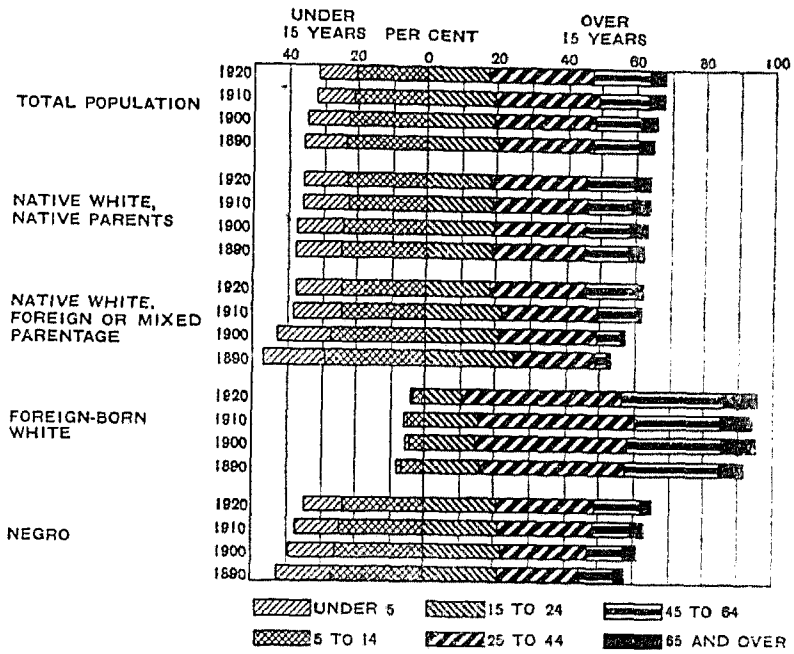
AGE GROUP.	1920	1910
Total	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	10.9	11.6
5 to 14 years	20.8	22.5
15 to 44 years	47.[illegible]	48.9
45 years and over	20.8	18.9

Why did this decided drop during the decade occur in the proportion of those under 5 years of age, and why the noteworthy redistribution of those 15 years of age and over, in which a decrease in the proportion from 15 to 44 years is more than offset by an increase in the proportion for those in the oldest group?

It is clear that the same forces which influence the increase or decrease of the population are able also to influence the character-

istics of the population. These forces must be immigration, emigration, birth, and mortality. Approximately 80 per cent of all immigrants fall within the age group 15 to 45. A large proportion of the emigrants returning to Europe during the decade 1910 to 1920 must also have fallen within this group, especially those who returned to their native lands for military service. The checking of immigration and the stimulation of emigration, one by withholding additions to the 15–44 group and the other by actually effecting withdrawals, brought about a proportional reduction of the group.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS: 1890–1920.



But the 15–44 group included also the Nation's childbearing element. Since the check to its growth did not come until the latter half of the decade, the proportion of children over 5 at the taking of the 1920 census was not thereby reduced. The shift in proportion occurred during the last few years of the decennial period, and expended its effect on the number of children under 5 years of age found by the census enumerators. The proportion of children in this particular age group dropped from 11.6 to 10.9 per cent, a very considerable decrease. There were at least two

probable factors besides immigration and emigration which influenced this low figure—the withdrawal of many men from their homes to enter military or naval service, and the migration of great numbers of men to temporary city residence because of the great industrial activity of this exceptional period.

The proportional increase in the group of persons 45 years of age and over was due in part to the proportional reduction in the 15–44 group resulting from the checking of immigration and the stimulation of emigration, and in part to the influenza epidemic, which took its toll mainly among persons under 45 years of age.

TABLE 36.—PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OF PERSONS 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

[For state figures see Table 61.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CENT UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.			PER CENT 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
United States	31.8	32.1	34.4	20.8	18.9	17.7
New England	28.5	27.2	27.4	24.6	23.0	22.5
Middle Atlantic	29.8	29.0	30.6	21.7	19.8	19.3
East North Central	29.4	29.5	32.5	22.5	[illegible]	19.1
West North Central	31.1	31.9	35.4	21.7	19.3	17.1
South Atlantic	36.5	37.5	39.0	17.6	16.2	15.7
East South Central	37.1	38.1	39.7	17.9	15.9	15.0
West South Central	36.5	38.8	41.3	16.3	14.4	13.5
Mountain	33.2	31.1	33.6	18.8	17.0	15.7
Pacific	25.2	24.3	27.9	25.1	21.5	20.5

A comparison of urban and rural age distribution affords further insight into the developments of the decade. The following tabulation records the urban and rural age distributions for 1920:

AGE GROUP.	Urban.	Rural.
Total	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	9.7	12.3
5 to 14 years	17.9	24.0
15 to 44 years	50.9	43.5
45 years and over	21.3	20.2

Of the rural population, 45.9 per cent were under 20 years of age, while for the urban population the corresponding percentage, 35.8, was less than four-fifths as large. Since the average longevity of the rural population is greater than that of urban dwellers, migra-

tion from country to city must be the explanation of these varying proportions. Migration apparently does not take place until about the age of 20, at which age the rural proportions show a decided drop and the urban proportions a corresponding gain. Consistently, the census reveals a greater decline between 1910 and 1920 in the proportion of rural children than in the proportion of urban children.

Analysis, however brief, of age distribution leads to the conclusion that the population of the United States, as a whole, was slightly older in 1920 than it was at the census of 1910, and that the rural districts, strongholds heretofore of population increase, have declined slightly in their proportion of children, because of the response from rural areas to the lure of opportunity in the large cities. It is one more result, added to the many already noted, of war influences in a nation not yet returned to normal when the census of 1920 was taken.

MARITAL CONDITION.

Information secured through Federal census returns concerning the number of persons of each sex single, married, or widowed was first tabulated and published at the census of 1890. Comparative figures are therefore available for only 30 years. Changes during this period in the proportion married among all adult males and females are, of course, of great interest and also of vital importance to the welfare of the Nation; nevertheless the most extreme comparison possible from census records necessarily covers economic and social conditions within the recollection of a large part of the adult population in 1920. Such a comparison affords no striking picture of the marriage proportions existing in one distinct economic period as contrasted with another. The entrance, for example, of women into practically all gainful callings—previously filled almost exclusively by men—is a recent development of great importance. This far-reaching economic change doubtless is now affecting family life, and its influence may be expected to increase rather than diminish. It is still too early to measure the effect, if any, that the readjustment of ideals on the part of a great number of women may have upon the marriage rate itself and thus of course upon population.

A century or more ago practically no women were employed in gainful callings outside of domestic service. Marriage and maternity commonly were accepted as the woman's natural sphere of

responsibility and activity in life. Clearly the possession, were they obtainable, of reasonably reliable statistics showing, for some early period, the proportions married and widowed among adult women would prove of great value because it would permit comparison of our own exceptional period with one reflecting those social conditions which prevailed prior to the so-called industrial revolution. Is such a comparison impossible? Are the exact proportions, during the colonial period of American history, of women single, married, and widowed among adult females of that period past finding out in our time? Fortunately there exists one colonial enumeration which throws some light upon this subject.

The royal governors of the British North American colonies, from 1635 to 1775, made in all 30 counts, or more ambitious enumerations, of population.[1] A variety of statistical information, in addition to the mere count of inhabitants, was recorded at many of these enumerations. In but three, however, do any facts relating to marriage appear: In the colonial censuses of New Hampshire, taken in 1767 and 1773, and in the Connecticut census of 1774. The Connecticut census gives the number of each sex married "under 20," "from 20 to 70," and "over 70," but ignores widows. Fortunately the New Hampshire colonial enumerations furnish practically all the information desired to set up what appears to be a reasonably accurate marriage rate for females as it existed a century and a half ago. To secure this rate it is only necessary to make one fully warranted adjustment. At the enumeration of 1773[2] the following facts concerning white persons were secured:

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Total	36,739	Total	35,684
Under 16	18,334	Unmarried	22,228
Over 60	1,538	Married	11,887
Unmarried, 16–60	6,263	Widowed	1,569
Married, 16–60	10,604		

Thus, curiously, the only information concerning women secured at both New Hampshire enumerations related to marital condition, but the inclusion of all female children with single adult females leaves both census returns without a record of the number of unmarried women. On the other hand, the marital statistics

[1] A Century of Population Growth, pp. 4–7, 149–185.

[2] The Colonial census of 1767 records the same information but for only 91 towns. The census of 1773, for 141 towns, is therefore utilized.

for males supply the number married between 16 and 60 but omit the number married over 60 and also the number of widowers. The omissions for males can not be supplied, but it is possible to determine approximately the number of unmarried women, and hence to complete the proportions single, married, and widowed among all adult females.

What was the number of girls under 16, and hence, by subtraction, the number of unmarried women? The number of boys under 16 was 18,334. The number of girls must have been about the same. Normally boys slightly outnumber girls. In 1920 the distribution of males and females among the native white of native parents was as follows:

	All ages.	15 and under.
Males	29,636.781	11,105,994
Females	28,785,176	10,815,226
Males to 100 females	103.0	102.7

The tabulation for the population of New Hampshire as enumerated in 1773 showed an identical ratio of males and females for the total population, namely, 103 to 100. Since the sex ratios for the total population are the same, it is reasonable to presume that the sex ratios for persons under 16 will at least be similar. It is, therefore, possible to apply the known ratio of 102.7 to 100 to the known number of males under 16 in New Hampshire, 18,334, and thus to estimate the number of females under 16. Such a calculation gives 17,852 as the estimated number of females under 16, and the subtraction of this number from the total leaves 17,832 women 16 years of age and over. Assuming that all those married and widowed were over 16 years of age, the number of unmarried women over 16 must have been 4,376. It is now possible to estimate the proportions single, married, and widowed in comparison with the corresponding proportions for 1920:

MARITAL CONDITION OF WOMEN 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.	1773, per cent (New Hampshire).	1920, PER CENT (UNITED STATES).	
		Native white.	Total population.
Single	24.5	28.8	25.4
Married	66.7	60.4	62.2
Widowed	8.8	[1] 10.7	[1] 12.2

[1] Includes divorced.

This comparison is, of course, qualified as to its reliability by the fact that the scope of the earlier inquiry was decidedly limited.

Examination of the proportions presented above demonstrates a decided variation between the marital-condition proportions for women in 1773 and in 1920. The proportion of women married decreased during the period, with corresponding increases in the single and widowed groups. The decided differences appearing between the proportions for native white and those for the total population in 1920 are due to the very high percentage single among native white women of foreign or mixed parentage and the very low percentage single among foreign-born women. A direct comparison between the New Hampshire census and the 1920 figures is perhaps best obtained, however, by using the native white group for 1920, since the total population includes the negro and the foreign-born elements, both of which groups introduce new factors into the problem. Making the comparison in this manner, if the proportion had been the same for the United States in 1920 as for New Hampshire in 1773, the number of unmarried native white women in the country would have been a million less than that shown by the census returns. This increase in the proportion single is presumably due to the increased opportunities for self-support, as suggested before, and to the change in the social status of the unmarried woman.

The proportion widowed likewise appears much higher for 1920 than for 1773. Although the inclusion of the divorced with the widowed for 1920 has some effect upon the result, it can not be used as a complete explanation of the difference, since the total number of divorced women in the country in 1920 represented but eight-tenths of 1 per cent of all women 16 years of age or over. The increase in the proportion of women widowed, in the face of a decrease in the proportion married, indicates a decided change from the condition existing before the Revolution. Although it is possible that the relative ages of husband and wife were more nearly equal or that the expectation of life for males and females differed less in the earlier days, the probable explanation is that the marital relationship was held to be more desirable in that period, and conditions were such as to make it more difficult for widowed women to maintain an independent existence.

The rather marked changes in the marital condition which have taken place during recent decades are worthy of analysis.

TABLE 37.—SUMMARY OF THE MARITAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

SEX AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total population 15 years of age and over.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.
Both sexes:									
1920	72,098,178	22,584,467	31.3	43,168,199	59.9	5,675,933	7.9	508,588	0.7
1910	62,473,130	21,483,299	34.4	35,777,287	57.3	4,647,618	7.4	341,236	0.5
Male:									
1920	36,920,663	12,967,565	35.1	21,849,266	59.2	1,758,308	4.8	235,284	0.6
1910	32,425,805	12,550,129	38.7	18,092,600	55.8	1,471,390	4.5	156,162	0.5
Female:									
1920	35,177,515	9,616,902	27.3	21,318,933	60.6	3,917,625	11.1	273,304	0.8
1910	30,047,325	8,933,170	29.7	17,684,687	58.9	3,176,228	10.6	185,068	0.6

The proportion married in the total population 15 years of age and over increased, and a corresponding reduction appeared in the proportion remaining single. The proportion of married males increased sharply, while the proportion of married females also increased, but at a slower rate. The number of married men exceeds that of married women. This excess of a little over half a million represents, in general, those immigrants whose wives are in foreign countries. The ratio of males to females among the foreign born in the country, as recorded by the 1920 census, was approximately 122 to 100.

The increase in the proportion married is by no means peculiar to the last census. The proportions from 1890 have been as follows:

PER CENT MARRIED IN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890–1920.

CENSUS YEAR.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1920	59.9	59.2	60.6
1910	57.3	55.8	58.9
1900	55.7	54.5	57.0
1890	55.3	53.9	56.8

The tendency toward increase in the proportion married may be, to some degree, a logical development of the changing age distribution noted in the previous section. The proportion of the population 21 years of age and over is increasing, not only with

reference to the total population of all ages but also with reference to the total population 15 years of age and over, and therefore, since most marriages do not take place until the husband at least is at or above the age of 21, the proportion of married persons in the total population 15 years of age and over would naturally show some increase. Thus the tendency noted throughout this 30-year period may result in some measure from changed age distribution.

This, however, is not sufficient to explain the entire increase in the proportion of married persons which occurred during the decade 1910 to 1920. Certain conditions were present in the country which doubtless stimulated the marriage rate. It was a decade of business prosperity. Wages were high, unemployment was rare, the demand for labor was steady, and general business activity prevailed. Such conditions in some degree tended to lift certain economic restraints on marriage. The result was, naturally enough, an increase in the marriage rate; but perhaps the most important contributing cause was the influence of the war. There is a strong presumption that the war increased the number of married persons within the country. Doubtless some marriages were contracted in order to procure exemption from military service, but marriages induced by the war were in general those hastened by the entry of the male into military or naval service. Such tendencies probably account to some extent for the changed proportions recorded by the 1920 census.

The number of persons remaining single showed in 1920 an excess of males over females amounting to 3,350,663. Such a figure, while less than that for 1910 (3,616,959), continues to be of interest. The reduction here noted was somewhat influenced by the marked reduction (635,332, or 26.7 per cent) in the excess of males over females 15 years of age and over which characterized the close of the decade 1910–1920. After all, however, the discrepancy between unmarried males and unmarried females, far beyond the actual difference between the numbers of the two sexes, is to be found principally in the different ages at which men and women marry, the excess of unmarried males over unmarried females being offset in considerable measure by the excess of widows over widowers.

The census of 1920 revealed a marked increase in the proportion of married persons among the younger element of the population. The proportion of persons married for the ages over 45 actually showed decreases, but the reverse was true of the younger age

groups. For each year of age from 15 to 34, for both sexes, an increase appeared in 1920 in the proportion married as compared with 1910, the change being especially noticeable for the younger ages. For the ages 35 to 44, inclusive, considered as a group, there was also an increase during the decade, but less pronounced, especially in the case of women. Such a change should exert a marked influence on both the family life and the future increase of population in the Nation.

TABLE 38.—PER CENT MARRIED IN TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES AT SPECIFIED AGES: 1920 AND 1910.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
Total 15 years and over	59.2	55.8	60.6	58.9
15 years	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.2
16 years	0.3	0.1	4.2	3.7
17 years	0.8	0.4	9.8	8.7
18 years	2.7	1.4	19.2	17.0
19 years	6.5	3.8	28.6	25.7
20 years	12.5	8.6	38.4	36.2
21 years	21.0	16.2	45.8	43.5
22 years	28.4	23.8	52.9	50.7
23 years	35.8	32.3	59.2	57.2
24 years	42.3	39.2	64.2	62.0
25 years	48.8	45.5	67.8	65.7
26 years	54.2	51.0	71.4	69.9
27 years	59.7	56.6	74.4	72.9
28 years	63.3	60.0	75.9	74.4
29 years	68.3	66.3	78.4	77.6
30 years	68.4	65.6	76.6	74.7
31 years	72.9	71.9	81.1	80.7
32 years	72.9	71.3	80.2	79.4
33 years	75.7	75.1	82.2	81.5
34 years	76.9	75.9	81.7	80.9
35 to 44 years	79.8	79.2	80.3	80.1
45 to 54 years	81.0	81.5	74.0	74.8
55 to 64 years	77.9	79.0	61.2	62.2
65 years and over	64.7	65.6	33.9	35.0

It is not until the age of 35 is passed that the proportion of males married at any particular age equals that of females; and such ages as 20 years, for example, are striking in that the proportion married is very much greater for females than for males. The fact that females marry at younger ages naturally results in a greater number of single men than of single women.

This same condition—early marriage of females—also accounts in part for the greater number of widows than widowers. Table 37 reveals the disparity. The number of widowed and divorced women was more than twice as large as the number of widowed and divorced men. Other causes of this disparity are found in the tendency of the wife to outlive the husband, even though of the same age, and in the fact that men remarry to a greater extent than women. Of all men over 65, 64.7 per cent are married, as against only 33.9 per cent of all women. The following tabulation shows, for 1920, the percentages married and the percentages widowed or divorced for men and women in specified age groups:

AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total married, widowed, or divorced.	Married.	Widowed or divorced.	Total married, widowed, or divorced.	Married.	Widowed or divorced.
35 to 44 years	83.7	79.8	3.9	88.6	80.3	8.3
45 to 54 years	87.8	81.0	6.8	90.3	74.0	16.3
55 to 64 years	90.1	77.9	12.2	91.5	61.2	30.3
65 years and over	92.4	64.7	27.7	92.7	33.9	58.8

Although the proportions of men and women who have passed into or through the married state are approximately the same for the age groups from 55 upward, nevertheless, of those over 65, nearly two-thirds of the men are still married, while only one-third of the women have husbands living.

The distribution of the widowed has several interesting features. The states showing, for 1920, the highest proportions of widowers are Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, while the smallest proportion appears for the state of Utah. These high and low proportions are partially accounted for by the varying age distribution. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont show larger proportions of men 65 years of age and over—among whom the number of widowers is, of course, relatively larger than among men below that age limit—than are found in any other state, while the corresponding proportion for Utah is relatively small, although there are a few states in which it is still smaller. The distribution of widows establishes the fact that the largest proportions are found in the two resort states in the country, Florida and California, while North and South Dakota, states of a distinctly different type, have the smallest proportions of widows. The proportion of women in

the higher age groups is large in California but not in Florida, and is small in North Dakota but not in South Dakota. It appears, therefore, that the relationship between the proportion widowed and the age distribution is much less noticeable in regard to women than in regard to men.

The figure for persons divorced can not be used as an indication of the total number divorced, but merely shows the number of divorced persons who had not remarried at the time the census was taken.

THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The birth rate in the United States appears to have been declining gradually for a considerable period, although reductions in infant mortality are sufficient to offset this tendency in some degree. That it is not being completely offset, however, is indicated by the age distribution over a longer period than the past decade.

In 1790, 49 per cent of the white population of the country were under 16 years of age. In 1880 but 37.1 per cent were under 15 years of age, and the 1920 census records only 31.5 per cent so classified.

The numbers of white persons 20 years of age and over—that is, of self-supporting age—to 1,000 white children under the age of 16 in continental United States in 1790, 1850, 1900, and 1920 were as follows:

1790	782
1850	1,118
1900	1,583
1920	1,801

Thus among the whites there were about 5 children under 16 to 9 adults 20 years of age and over in 1920, as compared with 5 children to 4 adults in 1790. Is the United States tending toward a condition where the younger group will be so small that it will serve only as a replacement?

Birth statistics were not systematically collected by the Federal Government until 1915; and although mortality statistics are available from state and insurance records further back into the past, they can be of little assistance without statistics of births. Hence it is impossible to determine for any length of time the natural rate of increase by a direct calculation. If any method be employed, it must consist in determining how much of the increase is due to external contributions, and then subtracting that from the actual increase, thus obtaining a remainder which should represent the increment resulting from natural increase.

The Federal immigration statistics were begun in 1820, and they are available from that time. Emigration figures, however, are available only since 1907 and for all previous years must be estimated. Such estimates have been made, based on the fact that the difference between the increase in foreign born and the number of immigrants during any census period must represent the aggregate of persons dying or emigrating during the period. From such data as were available, a rough approximation was made of the number who presumably died. The remainder were emigrants.[1]

On the basis of such a computation the net immigration from 1821 to 1920 has been estimated as follows:

DECADE.[1]	Estimated net immigration.	DECADE.[1]	Estimated net immigration.
1821–1830	137,000	1871–1880	2,530,000
1831–1840	558,000	1881–1890	4,273,000
1841–1850	1,599,000	1891–1900	3,239,000
1851–1860	2,663,000	1901–1910	5,558,000
1861–1870	2,356,000	1911–1920	3,467,000

[1] Adjusted to correspond to census dates.

The subtraction of the net immigration for a certain period from the actual increase for the period, however, will not give the natural increase, for there still is present in the remainder a small increment, the excess of births over deaths in the families of the immigrants arriving during the period.

To determine this increment for a given decade, the assumption was made that the rate of natural increase was the same for the immigrant families as for the total population. No separate birth statistics for the native and foreign elements in the population have been compiled until recently, and so no actual check is possible.

Although the birth rate for immigrant families is high, the infant-mortality rate is also high. Moreover, the proportion of married persons among immigrants, not including men who have left their wives in their home countries, is relatively low. It is possible, therefore, that the rate of natural increase among immigrants, especially during the first few years after arrival in this country, may correspond rather closely to that for the total population. At any rate, this assumption appears as tenable as any other, and it has accordingly been made. Considering the immigration to have been uniformly distributed throughout the period,

[1] For a detailed explanation, see Appendix C.

the average length of time elapsing between the arrival of the immigrant and the end of the decade would be five years. Therefore, the natural increase, during the decade of arrival, within the group represented by the net immigration is estimated to be equal to five times the annual increase in a normal population group of the same size.

With these two figures, the net immigration and the natural increase within the net immigration, it is possible to obtain the natural increase of the population per decade.

TABLE 39.—INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY DECADES, 1790–1920, WITH ESTIMATED INCREASE WHICH WOULD HAVE OCCURRED DURING EACH DECADE HAD THERE BEEN NO IMMIGRATION NOR EMIGRATION IN THAT DECADE, 1820–1920.

[The rates in this table have been estimated by methods identical with those employed in estimating the corresponding rates for the white population, described in Appendix A. For description of method employed in estimating emigration, see Appendix C.]

DECADE.	ACTUAL INCREASE.		ESTIMATED INCREASE HAD THERE BEEN NO IMMIGRATION NOR EMIGRATION DURING DECADE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1790–1800	1,379,269	35.1	(1)	(1)
1800–1810	1,931,398	36.4	(1)	(1)
1810–1820	2,398,572	33.1	(1)	(1)
1820–1830	3,227,567	33.5	3,065,000	31.8
1830–1840	4,203,433	32.7	3,564,000	27.7
1840–1850	6,122,423	35.9	4,319,000	25.3
1850–1860	8,251,445	35.6	5,288,000	22.8
1860–1870	[2] 8,375,128	26.6	5,817,000	18.5
1870–1880	[2] 10,337,334	26.0	7,566,000	19.0
1880–1890	12,791,931	25.5	8,175,000	16.3
1890–1900	13,046,861	20.7	9,568,000	15.2
1900–1910	15,977,691	21.0	10,031,000	13.2
1910–1920	13,738,354	14.9	10,117,000	10.9

[1] No data for years prior to 1820. [2] Estimated corrected figures; census of 1870 incomplete

These rates represent the difference between the birth and death rates in the country. If the difference were zero, the changes in population from one census to another would be due entirely to immigration and emigration. Such a table, demonstrating as it does the declining rate of increase in the United States, is one which should be most carefully considered. It represents a continuous tendency and one which has shown no signs of slackening. The United States, as intimated in a preceding chapter,[1] has reached a point in native population

[1] See p. 101.

growth, by a process of continuous shrinkage in per cent of increase, which in 1920 was about abreast of European increase. Continuation of this reduction to 1930 would indicate an extremely serious tendency. The next census, therefore, is likely definitely to align the United States either with old settled countries having normal increase, or with abnormal France. The results of the Fifteenth Census, in so far as they reveal a check to decreased rate of increase or the projection of a long-standing tendency over the danger line, should be awaited with intense interest by all who are concerned with the national welfare.

It is possible to check to some extent the figure for the last decade by means of the birth and death rates which are now available. These figures have been collected from continually increasing birth-registration and death-registration areas, which in 1919 contained nearly 60 per cent and more than 80 per cent, respectively, of the total population of the country.

YEAR.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Excess.
1915	25.1	13.6	11.5
1916	25.0	14.0	11.0
1917	24.7	14.3	10.4
1918	24.6	18.1	6.5
1919	22.3	12.9	9.4

Of these years, 1915 and 1916 are generally considered to be normal. Since 1916 the epidemic of influenza and the war conditions of living have been such as to cause possibly misleading fluctuations. Inspection of the tabulation presented above suggests that the result reached by the elimination of the increase due to the foreign born, at least for the recent decade, is approximately correct, since it corresponds so closely with the result achieved by utilizing birth and mortality returns for the years accepted as normal, 1915 and 1916.

Some data as to the average number of children per mother are now available from the birth-statistics reports. These data show the following averages for those white mothers in the birth-registration area who gave birth to children during the calendar year 1919:[1]

Average number of children ever born:	
Per native white mother	3.2
Per foreign white mother	4.0
Average number of surviving children:	
Per native white mother	2.8
Per foreign white mother	3.4

[1] See Appendix F.

The birth-registration area in 1919 included only five Southern states, Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Thus the proportion which the Southern states in the registration area formed of the total area was considerably less than the proportion which the South as a whole forms of the entire United States. The average number of children per native white mother, computed for the registration area, is therefore presumably somewhat smaller than the corresponding average for the entire United States, since the average for the South is higher than for the rest of the country.

SUMMARY.

From this brief survey of changes in age, marital condition, and birth and death rates, summed up, what influences do they appear to have exerted upon population?

The age of the American people, as a whole, is probably slightly greater than in 1910. This is the result of slackened increase of population—due in part to the country-wide migration of whites and Negroes, more or less interrupting the family relation—and of the departure of great numbers of the younger foreign born. The actual expectation of life of the population, at birth or at any given age, may also be slightly higher than in 1910.

The number married proportionately increased among both sexes, and marriages in the younger age groups sharply increased.

The birth rate declined, but the apparent natural increase of about 10 or 12 per cent, without alien assistance, and the averages of 2.8 surviving children per native white mother and 3.4 per foreign white mother, shown for the birth-registration area in 1919, indicate that if these rates are maintained the United States has no cause for especial concern.

XIV.

INFLUENCE UPON POPULATION INCREASE OF DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND MINING.

Historically, agriculture has been regarded as the most important factor in increasing or limiting population growth. It remained for manufactures to demonstrate at a later period an even greater influence on the number of inhabitants and their places of residence. In a decade conspicuous for manufacturing, agricultural, and mining activity and prosperity, what effect did these great forces have on the American people, as shown at the Fourteenth Census?

In the United States population is always alert to follow manufacturing or mining development. The American people, adventurous and unbound by tradition, are especially ready to redistribute themselves within the wide domain of the Republic according to the expansion or contraction of industrial activity and the corresponding return available to them in a given area. A brief analysis is here presented of the relationship existing in the United States between industrial growth, whether agriculture, manufactures, or mining, and population change from 1910 to 1920.

The census makes use of nine subdivisions in its classification of occupations. These subdivisions and their importance, in the sense of number of workers in each, at the census of 1920 are indicated by the following tabulation:

Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry	10,953,158
Extraction of minerals	1,090,223
Manufactures and mechanical industries	12,818,524
Transportation	3,063,582
Trade	4,242,979
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	770,460
Professional service	2,143,889
Domestic and personal service	3,404,892
Clerical	3,126,541
Total	41,614,248

The first three groups, agriculture, mining, and manufactures, represent the basic occupations, and upon the location of these industries depends the location of the other six groups. If manufacturing settles in a particular center, transportation,

trade, public, professional and domestic service, and clerical workers distribute themselves accordingly. In a large sense their work is really accessory to one or the other of the three groups named. Consequently, these three basic activities are here considered as typical of industrial development and distribution throughout the country.

The distribution, by geographic divisions, of the total number of persons engaged and the value-product for agriculture in comparison with manufactures and production of minerals, is given in Table 40.

TABLE 40.—COMPARISON OF AGRICULTURE WITH MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS ON BASIS OF NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND VALUE-PRODUCT, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1919.

[For state figures, see Table 62.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN—		Value of agricultural products.[2]	Value added by manufacture plus value of products of mineral industries.[1]
	Agriculture.	Manufactures and production of minerals.[1]		
United States	10,636,826	11,893,558	$20,933,487,000	$28,206,165,000
New England	221,162	1,543,095	463,106,000	3,249,884,000
Middle Atlantic	633,664	3,816,142	1,497,641,000	9,287,921,000
East North Central	1,586,291	3,091,676	4,323,955,000	7,596,274,000
West North Central	1,664,919	708,772	5,540,245,000	1,690,804,000
South Atlantic	2,114,586	1,073,132	2,509,661,000	2,211,625,000
East South Central	1,782,628	480,570	1,722,324,000	846,211,000
West South Central	1,781,389	413,863	2,702,169,000	1,220,595,000
Mountain	414,009	222,382	914,787,000	634,264,000
Pacific	438,178	543,926	1,259,599,000	1,468,587,000

[1] Including production of oil and gas.
[2] Total value of crops plus total value of live-stock products and domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms; includes some duplication representing value of crops consumed by live stock.

There are two units by which the activity of industries may be measured, value of products and physical volume of production. Value of products is here used, because data are available for a much earlier period than if volume of production were sought, and the value rather than the volume of the product is that which influences population increase.

A first inspection of Table 40 creates an impression of similarity between persons engaged and value produced for each of the two groups there listed. This impression, however, is not entirely correct, as the following per capita analysis indicates. This per capita proportion is of service only as a means of determining how constant the ratio is in the different divisions. It obviously can not be used as a basis of comparison between agriculture and

manufacturing, or for comparison within a single group, because such a comparison would rest only on the assumption that all the value produced in the industry was distributed to labor. The return here pictured as per capita gives no indication of the actual return in the industry.

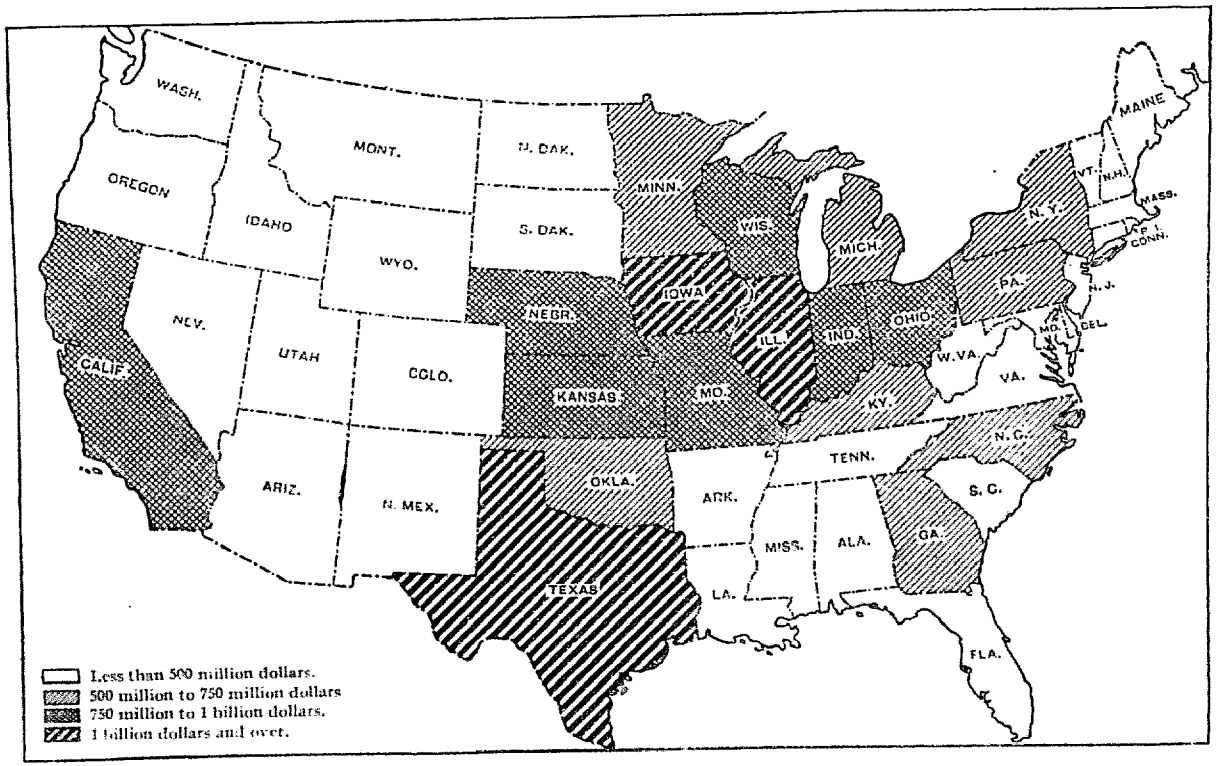
TABLE 41.—PER CAPITA VALUE OF PRODUCTS: AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND MINING, 1919.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CAPITA VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR PERSONS ENGAGED IN—		GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CAPITA VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR PERSONS ENGAGED IN—	
	Agriculture.	Manufacturing and mining.[1]		Agriculture.	Manufacturing and mining.[1]
United States	1,968	2,372	West North Central	3,328	2,386
			South Atlantic	1,187	2,061
New England	2,094	2,106	East South Central	966	1,761
Middle Atlantic	2,363	2,434	West South Central	1,517	2,949
East North Central	2,726	2,457	Mountain	2,210	2,852
			Pacific	2,875	2,700

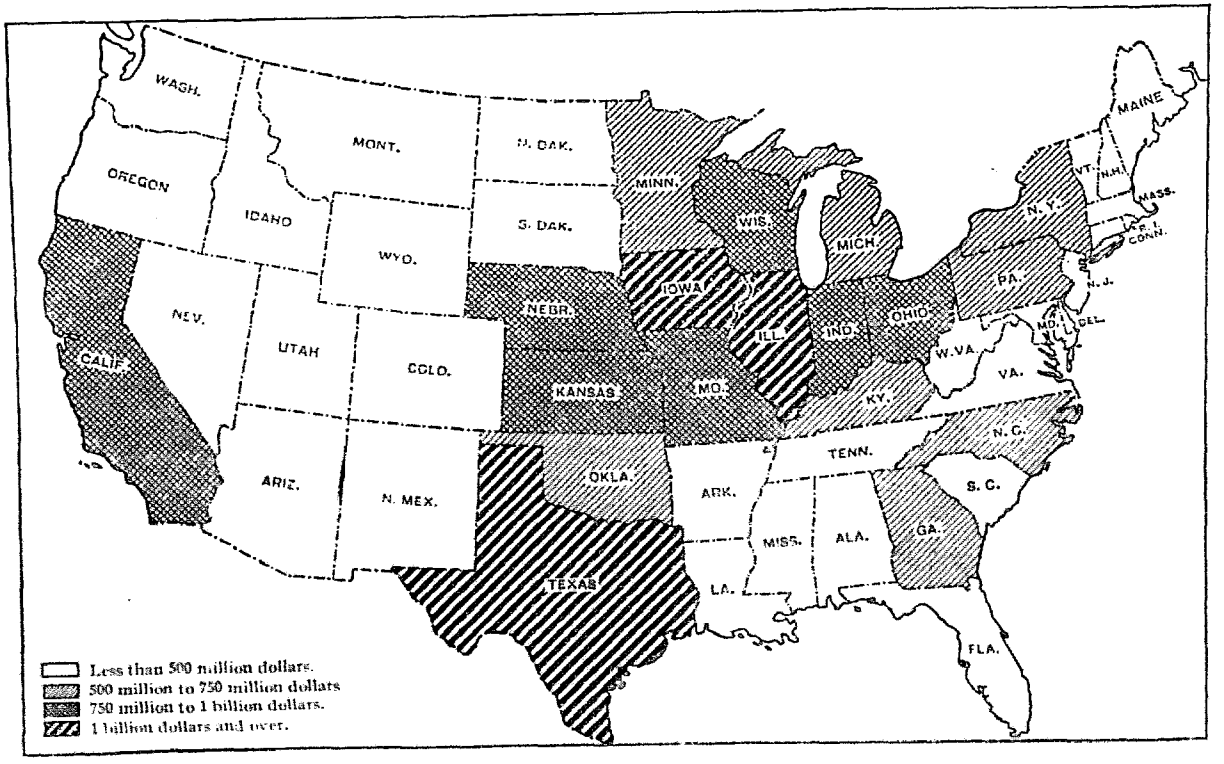
[1] Including production of oil and gas.

This analysis reveals the fact that the similarity is not as great as at first appeared. However, if the extraction of minerals is separated from manufactures, the Western states tend to conform more nearly to the Eastern, and in the case of manufactures a fairly constant ratio is discovered. The lack of any constant ratio for agriculture is made evident by a comparison of the West North Central with the East South Central group. The three southern groups, in fact, show ratios much lower than those for the remainder of the country. The Negro element in the agricultural group in the South is doubtless responsible in large measure for this situation. In both groups the lowest per capita is that for the East South Central division, which is the heart of the black belt. The South Atlantic is next in all particulars. Another cause of the difference in this respect between the North and the South is to be found in the fact that in the northern states much of the agricultural work—in particular, the harvesting—is performed by casual laborers. Such laborers, however, were largely in cities on the Fourteenth Census date (January 1, 1920) and were accordingly enumerated as engaged in nonagricultural occupations. This resulted in an exaggeration of the per capita value-product for agriculture in the North. That there is a close relationship between value added and number of workers in manufacturing seems to be here suggested. Such relationship is emphasized by further consideration of the subject.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, BY STATES: 1919.



VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, BY STATES: 1919.



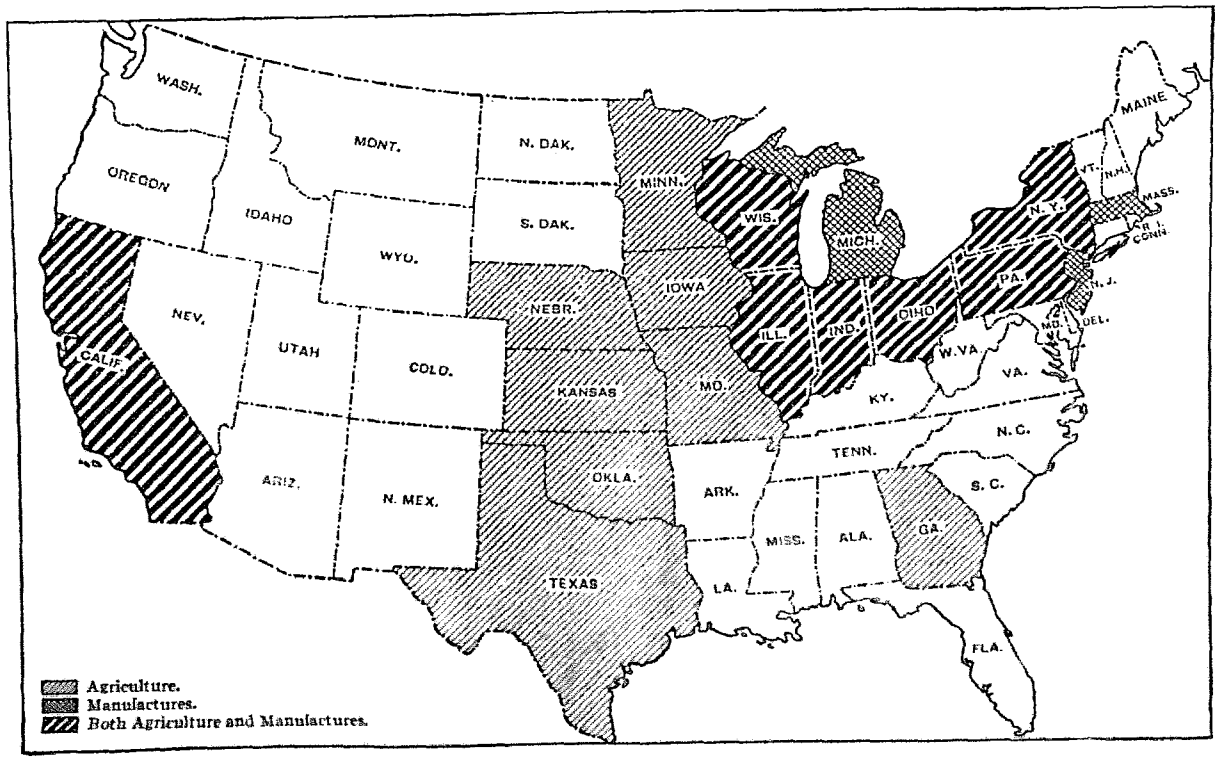
The following table of proportions (a summary of Table 63, p. 249) advances the analysis:

TABLE 42.—URBANIZATION OF POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1920, 1910, AND 1850.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND CENSUS YEAR.	PER CENT OF TOTAL COMPRISING VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE, AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES.[1]			PER CENT OF TOTAL PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND PRODUCTION OF MINERALS.[1]			Per cent urban in total population.	Per cent of population in cities of 100,000 and over and their adjacent territory.[2]
	Agricultural products.	Value added by manufacture.	Mineral products.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Production of minerals.		
United States:								
1920	42.6	51.0	6.4	47.2	48.0	4.8	51.4	34.9
1910	45.8	47.4	6.9	58.4	36.3	5.4	45.8	29.4
1850	71.5	26.5	1.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	17.9	(3)
New England:								
1920	12.5	87.0	0.5	12.5	87.0	0.5	79.2	58.9
1910	15.5	83.3	1.2	18.4	80.3	1.3	76.3	48.9
1850	37.1	61.4	1.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	42.6	(3)
Middle Atlantic:								
1920	13.9	78.2	7.9	14.2	77.6	8.2	74.9	63.0
1910	16.5	74.3	9.2	47.2	67.9	11.3	71.0	58.7
1850	55.5	41.8	2.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	26.1	(3)
East North Central:								
1920	36.3	59.7	4.0	33.9	61.7	4.4	60.8	39.6
1910	42.6	51.7	5.6	47.4	46.6	6.0	52.7	31.6
1850	85.3	14.0	0.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.3	(3)
West North Central:								
1920	76.6	19.5	3.9	70.1	27.0	2.9	37.7	19.6
1910	77.5	18.3	4.2	76.4	19.6	4.0	33.3	16.6
1850	83.5	15.6	0.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	10.9	(3)
South Atlantic:								
1920	53.2	39.4	7.5	66.3	29.2	4.4	31.0	16.3
1910	56.0	37.4	6.7	74.8	21.6	3.6	25.4	12.1
1850	85.1	14.0	0.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.6	(3)
East South Central:								
1920	67.1	25.9	7.1	78.8	16.9	4.3	22.4	12.3
1910	67.8	27.6	4.6	85.5	11.6	2.9	18.7	10.6
1850	93.7	6.1	0.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.7	(3)
West South Central:								
1920	68.9	18.6	12.5	81.1	15.5	3.4	29.0	10.8
1910	74.8	21.0	4.1	88.4	10.3	1.3	22.3	4.2
1850	93.2	6.8	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.1	(3)
Mountain:								
1920	59.1	20.2	20.8	65.1	21.0	14.0	36.4	13.2
1910	48.1	20.6	31.2	64.9	16.6	18.4	36.0	9.1
1850	92.8	7.2	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.6	(3)
Pacific:								
1920	46.2	47.3	6.6	44.6	52.5	2.9	62.4	47.1
1910	48.2	42.7	9.2	57.0	37.7	5.3	56.8	43.4
1850	8.8	7.6	83.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.3	(3)

1 Relates to calendar year preceding census year. Mineral products include oil and gas.
2 The term "adjacent territory" refers to the area lying within approximately 10 miles beyond the boundaries of the central city.
3 Data incomplete.
4 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

STATES WHICH PRODUCED 3 PER CENT OR MORE OF TOTAL VALUE OF MANUFACTURED OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS REPORTED FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1919.



In this table are revealed the proportions which the numbers of persons engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, and mining constituted of the total of the three and also the corresponding proportions for the value of products in the case of agriculture and mining, and for value added in the case of manufacturing. Ignoring absolute values, the state or division is judged by the proportions which manufacturing, agriculture, and mining represent within its boundaries.

In 1920 the proportions as represented in the table were, for the entire country, such that in agriculture 47.2 per cent of the persons in the three groups engaged produced 42.6 per cent of the total value produced by the three groups; in manufacturing, on the other hand, 48 per cent of the total persons engaged [1] produced 51 per cent of the total value; while in mining 4.8 per cent of the total workers [1] were responsible for 6.4 per cent of the value-product.

In general, there is throughout the various divisions and states, except in the case of the mining group, a fair degree of similarity between the proportions of persons engaged and the value proportions. In terms of these proportions, the order of the divisions was:

Agriculture.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PERSONS ENGAGED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
West North Central	3	70.1	1	76.6
West South Central	1	81.1	2	68.9
East South Central	2	78.8	3	67.1
Mountain	5	65.1	4	59.1
South Atlantic	4	66.3	5	53.2
Pacific	6	44.6	6	46.2
East North Central	7	33.9	7	36.3
Middle Atlantic	8	14.2	8	13.9
New England	9	12.5	9	12.5

[1] The terms "persons engaged" and "workers" are used synonymously throughout this chapter and include clerks, salaried officials, etc., as well as wage earners. All proportions of the total workers and total value of products are stated as percentages of the respective aggregates for the three groups of industries under consideration, *not of the aggregates for all industries combined.*

Manufactures.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PERSONS ENGAGED.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.	
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
New England	1	87.0	1	87.0
Middle Atlantic	2	77.6	2	78.2
East North Central	3	61.7	3	59.7
Pacific	4	52.5	4	47.3
South Atlantic	5	29.2	5	39.4
East South Central	8	16.9	6	25.9
Mountain	7	21.0	7	20.2
West North Central	6	27.0	8	19.5
West South Central	9	15.5	9	18.6

Mining (including production of oil and gas).

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PERSONS ENGAGED.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Rank.	Per cent.	Rank.	Per cent.
Mountain	1	14.0	1	20.8
West South Central	5	3.4	2	12.5
Middle Atlantic	2	8.2	3	7.9
South Atlantic	3	4.4	4	7.5
East South Central	4	4.3	5	7.1
Pacific	6	2.9	6	6.6
East North Central	3	4.4	7	4.0
West North Central	6	2.9	8	3.9
New England	7	0.5	9	0.5

The relation of the value proportion and the worker proportion is even more clearly displayed by an examination of these relationships for states. Three groups of states have been prepared for examination, the 10 leading in proportions of persons engaged in agriculture, the 10 in manufacturing, and the 10 in mining.

The figures for the leading 5 Northern and leading 5 Southern agricultural states, as determined by proportions of persons engaged, are as follows:

States Having Largest Proportions of Agricultural Workers: 1919.

STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value of products.	STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value of products.
NORTH.			SOUTH.		
North Dakota	94.4	96.1	Mississippi	88.5	79.5
South Dakota	91.5	94.4	Arkansas	86.6	79.5
Nebraska	79.1	87.1	Texas	83.7	74.7
Idaho	77.9	78.7	South Carolina	82.7	75.4
Iowa	73.5	85.5	Georgia	80.7	70.5

It will appear from the above separation into groups that the two columns bear entirely different relationships to each other in the two parts of the country. In every Northern state, the value proportion is higher than the worker proportion; in every Southern state the worker proportion is higher than the value proportion. A more striking instance of this situation in the Southern states is that of Louisiana, where 70.2 per cent of the workers create 44.9 per cent of the total value. Presumably this difference in ratio is due to three causes: First, the extent of Negro labor in the South, where Negro laborers are generally recorded as agricultural workers, yet are perhaps not the equivalent of the same number of agricultural workers in the Northern states; second, the more extensive use of machinery in the Northern states, which increases the value proportion without affecting the number of workers; third, the fact that much of the northern agriculture is carried on by casual labor—the harvesting, for example. These men on January 1, 1920, when the census was taken, were in cities, but during the summer became agricultural workers. Therefore, the figure for agricultural workers in the Northern states would have a tendency to be too low.

This table would tend to substantiate the first general statement made as a result of the examination of Table 41, that the number of workers in agriculture was not closely related to the value of agricultural products.

A similar investigation into the states which lead in manufactures results in the following:

States Having Largest Proportions of Workers in Manufactures: 1919.

STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value added by manufacture.	STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value added by manufacture.
Rhode Island....	95.3	96.2	New Hampshire..	77.6	77.9
Massachusetts....	94.0	94.5	Ohio.....	68.1	67.4
New Jersey.....	90.7	91.1	Pennsylvania....	68.0	67.8
Connecticut.....	90.2	90.6	Delaware.....	65.4	71.7
New York.....	83.1	84.2	Michigan.....	64.3	69.0

A remarkable similarity is here indicated between the proportions, especially for the states which are predominantly manufacturing. Naturally, as the proportions decrease, they are more affected by the proportions for the other groups within the states.

Unlike the proportions shown in connection with agriculture, the proportions of the total persons engaged and value added for manufacturing show a striking similarity. The extent to which manufactures overshadows agriculture in the leading five states is worthy of note.

Mining as an industry within the country does not assume the same proportions as agriculture or manufactures. The leading 10 states are:

States Having Largest Proportions of Workers in Mining (including production of oil and gas): 1919.

STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value of products.	STATE.	Per cent of total persons engaged.	Per cent of total value of products.
West Virginia	34.2	45.2	Montana	14.5	21.2
Nevada	28.8	35.5	Utah	14.0	23.6
Arizona	26.9	50.2	Colorado	11.4	11.9
Wyoming	23.4	28.1	New Mexico	11.1	18.2
Pennsylvania	18.0	17.9	Oklahoma	10.4	26.2

Since in no state in the Union does mining assume proportions larger than both agriculture and manufactures, it is difficult to determine its exact relation to population. It is evident that the proportion which the value of its product forms of the total value of products is greater than the proportion which the number of its workers constitutes in the corresponding total. This, of course, represents a greater per capita return in mining than in the other branches of industry. It is interesting to note that Pennsylvania, which is made eligible for this group because of the vast amount of coal mined within its boundaries, is the only state of the group in which the relationship just noted does not hold true. That mining plays no important part in the actual population distribution is evidenced by a comparison of the size of the proportions returned for each of the three groups. For the 5 Northern and 5 Southern states leading in agriculture, the average proportion of persons engaged in that particular branch of industry was 83.9 per cent; for the 10 states leading in manufacturing, the average was 79.7 per cent; for the 10 states leading in mining, the average was 19.3 per cent. Mining, obviously, is a much less important factor than either of the other two branches of industry.

The relationship of these industrial groups to the urban and rural distribution of the population requires little comment. From

the very nature of the industry, agriculture necessitates rural life, whereas manufacturing requires the grouping of individuals together in cities or large communities. The columns in Table 63 which give, for the purpose of comparison, the proportion of the area which is urban are significant. The 10 agricultural states have an average proportion of 23 per cent urban; the 10 manufacturing states have an average proportion of 73 per cent urban, while the first 5 manufacturing states have an even higher urban proportion, or 85 per cent. This is even further emphasized by a consideration of the population in cities of over 100,000 and their adjacent territory (referring to the area lying within approximately 10 miles of the boundaries of the central city). Among the first 5 states in which manufacturing predominates, 75 per cent of the total population were in this urban classification. Among the 5 Northern and 5 Southern states leading in agriculture, 5 per cent of the population were in such communities.

It remains to discuss the changes which have taken place in both population and industry during the decade. In any comparison between different censuses the change in the census date must be kept in mind, since a change from April 15, the date of the 1910 census, to January 1, the date of the 1920 census, necessarily affects the number engaged in agriculture.

As early as 1850 the relationship between the proportion of urban population and the nature of the industry within the area was clearly indicated. Indeed, with the country as little developed as it was in 1850, the relationship was even more marked than it is at the present time. In 1920 the leading four urban divisions were the leading four manufacturing divisions, and were also those having the lowest four proportions for agriculture. Apparently, however, cities were not as dependent upon manufacturing in 1920 as they were in earlier years, while the rank of the state in terms of agriculture is not necessarily the converse of its rank in manufacturing.

A definite change in the position of agriculture and manufacturing has been going on for years. In 1850 agriculture produced 71.5 per cent of the total value for agriculture, manufacturing, and mining. By 1910, although the number of persons engaged in manufacturing was less than the number in agriculture, the value added by manufacture was greater than the value of agricultural products. This ascendency of manufactures continued during the

decade, and the 1920 census recorded a slightly greater proportion of wage earners in manufactures and a value added by manufacture nearly 20 per cent greater than the value of agricultural products. During the last decade, mining lost ground in both categories. The urban development of the country paralleled the development of manufactures and passed the 50 per cent mark between 1910 and 1920.

The tendency of the last decade has been largely to bring the proportions for value and for workers together. In 1910 the discrepancy for agriculture was 12.6 per cent; for manufactures, 11.1 per cent. These variations were reduced in 1920 to 4.6 per cent for agriculture and 3 per cent for manufactures. This same tendency toward a closer similarity can be traced in most of the divisions and states. The three southern divisions were those in which the 1910 census found the greatest diversity in proportions. In each case the census of 1920 recorded changes resulting in more similar proportions. In two divisions, the East and West South Central, the high proportion for value added by manufacture decreased, while the low proportion for workers increased. It is probably true that there is a certain equilibrium which will eventually be reached, although the varying use of capital in the two groups may result in different proportions for the value of products and for the number of workers.

The division showing the greatest change in characteristics during the period from 1850 to 1920 was the East North Central. Classed in 1850 as one of the agricultural areas, it has since reached third place among industrial areas. Such rapid changes as that of the state of Michigan, from an agricultural state to an industrial state, have been factors in this development. With the industrial change has come a decided expansion in population.

In order to compare the changes and developments during the decade, Table 64 has been prepared, a summary of which will be found as Table 43, page 168. This table states the per cent which the increase or decrease in any particular division or state formed of the total increase or decrease in the United States.

An examination of the figures for the geographic divisions shows that the columns which bear a striking resemblance are those for increase in population, increase in value added by manufactures, and increase in persons engaged in manufactures. The columns depicting increase or decrease for agriculture and mining show

little apparent relation to each other or to other groupings in the table. Even a casual inspection makes it evident that manufacturing development for the decade controlled the distribution of population increase.

TABLE 43.—INCREASE IN POPULATION IN COMPARISON WITH INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS: 1910–1920.

[The division percentages in this table are based, respectively, not on net increase or decrease in the country as a whole, but on the total increase in those divisions in which increases took place or on the total decrease in those divisions in which decreases took place. Thus the percentages of total increase and the percentages of total decrease (−) in each column totalize separately to 100.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION.	PER CENT WHICH INCREASE OR DECREASE IN DIVISION FORMED OF TOTAL INCREASE OR DECREASE IN UNITED STATES—						
	In population.	In value of agricultural products.	In value added by manufacture.	In value of mineral products.	In number of persons engaged in agriculture.[1]	In number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries.[2]	In number of persons engaged in production of minerals.[3]
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England	6.2	1.9	12.3	0.1	−3.1	10.3	−8.0
Middle Atlantic	21.4	6.6	33.0	25.2	−8.6	27.9	−44.6
East North Central	23.5	19.9	29.9	12.7	−12.7	35.0	−15.6
West North Central	6.6	24.9	5.1	7.8	−8.2	5.6	−18.8
South Atlantic	13.1	12.8	7.7	12.8	−25.9	5.9	20.6
East South Central	3.5	7.9	2.2	6.9	−25.5	2.5	27.8
West South Central	10.6	14.5	2.9	23.1	−16.1	3.2	51.5
Mountain	5.1	4.7	1.1	6.1	55.2	1.4	−7.5
Pacific	10.0	6.8	5.7	5.4	44.8	8.3	−5.4

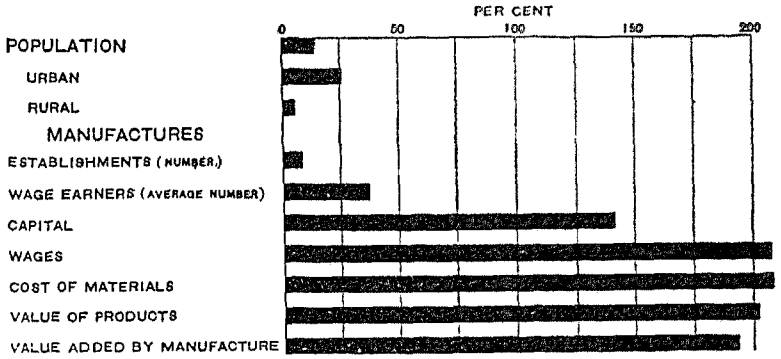
[1] Percentages based on figures for agriculture and animal husbandry, as shown by occupations report.
[2] Percentages based on totals shown by manufactures report.
[3] Percentages based on totals shown by mines and quarries report. Mineral products include oil and gas.

It is interesting to note that, whereas the changes in location of persons engaged in manufactures have corresponded very decidedly with the changes in the value added by manufacture, the same relationship does not hold for agriculture or mining. The factors guiding the changes in manufacturing proportions are such as to keep them in much closer relationship than those in agriculture.

In the first place, the return in manufactures is related much more closely to cost of production than that in agriculture. Consequently a change in value is reflected in wages much more readily in manufactures than in agriculture, and this would result in a redistribution of individuals much more rapidly than where there was no wage change.

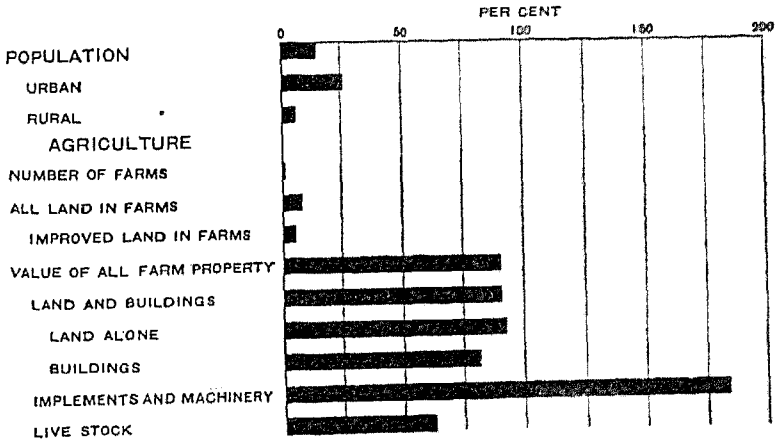
Likewise, the relationship between production and price is much closer in manufacturing than in agriculture. The farmer produces, with no knowledge whether his crop will be a profit or

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1910–1920, AND IN MANUFACTURES, 1909–1919.



a loss, since the price is far beyond his control; however, he does produce. The manufacturer, on the other hand, is much more closely in touch with his market and is able to adjust his production to the return therefrom.

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE: 1910–1920.



Further, manufacturing represents a more mobile group of workers than those in agriculture. They are less bound by ownership, or by tradition, to remain in any particular locality. They are urban dwellers and, as such, can move to other cities