



THE PROGRESSIVES AND THE 1920 CENSUS

TEACHER VERSION

Subject Level:

High School History

Grade Level:

11-12

Approx. Time Required:

45-60 minutes

Learning Objectives:

- Students will be able to interpret a cartoon about the 1920 Census, explaining the caption and illustration in context.
- Students will be able to apply evidence drawn from a 1920 Census cartoon to major issues and themes of the Progressive movement.
- Students will be able to explain the role of census data in political movements.

Activity Description

Students will interpret and analyze a political cartoon about the 1920 Census to better understand how the census was related to the Progressive movement of the early 20th century. In addition, students will use other historical information to make inferences and adopt a specific historical perspective. This activity would be most useful following a unit about the Progressives.

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Topics:

- Changes in the 1920s
- Immigration
- Political cartoons
- Progressive movement

Skills Taught:

- Adopting a historical perspective
 - Analyzing a political cartoon
 - Making inferences
-

Materials Required:

The student version of this activity, 15 pages

Activity Items

The following items are part of this activity. Items, their sources, and any relevant instructions for viewing them online appear at the end of this teacher version.

- Item 1: 1920 Decennial Census Political Cartoon
- Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census
 - Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population
 - Year of Immigration of the Foreign-Born Population
 - Number and Percentage Illiterate

For more information to help you introduce your students to the Census Bureau, read [*"Census Bureau 101 for Students."*](#) This information sheet can be printed and passed out to your students as well.

Standards Addressed

See charts below. For more information about the standards, read [*"Overview of Education Standards and Guidelines Addressed in Statistics in Schools Activities."*](#)

Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects

Standard	Strand	Cluster
<p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.7</p> <p>Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.</p>	<p>RH 11-12 – History/ Social Studies</p>	<p>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas</p>
<p>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.11-12.9</p> <p>Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of an idea or event, noting discrepancies among sources.</p>	<p>RH 11-12 – History/ Social Studies</p>	<p>Integration of Knowledge and Ideas</p>

UCLA National Standards for History: U.S. History Content Standards

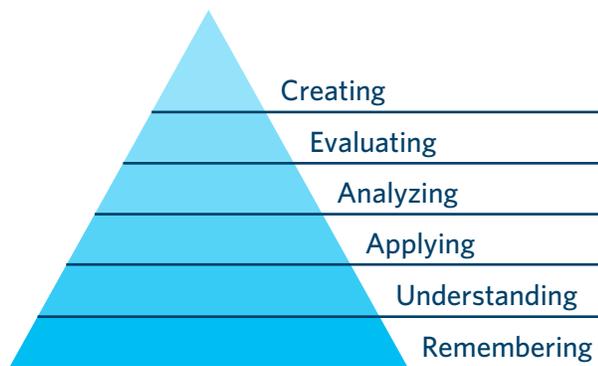
Era	Standard
7 - The Emergence of Modern America (1890-1930)	Standard 1: How Progressives and others addressed problems of industrial capitalism, urbanization, and political corruption.

UCLA National Standards for History: Historical Thinking Standards

Standard	Description
3 - Historical Analysis and Interpretation	Consider multiple perspectives. Students will consider the different perspectives related to immigration during the Progressive movement.

Bloom's Taxonomy

Students will *analyze* primary sources.



Teacher Notes

Before the Activity

Students must understand the following key terms:

- **Immigration** - movement of people into a country
- **Progressives** - a group of reformers in the late 19th century who introduced a variety of responses to the economic and social problems that rapid industrialization brought to America; Progressivism began as a social movement and grew into a political movement

Students should have a basic understanding of the following ideas and concepts:

- **Progressives and the societal issues of the early 1900s** - The Progressives were not a unified group with a specific agenda, and during 1900 and 1910 they were, in general, focused on improving society.
- **Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives** - For more information, visit www.census.gov/population/apportionment/about/history.html.
- **Decennial census** - Every 10 years, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts the census, which counts all U.S. residents (according to where they resided on April 1 of that census year). Data are collected from every address in the country. Students should know that the 1920 Census was conducted at the end of the Progressive movement.

During the Activity

Teachers should go over the types of information that the Census Bureau gathers so that students can see a connection between the census and the goals of the Progressives; this connection is directly addressed in questions 5-7 of the activity.

After the Activity

After students answer question 7, the last in the activity, teachers should instruct them to talk about their answers with a partner. Teachers should lead a class discussion on this question following the partner discussion.

Teachers could also lead a whole-group discussion about the role of statistics and data in political rhetoric today.

Extension Ideas

Teachers could ask students to create their own political cartoon capturing present-day political issues and/or the current work of the Census Bureau.

Student Activity

Click [here](#) to download a printable version for students.

Student Learning Objectives

- I will be able to interpret a cartoon about the 1920 Census, explaining the caption and illustration in context.
- I will be able to apply evidence drawn from a 1920 Census cartoon to major issues and themes of the Progressive movement.
- I will be able to explain the role of census data in political movements.

Warmup: In the late 1800s, the United States experienced rapid industrial growth. What were the advantages and disadvantages of this growth?

Ask students to discuss with each other in small groups or pairs.

Student answers may vary. Advantages could include the following: A growing population led to a growing need for goods, a need for new inventions (telephone, light bulb, telegraph), and transportation improvements. Disadvantages could include: trouble keeping up with demand for basic needs and resistance to change.

1. Brainstorm a list of problems that the Progressives of the early 20th century wanted to “fix.”

Student answers may vary but could include the following: overcrowded urban areas, pollution, employee exploitation, dangerous workplaces, industries controlled by powerful monopolies, child labor, women’s limited rights.

2. Examine **Item 1: 1920 Decennial Census Political Cartoon**. Describe the scene.

The cartoon shows two men and a small bear that holds a measuring tape. The man who looks like “Uncle Sam” is suggesting that it is time to measure the man with glasses again.

3. Who — or what — do you think the man with glasses represents? Why would he need to be “measured again”? (*Hint: Think about political representation.*) Who — or what — do you think the bear represents?

The man with glasses represents the U.S. House of Representatives, as the label on his vest indicates. He needs to be measured again so that the number of seats in the House can be reapportioned to reflect changes in state populations.

The bear likely represents President Theodore Roosevelt, a leader in the Progressive movement whose name inspired the “Teddy bear.”

4. What might the number written underneath “14th Census” on the sign represent? How could this number relate to immigration, one of the major issues of the period?

The number represents the total population in the United States, as measured by the 14th decennial census in 1920. There were spikes in immigration in the late 1800s and early 1900s, so the cartoon suggests that the census would reveal major changes in the population that would also affect representation in the House of Representatives.

- Imagine that you are an anti-immigrant activist in the 1920s. Use **Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census** to support your position on immigration. Be sure to cite specific data.

Student answers may vary, but students should cite data that show an increase in the immigrant population in 1920. Students could argue that increased immigration put a major strain on U.S. resources due to overcrowding.

- Imagine that you are an industrial leader in favor of immigration in the 1920s. Again, use **Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census** to support your position. Be sure to cite specific data.

Student answers may vary but should include data from Item 2. Students could link increased immigration to a larger labor force, meaning a greater potential for productivity and a more prosperous economy.

5. U.S. cities grew rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries due to immigration; this brought about a host of problems associated with overcrowding. What data from **Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census** could the Progressives have used to help them illustrate the problems related to urbanization?

Student answers may vary. Students might cite data showing many immigrants in certain states and regions; these data could be used to point out the areas that need more government resources to support the immigrant population.

6. Political corruption was rampant in the United States in the early 1900s, and the Progressives worked to address it. How could they have used information from the 1920 Census to help them battle political corruption? Use data from **Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census** to support your answer.

Student answers may vary. Students might cite data showing many immigrants in certain states and regions, explaining that some politicians targeted certain areas with large numbers of immigrants to inaccurately accuse them of committing voter fraud.

7. What role do census data have in political reform movements — historically and today? Cite specific examples to support your answer.

Student answers may vary. Here’s a sample answer: The Census Bureau provides data that can be used to reflect on past problems and anticipate future challenges. For example, population data from the census can be used to make the case for needed government services in certain areas.

Item 1: 1920 Decennial Census Political Cartoon



Obtained from U.S. Senate. Office of Senate Curator. Series (12/18/1920): Clifford K. Berryman Political Cartoon Collection, 1896-1949. Record Group 46: Records of the U.S. Senate, 1789-2015.

Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census

Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population

CHAPTER VI.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.

INTRODUCTION.

The inquiry as to country of birth of the foreign born has been made at each census, beginning with 1850. The statistics here presented relate to the population of continental United States, the states, and those cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more. Statistics for Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, and Porto Rico are given in Volume III of the Fourteenth Census Reports. No tabulation as to country of birth was made for American Samoa; and the Philippines and the Virgin Islands of the United States were not enumerated as a part of the Fourteenth Census.

The foreign-born population comprises all persons born outside of the United States or any of the outlying possessions, persons reported as born in any outlying possession being regarded as native, the same as persons born in continental United States.

The statistics here given except those in Table 1 relate to the foreign-born population of all races combined. Of the 13,920,692 persons of foreign birth who were enumerated in continental United States in 1920, 13,712,754 were white and 207,938 of nonwhite races, consisting mainly of Negroes, Chinese, and Japanese. (See Table 1.) As a general rule, to which natives of China, India, Japan, and the West Indies constitute the leading exceptions, the total number reported as born in a given country or region does not differ greatly from the number of white persons reported as born in that country or region.

CHANGES DUE TO WORLD WAR WHICH AFFECT COMPARABILITY OF STATISTICS.

The changes in the map of Europe and of Turkey in Asia which resulted from the World War of 1914-1918 have made difficult a comparison of the distribution of the foreign-born population in 1920 with that of preceding censuses. The following statement shows the various transfers of territory between 1910 and 1920 due to the World War which affect the comparability of the country-of-birth statistics:

NORTHWESTERN EUROPE.

Belgium.—Annexation of towns of Eupen and Malmedy from Germany.

Denmark.—Annexation of Northern Schleswig from Germany.

France.—Annexation of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.

Austria.—Annexation of territory from Hungary. Detachments of territory to Czechoslovakia (q. v.), Poland (Galicia), Jugo-Slavia (q. v.), Rumania (Bukovina), and Italy (Trentino region,

Gorizia, Istrian peninsula, and Trieste); and detachment of Fiume (free state; see "Other Europe").

Bulgaria.—Detachments of territory to Greece (Bulgarian Thrace) and Jugo-Slavia (ceded territory includes towns of Strumitza and Tsaribrod).

Czechoslovakia.—Created from territory formerly included in Austria-Hungary (Bohemia, Moravia, Ruthenia, and Slovakland).

Germany.—Detachments of territory to France (Alsace-Lorraine), Belgium (Eupen and Malmedy), Poland (West Prussia and Posen), and Denmark (Northern Schleswig); and of Saar Basin (now governed by a Commission of the League of Nations; see "Other Europe") and of Danzig (free city; see "Other Europe").

Hungary.—Detachments of territory to Austria, Czechoslovakia (Ruthenia and Slovakland), Rumania (ceded territory includes Transylvania and part of Banat), and Jugo-Slavia (q. v.).

Jugo-Slavia.—Created from territory formerly constituting Serbia and Montenegro and from territory formerly included in Austria-Hungary (Carniola, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, part of Banat, Bosnia, and Herzegovina) and Bulgaria (ceded territory includes towns of Strumitza and Tsaribrod).

Lithuania.—Formerly included in Russia.

Poland.—Restored to its original status as an independent country by reuniting Austrian Poland (Galicia), German Poland (West Prussia and Posen), and Russian Poland.

Rumania.—Annexations of territory from Austria (Bukovina), Hungary (Transylvania, part of Banat, and other territory), and Russia (Bessarabia).

Russia.—Detachments of territory to Poland (Russian Poland) and Rumania (Bessarabia) and detachment of Lithuania.

Turkey in Europe.—Detachments of territory to Greece (Turkish Islands of the Aegean, Turkish Thrace, and Smyrna) and detachment of Albania.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Albania.—Formerly included in Turkey in Europe.

Greece.—Annexations of territory from Bulgaria (Bulgarian Thrace) and Turkey in Europe (Turkish Islands of the Aegean, Turkish Thrace, and Smyrna).

Italy.—Annexation of territory from Austria (Trentino region, Gorizia, Istrian peninsula, and Trieste).

OTHER EUROPE.

Danzig.—Free city; formerly included in Germany.

Fiume.—Free state; formerly included in Austria.

Saar Basin.—Under government of a Commission of the League of Nations; formerly included in Germany.

ASIA.

Armenia.—Formerly included in Turkey in Asia.

Palestine.—Formerly included in Turkey in Asia.

Syria.—Formerly included in Turkey in Asia.

Turkey in Asia.—Detachments of Armenia, Palestine, and Syria, and detachment of Hedjaz (now included in "Other Asia").

Other Asia.—Includes Hedjaz, formerly part of Turkey in Asia.

In Table 3 (p. 694) the foreign-born population is distributed by country of birth according to postwar boundaries for 1920 and according to prewar boundaries for 1910, and in using the statistics given therein cognizance must be taken of the changes in territory

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www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/410844484v2ch08.pdf

To view the document electronically, click on the link above and see Pages 3-8 and 11 of the PDF.

Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population

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POPULATION.

for certain countries, as has been indicated. It should also be remembered that the statistics given in other tables for preceding census years refer to the various foreign countries as constituted in the years to which the statistics relate,* except in the case of Poland, for which country the population figures have been adjusted.

Although Poland was not restored to its original status as an independent country until the close of the World War, many persons reported their birthplace as Poland and were so tabulated for several censuses. At the census of 1900 an attempt was made for the first time to distinguish Austrian, German, and Russian Poland, and separate statistics for each were presented. At the censuses of 1910 and 1920 the mother tongue, or native language, was reported for the foreign-born population, so that persons were enumerated at these censuses as of Polish mother tongue instead of as born in Poland.

* In taking the census of 1920 the enumerators were instructed to ask the name of the province or city, when a person reported himself or his parents as having been born in Germany, Austria, Russia, or any other country whose boundaries were affected by the war, so that it would be possible to present statistics on country of birth of person or parents according to the areas as constituted at the time of the census. This was found to be practicable in case of the person, but not of the parents; in many cases a person born in the United States does not know the name of the province or city in which his foreign parent or parents were born, so the statistics of birthplace of parents were compiled on the prewar basis and those of birthplace of person on the postwar basis. In the case of foreign-born persons, however, it is possible to present with some approximation to accuracy the increase on the basis of 1910 in the countries affected by the war, by arranging the detached areas, so far as separately reported, according to the countries of which they formed parts in 1910. This is done in the following statement:

COUNTRY OF BIRTH (basis of 1910).	1920	1910 ¹	Increase: ¹ 1910-1920.	
			Number.	Per cent.
France.....	118,751	117,418	1,333	1.1
Germany.....	1,869,527	2,501,333	-631,806	-25.3
Germany.....	1,686,108	.....	.....	.....
Alsace-Lorraine.....	25,221	.....	.....	.....
Poland-German.....	148,706	.....	.....	.....
Danzig.....	2,049	.....	.....	.....
Saxo-Basin.....	293	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	1,610,113	1,343,125	266,988	19.9
Austria-Hungary.....	2,021,026	1,570,532	450,494	28.7
Austria.....	570,827	.....	.....	.....
Bohemia-Moravia.....	214,544	.....	.....	.....
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	5,911	.....	.....	.....
Congo-Slavica.....	61,631	.....	.....	.....
Croatia.....	384	.....	.....	.....
Poland-Austrian.....	543,146	.....	.....	.....
Rumania.....	297,233	.....	.....	.....
Slovakia.....	145,537	.....	.....	.....
Croatia-Slavonia.....	73,500	.....	.....	.....
Ruthenia.....	3,030	.....	.....	.....
Russia-Finland.....	2,135,464	1,732,462	402,992	23.3
Russia.....	1,400,395	.....	.....	.....
Lithuania.....	159,008	.....	.....	.....
Poland-Russian.....	459,067	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	149,524	.....	.....	.....
Balkan Peninsula.....	526,539	220,946	305,593	47.8
Rumania.....	102,823	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria.....	10,477	.....	.....	.....
Serbia.....	20,754	.....	.....	.....
Montenegro.....	5,437	.....	.....	.....
Albania.....	5,608	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	175,570	.....	.....	.....
Turkey, Europe.....	6,284	.....	.....	.....

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

In all tables of this report showing comparative figures for 1910 it is assumed that the total number of Polish-speaking persons enumerated in 1910 as born in Austria, Germany, or Russia represents with substantial accuracy the total number of residents of the United States who were born in what is now Poland. Of course, some Polish-speaking persons were born in Austria, Germany, or Russia outside the limits of Poland; but, conversely, some non-Polish-speaking persons were born within those limits. In these comparative tables the 1910 figures for Austria, Germany, and Russia differ from those published in the Thirteenth Census Reports by the subtraction of the number of Polish-speaking persons in each of those countries; the figures for 1900 are used as published in the Twelfth Census Reports instead of as modified to meet the Thirteenth Census classification.

The composition of the foreign-born population of the United States has undergone a great change since 1850, and particularly since 1880, as will be seen by reference to Table 5. In studying the percentages in that table, it must be borne in mind that, since the foreign-born population enumerated at each census consists in large part of survivors of the foreign-born population enumerated at the preceding census, the changes in the proportions of the immigrants from certain countries have been much more pronounced from decade to decade than the changes in the proportions which the natives of these countries formed of the total foreign-born population enumerated at successive censuses.

To illustrate: Suppose that during the decade 1900-1910 the number of immigrants from a certain country was 880,000, or about one-tenth of the total immigration; that in 1910 the number of natives of that country who were enumerated in the United States was 1,350,000, or about one-tenth of the total foreign-born population; that during the decade 1910-1920 the number of immigrants from the country in question was only about 115,000, or about 2 per cent of the total immigration; and that, making due allowance for mortality, the number of natives of that country who were enumerated in the United States in 1920 was 1,200,000, or 8.6 per cent of the total foreign-born population in that year. In such a case a decline of four-fifths (from 10 per cent to 2 per cent) in the proportion of the total immigration from one decade to another would be accompanied by a decline of only about one-seventh (from 10 per cent to 8.6 per cent) in the proportion of the total foreign-born population from one census to another.

The increases in the numbers of persons born in those foreign countries whose areas have remained unchanged represent the excess of net immigration over mortality among immigrants already in the United States. Mortality depends largely on two

Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

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factors, (1) the total number of persons in the United States who were born in the country in question and (2) their average age. In cases where large numbers of immigrants came to this country several decades ago—for instance, from Ireland—the number of deaths among such immigrants is considerably larger than in the case of countries—for example, Portugal—from which the immigration has been more recent, both because the total number of persons in the United States who were born in the countries from which the earlier immigration came is greater and because such persons belong, on the average, to an older age group and are consequently subject to a higher death rate; hence it would require a much larger net immigration to counterbalance the mortality among persons in the United States who were born in Ireland than to counterbalance the mortality among those born in Portugal.

URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.

Because of the great difference between the proportions of immigrants who go to urban and rural communities, separate statistics for the two classes of communities are given in Tables 18 and 19.

In drawing the distinction between urban and rural population, all incorporated places (and all towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire) having 2,500 inhabitants or more are treated as urban and the remainder of the country as rural. In Massachusetts and Rhode Island it is not the practice, as in practically all the other states, to incorporate, as separate municipalities, the relatively densely populated portions of "towns" (which are the primary divisions of the counties), and no town as a whole is incorporated as a municipality until it attains a population greatly in excess of 2,500; and in New Hampshire a

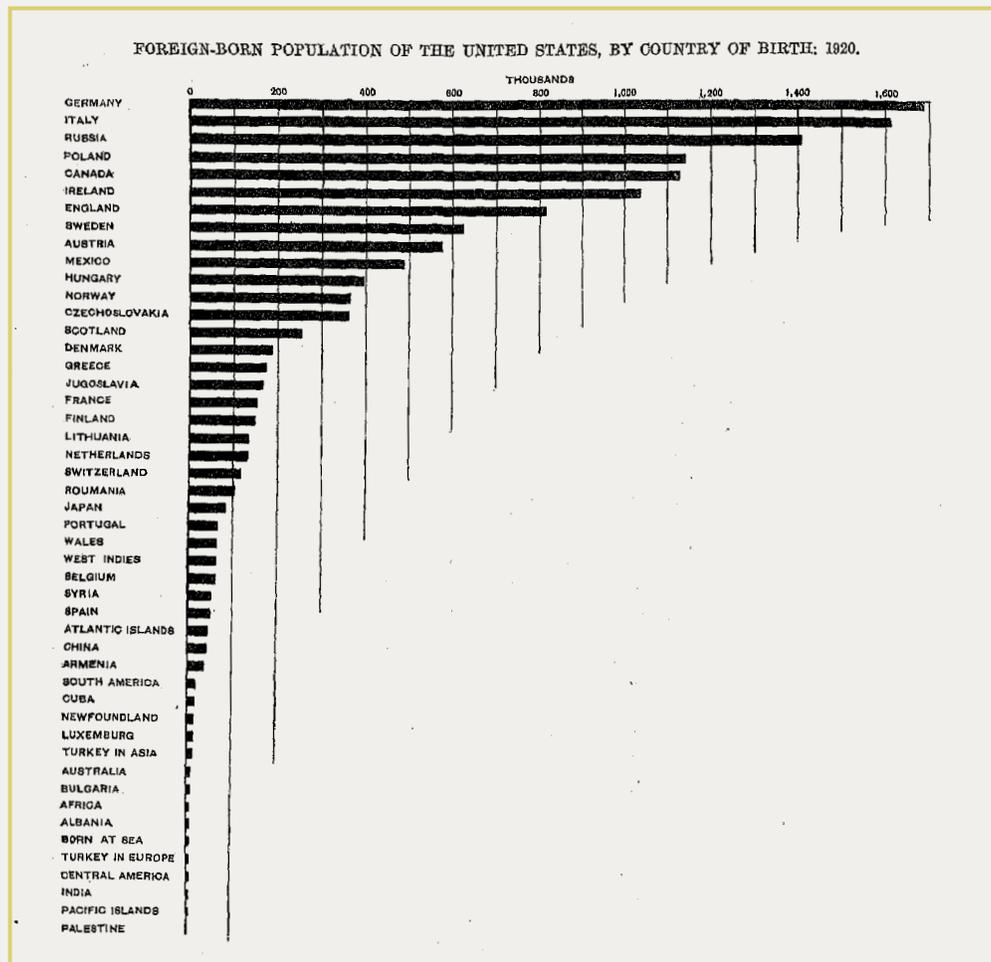
similar condition exists, although the state contains two incorporated villages, each of which has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants. For this reason those towns having 2,500 or more inhabitants in the three states named are treated as urban, although portions of their areas are rural in character. The urban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

In making comparisons between foreign countries in regard to the proportions of their natives who have settled in urban and in rural communities, respectively, consideration should be given to the fact that many of the immigrants from the Northwestern European countries and from Germany came to the United States at a time when land was to be had free or at low cost, while most of the immigrants from Central Europe, except Germany, and from Eastern and Southern Europe have arrived during a more recent period, when there has been comparatively little conveniently located and fertile land available for free settlement or obtainable at low prices. As a result, large numbers of the immigrants from Northwestern Europe and from Germany went to rural localities, while most of the immigrants from the remainder of Europe have settled in urban communities, despite the fact that many of them were farmers in their native countries.

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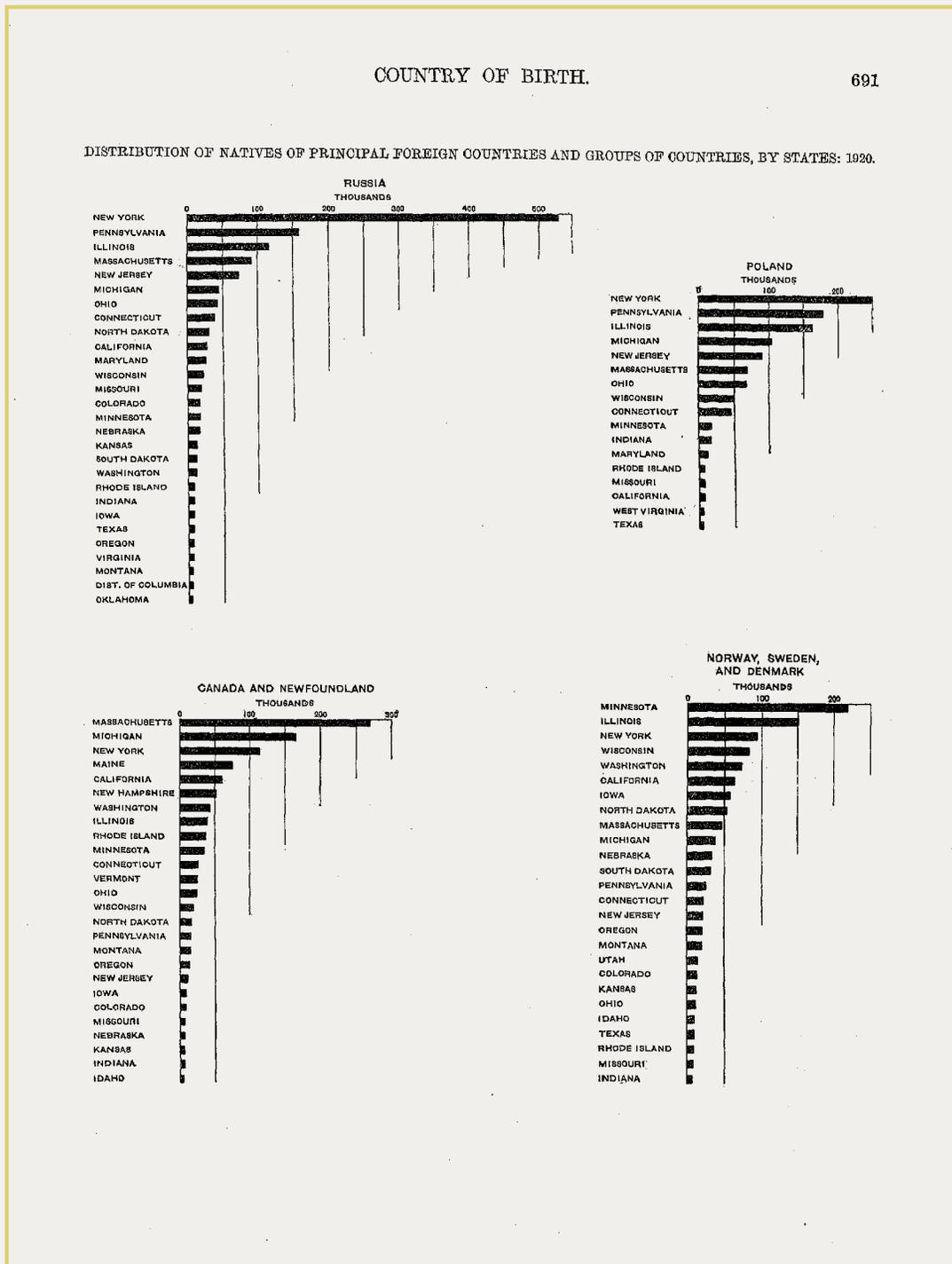
Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population



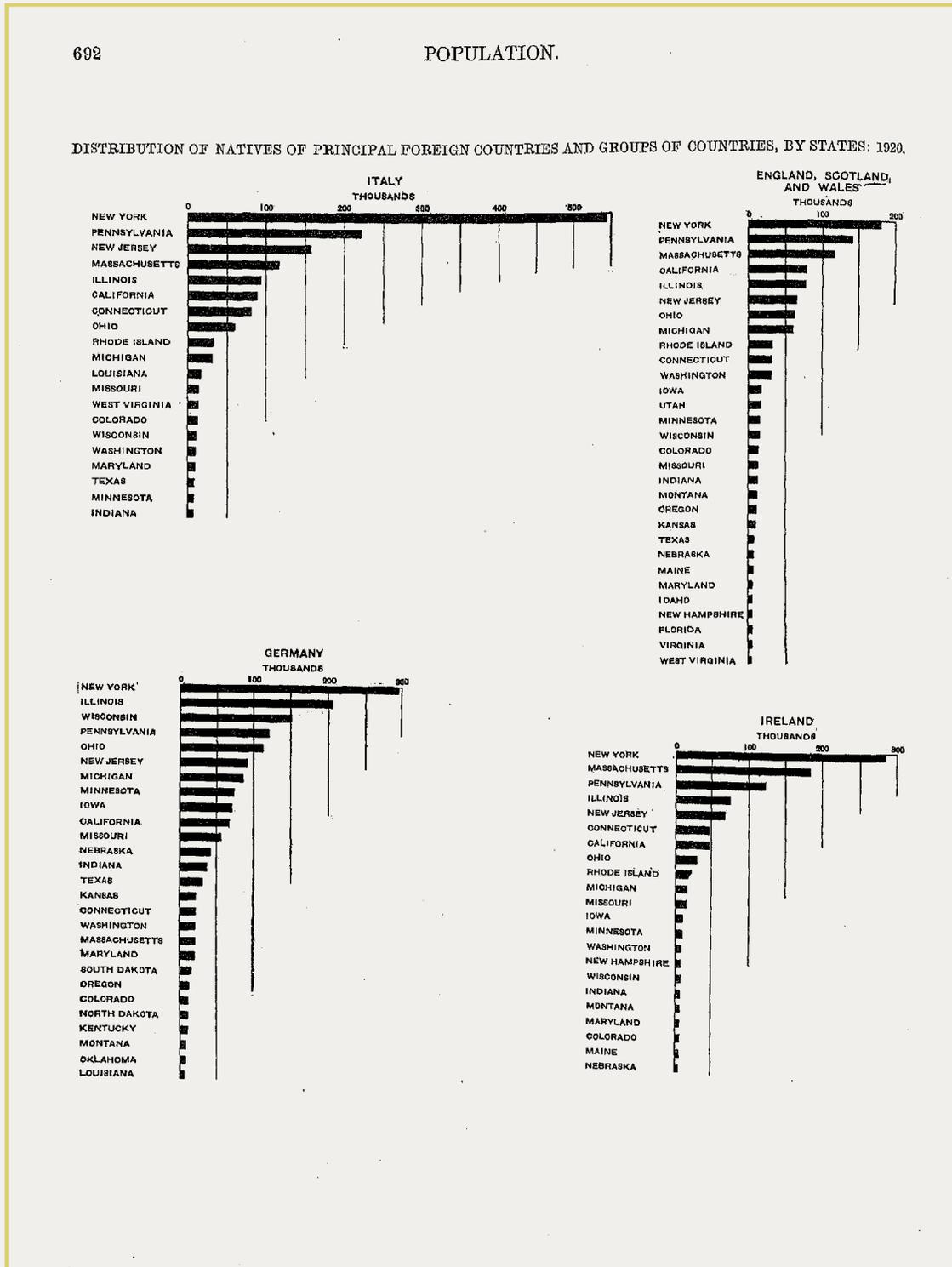
Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population



Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population



Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

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TABLE 4.—COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1850-1920.

[Figures are given for each country for all census years since 1850 for which data are available. For changes in area since 1910, see text, p. 687.]

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	NUMBER.								PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.							
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850
Total foreign born.....	13,882,682	13,515,888	10,841,876	8,249,560	6,078,948	5,507,220	4,138,097	2,244,602	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe.....	11,882,083	11,791,841	8,871,780	5,020,608	5,744,311	4,938,618	3,895,701	2,081,807	85.4	87.2	85.8	68.7	88.0	88.7	82.0	90.5
Northwestern Europe.....	8,830,094	4,239,067	4,202,083	4,380,793	3,494,484	3,124,038	2,472,211	1,487,476	27.5	31.4	40.0	47.4	52.3	55.1	50.7	64.0
England.....	818,853	877,719	840,613	900,092	604,100	555,046	433,494	278,075	5.8	6.5	8.1	9.8	9.0	10.0	10.6	12.4
Scotland.....	254,670	261,070	235,524	242,231	170,138	140,825	108,618	70,860	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.1
Wales.....	67,040	82,488	80,596	100,079	83,802	74,633	45,708	29,808	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3
Ireland.....	1,097,234	1,392,251	1,045,459	871,539	1,854,871	1,866,897	1,611,303	961,719	7.5	10.0	15.0	20.2	27.8	33.3	38.9	42.8
Norway.....	365,823	408,877	338,288	322,065	181,729	114,240	43,995	12,073	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.1	0.9
Sweden.....	628,580	666,307	682,014	478,011	194,337	18,625	5,539	18,625	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.2	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.2
Denmark.....	189,154	181,049	153,060	132,543	64,190	30,107	9,063	1,838	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
Netherlands.....	131,799	120,053	94,931	81,828	65,000	49,802	25,281	9,848	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4
Belgium.....	62,887	49,400	29,757	22,939	16,885	12,658	9,072	1,313	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Luxembourg.....	12,885	3,071	3,031	2,882	12,880	5,902	.....	.....	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.2	0.1	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	118,659	124,848	115,693	104,000	88,021	76,153	53,327	13,368	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5
France.....	163,072	117,418	104,197	113,174	106,971	116,402	109,570	54,069	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.4
Central and Eastern Europe.....	1,134,845	6,024,041	4,138,643	3,420,829	2,187,776	1,764,449	1,311,722	586,240	44.1	44.0	46.0	37.0	32.8	32.1	31.7	26.1
Germany.....	1,086,108	2,311,237	2,663,418	2,784,894	1,900,742	1,600,633	1,276,075	583,774	12.1	17.1	25.8	30.1	29.4	30.4	30.8	26.0
Poland.....	1,139,979	2,037,884	383,407	147,440	48,557	14,430	.....	.....	8.2	6.9	3.7	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	302,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	378,627	1,845,555	433,798	241,377	134,034	70,707	26,061	946	4.1	6.3	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.6	(¹)
Hungary.....	307,283	496,909	156,714	62,435	11,533	5,737	.....	.....	2.9	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	.....	.....
Yugo-Slavia.....	160,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serbia.....	.....	4,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegro.....	.....	5,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	1,400,465	11,184,412	423,726	182,044	35,722	4,044	3,160	1,414	10.1	8.8	4.1	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lithuania.....	135,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	149,824	120,660	62,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rumania.....	102,823	65,023	15,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.7	0.5	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria.....	10,477	11,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	5,284	132,220	10,910	1,839	1,205	4,502	4,128	4,106	(¹)	0.2	0.1	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})
Southern Europe.....	1,911,213	1,826,875	530,200	206,648	53,205	25,868	20,365	8,132	13.7	11.3	5.1	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
Greece.....	175,078	101,232	8,615	1,887	770	.....	.....	.....	1.3	0.7	0.1	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})
Albania.....	5,908	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	1,610,115	1,943,125	484,027	182,550	44,230	17,157	11,077	3,075	11.6	9.9	4.7	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Italy.....	49,535	22,108	7,050	6,185	5,121	3,754	4,254	3,113	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Portugal.....	60,081	59,390	30,608	15,969	8,128	4,543	4,110	1,274	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Europe.....	5,001	2,868	2,251	12,579	3,783	1,073	1,403	.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Asia.....	237,950	191,484	180,848	113,398	107,830	84,565	36,796	1,138	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.1
Armenia.....	36,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palestine.....	3,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria.....	51,901	59,720	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	0.4	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	11,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	(¹)
China.....	48,560	65,756	81,534	106,701	104,468	63,042	35,505	768	0.3	0.4	0.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Japan.....	81,302	67,744	26,788	2,262	401	.....	.....	.....	0.6	0.5	0.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....
India.....	4,901	4,904	2,081	2,143	1,707	688	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Other Asia.....	5,236	2,591	11,805	2,200	1,054	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	(¹)	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})
America.....	1,727,017	1,489,231	1,317,360	1,088,845	867,230	651,335	288,285	108,484	12.4	11.0	12.7	11.8	12.1	9.9	7.0	7.5
Canada and Newfoundland.....	1,138,174	1,209,717	1,170,922	980,038	717,157	493,404	240,970	147,711	8.2	9.0	11.4	10.6	10.7	8.9	6.0	6.6
Canada—French.....	307,786	338,083	385,128	302,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada—Other.....	817,139	819,654	784,798	678,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.9	6.1	7.9	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	13,249	4,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies.....	14,872	15,139	11,081	23,266	6,917	5,319	7,353	5,772	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Cuba.....	7,61,690	7,32,502	7,14,354	9,484	9,484	6,291	1,301	.....	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other West Indies.....	486,418	221,915	103,393	77,883	28,399	42,435	27,466	13,317	3.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Mexico.....	4,912	1,730	3,807	1,192	707	301	238	141	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Central and South America.....	18,551	5,228	4,733	5,008	4,669	3,595	3,203	1,543	0.1	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	73,672	43,320	31,808	27,311	20,778	14,711	7,915	43,116	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.9
Africa.....	5,781	3,992	2,538	2,207	2,204	2,037	623	551	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Australia.....	10,814	9,035	6,807	5,984	4,908	3,118	1,419	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Atlantic Islands.....	44,340	18,274	9,708	9,739	7,641	4,434	1,301	.....	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pacific Islands.....	3,713	7,415	2,018	3,369	1,583	910	721	.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Country not specified.....	8,569	2,687	2,546	479	.....	.....	.....	.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.....
Born at sea.....	5,335	6,927	8,196	5,533	4,008	2,638	2,622	.....	(¹)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	.....

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
² Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Germany (190,090), Austria (418,870), and Russia (418,870), have been deducted from the respective countries and combined as Poland for comparison with number reported in 1920 as born in Poland. (See text, p. 688.)
³ Albania included with Turkey in Europe in 1910.
⁴ Turkey in Asia included with Turkey in Europe prior to 1910.

Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Year of Immigration of the Foreign-Born Population

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.

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TABLE 1.—FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY RACE AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920 AND 1910.

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.	ALL CLASSES.		WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN.		CHINESE.		JAPANESE.		ALL OTHER.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Total, 1920	13,920,692	100.0	13,712,754	100.0	73,803	100.0	6,299	100.0	43,107	100.0	81,338	100.0	3,391	100.0
<i>Year of immigration:</i>														
1919.....	214,123	1.5	201,280	1.5	5,938	8.0	644	10.2	1,141	2.6	5,027	6.2	93	2.7
1918.....	85,570	0.6	76,929	0.6	3,628	4.9	429	6.8	584	1.4	3,953	4.9	47	1.4
1917.....	116,222	0.8	106,069	0.8	4,337	6.1	435	6.9	952	2.2	4,120	5.1	119	3.5
1916.....	177,184	1.3	167,075	1.2	3,698	5.0	558	8.9	973	2.3	4,177	5.1	103	3.0
1915.....	203,093	1.5	193,684	1.4	3,213	4.4	374	5.9	1,299	3.0	4,396	5.4	132	3.9
1914.....	449,876	3.2	440,707	3.2	3,701	5.1	306	4.9	1,166	2.7	3,756	4.6	151	4.5
1911-1913.....	1,604,890	11.5	1,585,146	11.6	8,637	11.8	497	7.9	2,508	5.8	7,497	9.2	555	16.4
1905-1910.....	2,229,668	16.0	2,194,371	16.0	10,779	14.6	533	8.9	4,616	10.7	18,175	22.3	1,364	40.2
1901-1905.....	1,814,264	13.0	1,790,180	13.1	6,194	8.4	321	5.1	2,639	6.1	14,626	17.9	404	11.9
1900 or earlier.....	5,761,237	41.4	5,717,465	41.7	10,105	13.7	837	13.3	22,078	52.6	10,040	12.3	112	3.3
Not reported.....	1,284,360	9.1	1,239,258	9.0	13,233	17.9	1,335	21.2	4,551	10.6	5,672	7.0	311	9.2
Total, 1910	13,515,836	100.0	13,345,545	100.0	40,339	100.0	2,753	100.0	56,596	100.0	67,655	100.0	2,998	100.0
<i>Year of immigration:</i>														
1910, to Apr. 15.....	233,852	1.7	231,096	1.7	707	1.8	140	5.1	357	0.6	448	0.7	504	16.8
1909.....	576,419	4.3	573,585	4.3	2,331	5.8	101	3.7	1,409	2.5	1,624	2.4	300	12.3
1908.....	412,083	3.1	405,631	3.0	2,093	5.2	41	1.5	1,297	2.3	3,354	5.0	267	8.9
1907.....	708,771	5.2	694,362	5.2	2,696	6.4	34	1.2	951	1.7	8,200	12.1	628	20.9
1906.....	637,398	4.7	623,647	4.7	2,643	6.3	55	2.0	653	1.2	10,115	15.0	383	12.8
1905.....	530,808	3.9	520,131	3.9	2,153	5.3	40	1.5	545	1.0	7,704	11.4	205	6.8
1901-1904.....	1,505,214	11.1	1,479,844	11.1	5,557	13.8	170	6.2	1,884	3.3	17,523	25.9	236	7.9
1899-1900.....	1,063,090	7.9	1,048,600	7.8	4,044	10.0	147	5.3	3,723	6.6	9,244	13.7	41	1.4
1891-1895.....	1,157,513	8.6	1,148,645	8.6	2,708	6.7	131	4.8	4,253	7.5	1,763	2.6	13	0.4
1890 or earlier.....	5,847,710	30.6	5,302,515	30.7	7,675	19.0	695	25.2	24,863	61.6	1,568	2.3	94	3.1
Not reported.....	1,340,819	9.0	1,318,059	9.9	7,980	19.7	1,199	43.0	6,661	11.8	5,812	8.6	253	8.6
<i>Period of immigration, including distribution of immigrants for whom year was not reported.¹</i>														
FOURTEENTH CENSUS.														
Total, 1920	13,920,692	100.0	13,712,754	100.0	73,803	100.0	6,299	100.0	43,107	100.0	81,338	100.0	3,391	100.0
1911-1919.....	8,136,743	22.5	8,045,410	22.2	40,812	55.3	4,115	65.3	9,698	22.4	35,411	43.5	1,327	39.1
1910-1919.....	854,610	4.7	807,216	4.4	21,692	29.4	2,622	41.6	4,096	9.5	18,532	22.8	403	11.9
1911-1915.....	2,482,133	17.8	2,438,195	17.8	10,120	25.9	1,493	23.7	5,672	12.9	16,829	20.7	924	27.2
1901-1910.....	4,443,904	31.9	4,376,666	31.9	20,650	28.0	1,122	17.8	3,116	18.8	35,140	43.2	1,040	57.2
1906-1910.....	2,450,805	17.6	2,410,765	17.6	13,134	17.8	714	11.3	5,155	12.0	19,832	24.0	1,494	44.1
1901-1905.....	1,993,169	14.3	1,966,200	14.3	7,546	10.2	408	6.5	2,951	6.8	15,508	19.2	446	13.2
1900 or earlier.....	6,339,985	46.5	6,290,373	45.9	12,311	16.7	1,062	16.9	25,323	58.7	10,787	13.3	124	3.7
THIRTEENTH CENSUS.														
Total, 1910	13,515,836	100.0	13,345,545	100.0	40,339	100.0	2,753	100.0	56,596	100.0	67,655	100.0	2,998	100.0
1901-1910, to Apr. 15.....	5,068,111	37.7	5,010,195	37.5	22,386	55.5	1,016	36.9	8,073	14.3	53,605	78.2	2,835	94.6
1905-1910, to Apr. 15.....	2,841,238	21.0	2,794,104	20.9	12,798	31.7	643	23.4	5,311	9.4	26,030	38.5	2,352	78.5
1901-1905.....	2,256,873	16.7	2,216,092	16.6	9,588	23.8	373	13.6	2,769	4.9	27,575	40.8	483	16.1
1900 or earlier.....	8,417,775	62.3	8,335,349	62.5	17,653	44.5	1,757	63.1	48,523	85.7	14,059	20.8	103	5.4

¹ See text, page 777.

www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/41084484v2ch09.pdf

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Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Year of Immigration of the Foreign-Born Population

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POPULATION.

TABLE 4.—FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1920.

DIVISION AND STATE.	Total foreign born: 1920	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.										
		1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1911-1913	1906-1910	1901-1905	1900 or earlier.	Year not reported.
United States.....	13,923,692	214,123	35,470	116,222	177,184	203,098	449,878	1,604,890	2,229,868	1,814,264	5,761,527	1,284,300
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	1,886,945	29,877	9,169	18,766	29,248	31,142	59,020	214,966	804,735	260,235	832,443	103,333
Middle Atlantic.....	4,960,418	59,708	17,745	30,695	48,635	65,547	178,633	667,332	919,629	789,594	1,819,613	348,262
East North Central.....	3,232,141	27,055	8,915	18,569	25,994	34,008	105,821	412,127	511,268	370,664	1,859,247	323,670
West North Central.....	1,375,633	8,489	4,189	5,817	9,780	10,649	24,909	55,655	142,247	131,808	778,031	177,578
South Atlantic.....	320,537	5,916	2,669	3,040	5,209	5,218	12,462	38,836	63,617	42,170	118,650	42,637
East South Central.....	72,989	647	288	247	421	509	1,480	4,726	8,171	6,685	34,423	15,386
West South Central.....	404,828	33,994	16,032	16,389	20,225	18,880	20,112	45,929	60,257	31,854	131,588	79,549
Mountain.....	467,623	17,661	9,099	11,180	14,747	13,062	15,169	42,897	67,512	48,394	177,378	50,761
Pacific.....	1,180,661	33,772	17,623	18,640	23,075	24,113	31,893	102,381	172,402	133,984	452,364	120,204
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	107,814	3,842	1,147	1,385	2,019	1,960	2,887	8,289	13,869	11,687	48,103	13,146
New Hampshire.....	91,307	2,262	660	956	1,837	1,523	2,435	8,227	11,825	8,860	41,964	11,068
Vermont.....	44,558	2,065	588	752	1,077	995	1,200	3,900	5,723	4,665	19,122	4,463
Massachusetts.....	1,068,548	15,424	4,903	9,390	17,164	18,530	33,720	123,795	177,210	144,993	499,067	44,387
Rhode Island.....	176,189	2,670	742	1,700	2,720	2,580	4,829	17,743	27,677	23,463	79,195	11,070
Connecticut.....	378,439	3,614	1,169	2,533	4,831	5,573	13,883	53,003	69,032	56,577	144,902	23,389
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2,826,276	42,568	12,748	21,330	31,089	39,678	101,615	352,244	519,916	448,411	1,058,145	107,481
New Jersey.....	742,486	5,827	2,048	3,673	6,523	8,891	26,318	99,216	139,794	115,086	280,803	43,805
Pennsylvania.....	1,392,567	8,308	2,949	5,562	10,918	16,978	69,702	205,733	269,679	226,007	604,965	100,406
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	680,462	4,990	1,501	3,154	6,304	8,282	20,191	110,368	124,243	91,414	248,824	51,112
Indiana.....	151,328	833	274	512	1,080	1,428	4,574	17,392	22,022	15,438	60,829	23,330
Illinois.....	1,210,584	6,157	2,707	4,140	7,311	11,249	36,540	143,818	203,720	166,792	517,903	120,151
Michigan.....	729,282	13,685	3,787	4,930	9,503	10,712	20,642	103,885	110,051	74,020	265,883	78,804
Wisconsin.....	460,485	1,871	469	853	1,787	2,369	8,974	37,164	50,028	41,900	205,748	49,234
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	489,795	2,481	766	1,435	3,157	3,785	9,128	31,853	62,035	82,276	287,015	42,898
Iowa.....	225,994	1,421	512	845	1,399	1,701	4,042	13,768	18,033	14,794	130,002	32,707
Missouri.....	189,835	1,144	669	778	1,097	1,574	3,837	13,440	23,870	10,883	92,062	28,666
North Dakota.....	131,863	442	161	249	729	849	2,111	6,503	15,978	19,630	65,523	19,792
South Dakota.....	82,534	400	122	185	357	509	1,139	3,923	8,137	7,486	47,777	12,553
Nebraska.....	160,665	749	458	640	924	1,061	2,325	10,124	14,369	10,430	86,028	22,906
Kansas.....	110,967	1,861	1,615	1,787	2,067	1,400	1,814	6,055	9,235	7,468	69,900	17,966
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	19,961	174	66	106	204	279	816	3,130	3,447	2,022	6,007	2,460
Maryland.....	102,179	684	298	444	640	917	3,357	11,206	15,451	14,700	49,033	6,780
District of Columbia.....	20,365	489	179	233	342	376	762	2,407	4,388	3,605	11,607	5,117
Virginia.....	31,705	655	366	411	559	539	965	3,013	4,892	3,873	10,487	5,915
West Virginia.....	62,105	696	384	607	1,075	1,643	4,123	11,897	13,138	7,965	12,238	7,629
North Carolina.....	7,272	160	33	54	75	84	212	680	975	768	2,365	1,800
South Carolina.....	6,582	74	28	32	65	67	186	618	894	656	2,438	1,623
Georgia.....	16,584	228	87	90	171	184	436	1,469	2,594	2,006	6,450	2,843
Florida.....	53,864	2,826	1,175	1,062	1,173	1,129	1,575	4,370	8,088	6,042	17,799	8,620
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	30,906	177	63	70	130	163	614	2,611	2,948	2,140	10,622	5,589
Tennessee.....	15,648	206	63	54	98	112	323	947	1,822	1,561	6,618	3,857
Alabama.....	18,027	190	100	96	124	154	379	1,235	2,800	1,915	7,022	4,516
Mississippi.....	8,408	74	22	27	69	80	170	543	1,096	1,070	3,524	1,724
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	14,127	84	28	47	85	68	172	663	1,925	1,260	6,764	3,645
Louisiana.....	46,427	1,099	474	426	324	389	648	1,701	4,171	4,967	19,395	12,843
Oklahoma.....	40,482	1,516	748	648	687	662	665	2,178	3,843	3,043	17,470	9,066
Texas.....	363,832	31,285	14,832	16,287	19,128	17,831	18,627	41,387	40,948	22,588	87,963	63,965
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	95,591	842	342	576	1,454	1,276	2,780	8,062	15,091	11,376	38,870	14,292
Idaho.....	40,747	715	571	480	602	598	865	2,943	5,421	4,122	20,253	4,147
Wyoming.....	26,567	678	333	378	636	498	924	3,255	4,764	3,128	8,660	3,623
Colorado.....	119,138	1,694	1,383	1,810	2,038	1,649	2,720	10,895	10,023	13,706	54,712	11,849
New Mexico.....	29,808	1,729	1,078	1,788	2,230	2,143	1,708	3,349	4,044	2,400	6,512	2,879
Arizona.....	80,566	10,879	4,666	5,269	6,720	5,559	3,928	7,333	9,063	5,677	12,772	7,925
Utah.....	59,209	793	689	635	868	985	1,655	4,972	8,799	0,039	30,007	3,805
Nevada.....	16,003	431	287	264	349	354	511	1,458	2,697	1,887	5,697	2,148
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	265,292	5,803	2,962	2,826	3,931	4,018	6,658	21,155	41,213	33,081	111,633	30,609
Oregon.....	107,644	2,224	690	800	991	1,246	2,590	8,895	16,739	12,605	62,641	8,166
California.....	767,625	24,745	13,971	14,944	18,153	18,849	22,555	72,321	114,463	88,298	288,230	61,649

Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

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POPULATION.

TABLE 15.—FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES, BY SEX AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.	BOTH SEXES.				MALE.				FEMALE.			
	Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born population.....	10,500,942	100.0	3,419,750	100.0	5,660,719	100.0	2,014,716	100.0	4,840,223	100.0	1,405,034	100.0
Year of immigration:												
1919.....	162,493	1.5	61,630	1.8	83,498	1.5	36,364	1.8	68,995	1.4	25,230	1.8
1918.....	67,363	0.6	28,997	0.8	31,960	0.6	10,260	0.8	26,303	0.6	11,047	0.9
1917.....	84,364	0.8	31,858	0.9	44,813	0.8	18,240	0.9	40,051	0.8	13,612	1.0
1916.....	131,388	1.3	45,788	1.3	66,635	1.2	26,363	1.3	61,723	1.3	19,405	1.4
1915.....	164,813	1.5	48,285	1.4	83,432	1.5	28,794	1.4	71,381	1.5	19,491	1.4
1914.....	364,541	3.5	85,335	2.5	203,769	3.6	52,417	2.6	160,742	3.3	32,018	2.3
1911-1913.....	1,303,789	12.4	301,101	8.8	746,998	13.2	186,235	9.2	556,761	11.5	114,769	8.2
1908-1910.....	1,787,112	17.0	442,766	12.9	1,012,374	17.9	276,778	13.7	774,478	16.0	196,078	11.9
1901-1905.....	1,443,128	13.7	371,136	10.9	826,715	14.6	231,783	11.5	617,413	12.8	139,353	9.9
1900 or earlier.....	4,176,275	39.8	1,585,962	46.4	2,217,610	39.2	960,980	47.2	1,957,665	40.4	634,082	45.2
Not reported.....	846,678	8.1	417,682	12.2	342,257	6.0	191,336	9.5	504,421	10.4	228,340	16.1
Foreign-born white population.....	10,356,983	100.0	3,355,771	100.0	5,660,396	100.0	1,967,926	100.0	4,796,687	100.0	1,387,845	100.0
Year of immigration:												
1919.....	143,212	1.4	58,068	1.7	78,054	1.4	34,538	1.8	65,538	1.4	23,530	1.7
1918.....	51,329	0.5	25,600	0.8	27,760	0.5	14,903	0.8	23,560	0.5	10,037	0.8
1917.....	77,132	0.7	28,927	0.9	40,164	0.7	16,601	0.8	36,668	0.8	12,260	0.9
1916.....	124,881	1.2	42,764	1.3	65,915	1.2	24,761	1.3	58,960	1.2	18,033	1.3
1915.....	148,487	1.4	45,227	1.3	79,639	1.4	27,113	1.4	68,818	1.4	18,114	1.3
1914.....	368,100	3.5	82,547	2.5	199,986	3.6	50,822	2.6	158,174	3.3	31,735	2.3
1911-1913.....	1,289,714	12.5	295,432	8.8	738,584	13.3	183,174	9.3	551,130	11.5	112,258	8.1
1908-1910.....	1,763,726	17.0	430,645	12.8	995,348	17.9	265,767	13.5	708,378	16.0	164,878	11.9
1901-1905.....	1,428,308	13.8	361,872	10.8	814,103	14.6	223,556	11.4	614,202	12.8	138,310	10.0
1900 or earlier.....	4,144,032	40.0	1,676,433	46.9	2,193,978	39.4	930,525	47.7	1,963,054	40.7	633,008	45.7
Not reported.....	828,032	8.0	411,226	12.3	329,862	5.9	187,040	9.5	498,170	10.4	224,180	16.2

Item 2: Information About the 1920 Census (Continued)

Number and Percentage Illiterate

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POPULATION.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT ILLITERATE IN POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY AGE PERIODS, FOR POPULATION CLASSES, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1920, 1910, AND 1900.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND AGE PERIOD.	ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.																	
	1920						1910						1900					
	Both sexes.		Male.		Female.		Both sexes.		Male.		Female.		Both sexes.		Male.		Female.	
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.
All classes.....	4,531,905	6.0	2,549,208	6.0	2,981,696	5.9	5,516,182	7.7	2,814,950	7.0	2,701,232	7.9	4,180,069	10.7	2,011,224	10.3	1,885,845	11.5
10 to 14 years.....	246,354	2.5	131,769	2.6	114,585	2.0	270,123	4.1	211,763	4.8	138,373	3.5	577,619	7.1	325,084	8.0	231,665	6.3
15 to 19 years.....	285,314	3.1	171,839	3.7	113,475	2.4	428,414	4.9	202,770	5.8	185,014	4.1	576,978	7.0	325,370	8.7	230,008	6.3
20 to 24 years.....	292,323	4.2	200,773	4.5	189,030	4.0	622,078	6.9	243,460	7.5	278,023	6.2	614,273	8.8	329,093	9.1	215,186	5.9
25 to 34 years.....	861,200	5.9	486,217	5.6	374,983	5.0	1,102,884	7.3	607,057	7.0	601,727	7.0	1,103,478	9.1	615,588	8.7	557,976	8.5
35 to 44 years.....	938,901	7.0	497,107	6.9	439,854	7.1	1,609,510	8.1	669,287	7.0	474,223	6.0	1,002,591	11.2	473,410	10.7	360,132	7.9
45 to 54 years.....	857,770	8.2	462,950	8.0	400,820	8.3	1,253,155	9.0	385,008	8.7	436,515	11.3	913,017	11.1	470,172	12.0	360,032	10.3
55 to 64 years.....	694,373	6.1	392,311	6.4	302,062	6.9	1,007,764	12.0	293,070	10.0	324,678	13.6	612,257	16.0	290,117	14.1	211,861	13.1
65 years and over.....	591,285	12.0	375,038	11.0	318,553	13.3	1,785,795	13.3	298,575	12.5	323,524	16.5	614,440	19.8	258,180	10.7	235,290	20.1
Age unknown.....	19,481	10.4	9,598	9.2	9,883	12.4	21,940	13.0	11,464	10.0	10,476	10.2	46,790	23.0	21,531	17.0	25,396	24.4
Whites.....	3,068,312	4.0	1,511,523	4.1	1,556,789	4.0	3,184,035	6.0	1,688,695	6.0	1,622,128	6.0	3,260,749	8.2	1,567,103	8.0	1,433,993	6.6
10 to 14 years.....	132,648	1.1	57,154	1.2	75,494	0.9	144,673	1.3	85,600	2.1	65,120	1.6	198,211	3.1	102,339	2.3	70,339	1.8
15 to 19 years.....	126,493	1.6	74,452	1.9	52,041	1.2	225,432	2.8	159,019	3.3	95,810	2.4	255,707	2.0	147,557	4.0	108,155	2.8
20 to 24 years.....	207,049	2.8	109,958	2.6	107,091	2.5	307,666	4.4	211,881	5.2	155,808	4.0	292,408	4.0	157,800	5.0	131,638	4.2
25 to 34 years.....	800,709	4.3	435,196	4.3	365,500	4.3	1,012,062	6.2	435,285	6.1	308,077	4.7	683,263	6.4	359,311	6.0	273,062	5.3
35 to 44 years.....	893,026	5.2	485,108	5.3	407,920	5.1	1,609,409	6.4	605,719	6.6	305,694	5.4	839,210	6.0	270,733	6.3	200,940	5.0
45 to 54 years.....	518,918	5.5	279,437	5.3	239,481	5.4	1,477,080	6.3	232,102	5.7	244,015	6.9	501,571	7.1	234,121	7.7	187,450	6.0
55 to 64 years.....	370,421	6.1	181,988	6.7	188,433	6.6	1,344,877	7.4	158,779	6.4	180,401	8.0	302,297	6.0	148,674	8.0	112,732	12.0
65 years and over.....	352,622	7.7	188,293	6.0	164,327	8.5	2,012,420	8.5	138,102	7.0	107,518	11.4	378,071	13.1	145,162	10.1	124,010	10.9
Age unknown.....	7,368	4.6	4,334	5.8	3,034	6.3	8,118	6.9	6,712	6.1	6,403	8.5	10,440	11.7	6,409	7.7	5,440	17.0
Negro.....	1,462,161	22.6	842,388	23.5	639,768	22.3	2,277,731	30.4	1,098,000	30.1	1,131,731	30.7	2,833,194	44.0	1,371,458	45.1	1,481,731	46.8
10 to 14 years.....	140,822	11.4	81,944	13.3	58,878	9.3	215,523	13.4	126,616	11.7	92,590	16.1	428,927	30.1	194,510	33.1	146,423	28.6
15 to 19 years.....	152,998	14.1	94,455	18.4	58,543	10.3	245,890	20.3	129,450	24.9	84,401	16.0	312,694	18.1	173,801	30.7	108,900	27.2
20 to 24 years.....	179,124	17.0	96,835	19.9	82,223	14.5	245,800	23.0	128,070	20.9	118,800	21.7	340,510	25.1	105,088	30.0	176,431	43.4
25 to 34 years.....	287,063	17.9	143,618	16.0	143,618	16.9	385,742	24.0	188,993	24.9	100,749	22.7	600,180	30.3	222,510	35.7	146,964	42.6
35 to 44 years.....	310,538	23.3	154,961	22.0	155,571	24.6	353,828	22.3	152,125	27.7	109,728	37.1	437,503	32.0	177,199	43.0	103,291	33.6
45 to 54 years.....	228,024	24.1	124,954	30.1	103,070	30.5	334,000	47.0	147,542	38.9	107,888	56.3	420,438	51.1	181,983	63.3	126,457	71.8
55 to 64 years.....	212,682	29.4	103,407	29.0	109,275	37.0	249,584	63.0	120,040	65.6	129,538	72.0	207,312	78.4	114,633	73.4	132,777	84.3
65 years and over.....	227,110	35.3	108,473	32.4	118,637	74.8	1,201,235	74.5	107,877	70.7	111,578	78.0	233,194	85.4	111,183	83.1	111,996	87.4
Age unknown.....	7,680	4.6	4,334	5.8	3,346	8.7	12,987	38.7	6,305	31.1	6,722	48.1	17,035	65.4	11,025	46.2	17,493	66.1
Ind., Chl., Jap., and all other.....	83,432	28.6	46,819	22.1	37,320	31.8	168,793	31.6	56,445	25.0	67,354	46.2	126,129	44.8	73,330	37.5	53,400	32.0
10 to 14 years.....	4,623	13.6	2,423	13.8	2,200	13.3	8,009	23.0	3,678	20.4	4,328	20.9	8,077	27.8	4,233	27.8	3,974	27.9
15 to 19 years.....	4,823	14.6	2,579	13.9	2,244	13.8	7,123	20.8	3,028	18.3	3,822	18.3	4,022	26.4	4,325	31.7	4,345	31.7
20 to 24 years.....	6,030	16.0	2,920	13.7	3,100	20.3	8,544	21.0	4,019	17.0	3,928	31.2	11,200	36.7	6,078	39.0	5,211	40.1
25 to 34 years.....	15,431	19.3	6,990	15.0	6,333	23.2	18,030	25.9	10,379	18.0	8,301	40.1	24,005	42.9	15,031	34.4	10,324	63.9
35 to 44 years.....	15,794	24.0	6,751	19.0	6,041	31.1	19,619	29.8	10,458	24.9	8,201	48.0	28,909	48.0	16,477	39.8	9,792	73.1
45 to 54 years.....	14,934	35.1	6,959	28.5	5,876	65.0	17,443	41.2	9,031	31.0	7,247	74.4	21,008	63.1	13,868	53.3	8,082	53.3
55 to 64 years.....	11,479	45.9	7,116	38.9	4,354	70.5	13,203	54.4	7,054	42.0	6,739	83.7	12,048	63.0	7,308	63.4	5,819	67.5
65 years and over.....	11,559	65.1	6,228	55.1	5,221	78.7	12,124	78.7	5,800	69.0	6,228	90.0	10,231	82.0	4,870	75.3	5,811	80.6
Age unknown.....	625	34.2	316	27.7	287	48.1	738	19.5	387	11.1	331	66.5	2,815	41.9	1,632	34.5	1,382	36.2
Native white.....	1,242,572	2.0	684,207	2.2	557,585	1.8	1,534,272	3.0	796,055	3.1	758,217	2.9	1,513,811	4.6	655,517	4.6	605,099	4.7
10 to 14 years.....	85,850	0.9	49,050	1.1	36,800	0.8	131,901	1.7	79,358	0.9	65,320	1.5	161,000	2.1	89,130	1.8	64,101	1.2
15 to 19 years.....	97,012	1.2	60,731	1.6	46,282	0.9	140,323	1.9	85,610	2.3	61,618	1.5	160,303	3.3	117,061	3.0	78,793	2.4
20 to 24 years.....	108,388	1.4	57,040	1.9	41,898	1.1	148,541	2.3	94,590	2.6	63,056	1.0	185,060	3.4	102,564	3.8	85,402	3.1
25 to 34 years.....	368,938	1.9	198,537	1.8	169,401	1.8	247,744	2.4	138,558	2.6	111,101	2.2	307,890	3.0	150,043	3.7	145,250	3.3
35 to 44 years.....	201,739	2.1	112,628	2.3	85,757	1.9	236,489	3.0	120,498	3.0	115,021	3.0	314,960	5.1	140,210	4.7	105,766	3.4
45 to 54 years.....	202,198	2.6	113,276	3.1	88,021	2.6	248,900	4.5	122,110	4.3	120,790	4.8	292,043	7.1	130,410	6.0	152,233	7.8
55 to 64 years.....	177,515	4.0	92,068	4.0	85,607	4.0	170,219	6.0	96,773	5.5	107,682	6.5	187,727	7.7	79,495	6.0	108,283	8.9
65 years and over.....	185,193	5.7	98,026	5.0	96,471	5.0	307,935	6.0	72,035	6.0	109,184	8.0	194,713	10.5	72,097	7.9	122,021	13.1
Age unknown.....	3,269	3.2	1,712	2.7	1,497	3.9	4,080	3.8	2,111	2.6	1,801	2.6	10,100	8.4	4,822	6.6	6,281	13.7
Native parentage.....	1,103,878	2.5	614,612	2.7	495,243	2.3	1,378,594	3.7	715,926	3.8	682,938	3.7	1,284,764	5.7	669,176	5.0	678,589	5.8
10 to 14 years.....	71,845	1.1	42,349	1.2	29,496	0.9												