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1940 Census Uncovers Statistical Oddities

One motor - vehicle accident death occurs approximately every 15 minutes of each day during the year.

The annual diphtheria death rate has been decreased from 43 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 1.5 in 1939.

The trend in the death rate from respiratory diseases is steadily declining.

The census bureau says that almost twice as many people die from motor-vehicle accidents as from the following causes of death put together: typhoid and paratyphoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and malaria.

The states which showed the greatest percentage of increase in population in the 1940 census were Florida, New Mexico, California, Nevada, and Idaho. The District of Columbia, however, exceeded the percentage increase of these states.

Although it was third among the states in percentage of population increase in the 1940 census, California recorded the greatest absolute increase. Its increase was nearly 1,200 as compared with nearly 800,000 in New York state.

The Pacific division—California, Oregon and Washington—showed the largest percentage of increase of any of the regional divisions in the 1940 census. The increase in these states was 18.8 per cent. The South Atlantic division was second with 12.9 per cent. New England was the smallest with 3.3 per cent.

Only one geographic division—the Mountain states—showed a greater increase in population between 1930 and 1940 than between 1920 and 1930.

From 1790 to 1940 the proportion of people living in cities of 2,500 or more increased from 5.1 per cent to 56.5 per cent.

The 1940 census showed 412 cities of 25,000 or more, as compared with 376 such cities ten years previous. The number of people living in these cities of 25,000 or more was 52,535,767, as compared with 50,016,533 in 1930.

Cities of 25,000 and more showed a total population increase of only five per cent during the last decade, considerably below the seven per cent increase for the country as a whole.

The 1940 census reveals that the decade between 1930 and 1940 was the first decade in American history in which immigration was not a factor in population changes. It was an excess of emigration over immigration.

Nearly 52 per cent of all Negro births are supervised by midwives. Less than 23 per cent occur in hospitals. Among the white births only 3.4 per cent are attended by midwives and 55 per cent occur in hospitals.

The death rate of Negro babies under one year of age has declined from 192 per 1,000 births in 1916 to 77.9 in 1938. During the same period the death rate of white babies under one year has declined from 98 to 47.1.

The average of white mothers at the time of their first birth is 23 years, while the average age of Negro mothers at first birth is 20.

Death rates of Negro mothers because of pregnancy and childbirth have declined from 139 per 10,000 births in 1918 to 85 in 1938. During the same period deaths of white mothers from the same causes have declined from 89 to 38.

Births of Negro babies have increased from 240,683 in 1928 to 270,060 in 1939. During the same eleven years, births of white babies increased only from 1,982,246 to 1,982,671.

Census bureau records show that diseases of the heart are responsible for 26.6 per cent of all white deaths and only 17.4 per cent of Negro deaths.

Tuberculosis in all its forms is responsible for 9.4 per cent of all Negro deaths, while among whites it is responsible for only 3.8 per cent of all deaths.

Cancer and other malignant tumors are responsible for 11.7 per cent of deaths among whites and only 5.1 per cent of all deaths among Negroes.

Influenza and pneumonia combined cause 10.2 per cent of all deaths among Negroes, while they were responsible for only 7.1 per cent of all deaths among whites.

Production of bar toilet soap exceeds 400,000,000 pounds annually and white and yellow bar laundry soap exceeds 1,200,000,000 pounds.

Shaving soap to the value of $8,500,000 is made annually in the U. S. Of this, stick, powder, and cake shaving soap exceeds 5,600,000 pounds and shaving cream with soap base exceeds 7,611,000 pounds.

Production of waffle irons and griddles for home use approximates 750,000 per year.

Production of oleomargarine, butterine, nut margarene, and similar products showed a 23.5 per cent decline between 1937 and 1939. Annual production now amounts to about $35,000,000. Over 300,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine are made.

The average number of children ever born to Negro mothers is 3.5 as compared with 2.7 for white mothers.

Out of a total of 44,113,147 births recorded by the census bureau in the past 23 years, male births exceed female births by 1,200,575.

The census bureau has recorded 500,175 cases of twin births in 23 years. According to census figures, the odds are 88 to one in favor of a single birth as opposed to twins.

RAF Bombs Tripoli as Army Pounds Italian African Bases

(By The United Press)

The royal air force smashed hard at Tripoli, 550 miles west of Derna, as land forces pound at remaining Italian strongholds in Africa.

The RAF raid on Tripoli was directed at ships in the harbor, seaplanes and docks at the waterside. It was believed that the attack was designed to hamper or prevent reinforcement of Italian forces in Africa, possibly by the German Luftwaffe.

On land the British were pounding closer and closer to Benghazi, remaining fascist base in eastern Libya.

One substantial Italian garrison in the southern desert still holds out. This is that at Giarrabub, south of Bardia. It was believed that surrender of this garrison is only a matter of time as it is cut off from all contact with the rest of Graziani's troops except by air.

Source: *The Racine Journal-Times Sunday Bulletin*, February 2, 1941

Total Population

Area	Population		1940 Census		2010 Census	
	1940 Census	2010 Census	Area	Rank	Area	Rank
Alabama	2,832,961	4,779,736	New York	1	California	1
Alaska	n/a	710,231	Pennsylvania	2	Texas	2
Arizona	499,261	6,392,017	Illinois	3	New York	3
Arkansas	1,949,387	2,915,918	Ohio	4	Florida	4
California	6,907,387	37,253,956	California	5	Illinois	5
Colorado	1,123,296	5,029,196	Texas	6	Pennsylvania	6
Connecticut	1,709,242	3,574,097	Michigan	7	Ohio	7
Delaware	266,505	897,934	Massachusetts	8	Michigan	8
District of Columbia	663,091	601,723	New Jersey	9	Georgia	9
Florida	1,897,414	18,801,310	Missouri	10	North Carolina	10
Georgia	3,123,723	9,687,653	North Carolina	11	New Jersey	11
Hawaii	n/a	1,360,301	Indiana	12	Virginia	12
Idaho	524,873	1,567,582	Wisconsin	13	Washington	13
Illinois	7,897,241	12,830,632	Georgia	14	Massachusetts	14
Indiana	3,427,796	6,483,802	Tennessee	15	Indiana	15
Iowa	2,538,268	3,046,355	Kentucky	16	Arizona	16
Kansas	1,801,028	2,853,118	Alabama	17	Tennessee	17
Kentucky	2,845,627	4,339,367	Minnesota	18	Missouri	18
Louisiana	2,363,880	4,533,372	Virginia	19	Maryland	19
Maine	847,226	1,328,361	Iowa	20	Wisconsin	20
Maryland	1,821,244	5,773,552	Louisiana	21	Minnesota	21
Massachusetts	4,316,721	6,547,629	Oklahoma	22	Colorado	22
Michigan	5,256,106	9,883,640	Mississippi	23	Alabama	23
Minnesota	2,792,300	5,303,925	Arkansas	24	South Carolina	24
Mississippi	2,183,796	2,967,297	West Virginia	25	Louisiana	25
Missouri	3,784,664	5,988,927	South Carolina	26	Kentucky	26
Montana	559,456	989,415	Florida	27	Oregon	27
Nebraska	1,315,834	1,826,341	Maryland	28	Oklahoma	28
Nevada	110,247	2,700,551	Kansas	29	Connecticut	29
New Hampshire	491,524	1,316,470	Washington	30	Iowa	30
New Jersey	4,160,165	8,791,894	Connecticut	31	Mississippi	31
New Mexico	531,818	2,059,179	Nebraska	32	Arkansas	32
New York	13,479,142	19,378,102	Colorado	33	Kansas	33
North Carolina	3,571,623	9,535,483	Oregon	34	Utah	34
North Dakota	641,935	672,591	Maine	35	Nevada	35
Ohio	6,907,612	11,536,504	Rhode Island	36	New Mexico	36
Oklahoma	2,336,434	3,751,351	District of Columbia	37	West Virginia	37
Oregon	1,089,684	3,831,074	South Dakota	38	Nebraska	38
Pennsylvania	9,900,180	12,702,379	North Dakota	39	Idaho	39
Rhode Island	713,346	1,052,567	Montana	40	Hawaii	40
South Carolina	1,899,804	4,625,364	Utah	41	Maine	41
South Dakota	642,961	814,180	New Mexico	42	New Hampshire	42
Tennessee	2,915,841	6,346,105	Idaho	43	Rhode Island	43
Texas	6,414,824	25,145,561	Arizona	44	Montana	44
Utah	550,310	2,763,885	New Hampshire	45	Delaware	45
Vermont	359,231	625,741	Vermont	46	South Dakota	46
Virginia	2,677,773	8,001,024	Delaware	47	Alaska	47
Washington	1,736,191	6,724,540	Wyoming	48	North Dakota	48
West Virginia	1,901,974	1,852,994	Nevada	49	Vermont	49
Wisconsin	3,137,587	5,686,986	Alaska	n/a	District of Columbia	50
Wyoming	250,742	563,626	Hawaii	n/a	Wyoming	51
United States	131,669,275	308,745,538	United States	–	United States	–

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1940 Census of Population; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

Median Home Value

Area	Dollars		1940 Census		2010 Census	
	1940 Census	2010 Census	Area	Rank	Area	Rank
Alabama	1,610	123,900	District of Columbia	1	Hawaii	1
Alaska	n/a	241,400	Connecticut	2	District of Columbia	2
Arizona	1,400	168,800	New Jersey	3	California	3
Arkansas	1,100	106,300	New York	4	New Jersey	4
California	3,527	370,900	Delaware	5	Massachusetts	5
Colorado	2,091	236,600	Rhode Island	6	Maryland	6
Connecticut	4,615	288,800	Massachusetts	7	New York	7
Delaware	4,159	243,600	California	8	Connecticut	8
District of Columbia	7,568	426,900	Ohio	9	Washington	9
Florida	2,218	164,200	Illinois	10	Rhode Island	10
Georgia	1,957	156,200	Wisconsin	11	Virginia	11
Hawaii	n/a	525,400	Pennsylvania	12	Oregon	12
Idaho	1,600	165,100	Maryland	13	Delaware	13
Illinois	3,277	191,800	Minnesota	14	New Hampshire	14
Indiana	2,406	123,300	Michigan	15	Alaska	15
Iowa	2,253	123,400	Vermont	16	Colorado	16
Kansas	1,733	127,300	Virginia	17	Utah	17
Kentucky	2,074	121,600	New Hampshire	18	Vermont	18
Louisiana	1,414	137,500	Indiana	19	Minnesota	19
Maine	2,008	179,100	Missouri	20	Illinois	20
Maryland	3,031	301,400	Washington	21	Montana	21
Massachusetts	3,837	334,100	West Virginia	22	Wyoming	22
Michigan	2,863	123,300	Oregon	23	Maine	23
Minnesota	3,024	194,300	Utah	24	Nevada	24
Mississippi	1,189	100,100	Iowa	25	Wisconsin	25
Missouri	2,392	139,000	Florida	26	Arizona	26
Montana	1,651	181,200	Wyoming	27	Pennsylvania	27
Nebraska	2,156	127,600	Nebraska	28	Idaho	28
Nevada	1,987	174,800	South Carolina	29	Florida	29
New Hampshire	2,505	243,000	Colorado	30	New Mexico	30
New Jersey	4,528	339,200	Kentucky	31	Georgia	31
New Mexico	656	161,200	Maine	32	North Carolina	32
New York	4,389	296,500	Nevada	33	Missouri	33
North Carolina	1,802	154,200	Georgia	34	Tennessee	33
North Dakota	1,626	123,000	Tennessee	35	South Carolina	35
Ohio	3,415	134,400	North Carolina	36	Louisiana	36
Oklahoma	1,293	111,400	Kansas	37	Ohio	37
Oregon	2,343	244,500	Texas	38	South Dakota	38
Pennsylvania	3,205	165,500	Montana	39	Texas	39
Rhode Island	3,848	254,500	North Dakota	40	Nebraska	40
South Carolina	2,145	138,100	South Dakota	41	Kansas	41
South Dakota	1,618	129,700	Alabama	42	Alabama	42
Tennessee	1,826	139,000	Idaho	43	Iowa	43
Texas	1,693	128,100	Louisiana	44	Indiana	44
Utah	2,320	217,200	Arizona	45	Michigan	44
Vermont	2,836	216,800	Oklahoma	46	North Dakota	46
Virginia	2,633	249,100	Mississippi	47	Kentucky	47
Washington	2,359	271,800	Arkansas	48	Oklahoma	48
West Virginia	2,350	95,100	New Mexico	49	Arkansas	49
Wisconsin	3,232	169,400	Alaska	n/a	Mississippi	50
Wyoming	2,174	180,100	Hawaii	n/a	West Virginia	51
United States	2,938	179,900	United States	–	United States	–

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1940 Census of Population; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010 One-Year Estimate

Family Life in a Planned Community

The Waltucks exemplified a 1940s family who embraced new ideas from buying a home in a new neighborhood development that introduced the "cul de sac" to time-saving kitchen appliances, like washing machines. This era in America also spawned the commuter, like engineer Eugene Waltuck, who took the 7:52 train in to New York every morning.

Life at Home

- The Waltuck family of four was one of the first to move from the bustle of New York City to the newly created, fully planned community of Radburn, New Jersey, marketed as a city designed around children.
- Designed for 25,000-30,000 residents, highly promoted Radburn was advertised as "the town for the motor age."
- The community featured 24 acres of parkland, sometimes called "green spaces," two swimming pools, four tennis courts, four ball fields, three playgrounds, five basketball courts and an archery plaza.
- Nine-year old Eugene Waltuck loved the parks, his friends and his secret nickname, Rocko.
- During its first year, 202 families comprising 587 people bought homes in the town, prompting *The New York Times* to comment: "If Radburn hasn't already received the Census Bureau's prize for the fastest-growing community, it ought to be awarded it without further delay."
- *Business Week* reported that the town appeared to be immune from the Depression, since the dismal state of the economy has "had practically no effect upon" the community's growth.
- John and his wife Donna Waltuck moved from New York City so that Eugene and his younger sister Vera could grow up in a healthy atmosphere.
- Donna was pregnant, and insisted that only the letters "PG" be used around the children
- She believed that Radburn provided a type of environment not possible in New York.
- Eugene loved the park near his home where, with so few cars around, his mother left him alone to play with his gang of six friends, who built a secret blood-brother fort near the overpass.
- The Waltuck home had all the modern conveniences, including ash chutes, underground garbage containers, accessible coal bins, modern bathrooms, up-to-date kitchens and spacious basements.
- Appliances included the no-wringer Easy Washer that cut laundry time in half, and the Hotpoint Electric Cookery, with its high-speed, calrod-element burner.

Eugene Waltuck's secret nickname is Rocko.

- Donna loved the fact that "everything is new and clean," and that the house was close to the school so that she can help out.
- John Waltuck, an engineer, walked from their house to catch the 7:52 commuter train to his New York City office each morning; seven out of 10 men in Radburn commuted to the city.
- Radburn "superblocks" were 1,200 by 1,800 feet long, free of automobile traffic, and edged by cul-de-sacs of 10 to 18 houses, creating a ratio of seven houses to an acre.
- More traditional suburban layouts were designed in a checkerboard pattern with blocks that were 200 by 600 feet and fewer houses per acre.
- By clustering homes close together, Radburn set aside 15 percent of the total area for green space that was shared by the entire community.
- Unlike conventional American houses, the interior design of Radburn's homes evolved from the outside in; rooms for family use and sleeping, which traditionally front the street, faced the walkways and parks, while kitchens overlooked the noisier cul-de-sacs instead of backyards.
- *The New York Times* editorialized that the Radburn plan was "the first deliberate attempt to harmonize the rights of the pedestrian and of the motorist."

Life at School

- The town's school superintendent believed in promoting good values, and every month a new poster from the "Hope of a Nation" poster series was hung in Eugene's classroom.
- The September poster read: "What will your job be out in the great, wide world when school days are over? Make it a BIG job!"

- Three days a week, Donna Waltuck dropped her children at school and went to work, not wanting further commitments with a baby on the way.
- After school activities for first-grader Vera included a tot lot (playground for small children) and crafts at the clubhouse; Radburn's athletic director planned activities for all children from ages 2 to 18.
- After school Eugene played basketball, baseball and learned tennis, and Vera also took ballet.
- During the summer, Eugene attended the town's summer camp, which was managed by a professional staff.
- Summer should also be a time for learning, not just for resting, according to the Teachers' College in New York, so Donna encouraged both children to start a hobby during summer vacation.
- For adults, Radburn schools offered courses in psychology, music appreciation, current events and American literature, in addition to amateur theater, bridge tournaments and craft lessons.
- Donna took conversational French; even though she dropped out of college in her sophomore year to marry, she still dreamed of finishing her education and spending a week in Paris.
- For Eugene's birthday, he and three friends played miniature golf—the national rage.
- He got a hole-in-one on the ninth hole, and the best score, although there was some disagreement about his math, and afterwards, everyone got to eat ice cream.
- He also got his birthday wish—a game of "Sorry."

- He drove his parents crazy with his newest saying, "So long…until tomorrow," heard nightly by radio announcer Lowell Thomas.
- Eugene's favorite radio shows were "Amos 'n' Andy" and "The Lone Ranger," whose opening line he also knew by heart: "A fiery horse with the speed of light, a cloud of dust, and a hearty 'Hi-yo, Silver!' The Lone Ranger rides again!"

Roads are designed to separate children and cars.

Life in the Community: Radburn, New Jersey

- Radburn was hailed as a town for children and America's first garden community, and it captured the imagination of hundreds of families.
- Most of the residents were young married couples with children, and Protestant; a dozen were Jewish and one practiced both Judaism and Catholicism.
- "The Radburn idea," according to one of its planners, "seeks to answer the enigma of how to live with the auto," or more precisely, how to live in spite of it.
- Advertisements for the community emphasized the role of its parks, saying, "To be complete, and provide fully for family life and growth, a home must be more than four walls. And no matter how attractive a house may be, it will fall short of present-day requirements if its location does not offer recreation and play facilities for children and adults."
- The town was designed with winding cul-de-sacs that followed the contours of the land; in the words of one developer: "At Radburn, everything is planned."
- The Radburn idea had five key elements: the superblock, specialized roads, separation of pedestrian and automobile traffic, houses turned to front the parks, and the park as the backbone of the neighborhood.
- Executives of the City Housing Corporation canvassed 27 sites throughout the Northeast before selecting rural land in Fair Lawn, New Jersey, 16 miles from New York.
- Two square miles of land, 1,300 acres, were purchased for $3.4 million, the price based on the town's proximity to New York City.
- Early plans called for a variety of houses that appealed to all income levels, but as planner Clarence Stein lamented, "If the poorly paid workers were admitted to the garden city, the industry that used them would have to subsidize the workers' houses and advance their wages."
- The typical house in Radburn cost between $7,900 and $18,200, approximately twice the average price of an American house.

By clustering the houses, space was created for parks and bike paths.

- The unique nature of the community was not only attractive, but the clustered housing and expansive parks reduced the cost of building the infrastructure, including roads and waterlines, by 25 percent.
- Radburn was the most visible product of the Regional Planning Association of America, an innovative planning group whose members included social critics such as Lewis Mumford, architects Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, as well as naturalist Benton MacKaye and economist Stuart Chase.

"Now We Have a Real Motortown, There Are Automobile Streets and Pedestrian Streets in Radburn, New Jersey, and It's a Safe Paradise for Children," by Harold F. Podhaski, Motor, January 1930

If there exists a paradise on earth for automobile owners, one may find it at Radburn, New Jersey, a dozen miles or so as the crow flies from New York City.

For here indeed has science constructed what may be fittingly described as a model town for this motor age, the only town of its kind, in fact, in the world today.

A town where one may roll the car along at as merry a clip as the heart desires without the fear that some careless youngster may dart suddenly across the way.

A town without street crossings, where traffic boulevards have no sidewalks, where jaywalkers are practically unknown.

In fact, a town where science has done virtually everything that it is possible to do to create a community safe and sane for motorist and pedestrian alike, yet has combined with these elements beauty and charm, and the utmost in modern efficiency.

Two years ago, on the site where now stands the town of Radburn, rolling green fields stretched far and wide, with but an occasional house or farm building here and there in silhouette against the horizon. Since then, ingenuity has transformed this scene into one of the most unique residential communities of the world. Unique for the present at least, though it is hardly likely to remain so because of the popularity the idea has won since the very outset, a popularity that may bring about the development of the motortown idea in other sections adjacent to the more congested metropolitan areas.

As our children are our greatest jewels, and their safety is one of the greatest of our cares, it is perhaps fitting that this story of Radburn and its building should begin with a description of the safety features primarily considered by the owners of this property when they planned their town, designed their houses and inaugurated their building program.

We realize full well in these days when nearly everyone owns an automobile, and many driver s are not as careful as they might be, that the crossing of a street has become a hazardous undertaking for children. The creation of a town where it would not be necessary for children-or anyone else for that matter-to cross the traffic boulevards, was decided upon as one of the main objectives.

At first thought, one might be inclined to consider this virtually a physical impossibility, without the erection of an underpass or overpass at every street crossing, obviously not to be thought of because of the cost involved. But it is possible and has been done at Radburn, which has been so designed and so constructed that there is not a single street crossing for pedestrians, not a traffic boulevard skirted by sidewalks, and only a single underpass. Yet, it is a good-sized town covering some 15 average blocks, or an area of nearly a square mile. . . .

Think of what this means to mothers! In the ordinary town or city, automobile traffic is a never-failing cause of worry to parents, for when the youngster is packed off to school in the morning there are usually streets that must be crossed en route with the ever-present danger of accident. The developers truthfully advertise that, "You can buy safety from traffic accidents for your whole family, and particularly for your children, when you buy a home in Radburn." If you want to own a lot of spacious private property, then Radburn isn't the answer. But if you like a place which is at the same time busy and safe for children, where you don't have to spend all your time driving around, and where you have beautiful parks and great public amenities, then it's a dandy. It's a town turned outside in-without any backdoors. A town where roads and parks fit together like the fingers on your right and left hands. A town in which children need never dodge motor trucks on their way to school.

Farmer Finds Second Career Creating Insurance Just for Farmers

There were few times in American history when ingenuity paid off more than in the decade leading up to the 1940s. Struggling farmers like George Mecherle found his second career when effects of the depression forced him to find a way to combine his experience with what many Americans needed—a better kind of automobile insurance for farmers.

Life at Home

- Insurance executive George J. Mecherle grew up on a farm in the prarieland of Illinois.
- Between his cherished *McGuffey Readers*, the mainstay of educational textbooks in the Midwest, and his ability to understand the moods and needs of farmers, George used his personal experience to reinvent the field of car insurance.
- The son of a German Lutheran immigrant and a devout Quaker mother, George spent his first 40 years farming and raising children.
- Gregarious, extroverted and talkative, he walked, talked and acted like a farmer, and was never happier than when discussing farming problems with his fellow farmers.
- Determined to maximize his yield and share his knowledge, he studied the most advanced scientific farm literature, such as *The Prairie Farmer* .
- But the poor health of his wife, Mae, worried the entire family, and George decided to give up on farming and move to Florida, where he hoped the climate would improve Mae's health.
- The couple got good money for their premier stock of shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs, and their collection of latest farming equipment.
- They leased their 480 acres of productive land to a neighbor.
- The family discovered the joys of living at the ocean, surf fishing and the warm climate, but Mae's progressive rheumatism was undeterred by the change of location.
- After two years in Florida, they returned to Illinois and purchased a home near Bloomington, near the center of the state.
- At 42, George was not ready to retire, and worked selling insurance policies for the Union Automobile Indemnity Association of Bloomington, which wrote liability, property damage, fire, theft, and collision insurance on automobiles.
- He also became a regular at the card room of the Bloomington Club where he mingled with the merchants, storekeepers, thinkers, and professional men in the community, as well as the retired farmers.

George Mecherle sold insurance at the lowest price possible.

- He was an excellent salesman, but after a falling out with the owners of the insurance company, George signed on with the Illinois Tractor Company.
- There he was responsible finding customers amongst his farmers friends for the gasoline-powered contrivances that were becoming standard equipment on any farm.
- The Illinois Tractor Company was a minor player and did not lack for competition.
- Henry Ford's company controlled three-quarters of the tractor market in the United States and was engaged in a bitter rivalry with International Harvesters and General Motors for control.
- However, with his farming background and his ability to speak the farmers' language, George quickly became the top salesman, selling tractors faster than the company could deliver them.
- Despite his success, however, he again became dissatisfied with his bosses and quit.
- He was still intrigued with selling, however, especially selling insurance to farmers whose needs he fully understood as they continued to struggle with post-Depression uncertainty.
- Also during this time, Henry Ford was producing cars at the rate of one a minute, and automobiles, that needed reasonably priced insurance, were becoming a major force in the American economy.

George preferred working for himself.

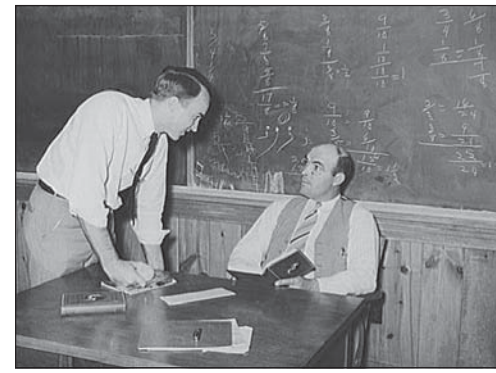
Life at Work

- George Mecherle had slowly come to realize that the only person he liked working for was himself.
- After quitting two jobs following disputes with his boss, George's plan was to establish a farmer automobile insurance company on a statewide basis which would sell good insurance at the lowest possible price.
- Open only to farmers in the state of Illinois, it would be called State Farm Insurance and be headquartered in Bloomington, Illinois.
- George was convinced the insurance rates charged to farmers were too high because they included the risks of city drivers as well; farmers drove less—around fewer cars—and had fewer accidents.
- Moreover, after 20 years of suffering through the vagaries of the farm economy, it was time that somebody took care of the farmers.
- State Farm was founded as a mutual automobile insurance company owned by its policyholders.
- The concept of a "farmers' mutual" was a well-established, democratic form of insurance whose origins dated to the second decade of the nineteenth century.
- Every state in the Midwest had its full share of farmers' mutuals; in Illinois alone there were 216 mutuals that insured 35 percent of the state's farm property.
- George was 45 years old when he launched his new insurance company; there would be few second chances if he failed.
- Using the cardboard insert that supported his starched shirts to write on, George calculated he could insure an automobile for $1.00 per $100 of the physical valuation of the car.
- The prevailing rate was $1.00 per $40 of value.
- He also believed he could overcome the problems that many farm mutuals had experienced with automobile insurance, which included high overhead and no organization for the recovery of stolen vehicles.
- George wanted his insurance plan to be as distinct and new "as sunshine is from shadow."

Farmers desperately needed car insurance.

- All members were required to be men of property, and applications would be accepted only from Farm Bureau members and their immediate families.
- George believed that the stability of any insurance company depended on the character of the men and women it insured.
- George told his governing body "you will carry your insurance in a company in which all members are of the same stamp of men as yourself."
- He believed that farmers were a good risk, even if none of the city-oriented, large stock companies, which often treated farmers scornfully, agreed.
- Policies provided insurance protection against loss or damage to an automobile by fire, theft, or by collision with a movable object.
- George believed that anyone who hit a stationary object shouldn't be driving a car.
- Under the terms of the theft and collision policy lurked another new concept: policyholders would bear the first costs, up to $10, the remainder to be paid by State Farm.
- George believed that if the farmer had to pay for minor repairs, he would be more careful with his automobile; besides, the creation of a small deductible would prevent a flood of petty claims each time a member scraped a fender or dented a mudguard.
- Full coverage cost $15 for a life membership fee and $19 for the premium; initially, salesman had to convince farmers to buy a product that cost $34.
- Insurance was a tough sell—farm prices were down and few states required it—but George and his salesmen believed they were offering something that farmers could appreciate.
- Even the influential *Prairie Farmer* magazine agreed to accept advertising from the upstart company after subjecting George to a stern grilling.
- Initially, State Farm contacted the managers of each of the local farmer's mutuals and convinced them to take the State Farm man on a tour.
- The goals were simple: sell automobile insurance policies to farmers and train the farm mutual representative as a permanent agent once the initial sales drive was over.
- Within six months there were 1,300 policies in force and the hard-charging George and his team had gained an intimate knowledge of the best and worst restaurants and bed-and-breakfasts in rural Illinois.
- After the first year, the company placed policies in 46 counties through 90 mutual companies; the gross income totaled $45,000 with losses and adjustments of only $8,000.
- Expenses for the year included salaries of $1,600, rent for $520, and a $25,000 certificate of deposit as required by the state of Illinois.
- But early on, the young company became embroiled in a controversy concerning how to value the automobiles it was insuring.
- On the road, George and his sales team, anxious to please a prospective customer, said the valuation of the farmer's vehicle should be 80 percent of the cost of the car; the policy team back at the home office thought 80 percent of the list price was a more accurate valuation.

George was a natural salesperson.



George recruited high school principals as salespersons.

- Disagreement over this issue resulted in the resignation of one key employee and several of the founding board members.
- After several years, State Farm began insuring accidents involving stationary objects, and its policies included features such as wind coverage, loaned car protection and insurance for buses or private cars used for transporting children to school.
- Growth was tremendous, and to secure the right kind of sales force-men who were more than "order takers"—George began recruiting high school principals in small towns—they often needed additional income, had a keen knowledge of potential customers and often, the integrity George demanded.
- As State Farm's insurance business grew, so did the demand for the company to write policies for city dwellers and small-town merchants.
- A subsidiary was created to meet the needs of those who were not eligible as farmers; the company also accepted an invitation to begin selling policies in neighboring Indiana.
- State Farm invested $55,000 in a tract of land in downtown Bloomington to build its headquarters; the eight-story building cost a little more than $400,000 and was quickly fully occupied by the expanding insurance company.
- On the company's tenth anniversary, income reached $7.5 million, assets were $6.6 million, with a surplus of $5.6 million.
- The company had 370,045 policies in force, with 334 employees.
- Although competitors were baffled, George was not.
- Most other insurance companies required the full payment annually, paying an average 25 percent of cash premiums in commissioned wages-keeping the cost of sales high; because new policies were issued annually, the agent received his 25 percent commission every year.
- George developed semi-annual premiums-instead of yearly-an important selling point for farmers, who needed their payments to coincide with harvest time, when they could afford to pay.
- In addition, State Farm issued policies from its home office instead of the field office, saving the company the cost of clerical staffing in multiple offices.
- The home office was also responsible for billing and collecting renewal premiums, allowing the salesman in the field to focus on new sales and relieve the company of compensating him for collections; these measures resulted in cost savings that were passed on to customers.
- The most unique feature of the State Farm plan was its membership fee system; any person who joined State Farm did so for life as long as they remained "a good risk."
- While many other companies included the cost of acquiring customers in their fee structure, State Farm charged a fee only once, reducing the overall cost of the policy every year that it was renewed.
- During its first 10 years, State Farm performed at nearly 40 percent less than the stock companies.
- Even the decision to expand beyond the borders of Illinois had been successful; America was a big country with many more cities to conquer.

Life in the Community: Bloomington, Illinois

- As a steady stream of Germans flowed toward Wisconsin and southern Ohio in the mid- 1800s, thousands more, including George's parents, sought the comparative emptiness of Illinois.
- Miraculously, they had been able to run unscathed through the gauntlet of runners, ticket agents, boarding house scams and outright thieves who lived to strip new immigrants of their every possession the minute they arrived onshore.

Some immigrants were skeptical about life in America.

- After five years of wandering, the couple settled near Bloomington, Illinois, a growing spot in the prairie, thanks to the Illinois Central Railway.
- Their decision coincided with the development of an improved plow that was designed to cut the prairie sod in great swaths.
- It was so large, 16 to 30 oxen were needed to pull it through the rich swampland, rendering the prairie useful for agriculture.
- People came from all over to trade and do business at the town's center, known today as Downtown Bloomington, including Abraham Lincoln, who was working as a lawyer in nearby Springfield.
- In 1900, a fire destroyed the majority of the downtown, especially the areas north and east of the courthouse, but quickly rebuilt from the designs of local architects George Miller, Paul O. Moratz, and A.L. Pillsbury.
- During the first three decades of the twentieth century, Bloomington continued to grow.
- Agriculture, the construction of highways and railroads, and the growth of the insurance business—mainly State Farm Insurance—all influenced the growth of Bloomington and its downtown area.

"States Still Experimenting With Automobile Insurance,"
C. L. Mosher, *The New York Times,* January 4, 1931

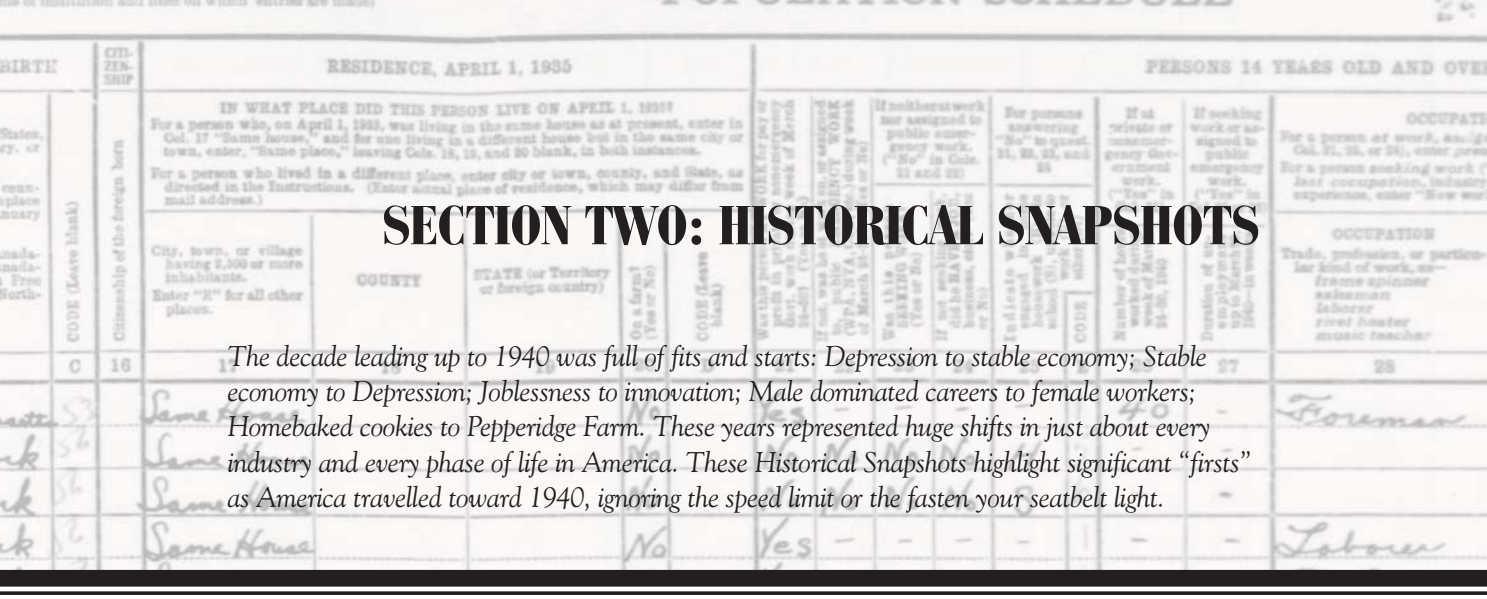
If the authorities of the various states throughout the country advocated compulsory automobile insurance-or, as they are called, "fiscal responsibility laws"-in the belief that the enactment of such legislation would decrease the number of motor car accidents, their hope has undoubtedly been banished by the ever increasing number of the fatalities and injuries in almost every state of the union.

The joy riders and the jaywalkers, like the poor, we have always with us. Insurance does palliate but it has not cured; it does, however, make it easier for everyone after the crash has occurred, but no one yet has put forth a method which legislators can adopt to prevent, or even curb, the number of unnecessary or avoidable motor car mishaps.

But the lawmakers have not been idle during the past three or four years; their efforts to improve road conditions have been earnest and frequent. Many theories have been and are being tried out, and new ones are now proposed, but of them all there is no one measure in sight which promises to be conspicuously better than the measures now in force....

In the New York legislature were introduced 11 bills for resolutions for the adoption of, or for commissions to consider, compulsory compensation insurance in connection with motor car accident. Bills for the creation of "state funds" were introduced in Massachusetts and New York. Bills for the adoption of indiscriminate "compulsory liability insurance" on the Massachusetts plan...were induced in New York, Rhode Island and Virginia; and bills along the line of the "AAA Bill" in whole or in part were introduced in Kentucky, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Virginia.

In addition to these, there were many proposed resolutions and a few exceptional proposals. The federal government, too, did not permit the year to pass without its contribution to interest in motor car protection, with the result that there are pending in Congress, for the District of Columbia, a measure following closely the lines of the "AAA Bill" and one for compulsory compensation insurance in a "state fund."



SECTION TWO: HISTORICAL SNAPSHOTS

The decade leading up to 1940 was full of fits and starts: Depression to stable economy; Stable economy to Depression; Joblessness to innovation; Male dominated careers to female workers; Homebaked cookies to Pepperidge Farm. These years represented huge shifts in just about every industry and every phase of life in America. These Historical Snapshots highlight significant "firsts" as America travelled toward 1940, ignoring the speed limit or the fasten your seatbelt light.

Early 1930s

- Unemployment passed four million
- More than 1,352 banks closed
- The first analog computer was placed in operation by Vannevar Bush
- U.S. had one passenger car per 5.5 persons
- Gasoline consumption rose to nearly 16 billion gallons
- Trousers became acceptable attire for women who played golf and rode horses
- Radio set sales increased to 13.5 million
- Advertisers spent $60 million on radio commercials
- Boeing hired eight nurses to act as flight attendants
- *Fortune Magazine* was launched by Henry R. Luce, costing $1.00 per issue
- The University of Southern California polo team refused to play against the University of California at Los Angeles until its one female member was replaced by a male
- Laurette Schimmoler of Ohio became the first woman airport manager, earning $510 a year
- The movie industry employed 100,000 people
- Alka-Seltzer was introduced by Miles Laboratories
- Clairol hair products were introduced by U.S. chemists
- Bird's Eye Frosted Foods were sold nationally for the first time
- The International Apple Shippers Association gave 6,000 jobless men surplus apples on credit to sell for $0.05 on street corners
- *The Big Trail*, starring John Wayne, *All Quiet on the Western Front*, *The Blue Angel*, *Monte Carlo*, and *Hell's Angels* all premiered
- Jean Harlow became a blonde for her role in *Hell's Angels*
- Hostess Twinkies, Snickers, sliced Wonder Bread, Jiffy biscuits, windshield wipers, Plexiglas and *Fortune* magazine all made their first appearance
- The Greta Garbo look was replacing the flapper style of Clara Bow
- *As I Lay Dying* by William Faulkner and *The 42nd Parallel* by John Dos Passos were published; *Lincoln* by Emil Ludwig was a bestseller
- The first all-air commercial New York-to-Los Angeles transport began by Transcontinental and West Airlines

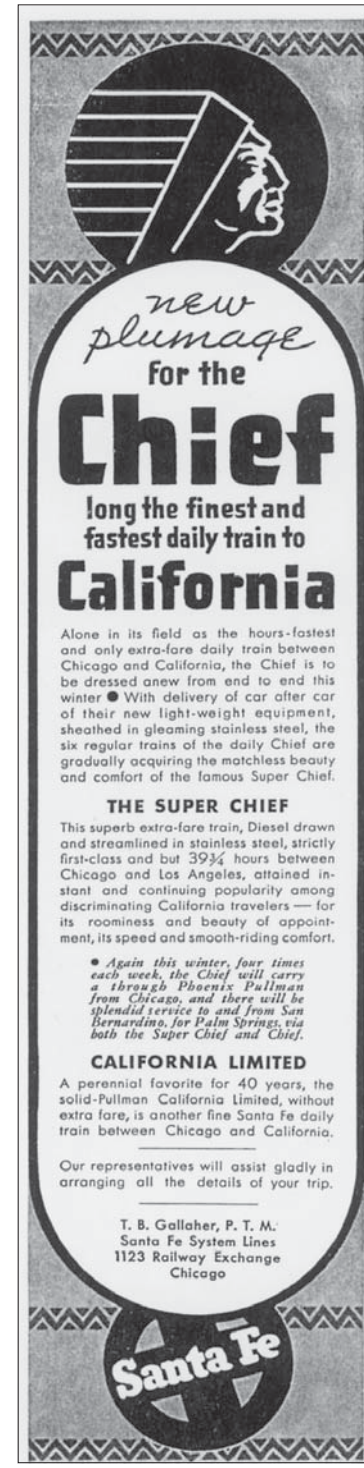
1936

National Consumer Expenditures (per capita)

Auto Parts	$3.12
Auto Usage	$39.01
Clothing	$42.13
Dentists	$2.34
Furniture	$6.24
Gas and Oil	$14.82
Health Insurance	$0.78
Housing	$63.97
Intercity Transport...	$2.34
Local Transport	$6.24
New Auto Purchase	$14.82
Personal Business	$24.18
Personal Care	$7.02
Physicians	$5.43
Private Education and Research	$3.90
Recreation	$23.40
Religion/Welfare Activities	$7.02
Telephone and Telegraph	$3.90
Tobacco	$11.70
Utilities	$23.40
Per Capita Consumption	$483.69

Annual Income, Standard Jobs

All Industries, w/o Farm Labor	$1,226
All Industries, w/Farm Labor	$1,146
Bituminous Coal Mining	$1,103
Building Trades	$1,178
Domestics	$506
Farm Labor	$351
Federal Civilian	$1,896
Federal Employees, Executive Departments	$1,112
Federal Military	$1,152
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	$1,713
Gas and Electricity Workers	$1,615
Manufacturing, Durable Goods	$1,376
Manufacturing, Nondurable Goods	$1,210
Medical/Health Services Workers	$851
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	$1,298
Motion Picture Services	$1,896
Nonprofit Organization Workers	$1,465
Passenger TransportationWorkers, Local and Highway	$1,433



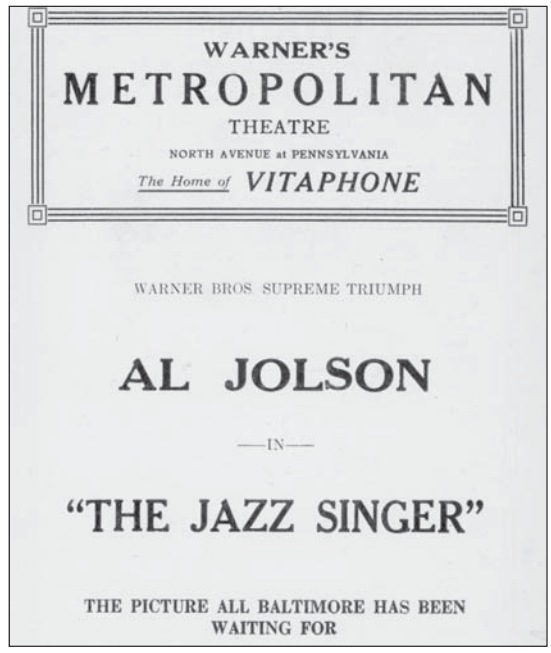
Advertisement: "The Endless Chain of Credit," *Oberlin News Tribune,* September 1931: "Credit is an endless chain needed in modern business. If those who owe the retailer fail to pay, how can the retailer pay the wholesaler and how can the wholesaler pay the manufacturer? The bills you owe when paid become rent and wages and shoes and other essentials. An invoice is a reminder of your promise to pay. It is not to be held as an unfriendly act warranting your taking your trade to another store. If requests for payment at the time promised are offensive to you, relieve your temper by keeping your word and paying. Credit is an impetus to business when its terms are met. It becomes a drag on progress when promises are broken. The Oberlin Credit Association"

"Studio Test for Details of Opening," *The Raleigh Times* (North Carolina), April 11, 1931

Possibilities of studio television are to be investigated when New York gets on the air with its first combined sight and sound broadcast.

Program plans are not complete, but the intention is to put on illustrated news items, stock reports, illustrated talks, drama, dancing lessons, vaudeville artists, costumed singers, and other types of entertainment suitable for sight as well as sound.

Following somewhat in the footsteps of Chicago, where "talking movies" of studio presentations have been on the air for some time via the WMAQ and the WIBO and their associated short-wave television stations, the metropolitan area business will have a chance to tune in for visual and aural entertainment coming from the same studio. Tests of equipment already are under way, with hope that the opening will be presented about April 15, or shortly thereafter.



A broadcasting station, WGBS on 254 meters, is to deliver the sound parts of the program, while W2XCR, Jenkins experimental television transmitter on 147 meters, will deliver the sight. Two receivers will be necessary to bring in the synchronized programs, a broadcast set for sound and the short-wave receiver for television.

The studios are located on the sixth floor of the Fifth Avenue building, not far from the site of the proposed Radio City. They consist of a large room, 14 x 25 feet, the studio proper, or session room, and the control room in the television room.

The studio is fitted acoustically like any broadcast room. At one side is an open window through which the lens of his television "camera" points. In the studio is a portable bank for photoelectric cells, the "microphone" for television.

The camera will use what is known as the "flying spot." That is, a sitter in a darkened room will be bathed with a beam of light directed by scanning disk. The light then is reflected to the photo cells.

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890 [1]	1880
1	United States	131,669,275	122,775,046	105,710,620	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783
	REGIONS:							
2	The North	76,120,109	73,021,191	63,681,845	55,757,115	47,379,699	39,817,386	31,871,518
3	The South	41,665,901	37,857,633	33,125,803	29,389,330	24,523,527	20,028,059	16,516,568
4	The West	13,883,265	11,896,222	8,902,972	6,825,821	4,091,349	3,102,269	1,767,697
	THE NORTH:							
5	New England	8,437,290	8,166,341	7,400,909	6,552,681	5,592,017	4,700,749	4,010,529
6	Middle Atlantic	27,539,487	26,260,750	22,261,144	19,315,892	15,454,678	12,706,220	10,496,878
7	East North Central	26,626,342	25,297,185	21,475,543	18,250,621	15,985,581	13,478,305	11,206,668
8	West North Central	13,516,990	13,296,915	12,544,249	11,637,921	10,347,423	8,932,112	6,157,443
	THE SOUTH:							
9	South Atlantic	17,823,151	15,793,589	13,990,272	12,194,895	10,443,480	8,857,922	7,597,197
10	East South Central	10,778,225	9,887,214	8,893,307	8,409,901	7,547,757	6,429,154	5,585,151
11	West South Central	13,064,525	12,176,830	10,242,224	8,784,534	6,532,290	4,740,983	3,334,220
	THE WEST:							
12	Mountain	4,150,003	3,701,789	3,336,101	2,633,517	1,674,657	1,213,935	653,119
13	Pacific	9,733,262	8,194,433	5,566,871	4,192,304	2,416,692	1,888,334	1,114,578
	NEW ENGLAND:							
14	Maine	847,226	797,423	768,014	742,371	694,466	661,086	648,936
15	New Hampshire	491,524	465,293	443,083	430,572	411,588	376,530	346,991
16	Vermont	359,231	359,611	352,428	355,956	343,641	332,422	332,286
17	Massachusetts	4,316,721	4,249,614	3,852,356	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,947	1,783,085
18	Rhode Island	713,346	687,497	604,397	542,610	428,556	345,506	276,531
19	Connecticut	1,709,242	1,606,903	1,380,631	1,114,756	908,420	746,258	622,700
	MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
20	New York	13,479,142	12,588,066	10,385,227	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	5,082,871
21	New Jersey	4,160,165	4,041,334	3,155,900	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,444,933	1,131,116
22	Pennsylvania	9,900,180	9,631,350	8,720,017	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,113	4,282,891
	EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
23	Ohio	6,907,612	6,646,697	5,759,394	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,329	3,198,062
24	Indiana	3,427,796	3,238,503	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	1,978,301
25	Illinois	7,897,241	7,630,654	6,485,280	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,352	3,077,871
26	Michigan	5,256,106	4,842,325	3,668,412	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,890	1,636,937
27	Wisconsin	3,137,587	2,939,006	2,632,067	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,330	1,315,497
	WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
28	Minnesota	2,792,300	2,563,953	2,387,125	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	780,773
29	Iowa	2,538,268	2,470,939	2,404,021	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	1,624,615
30	Missouri	3,784,664	3,629,367	3,404,055	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,185	2,168,380
31	North Dakota	641,935	680,845	646,872	577,056	319,146	190,983	[2] 36,909
32	South Dakota	642,961	692,849	636,547	583,888	401,570	348,600	[2] 98,268
33	Nebraska	1,315,834	1,377,963	1,296,372	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,062,656	452,402
34	Kansas	1,801,028	1,880,999	1,769,257	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	996,096
	SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
35	Delaware	266,505	238,380	223,003	202,322	184,735	168,493	146,608
36	Maryland	1,821,244	1,631,526	1,449,661	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	934,043
37	District of Columbia	663,091	486,869	437,571	331,069	278,718	230,392	177,624
38	Virginia	2,677,773	2,421,851	2,309,187	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	1,512,565
39	West Virginia	1,901,974	1,729,205	1,463,701	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	618,457
40	North Carolina	3,571,623	3,170,276	2,559,123	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	1,399,750
41	South Carolina	1,899,804	1,738,765	1,683,724	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	995,577
42	Georgia	3,123,723	2,908,506	2,895,832	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	1,542,180
43	Florida	1,897,414	1,468,211	968,470	752,619	528,542	391,422	269,493
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
44	Kentucky	2,845,627	2,614,589	2,416,630	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	1,648,690
45	Tennessee	2,915,841	2,616,556	2,337,885	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	1,542,359
46	Alabama	2,832,961	2,646,248	2,348,174	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,401	1,262,505
47	Mississippi	2,183,796	2,009,821	1,790,618	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	1,131,597
	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
48	Arkansas	1,949,387	1,854,482	1,752,204	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	802,525
49	Louisiana	2,363,880	2,101,593	1,798,509	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,588	939,946
50	Oklahoma	2,336,434	2,396,040	2,028,283	1,657,155	[4] 790,391	[4] 258,657	
51	Texas	6,414,824	5,824,715	4,663,228	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,527	1,591,749
	MOUNTAIN:							
52	Montana	559,456	537,606	548,889	376,053	243,329	142,924	39,159
53	Idaho	524,873	445,032	431,866	325,594	161,772	88,548	32,610
54	Wyoming	250,742	225,565	194,402	145,965	92,531	62,555	20,789
55	Colorado	1,123,296	1,035,791	939,629	799,024	539,700	413,249	194,327
56	New Mexico	531,818	423,317	360,350	327,301	195,310	160,282	119,565
57	Arizona	499,261	435,573	334,162	204,354	122,931	88,243	40,440
58	Utah	550,310	507,847	449,396	373,351	276,749	210,779	143,963
59	Nevada	110,247	91,058	77,407	81,875	42,335	47,355	62,266
	PACIFIC:							
60	Washington	1,736,191	1,563,396	1,356,621	1,141,990	518,103	357,232	75,116
61	Oregon	1,089,684	953,786	783,389	672,765	413,536	317,704	174,768
62	California	6,907,387	5,677,251	3,426,861	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398	864,694

[1] Includes population (325,464) of Indian Territory and Indian reservations, specially enumerated in 1890, but not included in the general report on population for 1890.
[2] Includes persons (5,100 in 1840 and 5,318 in 1830) on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any region, division, or State.

BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1790 TO 1940

1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790	
38, 558, 371	31, 443, 321	23, 191, 876	[2] 17, 069, 453	[2] 12, 866, 020	9, 638, 453	7, 239, 881	5, 308, 483	3, 929, 214	1
25, 279, 841	19, 690, 984	14, 030, 446	10, 112, 624	7, 152, 854	5, 219, 221	3, 778, 782	2, 686, 582	1, 968, 040	2
12, 288, 020	11, 133, 361	8, 982, 612	6, 950, 729	5, 707, 848	4, 419, 232	3, 461, 099	2, 621, 901	1, 961, 174	3
990, 510	618, 976	178, 818	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
3, 487, 924	3, 135, 283	2, 728, 116	2, 234, 822	1, 954, 717	1, 660, 071	1, 471, 973	1, 233, 011	1, 009, 408	5
8, 810, 806	7, 458, 985	5, 898, 735	4, 526, 260	3, 587, 664	2, 699, 845	2, 014, 702	1, 402, 565	958, 632	6
9, 124, 517	6, 926, 884	4, 523, 260	2, 924, 728	1, 470, 018	792, 719	272, 324	51, 006	----	7
3, 856, 594	2, 169, 832	880, 335	426, 814	140, 455	66, 586	19, 783	----	----	8
5, 853, 610	5, 364, 703	4, 679, 090	3, 925, 299	3, 645, 752	3, 061, 063	2, 674, 891	2, 286, 494	1, 851, 806	9
4, 404, 445	4, 020, 991	3, 363, 271	2, 575, 445	1, 815, 969	1, 190, 489	708, 590	335, 407	109, 368	10
2, 029, 965	1, 747, 667	940, 251	449, 985	246, 127	167, 680	77, 618	----	----	11
315, 385	174, 923	72, 027	----	----	----	----	----	----	12
675, 125	444, 053	105, 891	----	----	----	----	----	----	13
626, 915	628, 279	583, 169	501, 793	399, 455	298, 335	228, 705	151, 719	96, 540	14
318, 300	326, 073	317, 976	284, 574	269, 328	244, 161	214, 460	183, 858	141, 885	15
330, 551	315, 098	314, 120	291, 948	280, 652	235, 981	217, 895	154, 465	85, 425	16
1, 457, 351	1, 231, 066	994, 514	737, 699	610, 408	523, 287	472, 040	422, 845	378, 787	17
217, 353	174, 620	147, 545	108, 830	97, 199	83, 059	76, 931	69, 122	68, 825	18
537, 454	460, 147	370, 792	309, 978	297, 675	275, 248	261, 942	251, 002	237, 946	19
4, 382, 759	3, 880, 735	3, 097, 394	2, 428, 921	1, 918, 608	1, 372, 812	959, 049	589, 051	340, 120	20
906, 096	672, 035	489, 555	373, 306	320, 823	277, 575	245, 562	211, 149	184, 139	21
3, 521, 951	2, 906, 215	2, 311, 786	1, 724, 033	1, 348, 233	1, 049, 458	810, 091	602, 365	434, 373	22
2, 665, 260	2, 339, 511	1, 980, 329	1, 519, 467	937, 903	581, 434	230, 760	45, 365	----	23
1, 680, 637	1, 350, 428	988, 416	685, 866	343, 031	147, 178	24, 520	5, 641	----	24
2, 539, 891	1, 711, 951	851, 470	476, 183	157, 445	55, 211	12, 282	----	----	25
1, 184, 059	749, 113	397, 654	212, 267	31, 639	8, 896	4, 762	----	----	26
1, 054, 670	775, 881	305, 391	30, 945	----	----	----	----	----	27
439, 706	172, 023	6, 077	----	----	----	----	----	----	28
1, 194, 020	674, 913	192, 214	43, 112	----	----	----	----	----	29
1, 721, 295	1, 182, 012	682, 044	383, 702	140, 455	66, 586	19, 783	----	----	30
[3] 2, 405	[3] 4, 837	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	31
[3] 11, 776		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	32
122, 993	28, 841	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	33
364, 399	107, 206	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	34
125, 015	112, 216	91, 532	78, 085	76, 748	72, 749	72, 674	64, 273	59, 096	35
780, 894	687, 049	583, 034	470, 019	447, 040	407, 350	380, 546	341, 548	319, 728	36
131, 700	75, 080	51, 687	43, 712	39, 834	33, 039	24, 023	14, 093	----	37
1, 225, 163	1, 596, 318	1, 421, 661	1, 239, 797	1, 211, 405	1, 065, 366	974, 600	880, 200	747, 610	38
442, 014	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	39
1, 071, 361	992, 622	869, 039	753, 419	737, 987	638, 829	555, 500	478, 103	393, 751	40
705, 606	703, 708	668, 507	594, 398	581, 185	502, 741	415, 115	345, 591	249, 073	41
1, 184, 109	1, 057, 286	906, 185	691, 392	516, 823	340, 989	252, 433	162, 686	82, 548	42
187, 748	140, 424	87, 445	54, 477	34, 730	----	----	----	----	43
1, 321, 011	1, 155, 684	982, 405	779, 828	687, 917	564, 317	406, 511	220, 955	73, 677	44
1, 258, 520	1, 109, 801	1, 002, 717	829, 210	681, 904	422, 823	261, 727	105, 602	35, 691	45
998, 992	964, 201	771, 623	590, 756	309, 527	127, 901	----	----	----	46
827, 922	791, 305	606, 526	375, 651	136, 621	75, 448	40, 352	8, 850	----	47
484, 471	435, 450	209, 897	97, 574	30, 388	14, 273	1, 062	----	----	48
726, 915	708, 002	517, 762	352, 411	215, 739	153, 407	76, 556	----	----	49
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	50
818, 579	604, 215	212, 592	----	----	----	----	----	----	51
20, 595	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	52
14, 999	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	53
9, 118	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	54
39, 864	34, 277	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	55
91, 874	93, 516	61, 547	----	----	----	----	----	----	56
9, 658	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	57
86, 786	40, 273	11, 380	----	----	----	----	----	----	58
42, 491	6, 857	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	59
23, 955	11, 594	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	60
90, 923	52, 465	13, 294	----	----	----	----	----	----	61
560, 247	379, 994	92, 597	----	----	----	----	----	----	62

[3] 1860 figure is for Dakota Territory. Figures for 1870 and 1880 for North Dakota and South Dakota are for the parts of Dakota Territory which later constituted the respective States.

[4] Includes population of Indian Territory as follows: 1900, 392,060; 1890, 180,182.

TABLE 4.—DECENNIAL RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1790 TO 1940

[A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	INCREASE, 1930 TO 1940		PERCENT OF INCREASE												
	Number	Percent	1920 to 1930	1910 to 1920	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1840 to 1850	1830 to 1840	1820 to 1830	1810 to 1820	1800 to 1810	1790 to 1800
United States	8,894,229	7.2	16.1	14.9	21.0	20.7	25.5	30.1	22.6	35.6	35.9	32.7	33.5	33.1	36.4	35.1
REGIONS:																
The North	3,098,918	4.2	14.7	14.2	17.7	19.0	24.9	26.1	28.4	40.3	38.7	41.4	37.0	38.1	40.7	36.5
The South	3,808,268	10.1	14.3	12.7	19.8	22.4	21.3	34.4	10.4	23.9	29.2	21.8	29.2	27.7	32.0	33.7
The West	1,987,043	16.7	33.6	30.4	66.8	31.9	75.5	78.5	60.0	246.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
THE NORTH:																
New England	270,949	3.3	10.3	12.9	17.2	19.0	17.2	15.0	11.2	14.9	22.1	14.3	17.7	12.8	19.4	22.2
Middle Atlantic	1,278,737	4.9	18.0	15.2	25.0	21.6	21.0	19.1	18.1	26.5	30.3	26.2	32.9	34.0	43.6	46.3
East North Central	1,329,157	5.3	17.8	17.7	14.2	18.6	20.3	22.8	31.7	53.1	54.7	99.0	85.4	191.1	433.9	.....
West North Central	220,075	1.7	6.0	7.8	12.5	15.8	45.1	59.7	77.7	146.5	106.3	203.9	110.9	236.6	.....	.....
THE SOUTH:																
South Atlantic	2,029,562	12.9	12.9	14.7	16.8	17.9	16.6	29.8	9.1	14.7	19.2	7.7	19.1	14.4	17.0	23.5
East South Central	891,011	9.0	11.2	5.7	11.4	17.4	15.1	26.8	9.5	19.6	30.6	41.8	52.5	68.0	111.3	206.7
West South Central	887,695	7.3	18.9	16.6	34.5	37.8	42.2	64.3	16.2	85.9	109.0	82.8	46.8	116.0	.....	.....
THE WEST:																
Mountain	448,214	12.1	11.0	26.7	57.3	38.0	85.9	107.1	80.3	139.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	1,538,829	18.8	47.2	32.8	73.5	28.0	69.4	65.1	52.0	319.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW ENGLAND:																
Maine	49,803	6.2	3.8	3.5	6.9	5.0	1.9	3.5	—0.2	7.7	16.2	25.6	33.9	30.4	50.7	57.2
New Hampshire	26,231	5.6	5.0	2.9	4.6	9.3	8.5	9.0	—2.4	2.5	11.7	5.7	10.3	13.8	16.6	20.6
Vermont	—380	—0.1	2.0	—1.0	3.6	3.4	.....	0.5	4.9	0.3	7.6	4.0	18.9	8.3	41.1	80.8
Massachusetts	67,107	1.6	10.3	14.4	20.0	25.3	25.6	22.4	18.4	23.8	34.8	20.9	16.6	10.9	11.6	11.6
Rhode Island	25,849	3.8	13.7	11.4	26.6	24.0	24.9	27.2	24.5	18.4	35.6	12.0	17.0	8.0	11.3	0.4
Connecticut	102,339	6.4	16.4	23.9	22.7	21.7	19.8	15.9	16.8	24.1	19.6	4.1	8.1	5.1	4.4	5.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																
New York	891,076	7.1	21.2	14.0	25.4	21.1	18.1	16.0	12.9	25.3	27.5	26.6	39.8	43.1	62.8	73.2
New Jersey	118,831	2.9	28.1	24.4	34.7	30.4	27.7	24.8	34.8	37.3	31.1	16.4	15.6	13.0	16.3	14.7
Pennsylvania	268,830	2.8	10.5	13.8	21.6	19.9	22.8	21.6	21.2	25.7	34.1	27.9	28.5	29.5	34.5	38.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Ohio	260,915	3.9	15.4	20.8	14.7	13.2	14.8	20.0	13.9	18.1	30.3	62.0	61.3	152.0	408.7	.....
Indiana	189,293	5.8	10.5	8.5	7.3	14.8	10.8	17.7	24.5	36.6	44.1	99.9	133.1	500.2	334.7	.....
Illinois	266,587	3.5	17.7	15.0	16.9	26.0	24.3	21.2	48.4	101.1	78.8	202.4	185.2	349.5	.....	.....
Michigan	413,781	8.5	32.0	30.5	16.1	15.6	27.9	38.2	58.1	88.4	87.3	570.9	255.7	86.8	.....	.....
Wisconsin	198,581	6.8	11.7	12.8	12.8	22.2	28.7	24.7	35.9	154.1	886.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																
Minnesota	228,347	8.9	7.4	15.0	18.5	33.7	67.8	77.6	155.6	2,730.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	67,329	2.7	2.8	8.1	—0.3	16.7	17.7	36.1	76.9	251.1	345.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	155,297	4.3	6.6	3.4	6.0	16.0	23.6	26.0	45.6	73.3	77.8	173.2	110.9	236.6	.....	.....
North Dakota	—38,910	—5.7	5.3	12.1	80.8	67.1	[1] 417.4	[1] 1,434.7	[1] 193.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	—49,888	—7.2	8.8	9.0	45.4	15.2	[1] 254.7	[1] 734.5		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	—62,129	—4.5	6.3	8.7	11.8	0.3	134.9	267.8	326.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	—79,971	—4.3	6.3	4.6	15.0	3.0	43.4	173.4	239.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
Delaware	28,125	11.8	6.9	10.2	9.5	9.6	14.9	17.3	11.4	22.6	17.2	1.7	5.5	0.1	13.1	8.8
Maryland	189,718	11.6	12.5	11.9	9.0	14.0	11.5	19.7	13.7	17.8	24.0	5.1	9.7	7.0	11.4	6.8
District of Columbia	176,222	36.2	11.3	32.2	18.8	21.0	29.7	34.9	75.4	45.3	18.2	9.7	20.6	37.5	70.5	.....
Virginia	255,922	10.6	4.9	12.0	11.2	12.0	9.5	23.5	[2]—23.3	12.3	14.7	2.3	13.7	9.3	10.7	17.7
West Virginia	172,769	10.0	18.1	19.9	27.4	25.7	23.3	39.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	401,347	12.7	23.9	16.0	16.5	17.1	15.6	30.7	7.9	14.2	15.3	2.1	15.5	15.0	16.2	21.4
South Carolina	161,039	9.3	3.3	11.1	13.1	16.4	15.6	41.1	0.3	5.3	12.5	2.3	15.6	21.1	20.1	38.8
Georgia	215,217	7.4	0.4	11.0	17.7	20.6	19.1	30.2	12.0	16.7	31.1	33.8	51.6	35.1	55.2	97.1
Florida	429,203	29.2	51.6	28.7	42.4	35.0	45.2	43.5	33.7	60.6	60.5	56.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																
Kentucky	231,038	8.8	8.2	5.5	6.6	15.5	12.7	24.8	14.3	17.6	26.0	13.4	21.9	38.8	84.0	199.9
Tennessee	299,285	11.4	11.9	7.0	8.1	14.3	14.6	22.6	13.4	10.7	20.9	21.6	61.3	61.6	147.8	195.9
Alabama	186,713	7.1	12.7	9.8	16.9	20.8	19.9	26.6	3.4	25.0	30.6	90.9	142.0	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	173,975	8.7	12.2	—0.4	15.8	20.3	14.0	36.7	4.6	30.5	61.5	175.0	81.1	87.0	356.0	.....
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																
Arkansas	94,905	5.1	5.8	11.3	20.0	16.3	40.6	65.6	11.3	107.5	115.1	221.1	112.9	1,244.0	.....	.....
Louisiana	262,287	12.5	16.9	8.6	19.9	23.5	19.0	29.3	2.7	36.7	46.9	63.4	40.6	100.4	.....	.....
Oklahoma	—59,606	—2.5	18.1	22.4	109.7	205.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	590,109	10.1	24.9	19.7	27.8	36.4	40.4	94.5	35.5	184.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOUNTAIN:																
Montana	21,850	4.1	—2.1	46.0	54.5	70.3	265.0	90.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	79,841	17.9	3.0	32.6	101.3	82.7	171.5	117.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	25,177	11.2	16.0	33.2	57.7	47.9	200.9	128.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	87,505	8.4	10.2	17.6	48.0	30.6	112.7	387.5	16.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	108,501	25.6	17.5	10.1	67.6	21.9	34.1	30.1	—1.8	51.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	63,688	14.6	30.3	63.5	66.2	39.3	118.2	318.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	42,463	8.4	13.0	20.4	34.9	31.3	46.4	65.9	115.5	253.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	19,189	21.1	17.6	—5.5	93.4	—10.6	—23.9	46.5	519.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PACIFIC:																
Washington	172,795	11.1	15.2	18.8	120.4	45.0	375.6	213.6	106.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	135,898	14.2	21.8	16.4	62.7	30.2	81.8	92.2	73.3	294.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	1,230,136	21.7	65.7	44.1	60.1	22.4	40.3	54.3	47.4	310.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Percent of increase in population from 1860 to 1870 is for Dakota Territory; percents from 1870 to 1880 and from 1880 to 1890 are for the parts of Dakota Territory that later constituted the States of North and South Dakota.

[2] Decrease due to loss of territory. West Virginia having been detached from Virginia and admitted as a separate State in 1863, and two additional counties having been annexed to West Virginia in 1866.

TABLE 49.—POPULATION BY RACE, WITH INDIVIDUAL MINOR RACES, FOR CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE: 1940

CITY	All classes	WHITE			Negro	Other races	OTHER RACES						
		Total	Native	Foreign born			Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hindu	Korean	All other
Akron, Ohio	244,791	232,482	207,092	25,42	12,260	49	10	34		3			
Albany, N. Y	130,577	127,564	112,386	15,17	2,929	84	13	68					
Atlanta, Ga	302,288	197,686	193,393	4,29	104,533	69	9	31	2	4	1		2
Baltimore, Md	859,100	692,705	631,736	60,96	165,843	552	28	379	2	114	8		2
Birmingham, Ala	267,583	158,622	154,197	4,42	108,938	23	3	19		1			
Boston, Mass	770,816	745,466	564,602	180,86	23,679	1,671	76	1,383	6	129	7	11	3
Bridgeport, Conn	147,121	143,314	109,883	33,43	3,767	40	16	24					
Buffalo, N. Y	575,901	557,618	465,829	91,78	17,694	589	487	75	1	7	7	1	
Cambridge, Mass	110,879	105,855	81,207	24,65	4,858	166	4	133		11	7		5
Camden, N. J	117,536	104,995	89,999	14,99	12,478	63	17	43		2	1		
Canton, Ohio	108,401	104,319	93,250	11,06	4,041	41		41					
Charlotte, N. C	100,899	69,475	68,583	89	31,403	21		21					
Chattanooga, Tenn	128,163	91,742	90,628	1,11	36,404	17	8	8				1	
Chicago, Ill	3,396,808	3,114,564	2,441,859	672,70	277,731	4,513	274	2,013	39	1,740	38	39	19
Cincinnati, Ohio	455,610	399,853	374,063	25,79	55,503	164	21	108	1	12	2	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio	878,336	793,417	614,234	179,18	84,504	415	38	308	1	18	10	18	5
Columbus, Ohio	306,087	270,183	258,266	11,92	35,765	139	14	95		5	15		4
Dallas, Texas	294,734	244,246	236,891	7,35	50,407	81	28	21	1	13			
Dayton, Ohio	210,718	199,414	181,085	9,32	20,273	31	9	15		2	3		
Denver, Colo	322,412	313,810	289,053	24,75	7,836	766	195	110	323	128	1	9	
Des Moines, Iowa	159,819	153,426	145,952	7,474	6,360	33	8	16	2	7			
Detroit, Mich	1,623,452	1,472,662	1,151,998	320,664	149,119	1,671	434	583	63	435	94	61	1
Duluth, Minn	101,065	100,659	81,327	19,33	314	92	51	40					1
Elizabeth, N. J	109,912	104,910	82,305	22,60	4,941	61	2	39	1	19			
Erie, Pa	116,955	115,565	101,995	13,57	1,375	15	2	10		3			
Fall River, Mass	115,428	114,909	90,337	24,57	402	117	5	104		8			
Flint, Mich	151,543	144,858	129,013	15,84	6,590	86	43	30	11	1			1
Fort Wayne, Ind	118,410	115,877	111,468	4,40	2,517	16	1	3		12			
Fort Worth, Texas	177,662	152,345	148,805	3,54	25,254	63	33	23	1	6			
Gary, Ind	111,719	91,246	73,976	17,27	20,394	79	56	13	9		1		
Grand Rapids, Mich	164,292	161,567	141,220	20,34	2,660	65	51	5	1	5	2	1	
Hartford, Conn	166,267	159,119	122,514	36,60	7,090	58	10	32	8	8			
Houston, Texas	384,514	297,959	282,646	15,31	86,302	253	14	119	48	70	2		
Indianapolis, Ind	386,972	335,755	325,200	10,55	51,142	75	5	40	1	26	1	2	
Jacksonville, Fla	173,065	111,247	107,275	3,97	61,782	36	3	27	1	5			
Jersey City, N. J	301,173	287,508	234,438	53,16	13,416	159	22	112	1	10	13		1
Kansas City, Kans	121,458	100,300	93,818	6,57	21,033	35	23	1	6	1	4		
Kansas City, Mo	399,178	357,346	338,007	19,33	41,574	258	60	56	5	136	1		
Knoxville, Tenn	111,580	95,474	94,742	73	16,094	12	2	10					
Long Beach, Calif	164,271	162,582	150,150	12,43	610	1,079	52	80	696	241	4		6
Los Angeles, Calif	1,504,277	1,406,430	1,191,182	215,24	63,774	34,073	862	4,736	23,321	4,498	60	482	114
Louisville, Ky	319,077	271,867	265,666	6,20	47,158	52	6	36	1	8	1		
Lowell, Mass	101,389	101,252	81,834	19,41	94	43	1	35	7				
Memphis, Tenn	292,942	171,406	166,938	4,46	121,498	38	11	21	5	1			
Miami, Fla	172,172	135,192	122,675	12,51	36,857	123	5	37	31	49			1
Milwaukee, Wis	587,472	578,177	494,368	83,80	8,821	474	260	153	13	47	1		
Minneapolis, Minn	492,370	487,099	422,950	64,14	4,646	625	145	304	24	147	1		4
Nashville, Tenn	167,402	120,072	118,550	1,52	47,318	12	7	4	1				
Newark, N. J	429,760	383,534	293,188	90,34	45,760	466	24	250	12	169	2		
New Bedford, Mass	110,341	105,927	76,304	29,62	4,297	117	37	67		12			1
New Haven, Conn	160,605	154,262	121,872	32,39	6,235	108	11	71	22	2			2
New Orleans, La	494,537	344,775	330,080	14,69	149,034	728	37	230	22	424	12		3
New York, N. Y	7,454,995	6,977,501	4,397,481	2,580,02	458,444	19,050	1,064	12,753	2,087	2,727	213	102	104
Bronx Borough	1,394,711	1,370,319	909,843	460,47	23,520	863	62	597	86	92	18	4	4
Brooklyn Borough	2,698,285	2,687,951	1,820,313	767,63	107,203	3,071	463	1,251	174	1,097	26	16	44
Manhattan Borough	1,889,924	1,877,625	1,037,428	840,19	298,365	13,934	467	10,370	1,461	1,340	165	80	51
Queens Borough	1,297,634	1,270,731	994,143	276,58	25,890	1,013	66	465	347	126	3	1	5
Richmond Borough	174,441	170,875	135,754	35,12	3,397	169	6	70	19	72	1	1	
Norfolk, Va	144,332	98,248	94,591	3,65	45,893	191	3	80	20	88			
Oakland, Calif	302,163	287,936	245,275	42,66	8,462	5,765	121	3,201	1,790	627	3	17	6
Oklahoma City, Okla	204,424	184,715	181,897	2,818	19,344	365	303	34	8	7	1	12	
Omaha, Nebr	223,844	211,640	189,329	22,31	12,015	189	61	69	40	16	1	2	
Paterson, N. J	139,656	135,300	101,212	34,08	4,208	88	5	60	1	4	18		
Peoria, Ill	105,087	102,202	96,738	5,46	2,826	59	22	27		10			
Philadelphia, Pa	1,931,334	1,678,577	1,388,252	290,325	250,880	1,877	155	922	89	660	24	3	24
Pittsburgh, Pa	671,659	600,236	524,930	84,00	69,216	207	30	141	2	14	10	1	
Portland, Oreg	305,394	290,707	261,099	38,60	1,931	3,756	159	1,569	1,680	326	13	2	7
Providence, R. I	253,504	246,904	195,696	51,208	6,388	212	29	167		8	3		5
Reading, Pa	110,568	108,646	100,785	7,861	1,905	17		16	1				
Richmond, Va	193,042	131,706	128,293	3,413	61,251	85	23	60	2				
Rochester, N. Y	324,975	321,554	261,447	60,107	3,202	159	97	47	6	8	1		
Sacramento, Calif	105,958	99,808	87,664	12,144	1,468	4,682	81	1,508	2,879	152	17	34	11
St. Louis, Mo	816,048	706,794	647,388	59,406	108,765	489	60	236	24	148	4	15	2
St. Paul, Minn	287,736	283,399	249,787	33,612	4,139	198	60	76	13	48	1		
Salt Lake City, Utah	149,934	148,699	135,359	13,340	694	541	40	102	359	33		1	6
San Antonio, Tex	253,854	234,022	205,985	28,037	19,235	597	40	471	47	39			
San Diego, Calif	203,341	196,946	177,417	19,529	4,143	2,252	143	461	828	709	1	3	27
San Francisco, Calif	634,536	602,701	472,436	130,271	4,846	26,989	224	17,782	5,280	3,483	29	81	110
Scranton, Pa	140,404	139,647	121,267	18,380	754	3	2			1			
Seattle, Wash	368,302	354,101	294,489	59,612	3,789	10,412	222	1,781	6,975	1,302	9	6	27
Somerville, Mass	102,177	101,887	78,032	23,855	262	28	2	21	3	2			
South Bend, Ind	101,268	97,662	86,785	10,877	3,555	51	15	32	1	1		2	
Spokane, Wash	122,001	120,897	108,142	12,755	644	460	55	99	276	29	1		
Springfield, Mass	149,554	146,361	119,623	26,738	3,144	49	7	41				1	
Syracuse, N. Y	205,967	203,640	176,090	27,550	2,082	245	225	19	1				
Tacoma, Wash	109,408	107,611	91,757	15,854	650	1,147	188	48	877	31			3
Tampa, Fla	108,391	85,043	73,961	11,082	23,331	17	2	5	2	8			
Toledo, Ohio	282,340	267,589	242,842	24,747	14,597	163	22	90	30	18	3		
Trenton, N. J	124,697	115,357	93,501	21,856	9,308	32	6	24		2			
Tulsa, Okla	142,157	120,352	124,178	2,174	15,151	654	623	18	9	4			
Utica, N. Y	100,518	99,989	82,649	17,340	514	15	8	7					
Washington, D. C	663,091	474,328	440,312	34,014	187,266	1,499	190	656	68	567	4	3	11
Wichita, Kans	114,966	109,186	107,032	2,154	5,686	94	53	34	6	1			
Wilmington, Del	112,504	98,175	87,694	10,481	14,256	73	6	35	19	13			
Worcester, Mass	193,694	192,263	152,272	39,991	1,353	78	17	50	5	6			
Yonkers, N. Y	142,598	138,441	109,784	28,657	4,108	49		42	6	1			
Youngstown, Ohio	167,720	153,056	126,385	26,671	14,615	49	18	24		2	5		

TABLE 50.—RACE, BY SEX, FOR CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE: 1940

CITY	ALL CLASSES			WHITE						NEGRO		OTHER RACES	
				Total		Native		Foreign born					
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Akron, Ohio	244,701	121,529	123,262	115,436	117,046	101,686	105,376	13,750	11,670	6,065	6,195	28	21
Albany, N. Y.	130,577	62,864	67,713	61,352	66,212	53,392	58,994	7,960	7,218	1,454	1,475	58	26
Atlanta, Ga.	302,288	139,331	162,957	93,254	104,432	90,855	102,538	2,399	1,894	46,027	58,506	50	19
Baltimore, Md.	859,100	422,916	436,184	341,806	350,899	310,249	321,487	31,557	29,412	80,683	85,160	427	125
Birmingham, Ala.	267,583	127,420	140,163	76,916	81,766	74,439	79,758	2,477	1,948	50,493	58,445	11	12
Boston, Mass.	770,816	373,147	397,669	360,552	384,014	274,671	289,931	85,881	94,083	11,305	12,374	1,290	381
Bridgeport, Conn.	147,121	73,188	73,933	71,272	72,042	54,132	55,751	17,140	16,291	1,894	1,873	22	18
Buffalo, N. Y.	575,901	283,767	292,134	274,633	282,985	226,924	238,905	47,709	44,080	8,813	8,881	321	268
Cambridge, Mass.	110,879	52,479	58,400	50,076	55,779	38,751	42,546	11,325	13,233	2,280	2,578	123	43
Camden, N. J.	117,536	58,802	58,734	52,574	52,421	44,817	45,182	7,757	7,239	6,182	6,296	46	17
Canton, Ohio	108,401	54,285	54,116	52,261	52,068	45,868	47,382	6,383	4,686	2,002	2,030	32	9
Charlotte, N. C.	100,899	47,662	53,237	33,338	36,137	32,832	35,751	506	386	14,309	17,094	15	6
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128,163	61,246	66,917	44,202	47,540	43,593	47,035	609	505	17,037	19,367	7	10
Chicago, Ill.	3,396,808	1,681,605	1,715,143	1,547,490	1,567,074	1,192,833	1,249,026	354,657	318,048	130,588	147,143	3,587	926
Cincinnati, Ohio	455,610	217,082	238,528	190,388	209,465	177,184	196,879	13,204	12,586	26,684	29,009	110	54
Cleveland, Ohio	878,336	438,346	439,990	396,930	396,487	302,855	311,370	94,075	85,108	41,096	43,408	320	95
Columbus, Ohio	306,087	148,971	157,116	130,812	139,371	124,281	133,975	6,531	5,396	18,081	17,704	98	41
Dallas, Texas	294,734	139,759	154,975	116,450	127,796	112,457	124,434	3,993	3,362	23,254	27,153	55	26
Dayton, Ohio	210,718	103,358	107,360	93,370	97,044	88,347	92,738	5,023	4,306	9,970	10,303	18	13
Denver, Colo.	322,412	155,636	166,777	151,552	162,228	138,577	150,476	13,005	11,752	3,612	4,224	441	325
Des Moines, Iowa	159,819	75,879	83,940	72,777	80,649	68,804	77,148	3,973	3,501	3,073	3,287	29	4
Detroit, Mich.	1,623,452	827,499	795,953	751,817	720,845	579,520	572,478	172,297	148,367	74,485	74,634	1,197	474
Duluth, Minn.	101,065	50,586	50,479	50,355	50,304	39,297	42,030	11,058	8,274	182	132	49	43
Elizabeth, N. J.	109,912	54,378	55,534	52,390	52,520	40,601	41,704	11,789	10,816	2,437	2,504	51	10
Erie, Pa.	116,955	58,082	58,873	57,372	58,103	49,902	52,003	7,470	6,100	701	674	9	6
Fall River, Mass.	115,428	55,542	59,886	55,222	59,687	43,625	46,712	11,597	12,975	228	174	92	25
Flint, Mich.	151,543	75,976	75,567	72,684	72,174	64,078	64,935	8,606	7,239	3,236	3,363	56	30
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118,410	56,915	61,495	55,600	60,178	53,320	58,148	2,279	2,030	1,203	1,314	13	3
Fort Worth, Texas	177,662	85,061	92,601	73,234	79,111	71,336	77,460	1,898	1,642	11,781	13,473	46	17
Gary, Ind.	111,719	58,075	53,644	47,916	43,330	37,641	36,335	10,275	6,995	10,116	10,278	43	36
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164,292	79,418	84,874	78,085	83,482	67,454	73,766	10,631	9,716	1,297	1,393	36	29
Hartford, Conn.	166,267	80,509	85,758	77,040	82,079	58,470	64,044	18,570	18,035	3,432	3,658	37	21
Houston, Texas	384,514	188,318	196,196	147,650	150,300	139,295	143,351	8,355	6,958	40,482	45,820	186	67
Indianapolis, Ind.	386,972	185,461	201,511	161,046	174,709	155,492	169,708	5,554	5,001	24,356	26,786	59	16
Jacksonville, Fla.	173,065	82,798	90,267	53,972	57,275	51,787	55,488	2,185	1,787	28,798	32,984	28	8
Jersey City, N. J.	301,173	149,703	151,470	143,176	144,422	115,970	118,468	27,206	25,954	6,402	7,014	125	34
Kansas City, Kans.	121,458	59,432	62,026	49,534	50,856	46,049	47,769	3,485	3,087	9,874	11,159	24	11
Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	190,117	209,061	170,184	187,162	159,779	178,228	10,405	8,934	19,736	21,838	197	61
Knoxville, Tenn.	111,580	52,708	58,872	45,263	50,211	44,852	49,890	411	321	7,436	8,658	9	3
Long Beach, Calif.	164,271	77,593	86,678	76,619	85,963	70,752	79,398	5,867	6,565	293	317	681	398
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504,277	734,135	770,142	683,075	723,355	575,597	615,585	107,478	107,770	29,906	33,808	21,154	12,919
Louisville, Ky.	319,077	152,267	166,810	129,971	141,896	126,769	138,897	3,202	2,999	22,264	24,894	32	20
Lowell, Mass.	101,389	49,016	52,373	48,927	52,325	39,915	41,919	9,012	10,406	89	44	39	4
Memphis, Tenn.	292,942	139,238	153,704	82,430	88,976	79,973	86,965	2,457	2,011	56,778	64,720	30	8
Miami, Fla.	172,172	84,587	87,585	66,854	68,328	60,314	62,361	6,550	5,967	17,621	19,236	102	21
Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	289,118	298,354	284,340	293,837	238,925	255,443	45,415	38,394	4,486	4,335	202	182
Minneapolis, Minn.	492,370	234,542	257,828	231,726	255,373	197,302	225,648	34,424	29,725	2,378	2,208	438	187
Nashville, Tenn.	167,402	77,499	89,903	55,108	63,964	55,300	63,250	808	714	21,386	25,932	5	7
Newark, N. J.	429,760	213,840	215,920	191,749	191,785	144,867	148,321	46,882	43,464	21,734	24,026	357	109
New Bedford, Mass.	110,341	53,401	56,940	51,100	54,827	37,031	39,273	14,069	15,554	2,233	2,064	68	49
New Haven, Conn.	160,605	78,333	82,272	75,285	78,977	58,824	63,048	16,461	15,929	2,978	3,257	70	38
New Orleans, La.	494,537	234,277	260,260	164,966	179,809	156,842	173,438	8,324	6,371	68,820	80,205	482	246
New York, N. Y.	7,454,995	3,676,293	3,778,702	3,455,003	3,522,408	2,397,164	2,500,317	1,057,839	1,022,181	205,727	252,717	15,563	3,487
Bronx Borough	1,394,711	689,327	705,384	677,620	692,600	447,519	462,324	230,101	230,276	11,048	12,481	650	204
Brooklyn Borough	2,698,285	1,332,545	1,365,740	1,282,485	1,305,466	891,768	928,545	390,717	376,921	47,744	59,519	2,316	755
Manhattan Borough	1,889,924	926,133	963,791	780,455	797,170	502,136	535,292	278,319	261,878	133,930	164,435	11,748	2,186
Queens Borough	1,297,634	638,605	659,029	626,382	644,349	486,379	507,764	140,003	136,585	11,525	14,365	698	315
Richmond Borough	174,441	89,683	84,758	88,061	82,814	69,362	66,392	18,699	16,422	1,480	1,917	142	27
Norfolk, Va.	144,332	72,949	71,383	50,078	47,270	48,956	45,635	2,022	1,635	21,831	24,062	140	51
Oakland, Calif.	302,163	149,227	152,936	141,684	146,352	110,211	120,064	22,373	20,288	4,200	4,262	3,443	2,322
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204,424	98,774	105,650	89,418	95,207	87,832	94,065	1,586	1,232	9,173	10,171	183	182
Omaha, Nebr.	223,844	108,750	115,094	102,712	108,928	91,044	98,285	11,668	10,643	5,920	6,095	118	71
Paterson, N. J.	139,656	69,505	70,151	67,371	67,929	49,777	51,435	17,594	16,494	2,055	2,213	79	9
Peoria, Ill.	105,087	51,832	53,255	50,360	51,842	47,413	49,325	2,947	2,517	1,434	1,392	38	21
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931,334	942,550	988,784	822,266	856,311	677,008	711,244	145,258	145,067	118,859	132,021	1,425	452
Pittsburgh, Pa.	671,659	330,007	341,652	298,791	310,445	253,986	270,644	44,805	39,801	31,056	31,160	160	47
Portland, Oreg.	305,394	149,135	156,259	145,776	153,931	124,932	136,167	20,844	17,764	1,025	998	2,334	1,422
Providence, R. I.	253,504	121,797	131,707	118,555	128,349	93,583	102,113	24,972	26,236	3,060	3,328	182	30
Reading, Pa.	110,568	53,954	56,614	52,969	55,677	48,691	52,094	4,278	3,583	999	936	16	1
Richmond, Va.	193,042	90,220	102,822	62,032	69,674	60,203	68,090	1,829	1,584	28,126	33,120	63	22
Rochester, N. Y.	324,975	157,574	167,401	155,867	165,687	125,203	136,154	30,574	29,533	1,620	1,642	87	72
Sacramento, Calif.	105,958	53,496	52,462	50,130	49,678	43,014	44,650	7,116	5,028	773	695	2,593	2,089
St. Louis, Mo.	816,048	391,798	424,250	339,007	367,097	308,306	330,082	31,391	28,015	51,762	57,003	339	150
St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	137,561	150,175	135,348	148,051	117,906	131,881	17,442	16,170	2,070	2,060	143	55
Salt Lake City, Utah	149,934	73,229	76,705	72,511	76,188	66,016	69,343	6,495	6,845	374	320	344	197
San Antonio, Texas	253,854	123,508	130,346	114,441	119,581	101,357	104,628	13,084	14,953	8,680	10,555	387	210
San Diego, Calif.	203,341	103,638	99,703	100,200	96,746	90,631	86,786	9,569	9,960	1,992	2,151	1,446	806
San Francisco, Calif.	634,536	322,441	312,095	301,692	301,009	230,005	242,426	71,687	58,584	2,461	2,385	18,288	8,701
Scranton, Pa.	140,404	68,593	71,811	68,184	71,403	58,634	62,633	9,550	8,830	407	347	2	1
Seattle, Wash.	368,302	183,526	184,776	174,997	179,104	142,372	152,117	32,625	26,987	2,146	1,643	6,383	4,029
Somerville, Mass.	102,177	49,332	52,845	49,184	52,703	37,859	40,173	11,325	12,530	123	139	25	3
South Bend, Ind.	101,268	50,228	51,040	48,443	49,219	42,057	44,128	5,786	5,091	1,744	1,811	41	10
Spokane, Wash.	122,001	60,416	61,585	59,809	61,088	52,611	55,531	7,198	5,557	329	315	278	182
Springfield, Mass.	149,554	72,246	77,308	70,703	75,658	57,434	62,189	13,269	13,469	1,503	1,641	40	9
Syracuse, N. Y.	205,967	100,296	105,671	99,182	104,458	84,843	91,247	14,339	13,211	997	1,085	117	128
Tacoma, Wash.	109,408	55,038	54,370	54,078	53,533	45,343	46,414	8,735	7,119	342	308	618	529
Tampa, Fla.	108,391	52,442	55,949	41,377	43,666	35,510	38,445	5,861	5,221	11,052	12,279	13	4
Toledo, Ohio	282,349	140,001	142,348	132,738	134,851	119,150	123,692	13,588	11,159	7,141	7,456	122	41
Trenton, N. J.	124,697	62,175	62,522	57,452	57,905	46,115	47,380	11,337	10,519	4,703	4,605	20	12
Tulsa, Okla.	142,157	68,187	73,970	60,925	65,427	59,704	64,474	1,221	953	6,961	8,190	301	363
Utica, N. Y.	100,518	48,857	51,661	48,575	51,414	39,400	43,150	9,076	8,264	271	243	11	4
Washington, D. C.	663,091	317,522	345,569	227,748	246,578	209,828	230,484	17,920	16,094	88,672	98,594	1,102	397
Wichita, Kans.	114,966	54,996	59,970	52,199	56,987	51,052	55,980	1,147	1,007	2,725	2,961	72	22
Wilmington, Del.	112,504	55,494	57,010	48,474	49,701	42,783	44,911	5,691	4,790	6,959	7,297	61	12
Worcester, Mass.	193,694	94,455	99,239	93,753	98,510	73,884	78,388	19,869	20,122	646	707	56	22
Yonkers, N. Y.	142,598	69,991	72,607	68,127	70,314	53,745	56,039	14,382	14,275	1,810	2,269	45	4
Youngstown, Ohio	167,720	84,052	83,668	77,223	75,833	62,377	64,008	14,846	11,825	7,397	7,218	32	17

524997 O - 43 - 9

TABLE 51.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RACE, FOR EACH SEX, AND NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES, BY RACE, FOR CITIES OF 100,000 OR MORE: 1940

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Sex ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100]

CITY	PERCENT BY RACE												MALES PER 100 FEMALES					
	Both sexes				Male				Female					White			Negro	Other races
	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Other races	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Other races	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Other races	All classes	Total	Native	Foreign-born		
Akron, Ohio	84.6	10.4	5.0	.....	83.7	11.3	5.0	.....	85.5	9.5	5.0	.....	98.6	98.6	96.5	117.8	97.9	.....
Albany, N. Y	86.1	11.6	2.2	0.1	84.9	12.7	2.3	0.1	87.1	10.7	2.2	.....	92.8	92.7	90.5	110.3	98.6	.....
Atlanta, Ga	64.0	1.4	34.6	.....	65.2	1.7	33.0	.....	62.9	1.2	35.9	.....	85.5	89.3	88.6	126.7	78.7	.....
Baltimore, Md	73.5	7.1	19.3	0.1	73.4	7.5	19.1	0.1	73.7	6.7	19.5	.....	97.0	97.4	96.5	107.3	94.7	341.6
Birmingham, Ala	57.6	1.7	40.7	.....	58.4	1.9	39.6	.....	56.9	1.4	41.7	.....	90.9	94.1	93.3	127.2	86.4	.....
Boston, Mass	73.2	23.5	3.1	0.2	73.6	23.0	3.0	0.3	72.9	23.9	3.1	0.1	93.8	93.7	94.7	99.4	91.4	333.6
Bridgeport, Conn	74.7	22.7	2.6	.....	74.0	23.4	2.6	.....	75.4	22.0	2.5	.....	90.0	98.9	97.1	105.2	104.1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y	80.9	15.9	3.1	0.1	80.0	16.8	3.1	0.1	81.8	15.1	3.0	0.1	97.1	97.0	96.0	108.2	99.2	119.8
Cambridge, Mass	73.3	22.1	4.4	0.1	73.8	21.6	4.3	0.2	72.9	22.7	4.4	0.1	89.9	89.8	91.1	85.6	88.4	.....
Camden, N. J	76.6	12.8	10.6	0.1	76.2	13.2	10.5	0.1	76.9	12.3	10.7	.....	100.1	100.3	99.2	107.2	98.2	.....
Canton, Ohio	86.0	10.2	3.7	.....	84.5	11.8	3.7	0.1	87.6	8.7	3.8	.....	100.3	100.4	96.8	136.2	98.2	.....
Charlotte, N. C	68.0	0.9	31.1	.....	68.9	1.1	30.0	.....	67.2	0.7	32.1	.....	89.5	92.3	91.8	131.1	83.7	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn	70.7	0.9	28.4	.....	71.2	1.0	27.8	.....	70.3	0.8	28.9	.....	91.5	93.0	92.7	120.6	88.0	.....
Chicago, Ill	71.9	19.8	8.2	0.1	70.9	21.1	7.8	0.2	72.8	18.5	8.6	0.1	98.0	98.8	95.5	111.5	88.7	387.4
Cincinnati, Ohio	82.1	5.7	12.2	.....	81.6	6.1	12.2	0.1	82.5	5.3	12.2	.....	91.0	90.9	90.0	104.9	91.6	.....
Cleveland, Ohio	60.0	20.4	0.6	.....	60.1	21.5	0.4	0.1	70.8	19.3	9.9	.....	99.6	100.1	97.3	110.5	94.7	.....
Columbus, Ohio	84.4	3.9	11.7	.....	83.4	4.4	12.1	0.1	85.3	3.4	11.3	.....	94.8	93.9	92.8	121.0	102.0	.....
Dallas, Tex	80.4	2.5	17.1	.....	80.5	2.9	16.6	.....	80.3	2.2	17.5	.....	90.2	91.1	90.4	118.8	85.6	.....
Dayton, Ohio	85.9	4.4	9.6	.....	85.5	4.9	9.6	.....	86.4	4.0	9.6	.....	96.3	96.2	95.3	116.7	99.8	.....
Denver, Colo	89.7	7.7	2.4	0.2	89.0	8.4	2.3	0.3	90.2	7.0	2.5	0.2	93.3	93.4	92.1	110.7	85.5	135.7
Des Moines, Iowa	91.3	4.7	4.0	.....	90.7	5.2	4.0	.....	91.9	4.2	3.9	.....	90.4	90.2	89.2	113.5	93.5	.....
Detroit, Mich	71.0	19.8	9.2	0.1	70.0	20.8	9.0	0.1	71.9	18.6	9.4	0.1	104.0	104.3	101.2	116.1	99.8	282.5
Duluth, Minn	80.5	19.1	0.3	0.1	77.7	21.9	0.4	0.1	83.3	16.4	0.3	0.1	100.2	100.1	93.5	133.6	137.9	.....
Elizabeth, N. J	74.9	20.6	4.5	0.1	74.0	21.5	4.4	0.1	75.8	19.7	4.5	.....	99.7	99.8	97.4	109.0	97.3	.....
Erie, Pa	87.2	11.6	1.2	.....	86.9	12.9	1.2	.....	88.5	10.4	1.1	.....	98.7	98.6	96.8	122.5	104.0	.....
Fall River, Mass	78.3	21.3	0.3	0.1	78.5	20.9	0.4	0.2	78.0	21.7	0.3	.....	92.7	92.5	93.4	89.4	131.0	.....
Flint, Mich	86.1	10.5	4.4	0.1	84.3	11.3	4.3	0.1	85.9	9.4	4.5	.....	100.5	100.7	98.7	118.9	99.2	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind	94.1	3.7	2.1	.....	93.7	4.2	2.1	.....	94.6	3.3	2.1	.....	92.6	92.6	91.7	117.2	91.6	.....
Fort Worth, Tex	83.8	2.0	14.2	.....	83.9	2.2	13.9	0.1	83.7	1.8	14.5	.....	91.9	92.6	92.1	115.6	87.4	.....
Gary, Ind	66.2	15.5	18.3	0.1	64.8	17.7	17.4	0.1	67.7	13.0	19.2	0.1	108.3	110.6	103.6	146.9	98.4	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich	86.0	12.4	1.0	.....	84.9	13.4	1.6	.....	86.9	11.4	1.6	.....	93.6	93.5	91.4	109.4	95.2	.....
Hartford, Conn	73.7	22.0	4.3	.....	72.6	23.1	4.3	.....	74.7	21.0	4.3	.....	93.9	93.9	91.3	103.0	93.8	.....
Houston, Tex	73.5	4.0	22.4	0.1	74.0	4.4	21.5	0.1	73.1	3.5	23.4	.....	96.0	98.2	97.2	120.1	88.4	.....
Indianapolis, Ind	84.0	2.7	13.2	.....	83.8	3.0	13.1	.....	84.2	2.5	13.3	.....	92.0	92.2	91.6	111.1	90.0	.....
Jacksonville, Fla	62.0	2.3	35.7	.....	62.5	2.6	34.8	.....	61.5	2.0	36.5	.....	91.7	94.2	93.3	122.3	87.3	.....
Jersey City, N. J	77.8	17.7	4.5	0.1	77.5	18.2	4.3	0.1	78.2	17.1	4.6	.....	98.8	99.1	97.9	104.8	91.3	.....
Kansas City, Kans	77.2	5.4	17.3	.....	77.5	5.9	16.6	.....	77.0	5.0	18.0	.....	95.8	97.4	96.4	112.9	88.5	.....
Kansas City, Mo	84.7	4.8	10.4	0.1	84.0	5.5	10.4	0.1	85.3	4.3	10.4	.....	90.9	90.9	89.6	116.5	90.4	.....
Knoxville, Tenn	84.9	0.7	14.4	.....	85.1	0.8	14.1	.....	84.7	0.5	14.7	.....	89.5	90.1	89.9	128.0	85.9	.....
Long Beach, Calif	91.4	7.6	0.4	0.7	91.2	7.6	0.4	0.9	91.6	7.6	0.4	0.5	89.5	89.1	89.1	89.4	92.4	171.1
Los Angeles, Calif	79.2	14.3	4.2	2.3	78.4	14.6	4.1	2.9	79.9	14.0	4.4	1.7	95.3	94.4	93.5	99.7	88.3	163.7
Louisville, Ky	83.3	1.9	14.8	.....	83.3	2.1	14.6	.....	83.3	1.8	14.9	.....	91.3	91.6	91.3	106.8	89.4	.....
Lowell, Mass	80.7	19.2	0.1	.....	81.4	18.4	0.1	0.1	80.0	19.9	0.1	.....	93.6	93.5	95.2	86.6	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn	57.0	1.5	41.5	.....	57.4	1.8	40.8	.....	56.6	1.3	42.1	.....	90.6	92.6	92.0	122.2	87.7	.....
Miami, Fla	71.3	7.3	21.4	0.1	71.3	7.7	20.8	0.1	71.2	6.8	22.0	.....	96.6	97.9	96.7	109.8	91.6	.....
Milwaukee, Wis	84.2	14.3	1.5	0.1	82.6	15.7	1.6	0.1	85.6	12.9	1.5	0.1	96.9	96.8	93.5	118.3	103.5	160.4
Minneapolis, Minn	85.9	13.0	0.9	0.1	84.1	14.7	1.0	0.2	87.5	11.5	0.9	0.1	91.0	90.7	87.4	115.8	104.9	234.2
Nashville, Tenn	70.8	0.9	28.3	.....	71.4	1.0	27.6	.....	70.4	0.8	28.8	.....	86.2	87.7	87.4	113.2	82.6	.....
Newark, N. J	68.2	21.0	10.6	0.1	67.7	21.6	10.2	0.2	68.7	20.1	11.1	0.1	99.0	100.0	97.7	107.9	90.5	327.5
New Bedford, Mass	69.2	26.8	3.9	0.1	69.3	26.3	4.2	0.1	69.0	27.3	3.6	0.1	93.8	93.2	94.3	90.5	108.3	.....
New Haven, Conn	76.9	20.2	3.9	0.1	75.1	21.0	3.8	0.1	76.6	19.4	4.0	.....	95.2	95.3	93.3	103.3	91.4	.....
New Orleans, La	66.7	3.0	30.1	0.1	66.9	3.6	29.4	0.2	66.6	2.5	30.8	0.1	90.0	91.7	90.3	130.7	85.8	195.9
New York, N. Y	65.7	27.9	6.1	0.3	65.2	28.8	5.6	0.4	66.2	27.1	6.7	0.1	97.3	98.1	95.9	103.5	81.4	446.3
Bronx Borough	65.2	33.0	1.7	0.1	64.9	33.4	1.6	0.1	65.5	32.7	1.8	.....	97.7	97.8	96.8	99.9	88.5	323.0
Brooklyn Borough	67.5	28.4	4.0	0.1	66.9	29.3	3.6	0.2	68.0	27.6	4.4	0.1	97.6	98.2	96.0	103.7	80.2	306.8
Manhattan Borough	54.9	28.6	15.8	0.7	54.2	30.1	14.5	1.3	55.5	27.2	17.1	0.2	90.1	97.9	93.8	100.3	81.4	537.4
Queens Borough	76.8	21.3	2.0	0.1	76.2	21.9	1.8	0.1	77.0	20.7	2.2	.....	99.9	97.2	95.8	102.5	80.2	221.6
Richmond Borough	77.8	20.1	1.9	0.1	77.3	20.9	1.7	0.2	78.3	19.4	2.3	.....	105.8	106.3	104.5	113.9	77.2	.....
Norfolk, Va	65.5	2.5	31.8	0.1	67.1	2.8	29.9	0.2	63.9	2.3	33.7	0.1	102.2	107.8	107.3	123.7	90.7	.....
Oakland, Calif	81.2	14.1	2.8	1.9	79.9	15.0	2.8	2.3	82.4	13.3	2.8	1.5	97.6	96.7	94.6	110.3	98.5	148.3
Oklahoma City, Okla	89.0	1.4	9.5	0.2	88.9	1.6	9.3	0.2	89.0	1.2	9.6	0.2	93.5	93.8	93.4	128.7	90.2	100.5
Omaha, Nebr	84.6	10.0	5.4	0.1	83.7	10.7	5.4	0.1	85.4	9.2	5.3	0.1	94.5	94.3	92.6	109.6	97.1	.....
Paterson, N. J	72.5	24.4	3.1	0.1	71.6	25.3	3.0	0.1	73.3	23.5	3.2	.....	99.1	99.2	98.8	106.7	92.9	.....
Peoria, Ill	92.1	5.2	2.7	0.1	91.5	5.7	2.8	0.1	92.6	4.7	2.6	.....	97.3	97.1	96.1	117.1	103.0	.....
Philadelphia, Pa	71.9	15.0	13.0	0.1	71.8	15.4	12.6	0.2	71.9	14.7	13.4	.....	95.3	96.0	95.2	100.1	90.0	316.3
Pittsburgh, Pa	78.1	12.6	9.3	.....	77.0	13.6	9.4	.....	79.2	11.6	9.1	.....	96.6	96.2	93.8	112.6	99.7	.....
Portland, Oreg	85.5	12.6	0.6	1.2	83.8	14.0	0.7	1.6	87.1	11.4	0.6	0.9	95.4	94.7	91.7	117.3	113.7	164.1
Providence, R. I	77.2	20.2	2.5	0.1	76.8	20.5	2.5	0.1	77.5	19.9	2.5	.....	92.5	92.4	91.6	95.2	91.9	.....
Reading, Pa	91.2	7.1	1.7	.....	90.2	7.9	1.8	.....	92.0	6.3	1.7	.....	96.3	96.1	93.5	119.4	103.5	.....
Richmond, Va	66.5	1.8	31.7	.....	66.7	2.0	31.2	0.1	66.2	1.5	32.2	.....	87.7	89.0	88.4	115.5	84.9	.....
Rochester, N. Y	80.5	18.5	1.0	.....	79.6	19.4	1.0	0.1	81.3	17.6	1.0	.....	94.1	94.1	92.0	103.5	98.7	.....
Sacramento, Calif	82.7	11.5	1.4	4.4	80.4	13.3	1.4	4.8	85.1	9.6	1.3	4.0	102.0	100.9	96.3	141.5	111.2	124.1
St. Louis, Mo	79.3	7.3	13.3	0.1	78.7	8.0	13.2	0.1	79.9	6.6	13.4	.....	92.4	92.5	90.9	112.1	90.8	226.0
St. Paul, Minn	86.8	11.7	1.4	0.1	85.7	12.7	1.5	0.1	87.8	10.8	1.4	.....	91.6	91.4	89.4	107.9	100.0	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah	90.3	8.9	0.5	0.4	90.2	8.9	0.5	0.5	90.4	8.9	0.4	0.3	95.5	95.2	95.2	94.9	116.9	174.6
San Antonio, Tex	81.1	11.0	7.6	0.2	82.1	10.6	7.0	0.3	80.3	11.5	8.1	0.2	94.8	95.7	96.9	87.5	82.2	184.3
San Diego, Calif	87.3	9.6	2.0	1.1	87.4	9.2	1.9	1.4	87.0	10.0	2.2	0.8	103.9	103.6	104.4	96.1	92.6	179.4
San Francisco, Calif	74.5	20.5	0.8	4.3	71.3	22.2	0.8	5.7	77.7	18.8	0.8	2.8	103.3	100.2	94.9	122.4	103.2	210.2
Scranton, Pa	86.4	13.1	0.5	.....	85.5	13.9	0.6	.....	87.2	12.3	0.5	.....	95.5	95.4	93.6	108.2	117.3	.....
Seattle, Wash	80.0	16.2	1.0	2.8	77.6	17.8	1.2	3.5	82.3	14.6	0.9	2.2	99.3	97.7	93.6	120.9	130.6	158.4
Somerville, Mass	76.4	23.3	0.3	.....	76.7	23.0	0.2	0.1	76.0	23.7	0.3	.....	93.4	93.3	94.2	90.4	88.5	.....
South Bend, Ind	85.7	10.7	3.5	0.1	84.9	11.5	3.5	0.1	86.5	10.0	3.5	.....	98.4	98.4	96.7	113.7	96.3	.....
Spokane, Wash	88.6	10.5	0.5	0.4	87.1	11.9	0.5	0.5	90.2	9.0	0.5	0.3	98.1	97.9	94.7	129.5	104.4	162.7
Springfield, Mass	80.0	17.9	2.1	.....	79.5	18.4	2.1	0.1	80.4	17.4	2.1	.....	93.5	93.5	92.4	98.5	91.6	.....
Syracuse, N. Y	85.5	13.4	1.0	0.1	84.6	14.3	1.0	0.1	86.4	12.5	1.0	0.1	94.9	94.9	93.0	108.7	91.9	91.4
Tacoma, Wash	83.9	14.5	0.6	1.0	82.4	15.9	0.6	1.1	85.4	13.1	0.6	1.0	101.2	101.0	97.7	122.7	111.0	116.8
Tampa, Fla	68.2	10.2	21.5	.....	67.7	11.2	21.1	.....	68.7	9.3	21.9	.....	93.7	94.8	92.4	112.3	90.0	.....
Toledo, Ohio	86.0	8.8	5.2	0.1	85.1	9.7	5.1	0.1	86.9	7.8	5.2	.....	98.4	98.4	96.3	121.8	95.8	.....
Trenton, N. J	75.0	17.5	7.5	.....	74.4	18.2	7.6	.....	75.6	16.8	7.4	.....	99.4	99.2	97.3	107.8	102.1	.....
Tulsa, Okla	87.4	1.5	10.7	0.5	87.6	1.8	10.2	0.4	87.2	1.3	11.1	0.5	92.2	93.1	92.0	128.1	85.0	85.3
Utica, N. Y	82.2	17.3	0.5	.....	80.8	18.6	0.6	.....	83.5	16.0	0.5	.....	94.6	94.5	91.5	109.8	111.5	.....
Washington, D. C	66.4	5.1	28.2	0.2	66.1	5.6	27.9	0.3	66.7	4.7	28.5	0.1	91.9	92.4	91.0	111.3	89.9	277.6
Wichita, Kans	93.1	1.9	4.9	0.1	92.8	2.1	5.0	0.1	93.3	1.7	4.9	.....	91.7	91.6	91.2	113.9	92.0	.....
Wilmington, Del	77.9	9.3	12.7	0.1	77.1	10.3	12.5	0.1	78.8	8.4	12.8	.....	97.3	97.5	95.3	118.8	95.4	.....
Worcester, Mass	78.6	20.6	0.7	.....	78.2	21.0	0.7	0.1	79.0	20.3	0.7	.....	95.2	95.2	94.3	98.7	91.4	.....
Yonkers, N. Y	77.0	20.1	2.9	.....	76.8	20.5	2.6	0.1	77.2	19.7	3.2	.....	96.4	96.9	95.0	100.7	79.5	.....
Youngstown, Ohio	75.4	15.9	8.7	.....	73.7	17.5	8.7	.....	77.1	14.2	8.7	.....	101.9	101.8	97.5	125.5	102.5	.....

TABLE 52.—RACE, BY SEX, FOR CITIES OF 50,000 TO 100,000: 1940

CITY	ALL CLASSES			WHITE									NEGRO			OTHER RACES		
				Total			Native			Foreign born								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Allentown, Pa.	96,904	47,220	49,684	96,524	47,018	49,506	88,670	42,986	45,684	7,854	4,032	3,822	378	201	177	2	1	1
Altoona, Pa.	80,214	39,123	41,091	79,472	38,748	40,724	74,718	36,077	38,641	4,754	2,671	2,083	735	370	365	7	5	2
Amarillo, Tex.	51,086	25,329	26,357	48,900	23,986	24,914	48,251	23,645	24,606	649	341	308	2,761	1,327	1,434	25	16	9
Arlington County, Va.[1]	57,040	28,537	28,503	51,008	26,070	25,028	50,307	25,274	25,123	1,601	796	805	5,032	2,458	2,574	10	9	1
Asheville, N. C.	51,310	23,504	27,806	37,873	17,486	20,387	37,078	17,003	19,985	795	303	402	13,435	6,016	7,419	2	2	
Atlantic City, N. J.	64,094	29,913	34,181	48,347	22,394	25,953	40,152	18,340	21,812	8,195	4,054	4,141	15,668	7,467	8,201	79	52	27
Augusta, Ga.	65,919	31,249	34,670	38,691	19,021	19,670	38,135	18,708	19,427	556	313	243	27,004	12,090	14,914	224	138	86
Austin, Texas	87,930	41,384	46,546	73,025	34,739	38,286	70,029	33,191	36,838	2,996	1,548	1,448	14,861	6,613	8,248	44	32	12
Bayonne, N. J.	79,198	40,330	38,868	77,419	39,455	37,964	60,213	30,571	29,642	17,206	8,884	8,322	1,754	859	895	25	16	9
Beaumont, Tex.	59,061	28,792	30,269	40,105	19,841	20,264	38,704	19,060	19,644	1,401	781	620	18,921	8,933	9,988	35	18	17
Berkeley, Calif.	85,547	39,912	45,635	80,267	37,257	43,010	69,510	32,001	37,509	10,757	5,256	5,501	3,395	1,577	1,818	1,885	1,078	807
Bethlehem, Pa.	58,490	29,289	29,201	57,841	28,667	28,874	49,674	24,595	25,079	8,167	4,372	3,795	638	315	323	11	7	4
Binghamton, N. Y.	78,309	37,950	40,359	77,559	37,553	40,006	68,559	32,728	35,831	8,990	4,825	4,165	740	389	351	10	8	2
Brockton, Mass.	62,343	30,307	32,036	61,795	30,038	31,757	60,281	24,377	25,904	11,514	5,651	5,853	506	240	266	42	29	13
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62,120	29,737	32,383	61,452	29,416	32,036	57,583	27,409	30,174	3,869	2,007	1,862	663	318	345	5	3	2
Charleston, S. C.	71,275	32,774	38,501	39,488	18,833	20,655	28,189	18,117	20,072	1,299	716	583	31,765	13,929	17,836	22	12	10
Charleston, W. Va.	67,914	32,784	35,130	60,887	29,541	31,346	59,279	28,602	30,677	1,608	939	669	7,011	3,231	3,780	16	12	4
Chester, Pa.	59,285	29,739	29,546	49,102	24,742	24,360	42,503	21,236	21,327	6,539	3,506	3,033	10,162	4,979	5,183	21	18	3
Cicero, Ill.	64,712	32,676	32,036	64,698	32,668	32,030	49,332	24,642	24,690	15,366	8,026	7,340	7	3	4	7	5	2
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	54,992	24,910	30,082	54,458	24,776	29,682	46,524	20,895	25,629	7,934	3,881	4,053	511	120	391	23	14	9
Columbia, S. C.	62,396	29,318	33,078	40,191	19,096	21,095	39,683	18,822	20,861	508	274	234	22,195	10,214	11,981	10	8	2
Columbus, Ga.	53,280	24,561	28,719	35,804	17,032	18,772	35,518	16,866	18,652	286	166	120	17,463	7,518	9,935	23	11	12
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	28,881	28,420	52,742	26,614	26,128	49,718	24,999	24,719	3,024	1,615	1,409	4,545	2,259	2,286	14	8	6
Covington, Ky.	62,018	29,624	32,394	58,868	28,003	30,765	57,602	27,474	30,128	1,166	619	547	3,154	1,526	1,628	6	5	1
Davenport, Iowa	66,039	32,227	33,812	65,235	31,814	33,421	61,058	29,640	31,418	4,177	2,174	2,003	801	411	390	3	2	1
Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	33,321	30,263	63,495	33,262	30,233	49,938	25,445	24,493	13,557	7,817	5,740	35	14	21	54	45	9
Decatur, Ill.	59,305	28,417	30,888	57,295	27,405	29,890	55,408	26,474	28,934	1,797	931	866	2,008	1,011	1,087	2	1	1
Durham, N. C.	60,195	27,905	32,290	36,840	17,496	19,344	36,436	17,265	19,171	404	231	173	23,347	10,401	12,946	8	8	
East Chicago, Ind.	54,637	29,019	25,618	48,503	25,958	22,545	36,165	18,612	17,553	12,338	7,346	4,992	6,101	3,038	3,063	33	23	10
East Orange, N. J.	68,945	31,896	37,049	62,973	29,131	33,842	54,433	25,041	29,392	8,540	4,090	4,450	5,950	2,745	3,205	22	20	2
East St. Louis, Ill.	75,609	37,265	38,344	58,781	29,126	29,655	55,228	27,108	28,030	3,553	1,928	1,625	16,708	8,120	8,678	30	19	11
El Paso, Tex.	96,810	46,011	50,799	94,323	44,720	49,603	72,360	35,283	37,067	21,973	9,437	12,536	2,188	1,071	1,117	299	220	79
Evanston, Ill.	65,389	29,860	35,529	59,298	27,067	32,231	52,088	23,615	28,473	7,210	3,452	3,758	6,026	2,786	3,240	65	57	8
Evansville, Ind.	97,062	46,419	50,643	90,194	43,154	47,040	89,015	42,531	46,484	1,179	623	556	6,862	3,259	3,603	6	6	
Fresno, Calif.	60,685	30,152	30,533	57,014	28,091	28,923	48,686	23,600	25,017	8,328	4,422	3,906	2,002	1,088	914	1,669	973	696
Galveston, Tex.	60,862	30,424	30,438	45,353	23,046	22,307	40,842	20,389	20,453	4,511	2,657	1,854	15,432	7,321	8,111	77	57	20
Glendale, Calif.	82,582	39,901	42,681	81,992	39,558	42,434	76,000	36,630	39,370	5,992	2,928	3,064	68	17	51	522	326	196
Greensboro, N. C.	59,319	28,104	31,215	42,968	20,470	22,498	42,468	20,181	22,287	500	289	211	16,343	7,628	8,715	8	6	2
Hamilton, Ohio	50,592	24,835	25,757	48,530	23,831	24,699	46,989	22,987	24,002	1,541	844	697	2,052	996	1,056	10	8	2
Hammond, Ind.	70,184	35,098	34,186	69,524	35,021	33,903	61,152	30,965	30,187	8,372	4,656	3,716	637	356	281	23	21	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	83,893	39,813	44,080	76,609	36,198	40,411	73,325	34,382	38,943	3,284	1,816	1,468	7,263	3,602	3,661	21	13	8
Highland Park, Mich.	50,810	25,288	25,522	49,475	24,620	24,855	38,706	19,006	19,700	10,769	5,614	5,155	1,292	641	651	43	27	16
Hoboken, N. J.	50,115	26,006	24,109	49,819	25,846	23,973	36,961	18,025	17,936	13,858	7,821	6,037	260	131	129	36	29	7
Holyoke, Mass.	53,750	25,831	27,919	53,646	25,779	27,867	41,579	20,182	21,397	12,067	5,597	6,470	94	45	49	10	7	3
Huntington, W. Va.	78,836	38,212	40,624	74,322	36,066	38,256	73,350	35,506	37,844	972	560	412	4,498	2,134	2,364	16	12	4
Irvington, N. J.	55,328	27,251	28,077	55,237	27,204	28,033	43,799	21,417	22,382	11,438	5,787	5,651	69	31	38	22	16	6
Jackson, Miss.	62,107	28,564	33,543	37,851	17,700	20,151	37,493	17,473	20,020	358	227	131	24,256	10,864	13,392			
Johnstown, Pa.	66,668	33,206	33,462	65,093	32,401	32,692	57,803	28,297	29,506	7,290	4,104	3,186	1,590	794	796	15	11	4
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	26,341	27,756	52,961	25,751	27,210	48,150	23,170	24,980	4,802	2,581	2,221	1,117	572	545	19	18	1
Lakewood, Ohio	69,160	32,283	36,877	69,041	32,241	36,800	61,398	28,539	32,859	7,643	3,702	3,941	91	19	72	28	23	5
Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	29,191	32,154	59,834	28,436	31,398	57,608	27,240	30,368	2,226	1,196	1,030	1,503	748	755	8	7	1
Lansing, Mich.	78,753	38,443	40,310	77,087	37,525	39,562	71,903	34,747	37,156	5,184	2,778	2,406	1,638	899	739	28	19	9
Lawrence, Mass.	84,323	41,555	42,768	84,173	41,459	42,714	61,234	30,155	31,079	22,939	11,304	11,635	122	68	54	28	28	
Lincoln, Nebr.	81,984	38,209	43,775	81,163	37,824	43,339	76,099	35,289	40,810	5,064	2,535	2,529	794	368	426	27	17	10
Little Rock, Ark.	88,039	40,852	47,187	65,914	30,967	34,947	64,950	30,442	34,508	964	525	439	22,103	9,873	12,230	22	12	10
Lynn, Mass.	98,123	47,749	50,374	97,314	47,355	49,959	76,267	37,276	38,991	21,047	10,079	10,968	744	356	388	65	38	27
McKeesport, Pa.	55,355	28,140	27,215	53,155	27,036	26,119	44,427	22,144	22,283	8,728	4,892	3,836	2,184	1,091	1,093	16	13	3
Macon, Ga.	57,865	26,540	31,325	32,253	15,125	17,128	31,887	14,908	16,979	366	217	149	25,604	11,410	14,194	8	5	3
Madison, Wis.	67,447	31,363	36,084	67,047	31,154	35,893	62,519	28,766	33,753	4,528	2,388	2,140	365	185	180	35	24	11
Malden, Mass.	58,010	27,621	30,389	57,514	27,376	30,138	44,592	21,406	23,186	12,922	5,970	6,952	479	230	249	17	15	2
Manchester, N. H.	77,685	37,300	40,385	77,635	37,263	40,372	60,239	29,001	31,178	17,396	8,202	9,194	23	13	10	27	24	3
Medford, Mass.	63,083	30,405	32,678	62,420	30,100	32,320	50,654	24,480	26,174	11,766	5,620	6,146	648	293	355	15	12	3
Mobile, Ala.	78,720	37,108	41,552	49,606	23,898	25,708	48,134	23,001	25,133	1,472	897	575	29,040	13,224	15,822	68	46	22
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	35,800	42,284	43,547	20,857	22,690	42,955	20,519	22,436	592	338	254	34,535	14,942	19,593	2	1	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	32,050	35,312	62,189	29,879	32,310	49,410	23,357	26,053	12,779	6,522	6,257	5,103	2,127	2,976	70	44	26
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	34,469	34,216	68,350	34,296	34,054	51,296	25,355	25,941	17,054	8,941	8,113	334	172	162	1	1	
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	28,634	29,774	52,107	25,954	26,153	41,156	20,542	20,614	10,951	5,412	5,539	6,228	2,633	3,595	73	47	26
Newton, Mass.	69,873	32,087	37,786	69,151	31,810	37,351	58,127	27,246	30,881	11,034	4,564	6,470	680	252	428	32	25	7
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	30,375	38,654	76,940	38,804	38,136	57,206	28,680	28,526	19,734	10,124	9,610	975	518	457	114	53	61
Oak Park, Ill.	66,015	30,313	35,702	65,875	30,247	35,628	59,578	27,226	32,352	6,297	3,021	3,276	98	30	68	42	36	6
Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	36,193	45,671	76,737	33,642	43,095	67,602	29,737	37,865	9,135	3,905	5,230	3,929	1,793	2,136	1,198	758	440
Passaic, N. J.	61,394	30,357	31,037	59,365	29,381	29,984	41,645	20,438	21,207	17,720	8,943	8,777	2,003	957	1,046	26	19	7
Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	36,738	39,059	75,482	36,502	38,980	58,306	28,442	29,948	17,092	8,150	8,942	286	120	166	29	26	3
Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	32,295	33,119	60,373	29,679	30,694	56,276	27,645	28,631	4,097	2,034	2,063	4,263	2,176	2,087	778	440	338
Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	34,220	32,406	63,788	32,791	30,997	57,158	29,113	28,045	6,630	3,678	2,952	2,794	1,398	1,396	44	31	13
Portland, Maine	73,643	35,164	38,479	73,269	34,950	38,319	63,425	30,287	33,138	9,844	4,663	5,181	325	182	143	49	32	17
Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	25,651	25,094	31,268	16,428	14,840	30,507	16,048	14,459	761	380	381	19,338	9,132	10,206	139	91	48
Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	25,864	26,298	50,659	25,090	25,569	46,315	22,690	23,625	4,344	2,400	1,944	1,381	685	696	122	89	33
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	36,986	38,824	75,705	36,960	38,805	61,078	29,929	31,149	14,627	7,031	7,596	17	6	11	28	20	8
Racine, Wis.	67,195	33,348	33,847	66,741	33,119	33,622	55,621	27,039	28,582	11,120	6,080	5,040	432	216	216	22	13	9

[1] Classified as urban under special rule.

TABLE 52.—RACE, BY SEX, FOR CITIES OF 50,000 TO 100,000: 1940—Continued

CITY	ALL CLASSES			WHITE									NEGRO			OTHER RACES		
				Total			Native			Foreign born								
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Roanoke, Va	69,287	32,777	36,510	56,472	26,854	29,618	55,766	26,447	29,319	706	407	299	12,812	5,920	6,892	3	3	-------
Rockford, Ill	84,637	41,883	42,754	83,426	41,275	42,151	69,737	33,720	36,017	13,689	7,555	6,134	1,190	592	598	21	16	5
Saginaw, Mich	82,794	41,004	41,790	79,384	39,259	40,125	70,896	34,834	36,062	8,488	4,425	4,063	3,315	1,755	1,560	95	50	45
St. Joseph, Mo	75,711	36,425	39,286	72,669	34,906	37,763	69,914	33,475	36,439	2,755	1,431	1,324	3,029	1,510	1,519	13	9	4
St. Petersburg, Fla	60,812	28,019	32,793	48,794	22,428	26,366	45,271	20,739	24,532	3,523	1,689	1,834	11,982	5,560	6,422	36	31	5
San Jose, Calif	68,457	33,240	35,217	67,406	32,655	34,751	58,341	27,775	30,566	9,065	4,880	4,185	291	133	158	760	452	308
Santa Monica, Calif	53,500	26,150	27,350	51,691	25,210	26,481	45,299	22,191	23,108	6,392	3,019	3,373	1,265	600	665	544	340	204
Savannah, Ga	95,996	44,438	51,558	52,700	25,124	27,576	50,844	24,171	26,673	1,856	953	903	43,237	19,276	23,961	59	38	21
Schenectady, N. Y	87,549	43,338	44,211	86,837	42,964	43,873	71,423	34,857	36,566	15,414	8,107	7,307	688	360	328	24	14	10
Shreveport, La	98,167	46,130	52,037	62,146	30,148	31,998	60,686	29,325	31,361	1,460	823	637	35,975	15,948	20,027	46	34	12
Sioux City, Iowa	82,364	39,933	42,431	81,360	39,402	41,958	74,773	35,873	38,900	6,587	3,529	3,058	871	452	419	132	79	54
Springfield, Ill	75,503	35,846	39,657	72,122	34,191	37,931	67,507	31,709	35,798	4,615	2,482	2,133	3,357	1,635	1,722	24	20	4
Springfield, Mo	61,238	28,922	32,316	59,432	28,054	31,378	58,707	27,733	31,004	725	321	404	1,804	868	936	2	-------	2
Springfield, Ohio	70,662	34,631	36,031	62,352	30,613	31,739	60,709	29,708	31,031	1,553	845	708	8,293	4,009	4,284	17	9	8
Stockton, Calif	84,714	29,372	25,342	49,632	25,792	23,840	42,571	21,417	21,154	7,061	4,375	2,686	875	509	366	4,207	3,071	1,136
Terre Haute, Ind	62,693	29,965	32,728	59,292	28,327	30,965	57,405	27,318	30,087	1,887	1,009	878	3,398	1,635	1,763	3	3	-------
Topeka, Kans	67,833	31,553	36,280	62,096	28,853	33,243	59,809	27,722	32,087	2,287	1,131	1,156	5,679	2,668	3,011	58	32	26
Troy, N. Y	70,304	33,228	37,076	69,678	32,906	36,772	62,124	29,213	32,911	7,554	3,693	3,861	612	309	303	14	13	1
Union City, N. J	55,173	27,808	28,365	55,124	27,781	28,343	41,976	20,573	21,403	14,148	7,208	6,940	29	11	18	20	16	4
Upper Darby twp., Pa.[1]	56,883	26,887	29,996	56,446	26,762	29,684	52,562	24,867	27,695	3,884	1,895	1,989	413	112	301	24	13	11
Waco, Texas	55,982	26,295	29,687	44,944	21,309	23,635	43,572	20,682	22,890	1,372	727	645	11,025	4,974	6,051	13	12	1
Waterbury, Conn	99,314	49,570	49,744	97,259	48,544	48,715	74,944	36,974	37,970	22,315	11,570	10,745	2,015	995	1,020	40	31	9
Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	25,274	26,469	50,237	24,500	25,737	48,185	23,394	24,791	2,052	1,106	946	1,498	768	730	8	6	2
Wheeling, W. Va	61,099	29,040	32,059	59,186	28,138	31,048	55,183	25,949	29,234	4,003	2,189	1,814	1,897	890	1,007	16	12	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	86,236	42,171	44,065	85,393	41,733	43,660	74,464	35,965	38,499	10,929	5,768	5,161	836	433	403	7	5	2
Winston-Salem, N. C	79,815	37,616	42,199	43,789	20,004	22,885	43,431	20,691	22,740	358	213	145	36,018	16,704	19,314	8	8	-------
York, Pa	56,712	27,494	29,218	54,280	26,265	28,015	53,292	25,703	27,589	988	562	426	2,427	1,224	1,203	5	5	-------

[1] Classified as urban under special rule.