

THE ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED BY SEX.

TABLE XVI.—THE PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE CHANGES DURING THE PAST DECADE.

States and territories.	Male.	Female.	Number of females to 100,000 males.		States and territories.	Male.	Female.	Number of females to 100,000 males.	
			1870.	1880.				1870.	1880.
The United States...	25,518,820	24,036,963	97,801	96,544	Mississippi	567,177	504,420	100,261	99,513
Alabama	622,629	639,876	103,993	102,770	Missouri	1,127,187	1,041,193	92,034	92,370
Arizona	28,202	12,238	40,235	43,394	Montana	28,177	10,982	22,301	38,975
Arkansas	410,279	386,246	95,146	92,785	Nebraska	249,241	203,161	74,644	81,511
California	518,176	346,618	60,300	66,872	Nevada	42,019	29,247	31,230	48,185
Colorado	129,181	65,196	60,612	50,469	New Hampshire	170,526	176,465	104,510	103,482
Connecticut	305,782	316,918	102,606	103,641	New Jersey	559,922	571,194	101,502	102,013
Dakota	82,206	52,881	50,732	64,257	New Mexico	64,496	55,069	94,017	85,383
Delaware	74,108	72,500	90,615	97,830	New York	2,505,322	2,577,549	102,603	102,882
District of Columbia	83,578	94,046	111,764	112,524	North Carolina	687,908	711,842	106,546	103,470
Florida	136,444	133,049	98,574	97,511	Ohio	1,613,936	1,584,126	99,264	98,162
Georgia	762,981	779,199	104,525	102,125	Oregon	103,381	71,387	71,130	69,052
Idaho	21,818	10,792	23,104	49,463	Pennsylvania	2,136,655	2,146,236	100,282	100,448
Illinois	1,586,523	1,491,348	92,922	94,001	Rhode Island	133,030	143,501	107,485	107,870
Indiana	1,010,361	967,940	96,880	95,801	South Carolina	490,408	505,169	105,176	103,009
Iowa	848,136	776,479	90,763	91,551	Tennessee	769,277	773,082	101,897	100,494
Kansas	536,667	459,420	80,196	85,607	Texas	837,840	753,909	93,263	89,982
Kentucky	832,590	816,100	98,447	98,019	Utah	74,509	69,454	96,700	93,215
Louisiana	468,754	471,192	100,714	100,520	Vermont	166,887	165,399	90,462	99,108
Maine	324,058	324,878	100,226	100,253	Virginia	745,589	766,976	105,200	102,868
Maryland	462,187	472,766	102,838	102,286	Washington	45,973	29,143	59,807	63,391
Massachusetts	858,440	924,045	107,075	107,712	West Virginia	314,495	303,962	98,352	96,650
Michigan	802,355	774,582	91,674	89,821	Wisconsin	680,069	635,428	98,558	93,435
Minnesota	419,149	361,624	86,871	86,275	Wyoming	14,152	6,637	26,306	46,897

TABLE XVII.

A.—FEMALES IN EXCESS IN 1880.

a—States and territories in which the excess of females is 5 per cent. of the males, or more:

District of Columbia, having 112,524 females to 100,000 males.
 Rhode Island, having 107,870 females to 100,000 males.
 Massachusetts, having 107,712 females to 100,000 males.

b—States in which the excess is from 2½ to 5 per cent. of the males:

Connecticut, having 103,641 females to 100,000 males.
 New Hampshire, having 103,482 females to 100,000 males.
 North Carolina, having 103,479 females to 100,000 males.
 South Carolina, having 103,009 females to 100,000 males.
 New York, having 102,882 females to 100,000 males.

Virginia, having 102,868 females to 100,000 males.

Alabama, having 102,770 females to 100,000 males.

c—States in which the excess is less than 2½ per cent. of the males:

Maryland, having 102,286 females to 100,000 males.
 Georgia, having 102,125 females to 100,000 males.
 New Jersey, having 102,013 females to 100,000 males.
 Louisiana, having 100,520 females to 100,000 males.
 Tennessee, having 100,494 females to 100,000 males.
 Pennsylvania, having 100,448 females to 100,000 males.
 Maine, having 100,253 females to 100,000 males.

B.—MALES IN EXCESS IN 1880.

a—States in which the number of females is 95 per cent. or more of the number of males:

Mississippi, having 99,513 females to 100,000 males.
 Vermont, having 99,108 females to 100,000 males.
 Ohio, having 98,152 females to 100,000 males.
 Kentucky, having 98,019 females to 100,000 males.
 Delaware, having 97,830 females to 100,000 males.
 Florida, having 97,511 females to 100,000 males.
 West Virginia, having 96,650 females to 100,000 males.
 Indiana, having 95,801 females to 100,000 males.

b—States and territories in which the number of females is 90 to 95 per cent. of the number of males:

Illinois, having 94,001 females to 100,000 males.
 Wisconsin, having 93,435 females to 100,000 males.
 Utah, having 93,215 females to 100,000 males.
 Arkansas, having 92,785 females to 100,000 males.
 Missouri, having 92,370 females to 100,000 males.
 Iowa, having 91,551 females to 100,000 males.



LEGEND

I	Females in excess
II	Males in excess, less than 5 percent
III	5 to 20
IV	20 to 30
V	above 30 percent

NOTE. The absence of color indicates a population of less than 2 to a square mile.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING THE PREDOMINATING SEX. THE LOCAL EXCESS OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION. Compiled from the Returns of Population at the Tenth Census. 1880.

B.—MALES IN EXCESS IN 1880—Continued.

c—States and territories in which the number of females is 80 to 90 per cent. of the number of males:

- Texas, having 89,982 females to 100,000 males.
- Michigan, having 89,821 females to 100,000 males.
- Minnesota, having 86,275 females to 100,000 males.
- Kansas, having 85,607 females to 100,000 males.
- New Mexico, having 85,383 females to 100,000 males.
- Nebraska, having 81,511 females to 100,000 males.

d—States and territories in which the number of females is 50 to 80 per cent. of the number of males:

- Oregon, having 69,052 females to 100,000 males.
- California, having 66,872 females to 100,000 males.

- Dakota, having 64,257 females to 100,000 males.
- Washington, having 63,391 females to 100,000 males.
- Colorado, having 50,489 females to 100,000 males.

e—States and territories in which the number of females is less than 50 per cent. of the number of males:

- Idaho, having 49,463 females to 100,000 males.
- Nevada, having 48,185 females to 100,000 males.
- Wyoming, having 46,897 females to 100,000 males.
- Arizona, having 43,394 females to 100,000 males.
- Montana, having 38,975 females to 100,000 males.

As will be noticed, the preponderance of females is in the Atlantic region. In the whole tier of states which lie along the Atlantic coast, with the sole exception of Delaware, females are in excess.

Of the states along the Gulf, there are more females than males in Alabama and in Louisiana. These, with Tennessee in the interior, are the only states in which females are in excess. This excess reaches its maximum in the District of Columbia. In the southern portion of this tier of states the excess is but slight, while in the northern part it is very decided, showing markedly the effect of the westward emigration of the male element, and of the existence of manufactures of a class which especially employ female labor, such as the manufacture of boots and shoes, of paper, and of cotton goods. In the Mississippi valley the excess is slightly on the side of the males, indicating that the population of that region is not a normal one, immigration entering to disturb the natural proportion of the sexes. The most marked cases of the excess of males are in the territories and newer states of the West, where settlement is recent, where immigration is still active, and where the luxuries and the comforts of life are greatly abridged by the necessities of frontier existence. Especially is this true in those states and territories where mining and cattle raising are the principal occupations. Of these the most marked examples are Montana, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, and Nevada, in which more than two-thirds of the population are males. New Mexico, although a territory, has been under different conditions from most of the others. It has long been settled by a permanent class of farmers and graziers of Mexican blood. Utah, too, is peopled mainly by a settled community of farmers having families. The existence of polygamy, also, goes to account for the nearly equal proportion of females in this territory, in spite of its comparatively recent settlement.

TABLE XVIII.—CHANGES SINCE 1870 IN THE RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES, AS EXPRESSED BY THE NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100,000 MALES.

<i>A.—Females increased.</i>		<i>B.—Females decreased.</i>	
Maine	27	Wisconsin	123
Pennsylvania	166	Louisiana	194
New York	279	Vermont	354
Missouri	336	Kentucky	428
Rhode Island	375	Maryland	552
New Jersey	511	Minnesota	596
Massachusetts	637	Mississippi	748
District of Columbia	760	New Hampshire	1,028
Iowa	788	Florida	1,063
Connecticut	1,035	Indiana	1,079
Illinois	1,079	Ohio	1,112
Arizona	3,159	Alabama	1,223
Washington	3,584	Tennessee	1,403
Dakota	4,525	West Virginia	1,702
Kansas	5,411	Delaware	1,785
California	6,563	Michigan	1,853
Nebraska	6,867	Oregon	2,078
Montana	16,174	South Carolina	2,167
Nevada	16,955	Virginia	2,332
Wyoming	20,591	Arkansas	2,361
Idaho	26,359	Georgia	2,400
		North Carolina	3,067
		Texas	3,281
		Utah	3,485
		New Mexico	9,534
		Colorado	10,123

In the United States, as a whole, there has been during the past decade a relative loss of females in comparison with males to the extent of 1,257 females to each 100,000 males.

TABLE XIX.—CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES SINCE 1870.

I. *States or territories in which males were in excess in 1870, and in which the proportion of females has increased during the decade :*

Arizona,	Illinois,	Nebraska,
California,	Iowa,	Nevada,
Dakota,	Kansas,	Washington,
Idaho,	Missouri,	Wyoming.
	Montana,	

II. *States or territories in which females were in excess in 1870, and in which the proportion of females has increased during the decade :*

Connecticut,	Massachusetts,	Pennsylvania,
District of Columbia,	New Jersey,	Rhode Island.
Maine,	New York,	

III. *States or territories in which males were in excess in 1870, and in which the proportion of females has decreased during the decade :*

Arkansas,	Kentucky,	Texas,
Colorado,	Michigan,	Utah,
Delaware,	Minnesota,	Vermont,
Florida,	New Mexico,	West Virginia,
Indiana,	Ohio,	Wisconsin.
	Oregon,	

IV. *States or territories in which females were in excess in 1870, and in which the proportion of females has decreased during the decade :*

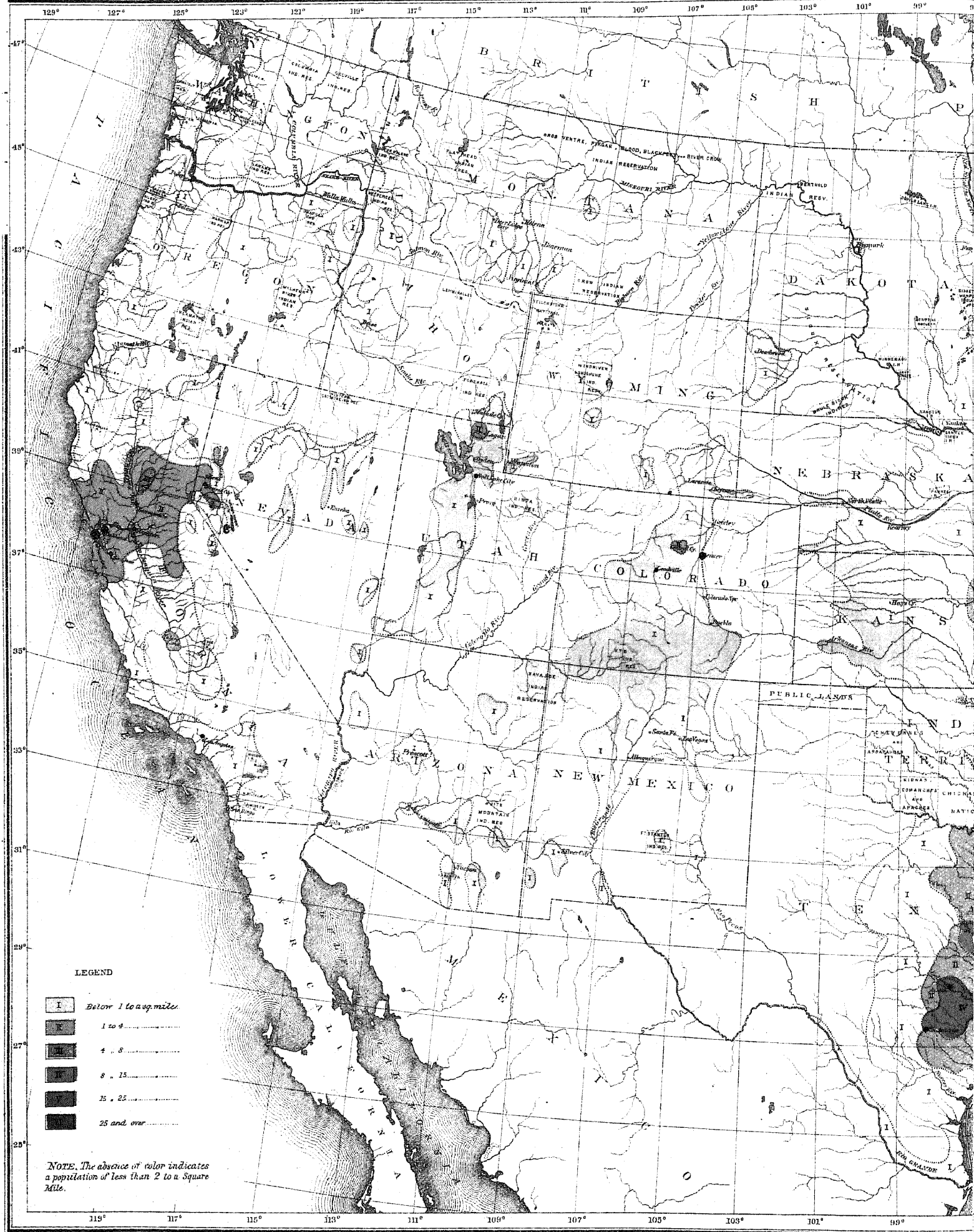
Alabama,	Maryland,	South Carolina,
Georgia,	Mississippi,	Virginia,
Louisiana,	New Hampshire,	Tennessee.
	North Carolina,	

In old, settled agricultural communities the sexes should be very nearly equal in number, females being slightly in excess. The southern states present us with the best example of this class of population. There are few large cities in this section; there is little immigration or emigration. The concentration of population into cities, the growth of manufactures and the mining industry, immigration and emigration, all tend to disturb the normal relation of the sexes. All marked cases of change since 1870 in the above table can be explained simply: In New England and the middle Atlantic states there has been little change, but that little has generally been a proportional increase of females, due to emigration of males westward and to the increase of textile manufactures at home of a class which largely employ female labor. Emigration from this region, however, has been in part disguised by immigration into these states from foreign lands, attracted by the increase in manufacturing industries. In the south Atlantic and the Gulf states there has been a marked increase in the relative proportion of males. The cause for this change is probably to be found mainly among the people resident therein, and not in extraneous influences. It may with confidence be ascribed mainly to the effort of nature to restore the normal equilibrium between the sexes which was disturbed by the war.

In the states of the Mississippi valley the changes are not extensive, and differ in different states, presenting no salient points. In the border states of Kansas and Nebraska and the territory of Dakota we note, in the increase of females, the progress toward a settled condition of society. A similar movement is very marked in most of the territories, as Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming, and the Pacific states of California and Nevada. In Colorado, however, this progress has been rudely interrupted by the great and rapid development of the mineral resources during the last two years, which has drawn to that state a vast male immigration. In New Mexico the conditions of the settled Mexican population have been disturbed by the influx of a white male element, drawn there by mining and by the rapid construction of railroads. The case is very similar in Utah, and, though to a less extent, in Texas.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED BY RACE.

Tables XX, XXI, and XXII relate only to the white and colored races. Asiatics, including Chinese, Japanese, East Indians, etc., and American Indians and half-breeds, are not included. Of the Chinese there are in the United States 105,465; of the Indians, mingled with the white men and not under tribal relations, or upon reservations, there are 66,407. The number of other Indians in the United States, viz, those still under tribal relations or upon reservations, supported in part or entirely by the government, has not yet been reported to the office.



LEGEND

- Below 1 to a square mile.
- 1 to 4
- 4 to 8
- 8 to 25
- 25 and over

NOTE. The absence of color indicates a population of less than 2 to a square mile.



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING THE DENSITY OF COLORED POPULATION EXCLUSIVE OF TOWNS OF 8000 INHABITANTS OR OVER. Compiled from the Returns of Population at the Tenth Census 1880.

of colored to 1000 white.	
1880.	
6,328	185,647
7,365	7,185
1,000	978
646	530
916	911
183	198
3,502	3,558
190	934
1,203	1,298
7,725	61,261
2,429	2,563
398	299
1,859	2,038
2,347	2,404
143,549	154,510
34,433	35,400
44,857	32,858
237	163
280	319
72,019	71,705
933	484
4,240	4,369
201	206
2,097	1,533
1:	
.....	2,038
.....	2,023
.....	1,591
.....	1,533
.....	1,530
.....	1,298
.....	1,274
.....	1,060
.....	978
.....	935
.....	934
.....	911
.....	784
.....	589
.....	530
.....	484
.....	441
.....	319
.....	301
.....	299
.....	224
.....	206
.....	201
.....	198
.....	183
.....	163

le are colored. mbia, Florida, Arkansas and ng the former there are but

Scale: 100 0 100 200

THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RACE.

TABLE XX.

States and territories.	White.	Colored.	Number of colored to 100,000 white.		States and territories.	White.	Colored.	Number of colored to 100,000 white.	
			1870.	1880.				1870.	1880.
The United States	43,402,970	6,580,793	14,523	15,162	Mississippi	479,398	650,201	126,328	135,047
Alabama	662,185	600,103	91,201	90,625	Missouri	2,022,826	145,350	7,365	7,185
Arizona	35,160	155	271	441	Montana	35,385	346	1,000	978
Arkansas	591,531	210,066	33,738	35,614	Nebraska	449,764	2,385	646	530
California	767,181	6,018	951	784	Nevada	53,556	488	916	911
Colorado	191,126	2,435	1,163	1,274	New Hampshire	346,220	685	183	198
Connecticut	610,760	11,547	1,183	1,801	New Jersey	1,092,617	38,853	8,502	3,558
Dakota	183,147	401	729	301	New Mexico	108,721	1,015	190	634
Delaware	120,160	26,442	22,290	22,005	New York	5,616,622	65,104	1,203	1,298
District of Columbia	118,006	59,596	49,167	50,592	North Carolina	867,242	531,277	57,725	61,261
Florida	142,605	126,090	95,453	88,840	Ohio	3,117,920	79,900	2,429	2,563
Georgia	816,906	725,133	85,322	88,766	Oregon	163,075	487	398	299
Idaho	29,013	53	565	183	Pennsylvania	4,197,016	85,535	1,889	2,038
Illinois	3,031,151	46,368	1,145	1,530	Rhode Island	269,939	6,488	2,347	2,404
Indiana	1,938,798	30,228	1,483	2,023	South Carolina	391,105	604,332	143,549	154,510
Iowa	1,614,600	9,510	485	589	Tennessee	1,138,831	403,151	34,433	35,400
Kansas	952,155	43,107	4,939	4,527	Texas	1,197,237	393,384	44,887	32,858
Kentucky	1,377,170	271,451	20,225	19,711	Utah	142,429	232	237	163
Louisiana	454,954	483,655	100,592	106,309	Vermont	381,218	1,057	280	319
Maine	646,852	1,451	257	224	Virginia	880,858	631,616	72,019	71,705
Maryland	724,693	210,230	28,960	29,010	Washington	67,190	325	633	484
Massachusetts	1,769,782	18,697	966	1,060	West Virginia	592,537	25,886	4,240	4,369
Michigan	1,614,560	15,100	1,015	935	Wisconsin	1,309,618	2,792	201	206
Minnesota	776,884	1,564	173	201	Wyoming	10,437	293	2,097	1,533

TABLE XXI.—NUMBER OF COLORED TO 100,000 WHITES.

<i>a</i> —Colored in excess of whites:		<i>e</i> —Colored 2 to 10 per cent. of whites—Continued:	
South Carolina	154,519	Pennsylvania	2,038
Mississippi	135,647	Indiana	2,023
Louisiana	106,309	<i>f</i> —Colored less than 2 per cent. of whites:	
<i>b</i> —Colored 50 to 100 per cent. of whites:		Connecticut	1,891
Alabama	90,625	Wyoming	1,533
Florida	88,840	Illinois	1,530
Georgia	88,766	New York	1,298
Virginia	71,705	Colorado	1,274
North Carolina	61,261	Massachusetts	1,060
District of Columbia	50,592	Montana	978
<i>c</i> —Colored 25 to 50 per cent. of whites:		Michigan	935
Arkansas	35,614	New Mexico	934
Tennessee	35,400	Nevada	911
Texas	32,858	California	784
Maryland	29,010	Iowa	589
<i>d</i> —Colored 10 to 25 per cent. of whites:		Nebraska	530
Delaware	22,005	Washington	484
Kentucky	19,711	Arizona	441
<i>e</i> —Colored 2 to 10 per cent. of whites:		Vermont	319
Missouri	7,185	Dakota	301
Kansas	4,527	Oregon	299
West Virginia	4,369	Maine	224
New Jersey	3,558	Wisconsin	206
Ohio	2,563	Minnesota	201
Rhode Island	2,404	New Hampshire	198
		Idaho	183
		Utah	163

The greatest proportion of colored to white is in South Carolina, where three-fifths of the whole are colored. In Louisiana and Mississippi, from one-half to three-fifths are colored. In Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, the colored form one-third to one-half of the total. In Arkansas and Tennessee, from one-fourth to one-third of the total population are colored. The least proportion among the former slave states is in West Virginia, where there are but 4,355 to 100,000 whites, and in Missouri, where there are but 7,168.

Outside of the former slave states the proportion of negroes is very small.

TABLE XXII.—CHANGES IN THE RELATIVE NEGRO POPULATION IN THE DECADE BETWEEN 1870 AND 1880, THE NUMBER OF WHITES BEING ASSUMED AS 100,000.

<i>Increase in the decade.</i>			
South Carolina	10,970	West Virginia	129
Mississippi	9,319	Colorado	111
Louisiana	5,717	Iowa	104
North Carolina	3,536	New York	95
Georgia	3,444	Massachusetts	94
Arkansas	1,876	Utah	74
District of Columbia	1,335	Rhode Island	57
Tennessee	967	New Jersey	56
New Mexico	744	Maryland	44
Connecticut	708	Vermont	39
Indiana	540	Maine	33
Illinois	385	Minnesota	28
Arizona	170	New Hampshire	15
Pennsylvania	149	Wisconsin	5
Ohio	134		

<i>Decrease in the decade.</i>			
Texas	12,029	Virginia	314
Florida	6,613	Delaware	294
Alabama	576	Missouri	180
Wyoming	564	California	167
Kentucky	514	Nebraska	116
Washington	449	Oregon	99
Dakota	420	Michigan	80
Kansas	412	Montana	22
Idaho	382	Nevada	5

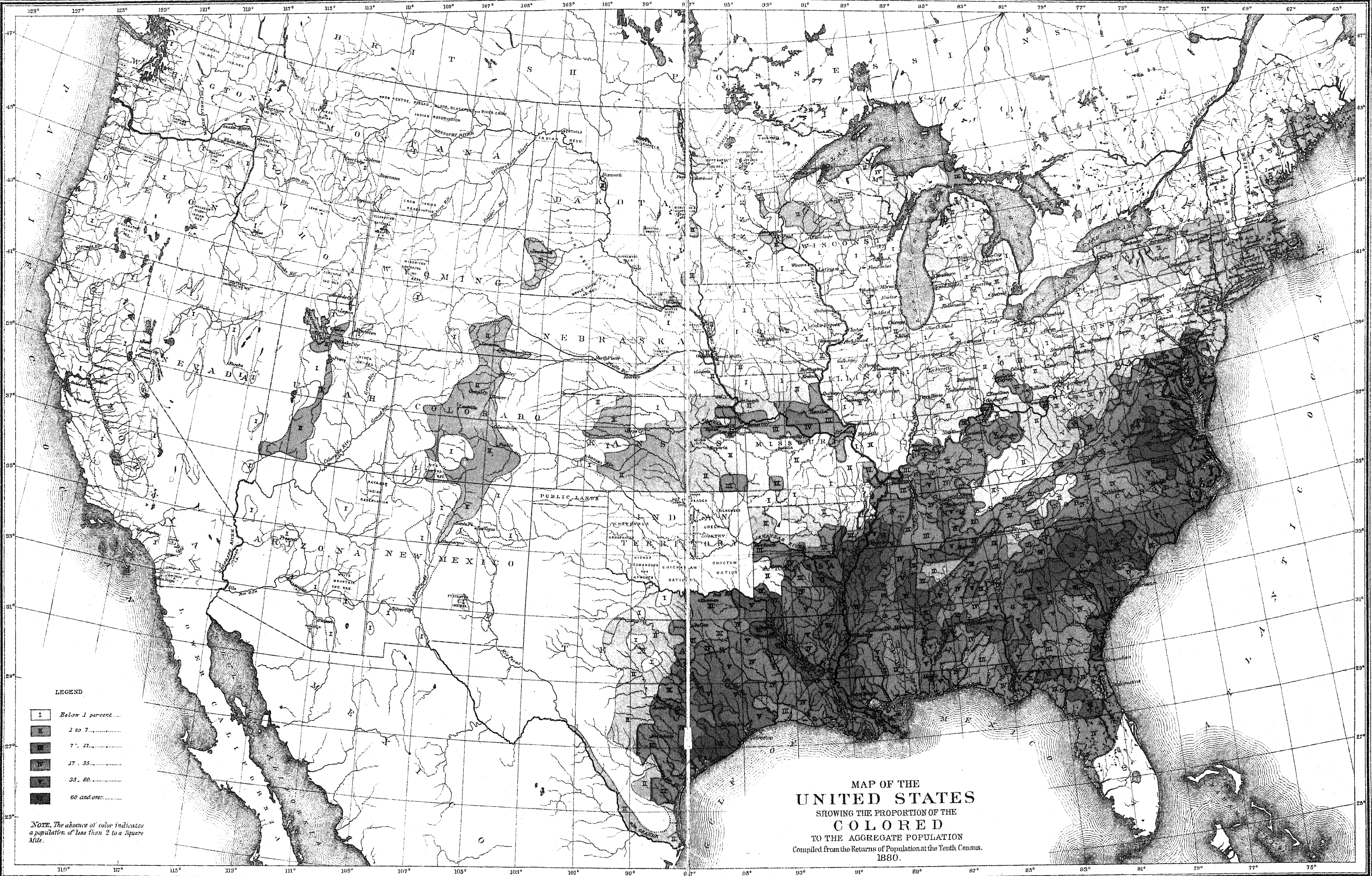
In the United States, as a whole, there has been a gain of 634 on an assumed basis of 100,000 whites.

The great relative gains during the decade have apparently been made in the South, the former slaveholding states. Of the nine of these states which have gained, eight stand at the head of the list, having made relative gains ranging from 944 to nearly 11,000. It is believed by the Census Office, however, that these apparent gains are due, in a great measure, to the imperfections of the census of 1870. Under the conditions which prevailed at that time it is probable that a much larger proportion of negroes were omitted than of whites. Of the former slave states which have lost, Texas and Florida lead. Both these states have received heavy white immigration from other parts of the country, which has more than overbalanced whatever gain in colored population may have been made. They have been the scene of rapid development, and thus the relative decrease of blacks is to be accounted for, not by an exodus, or a dying out, but by an infusion of whites. The movement of blacks in the northern and western states has apparently been of little comparative account. The migration of negroes has not attained to such dimensions as to be perceptible in these comparative tables. The states from which the exodus principally took place—Mississippi, Louisiana, and North Carolina—have all apparently gained heavily in relative proportion of blacks, while Kansas, to which the major part went, has lost, and Indiana has gained but slightly in proportion of negroes.

The following table shows the number of Chinese, Japanese, and Indians (out of tribal relations) in each state and territory. Indians under tribal relations are not included, but are the subject of a special inquiry by the Census Office:

TABLE XXIII.

States and territories.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians.	States and territories.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians.
The United States	105,465	148	66,407	Kansas	10		815
Alabama	4		213	Kentucky	10		50
Arizona	1,690	2	3,493	Louisiana	489		848
Arkansas	133		195	Maine	8		625
California	75,132	86	16,277	Maryland	5		15
Colorado	612		154	Massachusetts	220	8	369
Connecticut	123	6	255	Michigan	27	1	7,249
Dakota	238		1,301	Minnesota	24	1	2,300
Delaware	1		5	Mississippi	51		1,857
District of Columbia	13	4	5	Missouri	91		113
Florida	18		180	Montana	1,765		1,663
Georgia	17		124	Nebraska	18		235
Idaho	3,379		165	Nevada	5,416	3	2,893
Illinois	209	3	140	New Hampshire	14		63
Indiana	29		246	New Jersey	170	2	74
Iowa	33		466	New Mexico	37		9,772



LEGEND

- I Below 1 percent
- II 1 to 7
- III 7 to 17
- IV 17 to 35
- V 35 to 60
- VI 60 and over

NOTE. The absence of color indicates a population of less than 2 to a Square Mile.

MAP OF THE
 UNITED STATES
 SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE
 COLORED
 TO THE AGGREGATE POPULATION
 Compiled from the Returns of Population at the Tenth Census.
 1880.

Scale 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Miles.

ms.
 992
 807
 11
 85
 4,405
 29
 3,161
 140

table

N.

to
3.

820
 10,812
 11,685
 37,441
 70,055
 15,395
 24,378
 7,219
 81,289
 268
 14,080
 21,143
 15,908
 36,532
 778
 1,094
 7,759
 44,007
 14,059
 981
 20,643
 3,043
 44,548
 39,150

THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY GENERAL NATIVITY.

TABLE XXIII—Continued.

States and territories.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians.	States and territories.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Indians.
New York	900	17	819	Texas.....	196		992
North Carolina		1	1,230	Utah.....	501		807
Ohio	109	3	130	Vermont.....			11
Oregon.....	9,510	2	1,694	Virginia.....	6		85
Pennsylvania.....	148	8	184	Washington.....	3,186	1	4,405
Rhode Island.....	27		77	West Virginia.....	5		29
South Carolina.....	9		131	Wisconsin.....	16		3,161
Tennessee.....	25		352	Wyoming.....	914		140

The following table shows the proportion of Chinese in the states and territories where they form a notable element of the population:

TABLE XXIV.

States and territories.	Number of Chinese to 100,000 whites.	States and territories.	Number of Chinese to 100,000 whites.
Idaho.....	11,647	Washington.....	4,741
Nevada.....	10,113	Wyoming.....	4,702
California.....	9,793	Arizona.....	4,636
Oregon.....	5,832	Colorado.....	320
Montana.....	4,988		

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED AS NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.

TABLE XXV.

States and territories.	Native.	Foreign.	Number of foreign to 100,000 native.		States and territories.	Native.	Foreign.	Number of foreign to 100,000 native.	
			1870.	1880.				1870.	1880.
The United States.	43,475,840	6,079,943	16,875	15,364	Mississippi.....	1,122,388	9,209	1,370	820
Alabama.....	1,252,771	9,734	1,009	776	Missouri.....	1,956,802	211,578	14,827	10,812
Arizona.....	24,301	16,040	150,922	65,798	Montana.....	27,638	11,521	63,245	41,685
Arkansas.....	792,175	10,360	1,048	1,306	Nebbraska.....	354,988	97,414	33,333	27,441
California.....	671,820	292,874	50,881	51,217	Nevada.....	36,613	25,653	70,363	70,065
Colorado.....	154,537	39,790	19,838	25,747	New Hampshire.....	300,607	46,294	10,237	15,395
Connecticut.....	492,798	120,092	26,813	26,333	New Jersey.....	909,416	221,700	26,346	24,378
Dakota.....	83,382	51,795	51,409	62,117	New Mexico.....	111,514	8,051	6,516	7,210
Delaware.....	137,140	9,468	7,884	6,903	New York.....	8,871,492	1,211,979	95,087	31,289
District of Columbia.....	160,592	17,122	14,079	10,667	North Carolina.....	1,396,008	3,742	284	268
Florida.....	259,584	9,909	2,717	3,817	Ohio.....	2,893,119	394,943	16,246	14,089
Georgia.....	1,531,616	10,564	949	689	Oregon.....	144,265	30,503	14,624	21,143
Idaho.....	22,636	9,974	110,838	44,062	Pennsylvania.....	3,695,062	587,829	18,310	15,908
Illinois.....	2,494,295	683,576	25,446	23,396	Rhode Island.....	202,538	73,993	34,204	36,532
Indiana.....	1,834,123	144,178	9,192	7,860	South Carolina.....	987,891	7,686	1,158	778
Iowa.....	1,362,965	261,650	20,690	19,197	Tennessee.....	1,525,657	16,702	1,559	1,094
Kansas.....	886,010	110,086	15,814	12,424	Texas.....	1,477,133	114,616	8,254	7,759
Kentucky.....	1,589,173	59,517	5,041	3,745	Utah.....	99,960	43,994	54,743	44,007
Louisiana.....	885,800	54,146	9,296	6,112	Vermont.....	291,327	40,959	16,630	14,059
Maine.....	590,053	58,883	8,456	9,979	Virginia.....	1,407,869	14,606	1,135	981
Maryland.....	852,137	82,806	11,959	9,717	Washington.....	59,313	15,803	26,541	26,643
Massachusetts.....	1,939,594	443,491	32,003	33,106	West Virginia.....	600,192	18,265	4,622	3,043
Michigan.....	1,248,429	388,508	29,257	31,119	Wisconsin.....	910,072	405,425	52,813	44,548
Minnesota.....	513,097	267,676	57,596	52,168	Wyoming.....	14,939	5,850	62,676	39,159

In no state or territory does the foreign element equal the native, although in many it bears a very large proportion to the latter. The following classification shows the proportion of the two elements:

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER OF FOREIGN-BORN TO EACH 100,000 NATIVES.

a.—Foreign-born 50 per cent. or more of the native.

Nevada	70,065	Minnesota	52,168
Arizona	65,793	California	51,217
Dakota	62,117		

b.—Foreign-born 25 to 50 per cent. of the native.

Wisconsin	44,548	New York	31,289
Idaho	44,062	Michigan	31,119
Utah	44,007	Nebraska	27,441
Montana	41,685	Washington	26,643
Wyoming	39,159	Connecticut	26,383
Rhode Island	36,532	Colorado	25,747
Massachusetts	33,106		

c.—Foreign-born 10 to 25 per cent. of the native.

New Jersey	24,378	Ohio	14,089
Illinois	23,396	Vermont	14,059
Oregon	21,143	Kansas	12,424
Iowa	19,197	Missouri	10,812
Pennsylvania	15,908	District of Columbia	10,667
New Hampshire	15,395		

d.—Foreign-born 2 to 10 per cent. of the native.

Maine	9,979	Delaware	6,903
Maryland	9,717	Louisiana	6,112
Indiana	7,860	Florida	3,817
Texas	7,759	Kentucky	3,745
New Mexico	7,219	West Virginia	3,043

e.—Foreign-born less than 2 per cent. of the native.

Arkansas	1,306	South Carolina	778
Tennessee	1,094	Alabama	776
Virginia	981	Georgia	689
Mississippi	820	North Carolina	268

It will be noticed that with three exceptions only, viz, the states of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, the southern states are practically without any foreign element.

In those states where the foreign element is large the general causes are apparent. In the northeastern states the moving cause is manufactures of various kinds and the mining of coal and iron. The immigrants are mainly Irish, German, and French Canadian, with some Welsh. In the Northwest agriculture is the principal moving force, and Germans and Scandinavians are the principal nationalities drawn from; while in the extreme western states and territories most of the immigration is due to gold and silver mining, although agriculture and cattle-raising also play a very important part.

The following table shows the changes in the relative proportion of foreign to native population which have taken place in the past decade, on the basis of 100,000 of the latter:

TABLE XXVII.

a.—Increase.

Dakota	10,708	Maine	1,523
Oregon	6,519	Massachusetts	1,103
Colorado	5,909	Florida	1,100
New Hampshire	5,138	New Mexico	703
Rhode Island	2,328	Arkansas	258
Michigan	1,862	Washington	102

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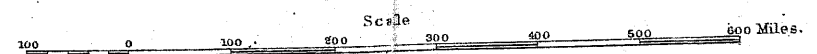


LEGEND

I	Below 1 to a Sq. Mile
II	1 to 4
III	4 to 8
IV	8 to 15
V	15 to 25
VI	25 and over

NOTE. The absence of color indicates a population of less than 2 to a Square Mile.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
SHOWING THE DENSITY OF FOREIGN POPULATION
EXCLUSIVE OF TOWNS OF 8000 INHABITANTS OR OVER.
Compiled from the Returns of Population at the Tenth Census.
1880.



b.—Decrease.

Arizona	85,124	Ohio	2,157
Idaho	66,776	Illinois	2,050
Wyoming	23,517	New Jersey	1,968
Montana	21,560	Iowa	1,493
Utah	10,736	Indiana	1,332
Nevada	9,298	Kentucky	1,296
California	8,664	Delaware	981
Wisconsin	8,265	West Virginia	979
Nebraska	5,892	Mississippi	550
Minnesota	5,428	Texas	495
Missouri	4,015	Tennessee	465
New York	3,798	Connecticut	430
District of Columbia	3,412	South Carolina	380
Louisiana	3,184	Georgia	260
Kansas	2,890	Alabama	233
Vermont	2,580	Virginia	154
Pennsylvania	2,402	North Carolina	16
Maryland	2,242		

The above table shows that in thirty-five states and territories, including the District of Columbia, natural increase has gained upon immigration, while in but twelve is the reverse the case. In the United States, as a whole, there is a relative decrease of the foreign element to the extent of 1,516 on an assumed total native population of 100,000, showing that in the whole country, as well as in a majority of the states, native increase has gained upon foreign immigration.

The increase of the foreign element has been in New England, where the growth has been in the direction of manufactures; in Dakota and in Oregon, whose wheat-fields have invited settlement; and in Colorado and New Mexico, where an extraordinary development of the mining industry has taken place since 1871.