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## Immigrants and Their Children in South Dakota

J. P. Johansen

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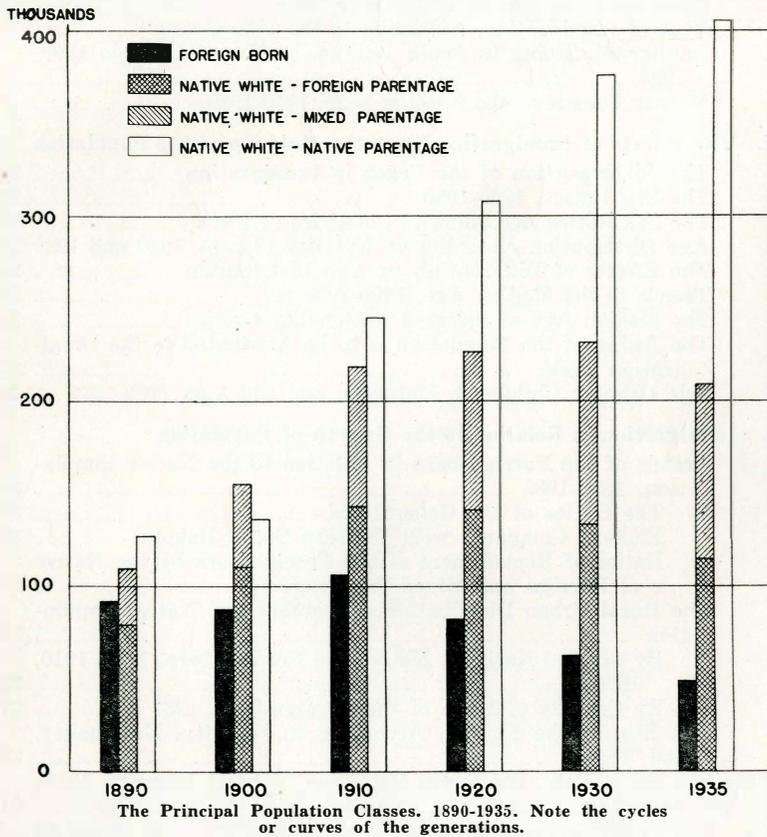
### Recommended Citation

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# Immigrants and Their Children in South Dakota

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# Immigrants and Their Children in South Dakota

John P. Johansen

**Introduction.**—If present trends continue, the movement of immigration into South Dakota seems to have completed its course. Less than 80 years ago the first immigrants moved into the frontier settlements of Dakota Territory. When South Dakota became a state in 1889, it had more than 90,000 foreign-born inhabitants. About 1910 the foreign-born population of the state reached its highest mark with slightly more than 100,000 immigrants. It has declined steadily since then. The state census of 1935 showed that there were 49,375 foreign-born in the state. During the last five years, federal immigration statistics indicate that the state has lost rather than gained foreign-born population, emigration being greater than immigration. New accessions to the immigrant population have not been made in considerable numbers for several years. From day to day death removes more and more of the foreign-born from our midst; and the first and second generation of their children take their place. The first native generation—the children of immigrants in the United States, not in South Dakota alone—grew in numbers from 109,000 in 1890 to 228,000 in 1930. But the wholly native element, whose parents were both native, surpassed the first generation in numbers during the decade 1900-1910, and counts now 403,720 (1935). South Dakota is coming of age. More and more the native element comes to the foreground, while the immigrant element, foreign and native, recedes into the background (Fig. 6). In 1930, 55.5 per cent of the population of South Dakota were born in the state; 34.4 per cent in other states; and 9.8 per cent in foreign countries.

The present study deals mainly with the influence of immigration into South Dakota upon the population of this state. Primary sources of data were the federal census of population, the statistics of immigration, and the state census of 1935. Great volumes of data are available in these document and merely wait upon interpretation. For while theories without facts are empty, facts without theories are blind. The principal lines of inquiry may be assembled in the following questions:

1. From what countries, races, and peoples have the immigrants in South Dakota come? How long have they been here? What nationalities and mother tongues are chiefly represented?
2. What effects has immigration, with its unique age and sex characteristics, had upon the composition of the population? What is the relationship between what we call the immigration cycle and the aging of the population of the state? What is the significance of the aging of the foreign-born and the native groups of the population?

3. What are the trends with regard to foreign and native elements of the population? What effects has immigration had upon the growth of the population of the state, what are the changes in population which may be expected as a result of the stoppage of immigration?

To present an all-round sketch and interpretation of immigration and its effect upon the life of the people of South Dakota is not possible within the space of this bulletin. Although it would be highly desirable to describe the history and geography of immigrant settlements in the state, that phase of our inquiry also had to be omitted, but it will be dealt with in a later publication. If it appears to the reader that many significant aspects of immigration into the state have not received sufficient attention, the explanation is in part that it was not possible, or relevant, to include them herein. The present study deals mainly with numerical aspects of immigration and its effects upon the population of the state. The statistical comparisons that are made include not only the foreign-born and native of foreign and mixed parentage, but also the native of native parentage.

In *Immigrants and Their Children* we present a view of the dynamic influences of immigration upon the population of the state in time perspective. We interpret the statistical phenomena involved in the replacement of immigrant generations by the second and later generations. In this view we look upon immigration as having completed its course. The foreign-born settled in South Dakota largely during the period from 1870-1890. When the western part of the state was opened to settlement from 1900-1910, considerable additions were made to the foreign-born population of the state. During the years of the World War immigration practically stopped. The influx after the war never reached its pre-war volume, partly because restrictive federal legislation was passed. At the present time, there is a deficit through greater emigration than immigration. Thus there are two aspects to the immigration movement; first, its relatively sudden coming, second, its equally sudden stoppage. While the former aspect has been the subject of several general studies, the latter has not been discussed adequately from the standpoint of population changes. Herein, we have considered both of them together as a cycle or as a completed course.

### Countries of Origin

**The Foreign Born Population in South Dakota, 1930.**—In common usage, the terms "foreigners," "immigrants," and "aliens" are approximately the same. They have different meanings in statistical documents of the United States upon which this study is based. The foreign-born population comprises all persons born outside the United States, or any of the outlying possessions of the United States, except certain persons whose parents at the time of their birth were American citizens. Persons born in any of the outlying territories or possessions, and American citizens born abroad are regarded as native. Immigrants are foreign-born persons who have come to the United States intending to establish permanent residence or to remain for a substantial period of time. But there are also some foreigners who do not intend to settle here, but come here merely as visitors, merchants, travelers and students. These classes in-

tend to return to their native country and are technically called non-immigrant aliens. Aliens are non-citizens or persons who have not completed the legal process necessary to become citizens of the United States. In this study, the terms "foreign-born" and "immigrant" will be used interchangeably.

TABLE 1.—Countries of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population in South Dakota: 1930

Country of Birth	Number	Per Cent Of All Immigration	Country of Birth	Number	Per Cent Of All Immigration
All Countries	66,061	100.0	All Countries	66,061	100.0
Northwestern Europe			Eastern Europe		
England	2,159	3.3	Russia	9,023	13.7
Scotland	612	0.9	Finland	825	1.2
Northern Ireland	351	0.5	Rumania	410	0.6
Irish Free State	862	1.3			
Norway	13,061	19.8	Southern Europe		
Sweden	6,540	9.9	Greece	279	0.4
Denmark	5,298	8.0	Italy	305	0.5
Wales	265	0.4			
Netherlands	3,068	4.6	Other Europe	156	0.2
Belgium	239	0.4	Asia		
Luxemburg	380	0.6	Syria	229	0.3
Switzerland	618	0.9	Others	114	0.2
France	229	0.3			
Central Europe			America		
Germany	12,739	19.3	Canada-French	492	0.7
Poland	717	1.1	Canada-Other	2,922	4.4
Czechoslovakia	2,589	3.9	Mexico	306	0.5
Austria	678	1.0	Others	32	*
Hungary	231	0.3	† All others	109	0.2
Yugoslavia	223	0.3			

\* Less than 0.1 per cent.

† Including country not specified and those born at sea.

According to the United States census, the foreign-born population in South Dakota in 1930 numbered 66,061. The principal countries from which they came are shown in Table 1 and in Fig. 1. About one-half of the total foreign-born population of the state came from countries of northwest Europe; somewhat more than one-fourth from central European countries; somewhat less than one-sixth from eastern Europe and less than 1 per cent from southern European countries. Canada has furnished only about 5 per cent of the foreign-born of the state. From Asia came but one-half of 1 per cent, the largest contingent being from Syria. The 1930 census gave only 10 persons from Japan and 49 from China. The largest foreign-born colored group was that from Mexico, namely 306 persons. From the standpoint of racial composition, the foreign-born population of the state is relatively homogeneous and almost entirely of the white race and composed mainly of Teutonic and Alpine stock. Slavic and Southern European stocks are represented in proportionally small numbers. While Italy ranks first as the country of birth of the foreign-born for the United States, in South Dakota it ranks twenty-first. (Fig. 1).

Two qualifications are necessary for a proper understanding of Table 2 which shows the principal countries of birth of the foreign-born population in South Dakota from 1890 to 1930. One of them is that the table tells us nothing about the years of intervals between the censuses. The other is that for several of the countries shown the figures reported are

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF SOUTH DAKOTA  
BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
1930

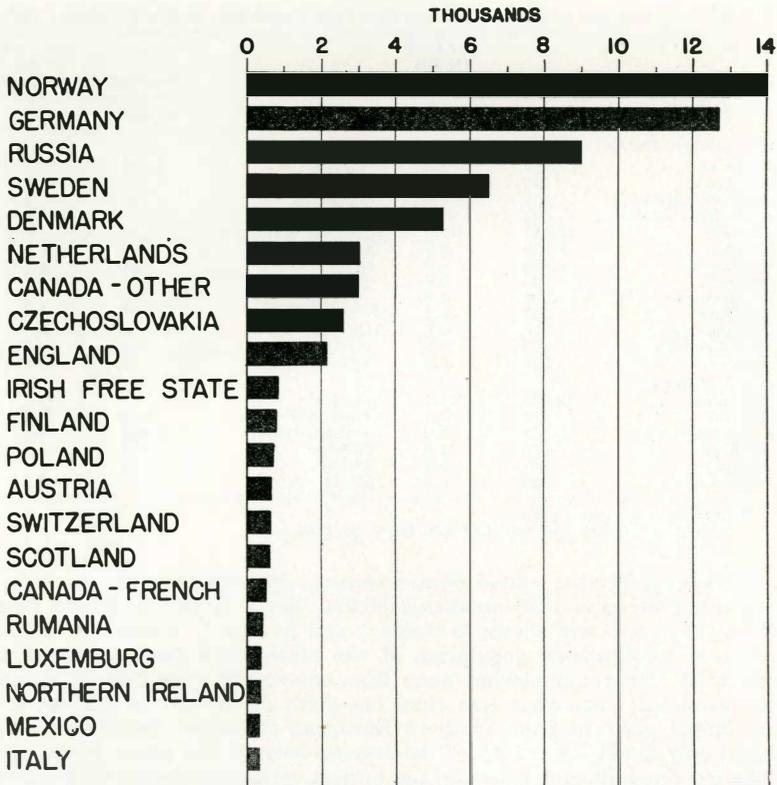


Figure 1

not strictly comparable because of changes in the political boundaries. The latter observation is especially true in regard to Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Germany, Denmark, and Russia. There are also changes in the methods of the census report. Prior to 1900 persons reported as born in Poland are included under "all other"; for the census of 1910 and 1900 they are distributed under Austria, Germany and Russia. Finland was included under Russia in 1890. The Irish Free State and Northern Ireland were reported separately in 1930. Czechoslovakia was included under Austria-Hungary prior to 1920.

The table shows that the immigrant population of the state reached its peak in 1910 and that it has declined since then. The state census reported the number of foreigners in South Dakota as 90,487 in 1915;

TABLE 2.—Principal Countries of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population in South Dakota: 1890 to 1930

	Number					Per Cent				
	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890
All Foreign-born	66,061	52,534	100,790	88,508	91,055	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Norway	13,061	16,813	20,918	19,788	19,275	19.8	20.4	20.8	22.4	21.1
Germany*	12,739	15,674	21,544	18,172	18,188	19.3	19.0	21.4	20.5	20.0
Russia†	9,023	11,193	13,189	12,492	12,398	13.7	13.6	13.1	14.1	13.6
Sweden	6,540	8,573	9,998	8,647	7,746	9.9	10.4	9.9	9.8	8.5
Denmark	5,298	5,983	6,294	5,038	4,369	8.0	7.2	6.2	5.7	4.8
Netherlands	3,068	3,218	2,656	1,566	1,428	4.6	3.9	2.6	1.8	1.6
Canada‡	2,922	3,945	5,012	5,906	8,432	4.4	4.8	5.0	6.7	9.3
Czechoslovakia	2,589	2,819	---	---	---	3.9	3.4	---	---	---
England	2,159	2,943	4,024	3,962	5,113	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.4	5.6
Irish Free State	862	---	---	---	---	1.3	---	---	---	---
Finland§	825	1,085	1,381	1,175	---	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	---
Poland	717	792	---	---	---	1.1	1.0	---	---	---
Austria*	678	1,151	5,372	3,263	3,163	1.0	1.4	5.3	3.7	3.5
Switzerland	618	761	800	585	571	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Scotland	612	832	1,102	1,153	1,579	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7
Canada-French	492	508	998	1,138	1,061	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2
Ireland	---	1,954	2,980	3,298	4,774	---	2.4	3.0	3.7	5.2
No. Ireland	351	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	---
All Other Countries	3,507	4,290	4,522	2,425	2,976	5.3	5.2	4.5	2.7	3.3

\* Prior to 1900 persons reported as born in Poland are included under "All Other;" for the censuses of 1910 and 1900 (so far as possible) they are distributed under Austria, Germany and Russia, respectively.

† Includes Finland prior to 1900. See also Note 1.

‡ Other than French. Newfoundland included with Canada prior to 1910.

§ Included with Russia prior to 1900.

71,399 in 1925; and 49,375 in 1935.<sup>1</sup> The statistics for individual countries also show that immigration from most of them reached its peak in 1910. Examples are Norway, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Austria. English-speaking countries such as Canada, England, Ireland, and Scotland, were the sources of an earlier immigration into the state, the maximum number from these countries being shown for 1890. In contrast, immigration from the Netherlands reached a high level in 1920. In 1930 Norway ranked first as a source of immigration both in numbers and in proportion to the total immigration. Germany ranked first in 1910 but second in 1930. It should be remembered that almost 90 per cent of the immigrants from Russia, as shown by the statistics of the mother tongue of the foreign-born, are German in culture. Consequently, from the stand-point of linguistic importance Germany ranks first, Norway second and Sweden third. The number of Russian-speaking persons from Russia was only 822 in 1930. The percentage figures in Table 2 show a relative gain in immigration from Denmark and the Netherlands throughout the period. English-speaking countries show a decline in proportion to the total immigrant population from 1890 to 1930.

**Year of Immigration.**—The census of 1930 contained an inquiry concerning the actual calendar year of immigration to the United States. The results of this inquiry for the foreign-born white population in South Dakota appear in Table 3 and Table 4. The data concerning the years of arrival were grouped by certain periods and by the principal countries of birth and calculations were made to show the relative numbers arriving during a given period. Table 4 condenses the periods into three; namely, since 1914, from 1901 to 1914, and 1900 or earlier, and shows the percentage arriving in each period without reference to the number for which this fact was not reported. Fig. 2 presents the data of Table 4 in graphic form. The reader will observe that the countries are listed not in order of numerical importance, but in descending order beginning with the nationality having the largest per cent who arrived prior to 1900.

Almost 62 per cent of the immigrants residing in South Dakota in 1930 arrived in the United States in 1900 or earlier; about 30 per cent came during the period, 1901-1914; and 8 per cent have come since then. On the basis of these tables we are able to determine (1) whether a given immigrant nationality has been renewed by recent arrivals and (2) whether it is a relatively early or "old" immigrant group from the stand-point of arrival. In regard to recent arrivals the Netherlands, Canada, Denmark, Scotland, and "all other countries" rank high in relative numbers, while Norway and Germany show additions of considerable absolute numbers. On the other hand, less than 5 per cent of the immigrants from Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Finland have come since 1914.

All in all, immigration is not being renewed from abroad to such an extent as will maintain its numbers in view of the loss which occurs through increasingly high death-rates in the older immigrant group. The French-Canadians had the largest per cent who came prior to 1900, (78.8). Then follow the Germans, the English-Canadians, the Irish, and other countries according to the order given in Table 4 and Figure 2. A given immigrant nationality may well have come early and yet not in-

1. Fifth Census of the State of South Dakota, 1935, p. 96.

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN SOUTH DAKOTA 11

dicate that fact in the table, for it may have come so early that its first comers have been removed by death. The German-Russian immigrants who came into South Dakota from 1872-1877 illustrate this point. On the whole, the facts concerning the proportions arriving prior to 1900 are important. As we shall show later, they are significant in regard to the period of the settlement of the state as well as in regard to the ratio with which the foreign-born are being replaced by their children, the native of foreign and mixed parentage.

The year of immigration is thus a material fact not only to the individual immigrant but also in the general study of immigration. The coming of recent immigrants is of large importance to the nationality groups in maintaining their social and cultural organizations and insti-

Table 3.—Year of Immigration of the Foreign-Born White Population by Country of Birth: 1930

Country of Birth	Total Immigration	Number of Persons Arriving in:						
		1925 to 1930	1920 to 1924	1915 to 1919	1911 to 1914	1910 to 1900	1900 or Earlier	Un-known
All Countries	65,648	1,337	2,134	1,296	4,489	14,500	38,792	3,100
Norway	13,061	267	250	226	675	2,999	8,187	457
Germany	12,799	349	412	43	457	1,647	9,334	497
Russia	9,023	34	78	69	723	2,936	4,857	326
Sweden	6,540	119	144	159	423	1,530	3,912	253
Denmark	5,298	139	251	193	544	1,305	2,633	233
Canada-Other	2,859	93	138	132	62	226	1,736	472
Czechoslovakia	2,589	14	62	23	213	618	1,550	104
Netherlands	3,068	100	349	143	437	823	1,116	100
England	2,159	30	107	48	198	420	1,224	132
Ireland	1,213	22	28	32	54	187	793	97
Finland	825	2	12	14	73	263	438	23
Austria	678	17	32	8	50	213	325	33
Switzerland	618	26	44	28	36	98	358	28
Poland	717	7	27	14	117	181	346	25
Scotland	612	18	26	18	55	93	367	35
Canada-French	492	7	18	14	7	41	324	81
All Other Countries	3,157	93	156	127	365	920	1,292	204

TABLE 4.—Year of Immigration of the Foreign-Born White Population By Country of Birth: 1930

Country of Birth	Total	Year of Immigration			Per Cent of Total Arriving:		
		Since 1914	1901 to 1914	1900 or Earlier	Since 1914	1901 to 1914	1900 or Earlier
All Countries	62,137	4,728	18,941	38,468	7.6	30.5	61.9
Canada-French	411	39	48	324	9.5	11.7	78.8
Germany	12,242	804	2,104	9,334	6.6	17.2	76.2
Canada-Other	2,387	363	288	1,736	15.2	12.1	72.7
Ireland	1,116	82	241	793	7.3	21.6	71.1
Norway	12,604	743	3,674	8,187	5.9	29.1	65.0
Scotland	577	62	148	367	10.7	25.6	63.6
Czechoslovakia	2,485	104	831	1,550	4.2	33.4	62.4
Sweden	6,287	422	1,953	3,912	6.7	31.1	62.2
England	2,027	185	618	1,224	9.1	30.5	60.4
Russia	8,697	181	3,659	4,857	2.1	42.1	55.8
Denmark	5,065	583	1,849	2,633	11.5	36.5	54.6
Finland	802	28	336	438	3.5	41.9	52.0
Poland	692	48	298	346	6.9	43.1	50.4
Austria	645	57	263	325	8.8	40.8	50.0
Netherlands	2,968	592	1,260	1,116	19.9	42.5	37.6
All Other Countries	3,132	435	1,371	1,326	13.9	43.8	42.3

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION  
BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1930

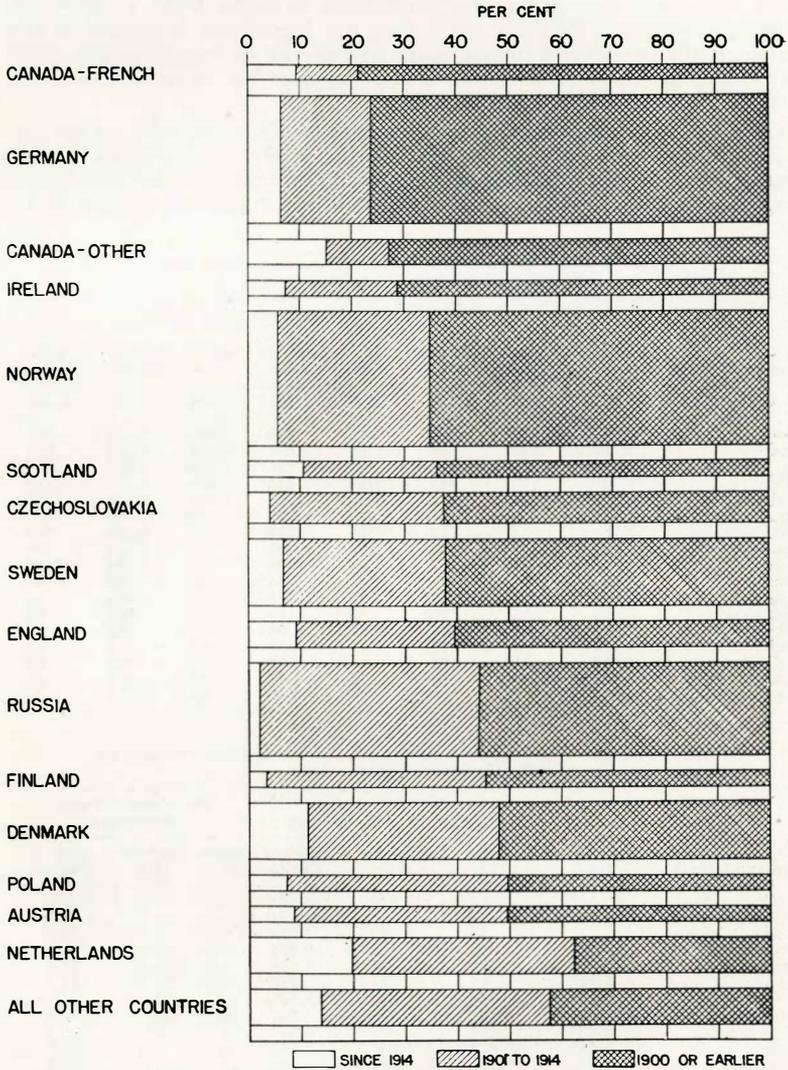


Figure 2

tutions. The processes of assimilation will undoubtedly be accelerated by the absence of newcomers from abroad. For the individual immigrant, the length of his residence in this country is a basic consideration. It affects his status as a citizen, his status as farm owner or tenant, and his general social standing in community life.

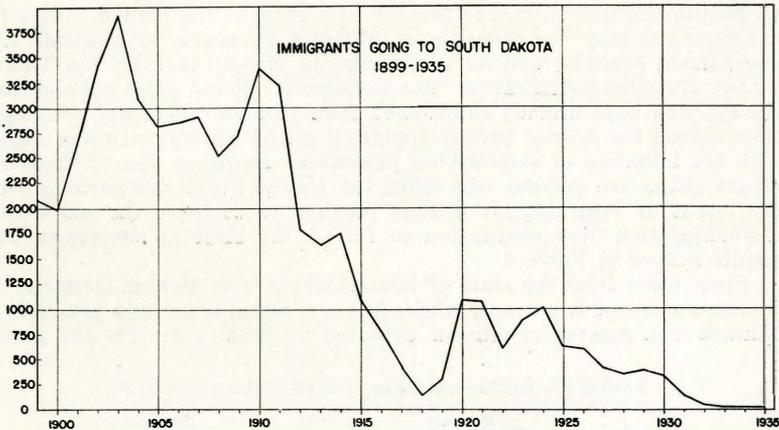


Figure 3

**Immigrants Going to South Dakota, 1899-1908.**—The number of immigrants in the state as reported by the census of a given year is a net product, first, of the movement of immigrants into and out of the state; and second, of the incidence of deaths among immigrants residing in the state. In this study it is hardly possible to disentangle these complex social forces. To do so would involve complex calculations of interstate migration and mortality rates. However, Table 5 and Table 6 throw an interesting light upon the volume of immigration into South Dakota since 1899. These tables are based upon the annual reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration and comprise fiscal years ending June 30 rather than calendar years. The greatest volume of immigration into the state was reported for the year 1903, the number being 3,939. Another high peak was reached for the year 1910 when 3,389 gave South Dakota as the state of their intended future permanent residence. While the yearly average number of immigrant aliens going to South Dakota during the pre-war period 1899-1914 was 2,856, the World War gradually reduced immigration until it reached a low ebb of 143 in 1918. In 1919-20 immigration to the United States again assumed large proportions, but was checked by the post-war depression and by restrictive legislation. During the five-year period 1920-24 an average of 938 came to South Dakota per year. This number was reduced further during the last half of the decade by the passage of the quota immigration acts. Finally, the depression brought immigration to a low ebb during the years of 1931 to the present. In fact, Table 6 shows that for the last four years there has been an excess of emigration from the state over immigration into the state. Of course, this table refers only to immigration and emigration over the national boundary. It tells us nothing concerning inter-state migration of the foreign-born.

Beginning with the year 1909, the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration have furnished data concerning aliens admitted and aliens departed; and also classified these two groups into immigrant and non-immigrant aliens, and emigrant and non-emigrant aliens, respective-

ly. Non-immigrant aliens are persons who come to the United States for a temporary stay for business or pleasure purposes, as students and government officials, and as passengers in transit through the United States. But the classification "non-immigrant aliens" also includes foreigners who have already established their residence here and who have been abroad for a brief period. Emigrant aliens leave the United States with the intention of establishing permanent residence abroad. Non-emigrant aliens are persons who leave the United States temporarily with the intent of returning. It is thus possible to compute the net excess of immigration over emigration so far as the state is concerned. The results appear in Table 6.

Emigration from the state of South Dakota with foreign countries as destination includes not only aliens but also naturalized and native-born citizens. The number of citizens departed by fiscal years for the period

TABLE 5.—Immigrants Going to South Dakota, 1899-1908

Number Of Immigrants		Number Of Immigrants	
Year		Year	
1899	2,079	1904	3,090
1900	1,990	1905	2,821
1901	2,675	1906	2,852
1902	3,438	1907	2,913
1903	3,939	1908	2,526

Source: Reports of the Immigration Commission, Statistical Review of Immigration, 1820-1910, 337.

TABLE 6.—Aliens Admitted Giving South Dakota As the State of Intended Future Permanent Residence; and Aliens Departed Giving It As the State of Last Permanent Residence, 1909-1935

	Immigration Aliens Admitted			Emigration Aliens Departed			Excess of Immigration Over Emigration
	Immi- grant	Non- Immigrant*	Total	Emigrant	Non- Immigrant*	Total	
1909	2,725	249	2,974	187	194	381	2,593
1910	3,389	212	3,601	126	277	403	3,198
1911	3,209	245	3,454	202	273	474	2,980
1912	1,792	194	1,986	252	243	495	1,491
1913	1,641	171	1,812	196	255	451	1,361
1914	1,754	200	1,954	183	276	459	1,495
1915	1,095	157	1,252	60	66	126	1,126
1916	786	35	821	96	57	153	663
1917	426	41	467	76	67	143	324
1918	143	5	148	105	10	115	33
1919	301	15	316	126	13	139	177
1920	1,086	70	1,156	252	120	372	784
1921	1,075	103	1,178	186	83	269	909
1922	618	34	652	152	48	200	452
1923	893	40	933	71	48	119	814
1924	1,016	41	1,057	66	39	105	952
1925	627	71	698	27	20	47	651
1926	607	62	669	46	46	92	577
1927	416	66	482	40	58	98	384
1928	366	34	400	27	27	54	346
1929	391	55	446	30	40	70	376
1930	340	78	418	50	53	103	315
1931	145	37	182	43	54	97	85
1932	46	31	77	35	45	80	-3†
1933	27	22	49	34	34	68	-19
1934	23	15	38	28	24	52	-14
1935	22	21	43	28	38	66	-23

\* Figures on non-immigrants and non-emigrants by State are not available prior to 1909.

† Beginning with 1932, excess emigration over immigration.

1918-1935 is shown in Table 7. This information is not available for years prior to 1918. The outstanding fact of this table is the departure of 1,348 native-born citizens from the state in 1919. This exodus was occasioned by the emigration of Mennonite colonists from the state to Canada at that time. The return movement of emigrant aliens and naturalized citizens from South Dakota, as shown by these tables, has not been a large proportion of the immigrants coming to the state. They have come with intention to settle in the state.

TABLE 7.—Naturalized and Native-Born Citizens Departed from South Dakota, 1918-1935\*

Year	Citizens Departed†		Total
	Naturalized	Native-Born	
1918	49	364	413
1919	81	1,348	1,429
1920	60	347	407
1921	34	292	326
1922	25	192	217
1923	37	229	266
1924	21	146	167
1925	20	149	169
1926	8	83	91
1927	10	143	153
1928	15	124	139
1929	11	157	168
1930	20	268	288
1931	5	78	83
1932	16	178	194
1933	2	29	31
1934	8	120	128
1935	2	29	31

\* Sources: Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, Table 30. Naturalized citizens permanently departed, by race or people and states of last permanent residence; and Table 31, Native-born citizens permanently departed by race or people and states of last permanent residence.

† American citizens permanently departed, by States, first recorded in 1918.

### Immigrant Races and Mother Tongues

The racial elements added to the population of South Dakota by immigration from 1899 to 1935 are shown by Table 8. This table is based upon the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration and shows, by race or people, the number of immigrant aliens admitted, giving South Dakota as the state of intended future permanent residence. The classification used of races or peoples is that which was adopted by the Bureau of Immigration in 1899. The Bureau then recognized 45 races or peoples among immigrants coming to the United States, and of these 36 are indigenous to Europe. In this study the list has been abridged considerably by omission of races or peoples which contributed only a negligibly small number of immigrants, so far as South Dakota is concerned. The usage made in this classification of the concept, "race," is subject to serious criticism from an anthropological point of view. Authorities, however, do not agree as to the number of true races and subraces. Suffice it to say that the classification used in the statistics of immigration appears to be more clearly linguistic and cultural than racial.<sup>3</sup>

3. In Table 8 we have not listed the races or peoples in the same alphabetical order in which they are found in the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration. Rather we have listed them according to fairly well accepted sub-races. We recognize that there is lack of agreement as to what the sub-races are. The conception of three main European racial groups: the Mediterranean, Alpine, and Nordic is too simple a generalization about the racial complexities of the European peoples. For an authoritative discussion of the bases of ethnic classification see Julian S. Huxley and A. C. Haddon, *We Europeans*, 85 ff.

Properly speaking, race is a biological concept based upon hereditary anatomical characteristics. The trait most commonly used to distinguish races is the color and pigmentation of the skin. Other racial indexes are the form of the head, as measured by the so-called cephalic index; the form and structure of the nose; the facial projection of forehead, nose, jaws, and chin; the eversion or inversion of the lip; the color and texture of the hair; and height, weight, and bodily proportions.

TABLE 8.—Immigrant Aliens Admitted Giving South Dakota As the State Of Future Permanent Residence by Race or People: 1899-1935

Race or People	Immigrant Aliens Admitted				
	Total 1899-1935	Per Cent	1899-1914	1915-1929	1930-1935
All races	53,282	100.0	42,838	9,846	598
Teutonic					
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes)	22,008	41.3	17,593	4,217	198
German (Austrian, Ger- man-Russian, and Swiss, in part)	17,792	33.4	15,515	2,126	151
Dutch and Flemish	2,469	4.6	1,598	812	59
English	2,672	5.0	1,769	854	49
Celtic					
Irish (partly Teutonic)	862	1.6	497	339	26
Scotch (partly Teutonic)	649	1.2	370	262	17
Welsh	175	.3	109	64	2
Mediterranean					
Italian, South	176	.3	127	49	-
Italian, North (in part)	330	1.2	576	50	4
French	364	.7	158	195	11
Rumanian	46	.1	25	21	-
Greek	335	.6	187	127	21
Syrian	271	.5	241	30	-
Hebrew	371	.7	229	131	11
Slavonic: Southwestern					
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	333	.6	292	38	3
Croatians, Slovenian Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	377	.7	359	16	2
398	.7	389	9	-	
Slavonic: Northwestern					
Bohemian and Moravian	777	1.5	674	102	1
Polish	235	.5	245	38	2
Russian	418	.8	347	70	1
Ruthenian	48	.1	41	6	1
Slovak	136	.3	75	57	4
Finno-Ugric					
Magyars	68	.1	58	9	1
Finns (in part Scandinavian)	1,336	2.5	1,232	99	5
Spanish-American					
Mexican	22	.0*	--	17	5
Other Racial Stock	264	.5	132	108	24

\* Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.

A given combination of these traits is thought to constitute the typical racial pattern as applied to a large continental section of humanity. Within a given race these features tend to be relatively homogeneous and constant; but they vary also from the typical pattern and shade gradually into one another. In the long distant past of the human species, great migrations have taken place and the several races have intermarried and become amalgamated with one another. Present day peoples or nations are therefore largely composed of race mixtures. **They are not true races.**

"A race," says A. L. Kroeber, one of the foremost anthropologists, "is

a subdivision of a species and corresponds to a breed in domesticated animals. Popularly, the word is used in a different sense, namely that of a population having any traits in common, be they hereditary or non-hereditary, biological or social. It is customary, but scientifically inaccurate, to speak of the French race, the Anglo-Saxon race, the Gypsy race, the Jewish race. The French are a nation and nationality, with a substantially common speech; biologically they are three races considerably mixed, but still imperfectly blended." In the same way, the "races" listed in Table 10 may be subjected to criticism. It is certainly better to speak of them as peoples or nationalities with the understanding that most of them are racial mixtures. As peoples they possess and are united by a common language and culture. The Bureau of Immigration, it appears, adopted this linguistic classification largely for practical reasons. It was found impracticable to apply a classification based upon anatomical characteristics to the work of the Immigration Bureau. "The immigrant inspector or the enumerators in the field may easily ascertain the mother tongue of an individual, but he has neither the time nor the training to determine whether such individual is dolichocephalic or brachycephalic in type. He may not even know these terms refer to the shape of the head and are considered to be of fundamental importance by [ethnologists and anthropologists]".<sup>4</sup>

**Mother Tongue of the Foreign-born, 1910-1930.**—Statistics of the mother tongues of the foreign-born white population in South Dakota are shown by Table 9 for the census years 1930, 1920, and 1910. The census of 1910 was the first one for which this fact was ascertained. The definition established by the Census Bureau of the concept "mother tongue" is that it is the language of customary speech in the home prior to immigration. In the census of 1930, the inquiry was restricted to persons of foreign birth, while for the two earlier censuses the inquiry covered all of the foreign white stock, including not only the foreign-born white but also native white persons of foreign or mixed parentage. Thus, a considerable change in the method of inquiry has taken place.

While the statistics of mother tongue and of those of country of birth of the foreign born relate to the same aggregate population, they deal with distinctly different characteristics. As Niles Carpenter has pointed out, in the Census monograph, *Immigrants and their Children, 1920*,<sup>5</sup> "Though the country of origin provides the most practicable and complete basis for analyzing the foreign stock, it is in many ways unsatisfactory. On the one hand, there are often many distinct groups within the borders of one nation, particularly in central and eastern Europe, where, indeed, the friction and oppression growing out of such differences has been a major cause of migration. On the other hand, certain immigrant peoples are scattered throughout several countries of origin, and would entirely escape observation unless classified on some other basis than nationality." The mother tongue of the immigrant indicates his cultural or ethnic origin; the country of birth indicates his geographical and political origin. That these two classifications differ materially is clearly illustrated by the German-Russian nationality group. As we have seen in Table 1, 12,739 immigrants were enumerated from

4. Immigration Commission, *Abstracts of Reports*, Vol. I, 209-11. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1911.

5. *Op. Cit.*, 95. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1927.

Germany and 9,023 from Russia in 1930. But persons of German language and culture, as Table 9 and Table 10 show, come from other countries than Germany itself. Table 10 substantiates the fact that they may have come from Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

TABLE 9.—Mother Tongue of the Foreign-Born White Population in South Dakota: 1930, 1920, and 1910

Mother Tongue	Number			Per Cent		
	1930	1920	1910	1930	1920	1910
Total	65,648	82,325	100,616	100.0	100.0	100.0
English and Celtic	7,027	9,988	13,425	10.7	12.1	13.8
Germanic						
German	23,331	28,109	34,906	35.5	34.1	34.7
Dutch	3,029	3,192	2,829	4.6	3.9	2.8
Flemish	180	209	136	0.3	0.3	0.1
Scandinavian						
Swedish	6,547	8,608	10,039	10.0	10.5	10.0
Norwegian	13,022	16,821	20,929	19.8	20.4	20.8
Danish	5,350	6,019	6,375	8.1	7.3	6.3
Latin and Greek						
Italian	322	430	1,214	0.5	0.5	1.2
French	765	856	1,332	1.2	1.0	1.3
Rumanian	82	81	68	0.1	0.1	--
Greek	291	360	280	0.4	0.4	0.3
Slavic and Lettic						
Polish	452	568	765	0.7	0.7	0.8
Czech	2,345	3,090	3,440	3.6	3.8	3.4
Slovak	137	108	96	0.2	0.1	0.1
Russian	877	1,228	118	1.3	1.5	0.1
Croatian	123	122	358	0.2	0.1	0.4
Unclassified						
Yiddish	193	357	266	0.3	0.4	0.3
Magyar	110	221	296	0.2	0.3	0.3
Finnish	847	1,049	1,443	1.3	1.3	1.4
Arabic	242	275	203	0.4	0.3	0.2
All Other	218	486	1,135	0.3	0.6	1.1
Unknown	158	48	963	0.2	--	1.0

Table 9 follows the classification of mother tongues established by the Census Bureau and gives the aggregate numbers of persons speaking the various languages. This table is a valuable supplement to the one showing the principal countries of birth of the foreign-born from 1890-1930. It calls attention to the Yiddish (Hebrew) ethnic-cultural group which is derived mainly from Russia, Poland and Rumania. It shows an increase of Russians between 1910 and 1920 and a notable decrease in the Italian group during this decade. About one immigrant in ten in the state of South Dakota comes from peoples whose language and culture are closely related to our own, namely, English, Canadian, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. More than one in every three immigrants speaks German or recognizes it as his mother tongue; more than four out of every ten speak either German, Dutch, or Flemish. The three Scandinavian peoples have contributed between 35 and 40 per cent of the immigrants of the state. Only slightly more than 10 per cent have come from ethnic groups from eastern and southern Europe and the Near East. Thus, the immigrants in South Dakota come in the main from countries of the so-called "old" immigration of northwestern Europe. These immigrants are generally thought to be easily assimilated. Compared with the United States, South Dakota has shared to a relatively small extent in the so-called "new" immigration from eastern and southern Europe.

Table 10 shows the principal mother tongues of the foreign-born white population from specified countries in 1930. Assuming that one's nationality is in the main determined by his mother tongue, this table shows emphatically the point that the immigrants from the various countries are by no means homogeneous nationality groups. Many of them are divided along linguistic lines. Two or more language groups are represented by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Poland, Rumania, Russia, and Switzerland. To identify nationality with country of birth would lead to serious fallacies.

TABLE 10.—Principal Mother Tongues of the Foreign-Born White Population in South Dakota from Specified Countries: 1930

Country of Birth and Mother Tongue	Number	Per Cent	Country of Birth and Mother Tongue	Number	Per Cent
Austria	678	100.0	Germany	12,739	100.0
German	604	89.1	German	12,670	99.5
Yiddish	1	0.1	Polish	15	0.1
All Other	73	10.8	All Other	54	0.4
Belgium	239	100.0	Poland	717	100.0
Flemish	170	71.1	German	251	35.0
French	45	18.8	Polish	425	59.3
All Other	24	10.0	Yiddish	17	2.4
Canada	3,351	100.0	All Other	24	3.3
English	2,689	80.2	Rumania	410	100.0
French	492	14.7	Rumanian	79	19.3
All Other	170	5.1	Yiddish	12	2.9
Czechoslovakia	2,589	100.0	German	301	73.4
Slovak	131	5.1	Magyar	--	--
Czech	2,308	89.1	All Other	18	4.4
German	117	4.5	Russia	9,023	100.0
All Other	33	1.3	Yiddish	152	1.7
Finland	825	100.0	Russian	822	9.1
Finnish	793	96.1	German	7,943	88.1
Swedish	30	3.6	All Other	101	1.1
All Other	2	0.3	Switzerland	618	100.0
			German	556	90.0
			French	35	5.7
			Italian	17	2.8
			All Other	10	1.6

### The Effects of Immigration Upon the Population

In this part of the study, as well as in those to follow, two lines of analysis and comparison will be followed. First, the tables will show a comparison of the foreign-born with the native-born in regard to these aspects of population statistics. The native-born are of three main classes: the native of native parentage, the native of foreign parentage, and the native of mixed parentage; that is, persons who have one foreign and one native parent. Figuratively speaking, the two last classes are the children of immigrants, or the so-called "second" generation. In the second place, the several nationalities which compose the foreign-born group may be compared with each other. Furthermore, it is important to devote attention to the changes taking place in the composition of the whole population of the state in regard to nativity, sex, and age. We shall also point out the social and statistical significance of these population facts and changes. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the treatment of these topics is made from the standpoint of immigration and not from that of a more comprehensive population study.

TABLE 11.—Number of Males per 100 Females by Color and Nativity,  
For the State: 1890 to 1930

Class of Population	Males Per 100 Females				
	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890
Total	110.5	112.6	118.9	116.6	119.7
White	110.6	112.6	118.9	116.6	119.7
Native	108.3	109.5	114.5	112.8	115.8
Native parentage	108.3	110.5	118.2	117.0	120.4
Foreign or mixed parentage	108.2	108.3	110.5	109.2	
Foreign parentage	110.5	110.3	111.6	110.1	110.5
Mixed parentage	105.1	105.1	108.5	107.3	
Foreign-born	134.6	136.9	145.8	136.4	137.8
Colored	106.7	105.6	102.0	95.3	98.1
Negro	113.2	133.1	134.1	140.9	203.9
Mexican	143.6	---	---	---	---
Indian	104.8	102.5	99.4	94.1	96.2
All Other					

The Disproportion of the Sexes in Immigration.—Immigration has a disturbing effect upon the numerical equilibrium which normally would obtain among the sexes in this country and in the countries of origin. In the earlier years of immigration from a given country, males far outnumber females. Consequently this movement results in a surplus of men here and a surplus of women abroad. In the later stages of the processes of immigration and settlement, women follow their countrymen in larger numbers. Cupid helps to restore the balance of the sexes. Thus the Immigration Commission reports in its *Statistical Review of Immigration, 1820-1910*<sup>6</sup> that of the immigrants who came during the period 1899-1910, 69.5 per cent were males and 30.5 per cent were females. In other words, in the whole immigration stream men were more than twice as numerous as women. But women from Ireland—one of the principal and earliest sources of immigration—outnumbered men 52 to 48 during this period. In more recent years, with the restriction and decline of immigration, women have tended to outnumber men. This they did in 1922, 1930, and 1931 according to the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration.<sup>7</sup>

The disproportion of the sexes among the foreign-born is reflected in Table 11. Males outnumber females by a considerable margin of difference in the case of all population classes for the years shown, except for the Indians enumerated in 1910, 1900, and 1890. This native racial group comes close to having a fifty-fifty composition of the sexes. It must not be inferred that the lack of balance between the sexes is to be attributed entirely to the influence of immigration. Other social and biological processes are responsible for this situation. The prevalent occupations of the people of the state such as farming, ranching, the processing of agricultural commodities, and mining are predominantly male occupations. Cities tend to draw women, in part by a process of migration from the surrounding rural territory, by virtue of their providing opportunities for employment. In 1930, the urban population of the state was predominantly females with 97 men to every 100 women. The following South Da-

6. *Op. Cit.*, p. 47-48, Senate Document No. 756, 61st Congress, 3d Session, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1911.

7. United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration*, 1930, p. 9. *Ibid.*, 1931, p. 17.

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kota cities of 2,500 population or more reported an excess of women over men in 1930: Aberdeen, Huron, Mitchell, Sioux Falls, Watertown, Brookings, Hot Springs, Madison, Pierre, Redfield, Vermillion, and Yankton. The exceptions are Rapid City, Deadwood and Lead, which are mining, manufacturing and commercial centers; and Mobridge, which was formerly a railroad center and is now the trade center of an agricultural and

TABLE 12.—Country of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population by Sex, For the State: 1930 and 1920

Country of Birth	1930			1920		
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
All Countries	37,665	27,983	134.6	47,610	34,781	136.9
Greece	236	43	548.8	352	23	1,530.4
Poland	467	250	186.8	499	293	170.3
Denmark	3,339	1,959	170.4	3,695	2,288	161.5
Sweden	4,006	2,534	158.1	5,223	3,350	155.9
Italy	184	121	152.1	263	150	175.3
Netherlands	1,837	1,231	149.2	1,887	1,331	141.8
Scotland	353	259	136.3	473	359	131.8
England	1,239	920	134.7	1,703	1,240	134.7
Northern Ireland	201	150	134.0	---	---	---
Norway	7,397	5,664	130.6	9,432	7,331	127.8
Germany	7,196	5,543	129.8	8,989	6,685	134.5
Hungary	129	102	126.5	324	261	124.1
Canada-French	273	219	124.7	307	201	152.7
Austria	466	396	117.7	1,087	867	125.4
Czechoslovakia	1,396	1,193	117.0	1,573	1,246	126.2
Rumania	221	189	116.9	102	52	196.2
Switzerland	321	297	116.2	407	354	115.0
Canada-Other	1,535	1,324	115.9	2,175	1,770	122.9
Russia	4,818	4,205	114.6	6,084	5,109	119.1
Finland	440	385	114.3	598	487	122.8
All Other Countries	1,243	689	180.4	1,743	877	198.7

ranching region. The rural non-farm population consisting mainly of incorporated and non-incorporated villages reported 102 men to every 100 women. Biological processes also tend to produce an excess of males. In the birth registration area of the United States in 1932, births were reported for 926,809 male and 878,346 female children. The ratio again is in favor of the male side 104.2 to 100. Greater mortality rates for males than for females, especially as regards infant mortality, tend to reduce this original disproportion of the sexes. In old age women also tend to outlive men.<sup>8</sup>

The Sex Ratios, 1890-1930.—Table 11 presents calculations of sex ratios, based upon data obtained from the federal censuses since 1890. It shows the number of males per 100 females by color and nativity groups. It indicates the general lack of balance between the sexes in the state on account of the influences which we previously discussed. So

8. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Birth, Still-birth, and Infant Mortality Statistics, 1932, p. 105, 11, 205, and 217. (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1934).

far as the foreign-born are concerned the disproportion was much less in 1930 than in 1910, and there is also a general tendency toward restoring the normal balance of the sexes. Table 12 goes somewhat further and shows details concerning the sex composition of the immigration from the principal countries for 1930 and 1920. These sex ratios evidence the great excess of men over women, particularly in the case of Greece, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and the group "All other countries." On the other hand, the relatively old immigration from Canada, the Irish Free State, Germany, and Russia is characterized by comparatively low excess numbers of men over women.

What are the reasons for these great differences in the sex ratios? For Greece the basic numbers are so small that the results are not entirely reliable. But they are in line with the general explanation: countries which show a high ratio of males to females have furnished immigration recently, and this immigration is largely by single men. In his article on the Danes in South Dakota, Thomas P. Christensen observes: "Unfortunately these (the Danish immigrants) were in too many instances bachelors and prospective brides scarce. Many a young Danish immigrant had to send and more frequently travel the long way back to Denmark to obtain a life companion. To be sure there were also young women among the Danish immigrants, but they preferred the states further east where it was easier to find suitable employment in the towns."

The same statement could be made about other nationalities whose immigration has been in terms of individuals, usually unmarried young men. In the days of the prairie schooner, in the 1870's for example, migration was more often by family groups as for example in the pioneer Norwegian settlements at Lake Hendricks and at Vermillion, and also in the early Bohemian settlements in Bon Homme and Yankton counties. The best illustration of immigration in which the equilibrium between the sexes was not disturbed is the mass immigration of the early German-Russian Mennonite groups. Even today, among them the men are hardly more in excess of women than we would expect solely on account of the agricultural occupation of the group.

This lack of fairly equal numbers of men and women from the various countries, and in immigration as a whole, has very far-reaching consequences in the social life of the immigrant and in the assimilation process. On the one hand, it is conducive to intermarriage with women of other nationalities and of American nativity. This results in an ethnic amalgamation process. On the other hand it tends to affect directly the proportions married of the sexes of the foreign-born. In the census returns of 1930 the proportion of single males in the foreign-born population class exceeds that of the native white of native parentage for all age groups between 20 and 70 years of age. In other words, foreign-born men are more likely to remain single or to postpone marriage than are native men. Conversely, statistics show also that the foreign-born woman is less likely to remain single and is more likely to marry earlier than the native woman. This appears to be true for all age groups from 15 to 75 years of age.

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9. Thomas P. Christensen, "The Danes in South Dakota," *South Dakota Historical Collections*, Vol. XIV, 542-543.

## Age Distribution According to Nativity Classes 1910 and 1930

In the discussion of the age-composition of the population of the state we place special emphasis upon comparisons of the foreign-born with the other principal population classes. Attention should be paid mainly to three classes: (1) the native white of native parentage, (2) the native white of foreign or mixed parentage, (3) the foreign-born white. The class "total colored" is a mixed one, composed mainly of the Indian population of the state, but including also Negroes, Mexicans, Chinese and Japanese. It is included in the tabulations mainly for the sake of completeness. The same reason may be given for presenting data under the caption "All classes." The data for 1930 are presented in Table 13 and Table 14. The first of these gives the age distribution by 5-year periods according to color, nativity, and sex; the second shows the percentage distribution of the same data. Again, these are shown graphically in the so-called population pyramids found in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.

A population pyramid is a graph showing the composition of a population group by sex and age. In Figs. 4 and 5, the vertical scale on the left indicates five-year age groups. Percentages or thousands for males and females, are graduated along the horizontal scale from the central axis, zero. The population pyramid is a very useful tool-concept in the interpretation of social phenomena. We shall also discuss the changes in age distribution which have occurred in time perspective. This will be accomplished by way of comparison of data for 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930.

The group of the native white of native parentage follows most closely the outlines of a normal population group. In such a group, the age distribution would be determined wholly by births and deaths. Births would exceed deaths and the number of survivors at any age would normally be less than the number at any younger age. This is the same as saying that the population pyramid for this group would be broadest at its base and slope gradually toward the top. Statistics for this group for the state are, of course, directly affected by interstate migration. A further departure from the structure of the normal population group is evident in the fact that the number of children under five years of age is less than the number from five to nine years inclusive. This decrease in the number of children in the population class of native white of native parentage is to be attributed to the spread of birth control and the decreasing birth rate.

The population pyramid for the foreign-born white is un-symmetrical or lopsided on account of the excess of males over females. It is top-heavy and has a narrow, pointed base on account of the fact that the immigrant group contains few children and few young people. Furthermore, the immigrant group is not being replenished from abroad to any large extent. On the contrary, from one census to another, it has shown an increasingly older age distribution. It is aging and moving upward into age groups where the specific age-death rates are high. That there are so few children and adolescents in the foreign-born white group is, of course, to be attributed to the fact that few immigrants come here as children. The average immigrant family has a larger number of children than the native-white family. But these children, when born in the United States are, of course, grouped statistically with the native white of foreign or

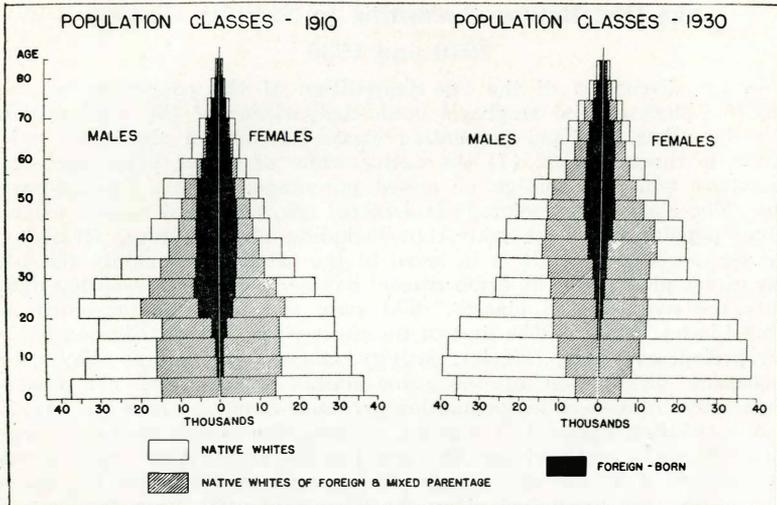


Fig. 4.—Population Graphs Showing the Age Distribution of the Principal Population Classes for 1910 and 1930

mixed parentage. This population group, the so-called second generation, occupies a sort of mid-way position between the true native and the true foreign-born group so far as its age and sex characteristics are concerned. As referred to above, the outlines of its population pyramid tend to parallel or repeat the pattern of the foreign-born white. Notice that this population pyramid shrinks toward the base.

A moment's reflection will suffice to make the point clear that the age distribution of a population group has an important relation to the social activities of the individuals of the group. Age is related to primary and secondary school attendance, crime and delinquency, marriage and family relationships, military service, participation in political life, home tenancy or ownership, leadership and social ascendancy in community life, and the like. When age characteristics of population groups do not differ, the age factor may be considered a constant. When the age distribution of the various population classes reflects large differences, the age factor becomes especially significant statistically. The careful interpreter of statistics about the above mentioned phenomena will therefore have continual reference to the variations in the structure of the population pyramid. The writer of the introduction to the statistics of Age Distribution of the 1930 census says in a similar vein:

"For various uses to which census material is put, statistics in regard to age are of great importance. Mortality rates attain their full value only when the population can be distributed according to sex and age. Satisfactory birth rates and marriage rates can be computed only when statistics with regard to age, sex and marital condition are available. The voting strength depends upon the age distribution, and the military strength on the distribution according to age and sex. The differences in the age distribution of the native and the foreign-born population are

important in their bearing on the economic, social and political effects of immigration. Statistics of school attendance and illiteracy would have much less value without the distribution by age. In fact, there are very few questions in vital statistics or sociology which can not be studied with greater profit when the age distribution of the population is taken into consideration."<sup>10</sup>

**Trends in the Median Age.**—The median age is perhaps the most significant single expression of the age constitution of the population. This is the age with reference to which the population can be divided into two equal groups, one-half being older and one-half younger than the median. These age figures have been computed upon the basis of data obtained from the federal censuses and are presented in Table 15 according to nativity and sex for the census years 1900 to 1930. Through the decades shown, there is a tendency for the median age to increase for both males and females. This result is, of course, in thorough agreement with the general observation that the population as a whole is growing older. When the data are broken down according to nativity and sex, more clear-cut tendencies appear. The foreign-born white and the native of foreign or mixed parentage show rapidly increasing median ages from decade to decade, while native white of native parentage show a fairly steady or slightly decreasing median age. By far the most important conclusions derived from this table are these:

**In 1930 one-half of native white women of native parentage were less than 17 years of age; one-half of native white women of foreign and mixed parentage were less than 30 years of age; while one-half of foreign-born white women were above 54 years of age. These conclusions obtain their special significance from their relation to marriage, the birth rate, and the family.<sup>11</sup>**

The shift in age structure of the population of the state is further shown by Table 17 for the three principal nativity groups, 1900 to 1930. The span of life is divided into six equal periods of fifteen years each. Childhood, under 15; maturity, early, middle, and late, from 15 to 60; early old age, from 60 to 75; and extreme old age, 75 and over. In both the foreign-born white and in the second generation of foreign and mixed parentage, we notice a pronounced shift toward the higher age groups, especially a decline in the proportion of children and an increase in the proportions of late maturity and old age. The native white of native parentage do not show any such pronounced shifts in age distribution. In

10. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, *Population, Age Distribution*, Volume II, p. 565. Prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population. (Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.)

11. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 15th Census of the United States: 1930, Vol. II, p. 568 (Government Printing office, Washington, D. C., 1933). Statistically defined, the median is the middle item in an array. If the several items are arranged according to magnitude or value, the median is the item which divides the array into two equal parts; one of lower and one of higher values than the median. We have used the formula by Harry Jerome for the calculation of the median. This formula may be stated  $Mi = L + Ci/f$  in which  $Mi$  = the size of the median;  $L$  = the lower limit of the class in which the median falls;  $C$  = the class interval;  $i$  = the rank of the median item in the class in which it falls;  $f$  = the frequency of the median class.

TABLE 13.—Age Distribution by Five Year Periods, by Color, Nativity, and Sex, for South Dakota: 1930

Ages	All Classes		Native White Native Parentage		Native White Foreign and Mixed Parentage		Foreign-Born White		Total Colored	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Ages	363,650	329,199	195,173	180,205	118,733	109,694	37,665	27,983	12,079	11,317
Under 5 years	36,360	34,964	28,821	27,594	5,937	5,692	26	25	1,576	1,653
5 to 9 years	39,543	38,418	29,770	28,740	8,165	8,000	70	105	1,533	1,573
10 to 14 years	38,333	37,054	26,468	25,662	10,334	9,955	141	158	1,395	1,279
15 to 19 years	35,569	34,040	22,350	21,266	11,575	11,318	413	302	1,231	1,154
20 to 24 years	30,371	29,213	17,160	16,629	11,396	10,986	882	713	933	885
25 to 29 years	26,182	24,563	12,802	12,268	11,160	10,553	1,400	1,025	820	717
30 to 34 years	25,088	23,034	11,075	10,226	11,332	10,795	1,910	1,352	771	661
35 to 39 years	25,603	22,675	10,421	9,424	11,529	10,753	2,967	1,933	686	565
40 to 44 years	23,923	20,282	9,033	7,522	10,389	9,486	3,894	2,781	607	483
45 to 49 years	20,645	16,854	7,475	5,980	8,243	7,271	4,379	3,126	548	477
50 to 54 years	17,064	13,225	5,874	4,368	6,463	5,198	4,221	3,237	506	422
55 to 59 years	13,345	10,303	4,288	3,256	4,565	3,692	4,103	2,971	389	384
60 to 64 years	10,639	8,263	3,242	2,499	2,967	2,448	4,082	3,040	348	276
65 to 69 years	8,520	6,691	2,474	1,907	2,206	1,747	3,560	2,780	280	257
70 to 74 years	6,340	4,718	1,951	1,406	1,575	1,136	2,626	1,965	188	211
75 to 79 years	3,605	2,689	1,127	763	615	445	1,717	1,323	146	158
80 to 84 years	1,587	1,362	501	407	178	132	845	752	63	71
85 and over	697	706	209	205	52	49	405	378	31	74
Unknown	231	145	132	83	52	38	24	7	23	17

TABLE 14.—Per Cent of Age Distribution by 5-Year Periods, by Color, Nativity, and Sex for South Dakota: 1930

Ages	All Classes		Native White Native Parentage		Native White Foreign and Mixed Parentage		Foreign-Born White		Total Colored	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Ages	52.5	47.5	52.0	48.0	52.0	48.0	57.4	42.6	51.6	48.4
Under 5 years	5.2	5.0	7.7	7.4	2.6	2.5	0.03	0.03	6.7	7.1
5 to 9 years	5.7	5.5	7.9	7.7	3.6	3.5	0.1	0.2	6.6	6.7
10 to 14 years	5.5	5.3	7.1	6.8	4.6	4.4	0.2	0.2	6.0	5.7
15 to 19 years	5.1	4.9	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	0.6	0.5	5.3	4.9
20 to 24 years	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.8	1.3	1.1	4.0	3.8
25 to 29 years	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.9	4.6	2.1	1.6	3.5	3.1
30 to 34 years	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	5.0	4.7	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.8
35 to 39 years	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.5	5.0	4.7	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.4
40 to 44 years	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.0	4.5	4.2	5.9	4.3	2.6	2.1
45 to 49 years	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.6	3.6	3.2	6.7	4.8	2.3	2.0
50 to 54 years	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	2.8	2.3	6.4	5.0	2.2	1.8
55 to 59 years	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.6	6.2	5.0	1.7	1.6
60 to 64 years	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	6.2	4.7	1.5	1.2
65 to 69 years	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.4	4.2	1.2	1.1
70 to 74 years	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	4.0	3.0	0.8	0.9
75 to 79 years	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.6	2.0	0.6	0.7
80 and over	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.7

IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN SOUTH DAKOTA 27

TABLE 15.—Median Ages, by Nativity and Sex, South Dakota, 1900-1930

Nativity	1930		1920		1910		1900	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Classes	25.3	23.4	25.4	22.1	23.8	21.2	22.2	19.3
Native White								
Native Parentage	17.8	16.9	18.0	16.4	20.7	17.7	20.0	17.4
Foreign and Mixed Parentage	30.4	29.2	23.8	22.6	19.4	18.1	14.1	13.2
Foreign-born White	53.3	53.8	47.4	47.8	41.3	42.2	39.4	38.6

TABLE 16.—Median Age, by Sex, for Specified Countries of Birth Of the Foreign-Born: 1930\*

Country of Birth	Sex		Country of Birth	Sex	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
All Countries	54.0	54.4			
Norway	55.6	57.0	Czechoslovakia	53.4	54.0
Germany	57.5	56.7	England and Wales	56.3	54.3
Russia			Ireland	59.5	57.5
Russian	43.6	42.8	Finland	51.8	52.0
All Other	49.7	51.0	Poland	49.8	51.7
Sweden	53.5	55.1	Austria	50.3	51.7
Denmark	49.6	50.1	Scotland	55.3	54.1
Canada	58.3	56.0	Netherlands†	--	--

\* U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Age of the Foreign-born White Population by Country of Birth*, p. 56. This is a special publication based upon the Fifteenth Census of the U. S., 1930.

† Data not included in the source given above.

fact, in this respect this group shows a remarkable stability. With the increase in population from 1910 to 1930 there occurs also a corresponding numerical increase in each five-year age-group. Proportionally, however, as shown by the percentages in Table 17 there has been no such shift whatsoever.

**The Aging of the Population, to be Attributed to the Immigration Cycle.**—Fig. 4 contains two population graphs, one for 1910 and one for 1930. The composition of the population of the state is shown in thousands for (1) the foreign-born white, (2) the native white of foreign and mixed parentage, and (3) all classes. It should be understood, that the outer frames of the two population pyramids include the total population of the state for the two census years, but that the open part of the 5-year age bars comprises mainly the native white of native parentage. When the two population pyramids are compared with each other they indicate clearly the tendency on the part of the foreign-born, as shown by the black core of the graphs, to move toward the upper age groups and eventually toward extinction. They likewise point to the fact that the native of foreign or mixed parentage are in process of repeating the age distribution pattern of the parent group. The aging process has not yet affected the native of native parentage to any marked extent. But present tendencies seem to forecast that this population group will follow suit. It is now shrinking at its base. For the first time in the history of the state, the native white of native parentage had in 1930 fewer children under five than from five to ten years old.

A word may be said in explanation of Fig. 5. In it the population graphs for 1930 have been superimposed upon those for 1910, on the same per cent scale. The four population groups are "All classes", native of native parentage, native white of foreign or mixed parentage, and the foreign-born white. In this way, the figure illustrates the decrease (cross-hatched bars) in the lower age-groups and the increase (solid black bars) in the higher age-groups

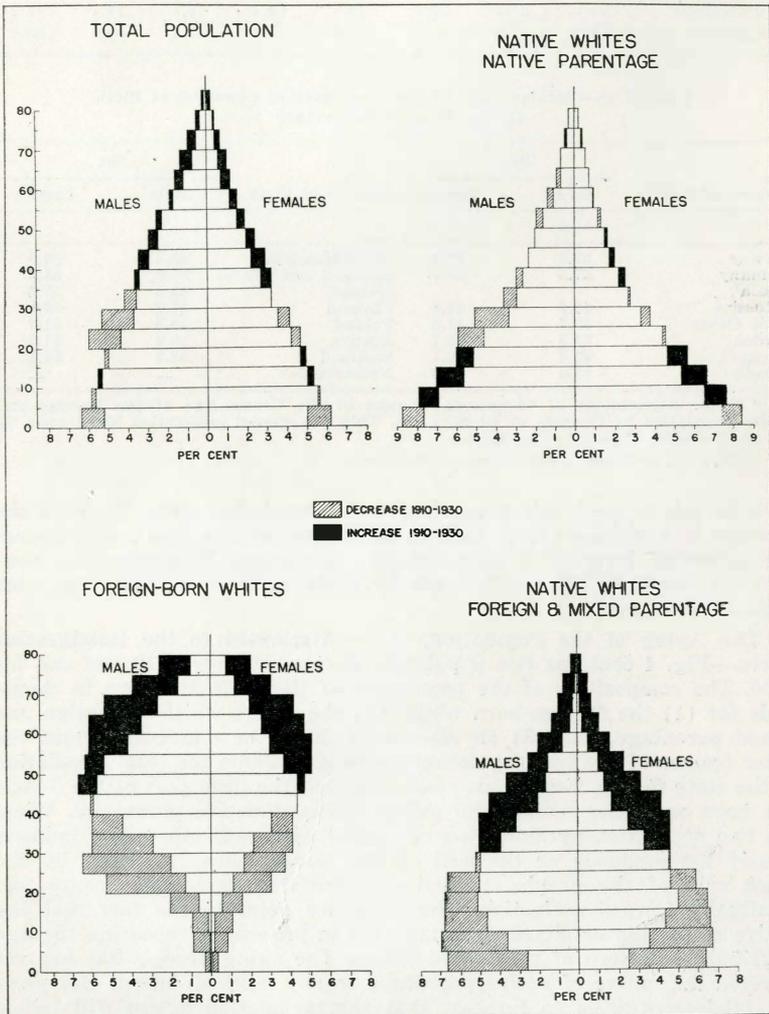


Fig. 5.—Population Graphs Showing the Shift in the Age Distribution of the Principal Population Classes from 1910-1930. (The graph for 1930 has been superimposed upon the graph for 1910, thus showing decrease or increase in the bars representing five-year age-groups.)

TABLE 17.—Per Cent Distribution of Principal Age Groups of the Population, by Nativity: 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930

Age Groups	Native White Native Parentage				Native White—Foreign And Mixed Parentage				Foreign-Born White			
	1930	1920	1910	1900	1930	1920	1910	1900	1930	1920	1910	1900
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childhood: Under 15	44.5	45.8	41.6	42.4	21.0	31.3	40.0	54.4	0.8	2.2	4.4	4.8
Maturity: 15 to 60												
Early—15 to 30	27.3	25.9	29.4	25.8	29.3	33.6	35.6	29.1	7.2	13.0	22.0	24.1
Middle—30 to 45	15.4	16.0	15.8	16.6	28.1	22.7	16.5	12.4	22.6	29.5	30.6	34.1
Late—45 to 60	8.3	7.7	8.8	10.0	15.5	9.4	6.7	3.4	33.6	30.8	26.3	24.1
Old Age: 60 and over												
Early—60 to 75	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.1	5.3	2.8	1.0	0.6	27.5	19.1	13.4	10.6
Extreme—75 and over	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	--	8.3	5.1	3.0	2.2

\* Not including those whose ages are unknown.

in the upper age-groups, from 1910 to 1930. It is again conspicuous how the immigrants and the first native generation are aging, and how the latter is repeating the age-distribution pattern of the former.

Why, then, has the population of the state tended to age so rapidly as the case has been? The decline in the birth rate has undoubtedly something to do with it. Migration by the young to other states probably accounts for another share.

Our conclusion is that it is to be attributed to the aging of the foreign-born and to a similar aging of the native of foreign or mixed parentage. In other words, the aging of the population is inherent in the cyclical nature of the immigration movement. Its sudden influx, combined with its recent sudden stoppage, tends to produce certain cyclical phenomena in the population of the state. As the immigrant generation grows older, the related second generation will do likewise. For the second generation follows the age distribution pattern of the foreign-born after the lag or interval of a generation. Now, since this relationship exists between the first and the second generation, the same pattern, the same bending of the curve, (see Fig. 6) is to be expected on the part of the third generation unless and until the full effect of the first immigration cycle is lost in obscure movements of interstate migration.

### Immigration and the Growth of Population

The Cycles of the Generations—Table 18 presents absolute and relative statistics concerning the population of South Dakota by nativity and color according to the censuses from 1890 to 1930. Statistics regarding the color of population are included mainly for the significance of completeness. In 1930 the Indian population of the state numbered 21,833

TABLE 18.—Population of South Dakota by Nativity and Color: 1890 to 1930

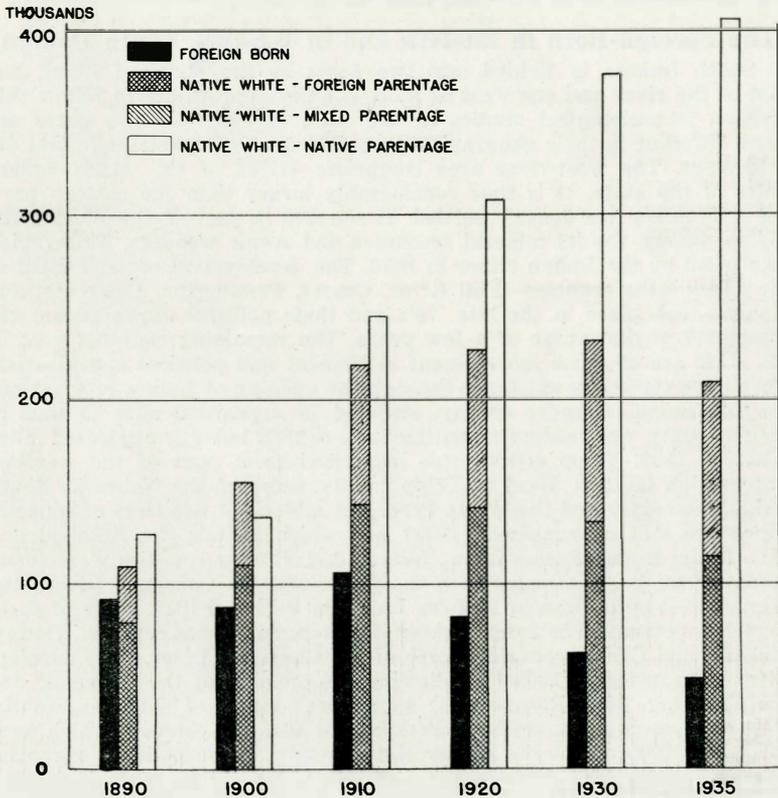
Nativity and Color	1930	1920*	1910*	1900	1890
Total	692,849	636,547	583,888	401,570	348,600
Native White					
Native parentage	375,378	308,569	245,640	136,191	127,952
Mixed parentage	95,930	86,817	74,446	45,279	29,871
Foreign parentage	132,497	141,341	143,045	110,915	79,344
Foreign-born white	65,648	82,325	100,616	88,329	90,843
Colored	23,384	17,491	20,141	20,856	20,590
Negroes	646	332	317	465	541
Mexican	816	95	24	--	--
Chinese	70	142	121	165	195
Japanese	19	38	42	1	--
Indian	21,833	16,384	19,137	20,225	19,854
Per Cent†					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native White					
Native parentage	54.2	48.5	42.1	33.9	36.7
Mixed parentage	13.8	13.6	12.8	11.3	8.6
Foreign parentage	19.1	22.2	24.5	27.6	22.8
Foreign-born white	9.5	12.9	17.2	22.0	26.1
Colored					
Negroes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mexican	0.1	--	--	--	--
Chinese	--	--	--	--	0.1
Japanese	--	--	--	--	--
Indian	3.2	2.6	3.3	5.0	5.7

\* Figures for whites, of native parentage and foreign-born, have been adjusted for Mexicans.

† Less than 0.1 not shown.

and constituted about 3.2 per cent of the total population of the state. Mexicans were enumerated separately for the first time in 1930, but estimates have been made for this group also for 1920 and 1910 and the white population class adjusted accordingly. The foreign-born white have declined numerically since 1910 from 100,616 to 49,375 in 1935. In proportion to the total population it has declined steadily since 1890, in fact since 1885. The state census of that year reported 77,868 immigrants who constituted 31 per cent of the total population.<sup>12</sup>

Between 1930 and 1935 the whole population decreased from 692,849 to 675,082, a loss of 17,767. The foreign-born during the same five years declined from 65,648 to 49,375, a loss of 16,273. The decrease of the foreign-born accounts for more than 90 per cent of the total loss in population. This drastic reduction in the number of the foreign-born may be attributed to (1) loss through death, (2) loss through migration to other states, (3) loss through re-emigration to foreign destinations. We infer from Table 6 that the last mentioned item involves but a relatively small number of people. The second item may account for a considerable part



12. Fifth Census of the State of South Dakota, 1935, 95-96.

of the loss, but we have no means of making an exact calculation of it. As to the first point there cannot be the slightest doubt that it accounts for the overwhelming share of the decrease. The age distribution of the foreign-born is such that more and more of them must face the inevitable hour. It would be fallacious, however, to ascribe the loss of population wholly to the decimation of the ranks of the foreign-born. The native population elements are also aging with the expected result in terms of death. Births, on the other hand, have averaged considerably less for the last five years than ten or fifteen years earlier even though the population has registered a considerable increase since then. In addition to the decline of the birth rate, there has also taken place a considerable emigration of the native element from certain areas stricken by drought and depression. The movement of the number of births has followed closely the curve of the depression cycle along its downward as well as its upward phase. To estimate more accurately the extent and significance of population trends, immigration, interstate migration, and the depression would require a far more detailed study of population in the various regions of the state than we can present here.

### **The Foreign-Born in Eastern and in Western South Dakota**

South Dakota is divided into two parts by the Missouri River, one east of the river and one west of it. It is quite appropriate to follow this division in sociological studies of the state because the two parts are quite different in their geographical conditions and in their historical development. The west-river area comprises 41,738 of the 76,868 square miles of the state. It is thus considerably larger than the eastern part, but it is much less densely settled. It consists in part of the Black Hills region, known for its mineral resources and scenic wonders. This region was ceded by the Indian tribes in 1876. The development of settlement in the Black Hills counties—Fall River, Custer, Pennington, Lawrence, and Meade—took place in the late '70's and their political organization was completed in the course of a few years. The remaining counties west of the river are of much more recent settlement and political organization. They have come into existence through the opening of Indian reservations for settlement. Gregory county, situated in a position akin to that of Union county, has settlement dating back to 1862 but was organized much later, in 1898. Tripp county was organized from part of the Rosebud Reservation in 1909. West of Tripp county, between the Nebraska-South Dakota boundary and the White River lies a block of two tiers of counties which are still unorganized (1930) and which include the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Indian Reservations. Lyman and Stanley counties were formed out of lands situated between the White and the Cheyenne Rivers and relinquished by Indians in 1889-90. Later, in 1915 and 1917, parts of these counties were taken to form Jackson, Haakon, and Jones counties. Dewey, Ziebach, and Corson counties, north of the Cheyenne River, were developed and organized in 1909-11, following the opening of the Cheyenne and the Standing Rock Reservations to a great influx of settlers. Finally, west of these counties we have Perkins and Harding counties which were formed in 1909 out of the earlier Butte county whose political organization dates from 1883. This large northwest section of the state is devoted mainly to live-stock ranching combined, in some districts, with wheat and grain farming. In Butte county irrigation has made beet sugar culture possible. On the whole, settlement is sparse. Railroads do not reach nor penetrate large portions of this region. Cities having a population of

2,500 or more are not found west of the river, save Deadwood, Hot Springs, Lead, and Rapid City, all in the Black Hills area.

Eastern South Dakota was likewise originally claimed by the Indians, but was ceded to the Federal government according to treaties of 1851, 1858, 1868, and 1873. When South Dakota became a state on November 2, 1889, there remained for further settlement only certain lands within the Sisseton Reservation and the Yankton Reservation in Charles Mix county. The territory east of the Missouri was thus available during the decades when immigration from northwest Europe reached its largest volume.

The country west of the Missouri, on the other hand, was placed on the market in a much later period. From 1900 to 1915, there was undoubtedly a great trek of immigrants into the west-river country partly recruited from older settlements in the state and partly from abroad. Then during the World War, immigration into South Dakota practically stopped. Let us now interpret the salient features of Table 19 and Table 20, which show the trends of native and foreign population in the eastern and western part of the state from 1890-1935.

TABLE 19.—Nativity of Population, East of Missouri River: 1890-1935  
Decrease Is Indicated by the Minus Sign (-)

Census Year	Total Population Eastern Part Of S. D.	Native Population		Foreign-Born Population		Per Cent of Population	
		Number	Increase Or Decrease Over Previous Census	Number	Increase Or Decrease Over Previous Census	Native	Foreign-Born
1935	507,506	468,008	-3,712	39,498	-13,551	92.2	7.8
1930	524,769	471,720	40,929	53,049	-14,676	89.9	10.1
1920	498,516	430,791	66,699	67,725	-13,515	86.4	13.6
1910	443,332	362,092	99,729	81,240	1,858	81.7	18.3
1900	341,745	262,363	52,118	79,382	-2,845	76.8	23.2
1890	292,472	210,245	---	---	---	71.9	28.1

TABLE 20.—Nativity of Population, West of Missouri River: 1890-1935  
Decrease Is Indicated by the Minus Sign (-)

Census Year	Total Population Western Part Of S. D.	Native Population		Foreign-Born Population		Per Cent of Population	
		Number	Increase Or Decrease Over Previous Census	Number	Increase Or Decrease Over Previous Census	Native	Foreign-Born
1935	167,576	157,699	2,218	9,877	-2,722	94.1	5.9
1930	168,080	155,481	32,116	12,599	-2,067	92.5	7.5
1920	138,031	123,365	2,197	14,666	-4,722	89.4	10.6
1910	140,556	121,168	70,290	19,388	10,441	86.2	13.8
1900	59,825	50,878	3,366	8,947	331	85.0	15.0
1890	56,128	47,512	---	8,616	---	84.6	15.4

Both sections show a decline in the total population during the period 1930-1935. In eastern South Dakota there was a loss in the native population; in the western part there was a gain. In both sections there was a considerable decrease in the number of the foreign-born. In fact, the loss in the ranks of the foreign-born was as great in the five year period, 1930-1935, as it was during the preceding ten years, 1920-1930. It is highly significant, also, that there has been such an abrupt decrease during the last five years in the increase of the native population. In the

perspective of the whole period, the foreign-born have constituted a smaller portion of the population in the western than in the eastern part of the state. In both areas, they show a gradual decline as a per cent of the population. While the eastern area had its highest number of foreign-born in 1890, the western area showed its highest number in 1910. The decade 1900-1910 brought a heavy volume of immigration. Consequently both areas showed a gain over 1900. In the west-river area which then experienced the settlement and development of several new counties, the gain in foreign born was 10,441. In both areas, the foreign-born are now less than half as numerous as they were in 1910, and it is not likely under present conditions that their numbers will be replenished from abroad to any great extent.

**Ratios of Replacement**—As shown by Table 21, there are significant differentials in the ratios between the foreign-born of the various nationalities and the native-born of the same nationalities. Data are given for 1910, 1920, and 1930. For 1900 readily comparable data are not available and for 1890 they are completely lacking. These ratios are the result of dividing the figure for the native of foreign and mixed parentage (Col. 1) by the figure for the foreign-born white (Col.2). These calculations indicate clearly how much more numerous the second generation of Irish parentage is when compared with the other nationalities. We note also that the ratios increase from 1910 to 1930 and that the differences between the nationalities tend to persist. How are these differences to be accounted for?

There are two ways of changing a ratio: namely by changing either the dividend (Col. 1) or the divisor (Col. 2). The native of foreign or mixed parentage, or the dividend, is the result of natural increase, minus loss through deaths and plus excess or deficit of interstate migration. The number of the foreign-born, the divisor, is the result of immigration into the state, minus loss through re-emigration and minus loss through deaths. Concerning the subject of interstate migration of the foreign-born and of the native of foreign parentage, we know very little and have no statistical data to speak of. Interstate migration, however, is considerably greater for urban than for rural-farm and village population. On the assumption that there are but slight if any differences between the various nationalities in the extent to which they are affected by interstate migration on the part of the immigrant and the first native generation, the most plausible explanation of the differentials in the ratios given in Table 21 is that they are a matter of the period of immigration of the given nationality into the United States and its settlement in the state.

The Irish and other English speaking nationalities were among the earliest immigrants to the United States; and they were also among the earliest settlers in Dakota Territory. In South Dakota they reached their highest numbers in 1890; they have declined in numbers since then, and they have not been subject to any considerable renewal of their numbers by recent immigration. As a whole, these early immigrant groups are also being decimated by deaths. Now, so far as the native of Irish or mixed parentage are concerned—and the same statement would hold true for the other English-speaking nationalities—we may observe that since they come from an "old" immigrant group there is every reason why they should be proportionately numerous, either on account of natural increase within the state or on account of migration into South Dakota from other

TABLE 21.—Ratio of the Native White of Foreign and Mixed Parentage to the Foreign-Born, by Nationality: 1910-1930

Country of Birth (Nationality)	1930			1920			1910		
	Col. 1 Native Of Foreign And Mixed Parentage	Col. 2 Foreign Born White	Ratio Of Col. 1 To Col. 2	Col. 1 Native Of Foreign And Mixed Parentage	Col. 2 Foreign Born White	Ratio of Col. 1 to Col. 2	Col. 1 Native Of Foreign And Mixed Parentage	Col. 2 Foreign Born White	Ratio of Col. 1 to Col. 2
All Countries	228,427	65,648	3.47	228,158	82,534	2.76	217,491	100,628	2.16
Denmark	12,916	5,298	2.43	10,911	5,983	1.82	8,669	6,294	1.37
Netherlands	7,761	3,068	2.52	5,861	3,218	1.82	4,023	2,656	1.51
Sweden	17,023	6,540	2.60	15,439	8,573	1.80	13,294	9,998	1.32
Austria	1,841	678	2.71	9,682	4,070	2.37	7,884	5,371	1.46
Finland	2,275	825	2.75	2,140	1,085	1.97	1,694	1,381	1.22
Czechoslovakia	8,061	2,589	3.11	---	---	--	---	---	--
Russia	28,609	9,023	3.17	24,452	11,193	2.18	19,824	13,189	1.50
Canada-Other	9,104	2,859	3.18	10,700	3,954	2.69	11,204	4,994	2.24
Norway	42,651	13,061	3.26	42,100	16,813	2.50	39,828	20,918	1.90
Switzerland	2,099	618	3.39	1,827	761	2.40	1,650	800	2.06
England	8,910	2,159	4.12	9,312	2,944	3.16	10,859	4,024	2.69
Scotland	2,633	612	4.30	2,625	832	3.15	3,080	1,102	2.79
Canada-French	2,281	492	4.63	1,640	508	3.22	2,900	998	2.90
Germany	61,598	12,739	4.83	59,310	15,674	3.78	61,250	21,543	2.84
Ireland	10,477	1,213	8.63	12,007	1,954	6.14	14,419	2,980	4.83

states. The reverse or opposite reasoning and conclusions would hold for the nationalities which have been subject to recent renewals from abroad or which immigrated and settled in the state more recently. The Hollanders, for instance, reached their highest number in the state between 1920 and 1935. They are therefore a relatively recent immigration group. Consequently, to revert to our mathematical concepts, the divisor is relatively large and the dividend is relatively small. The number of immigrants from Holland has been increased to a considerable extent in recent years, while the second generation has not yet reached its maximum. Therefore we get a relatively low ratio of replacement of the immigrants by their children. Thus we see the effects of the differences in periods of immigration relative to these dynamic aspects of the population changes of the state.

**Rural-Urban Distribution of the Foreign-born**—In the series of tables which follows we present data concerning the distribution or location of the foreign-born, of the first native generation of foreign parentage, and of the families of the foreign-born in rural and urban territory of the state. Detailed comment upon these tables seems unnecessary, since they are largely self-explanatory. But some interpretation of their significance as well as definition of the several terms used, is indispensable. Urban population, as defined by the Census Bureau, is that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remaining population, outside of urban areas, is classified as rural. The rural population is subdivided into two main divisions, the rural-farm and the rural non-farm. The first of these, as shown for 1930, comprises all persons living on farms, without regard to their occupation. The rural non-farm population includes all persons who live outside cities or other incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants and do not live on farms. This population group is practically the same as the population of villages, incorporated or un-incorporated, and not large enough to be classed as urban territory. While it is not grossly inaccurate to speak of the rural-nonfarm group as the village population, it should be recognized that the villages do include a considerable number of farm people.

TABLE 22.—Percentage Distribution of the Population in Rural and Urban Territory, By Nativity and Color, 1930, 1910, and 1890

Nativity and Color	1930						1910		1890	
	The State	Urban	Rural	Rural		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
				Non-Farm	Rural Farm					
All Population Classes	100.0	18.9	81.9	24.9	56.2	13.1	86.9	8.2	91.8	
Native White	100.0	19.7	80.3	24.6	55.7	13.7	86.3	9.0	91.8	
Native Parentage	100.0	21.4	78.6	25.8	52.8	16.1	83.9	10.5	89.5	
Foreign and Mixed Parentage	100.0	16.8	83.2	22.8	60.4	11.1	88.9	7.2	92.8	
Foreign-born White	100.0	17.2	82.8	27.7	55.1	12.4	87.6	7.7	92.3	
Colored Races	100.0	3.9	96.1	23.3	72.8	3.0	97.0	0.9	99.1	
Indian	100.0	2.2	97.8	23.1	74.7	0.5	99.5	--	--	

For the United States as a whole there is a marked tendency for the foreign-born to congregate in the large urban centers. In 1930, more than 80 per cent of the 13,366,000 immigrants were urban and less than 20 per cent rural. In the native white population, the corresponding percentages were 54.6 urban and 45.4 rural. The recent immigration since 1900

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especially has flocked into the cities, taking part there in development of the industrial and commercial "frontier" of the United States. So far as South Dakota is concerned, this city-ward tendency is not true or marked. The state is largely agricultural and rural. Only 18.9 per cent of its inhabitants in 1930 were urban. The most rural element in the state, to the extent of 97.8 per cent, is the Indian population. The next largest is the native white of foreign and mixed parentage, having 83.2 per cent in rural territory. Proportionally, but not numerically, the foreign-born white slightly exceeds the native white element in the make-up of the rural population. We note, however, that the foreign-born are more heavily represented than any other nativity class in the rural non-farm

TABLE 23.—Foreign-Born White Population in Urban, Rural-Farm, and Rural Non-Farm Areas by Country of Birth: 1930

Country of Birth	Number				Per Cent			
	Total	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-Farm	Total	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-Farm
All Foreign-born	65,648	11,312	36,153	18,163	100.0	17.2	55.1	37.7
Netherlands	3,068	188	2,301	579	100.0	6.1	75.0	18.9
Czechoslovakia	2,589	178	1,674	737	100.0	6.9	64.7	28.5
Finland	825	145	513	167	100.0	17.6	62.2	20.2
Denmark	5,298	678	3,282	1,338	100.0	12.8	61.9	25.3
Sweden	6,540	1,050	3,913	1,577	100.0	16.1	59.8	24.1
Norway	13,061	2,079	7,500	3,482	100.0	15.9	57.4	26.7
Russia	9,023	1,025	5,077	2,921	100.0	11.4	56.3	32.4
Germany	12,739	1,965	7,058	3,716	100.0	15.4	55.4	29.2
Austria	678	113	374	191	100.0	20.1	54.8	25.1
Poland	717	144	393	180	100.0	20.1	54.8	25.1
No. Ireland	351	85	162	104	100.0	24.2	46.2	29.6
Switzerland	618	189	274	155	100.0	30.6	44.3	25.1
Scotland	612	206	227	179	100.0	33.7	37.1	29.2
Canada-French	492	114	179	199	100.0	23.2	36.4	40.4
Irish Free State	862	296	304	262	100.0	34.3	35.3	30.4
Canada-Other	2,859	974	952	933	100.0	34.1	33.3	32.6
England	2,159	794	682	683	100.0	36.8	31.6	31.6
All Other Countries	3,157	1,089	1,288	780	100.0	34.5	40.8	24.7

TABLE 24.—The Rural-Urban Distribution of the Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage by Country of Origin: 1930

Country of Birth Of Parents	Number				Per Cent			
	Total	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-Farm	Total	Urban	Rural Farm	Rural Non-Farm
Total	228,427	38,404	138,004	52,019	100.0	16.8	60.4	22.8
Netherlands	7,761	541	5,956	1,264	100.0	7.0	76.7	16.3
Czechoslovakia	8,061	444	5,869	1,748	100.0	5.5	72.8	21.7
Russia	28,609	2,396	20,421	5,792	100.0	8.4	71.4	20.2
Poland	1,939	292	1,301	346	100.0	15.1	67.1	17.8
Finland	2,275	412	1,052	361	100.0	18.1	66.0	15.9
Denmark	12,916	1,705	8,458	2,753	100.0	13.2	65.5	21.3
Austria	1,841	268	1,178	395	100.0	14.5	64.0	21.5
Sweden	17,023	2,916	10,519	3,588	100.0	17.1	61.8	21.1
Germany	61,598	9,991	37,934	13,673	100.0	16.2	61.6	22.2
Norway	42,651	7,202	25,724	9,725	100.0	16.9	60.3	22.8
Switzerland	2,099	417	1,179	503	100.0	19.8	56.2	24.0
Canada-French	2,281	534	1,044	703	100.0	23.4	45.8	30.8
Northern Ireland	2,130	522	974	634	100.0	24.5	45.7	29.8
England	8,910	2,517	3,763	2,630	100.0	28.3	42.2	29.5
Scotland	2,633	772	1,103	758	100.0	29.3	41.9	28.8
Irish Free State	8,347	2,464	3,480	2,453	100.0	29.5	41.1	29.4
Canada-Other	9,104	2,815	3,579	2,710	100.0	30.9	39.3	29.8

population. This can easily be accounted for. The immigrant settlers have reached the years of retirement, and they retire in the villages near their farm homes. The immigrant population is also found largely in counties such as Lincoln, Turner, Hutchinson, Douglas; Edmunds, McPherson, Campbell, and Corson, all of which were classed as non-urban counties in 1930 by the federal Census Bureau. In these counties they have had a very large, and in many cases a preponderant, share in the development of towns and villages.

As Table 23 and Table 24 indicate, there are large differences in the extent to which the foreign-born of the various nationalities, as well as their descendants of foreign and mixed parentage, have settled in urban, rural farm, and rural non-farm territory. Both tables are arranged according to diminishing percentages of the rural farm element. There is a very noticeable rank correlation between the two tables. In both, the Netherlands rank first, Czechoslovakia second, etc. Comparing the immigrant generation with the first native generation, Russia advances from seventh to third place, while Norway shifts from sixth to tenth place, Denmark from fourth to sixth, and Sweden from fifth to eighth. Such shifts in position may be due in part to differences in rural-urban mentality on the part of native stocks of the immigrant nationalities. Again, however, the Scandinavian immigrants are situated in urban counties more generally than the German-Russians. For other nationalities, the data are probably not large enough numerically to warrant inferences. The English-speaking nationalities are less rural farm and more largely urban and village inhabitants than the other nationalities.

### The Foreign-Born Family

Families are classed as foreign-born when and if the head of the family is foreign-born. This statistical fact helps to explain the relatively large number of families, namely 33,033, in the foreign-born population which numbers only 65,648. Again, the age distribution of the foreign-born is such as to include a much larger proportion of married persons and a much smaller proportion of single persons than we find in the normal native population of the state. While in the native white population of native parentage 45.0 per cent of the males and 34.5 per cent of the females were single, the corresponding percentages for the foreign-born white were 19.7 for the males and 6.7 for females. For these reasons, the proportion of foreign families in the state has always been larger than the proportion of the foreign-born of the population. Thus, the federal census of families in 1890 reported 32,323 foreign-born families, which constituted 46.0 per cent of all white families in the state. But the same census gave the foreign-born of the state as 91,055 and they were 27.6 per cent of the population of the state.

**Size of the Foreign-born Family**—One way of stating the size of the foreign-born family as compared with the native is to use the figures for the median-size family. The median is that item or value which stands at the mid-point of a series arranged according to size. It may be calculated according to the formula given on page 25.

When, as in accompanying tables and discussion, the median is a fraction with decimal points, it must of course be interpreted as a theoretical abstraction, not as an actual fact. The median size of the family, as shown in Table 23, varies with (1) general nativity, (2) with rural-farm,

rural non-farm, and urban location, and (3) with the tenure of the home. The latter condition, ownership or tenancy of the home, may be held to be indicative of the stage of completion of the family cycle. Generally speaking, city and village families who rent their homes have larger families than city and village families who own theirs (Table 23). It is strikingly significant and characteristic not only that the largest median-size family is found among foreign-born white rural-farm tenants but also that the smallest median-size family is located among the foreign-born white owners in the rural non-farm or village area. The former kind

TABLE 25.—Median Size of Families, in Urban and Rural Areas, by Nativity Of Head and Tenure: 1930\*

Urban-Rural Area And Tenure	All Classes	Total	Native White		Foreign-Born White
			Native Parentage	Foreign Or Mixed Parentage	
The State	3.64	3.62	3.47	3.78	3.65
Owners	3.62	3.64	3.41	3.84	3.48
Tenants	3.69	3.64	3.55	3.74	4.04
Urban Territory	3.23	3.24	3.20	3.30	3.17
Owners	3.27	3.30	3.26	3.36	3.15
Tenants	3.22	3.22	3.18	3.28	3.26
Rural-Farm	4.12	4.04	3.89	4.14	4.46
Owners	4.19	4.12	3.83	4.30	4.38
Tenants	4.09	4.00	3.98	4.02	4.66
Rural Non-Farm	3.14	3.25	3.19	3.33	2.63
Owners	2.99	3.16	3.06	3.25	2.50
Tenants	3.39	3.40	3.35	3.46	3.19

\* Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population Bulletin, Families: South Dakota, p. 7.

TABLE 26.—Marital Condition of the Population 15 Years and Over in South Dakota, by Sex and Nativity: 1930

Sex and Nativity	Number				
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Males, Total	249,408	97,168	138,870	10,447	2,314
Native White					
Native parentage	110,114	49,601	55,465	3,529	1,209
Foreign or mixed parentage	94,297	37,599	53,117	2,701	664
Foreign-born White	37,428	7,386	25,962	3,675	330
Females, Total	218,763	61,087	138,030	17,363	2,021
Native White					
Native parentage	98,209	33,849	57,670	5,528	1,028
Foreign or mixed parentage	86,047	23,869	56,297	5,071	711
Foreign-born White	27,695	1,857	19,619	6,019	182
<b>Marital Condition: Per Cent</b>					
Males, Total	100.0	39.0	55.7	4.2	0.9
Native White					
Native parentage	100.0	45.0	50.4	3.2	1.1
Foreign or mixed parentage	100.0	39.9	56.3	2.9	0.7
Foreign-born White	100.0	19.7	69.4	9.8	0.9
Females, Total	100.0	27.9	63.1	7.9	0.9
Native White					
Native parentage	100.0	34.5	58.7	5.6	1.0
Foreign or mixed parentage	100.0	27.7	65.4	5.9	0.8
Foreign-born White	100.0	6.7	70.8	21.7	6.7

of family is in process of growth; the latter has reached the stage of retirement. In fact, death diminishes its size greatly. The broken family is much more frequent among the foreign-born than it is among the native. Lest this fact escape the unwary, Table 26 is introduced above. It shows the marital condition of the population 15 years and over in the state, according to sex, race, and nativity. It emphasizes how much more frequently widows and widowers are found among the foreign-born than among other population classes. Now, the 1930 census defined a family as "a group of persons, related either by blood or by marriage or adoption, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table". While it separated families from hotel and boarding-house groups, it counted single persons living alone as families. Since these one-person families were included in the calculations of the medians, and since the one-person families are so much more frequent among the foreign-born (offset, to be sure by the tendency in some nationalities for the old folks to retire and remain within the same household), it follows that this process introduces an element of bias against the true size of the foreign-born family. If the one-person families were held out of the calculation of the medians, the foreign-born family would undoubtedly turn out to be a good deal larger than it is shown to be in Table 23, in which we have used the data and the calculations made by the Census Bureau.

TABLE 27.—Size of Foreign-born White Families, by Country of Birth Of Head, for the State: 1930\*

Country of Birth	Number of Families Having:				Per Cent of Families Having:			
	All Families	1 and 2 Persons	3 to 6 Persons	7 Persons Or More	All Families	1 and 2 Persons	3 to 6 Persons	7 Persons Or More
All Foreign-born	33,033	10,471	17,050	5,512	100.0	31.7	51.6	16.7
Russia	4,616	964	2,281	1,371	100.0	20.9	49.4	29.7
Finland	395	92	192	111	100.0	23.3	48.6	28.1
Poland	379	94	193	92	100.0	24.8	50.9	24.3
Netherlands	1,492	320	826	346	100.0	21.4	55.4	23.2
Austria	311	102	143	66	100.0	32.8	46.0	21.2
Rumania	212	61	108	43	100.0	28.7	51.0	20.3
Czechoslovakia	1,269	396	665	208	100.0	31.2	52.4	16.4
Norway	6,334	2,025	3,347	962	100.0	32.0	52.8	15.2
Germany	6,627	2,240	3,414	973	100.0	33.8	51.5	14.7
Switzerland	253	94	129	35	100.0	36.4	50.0	13.6
Sweden	3,385	1,170	1,769	446	100.0	34.6	52.2	13.2
Denmark	2,826	922	1,535	369	100.0	32.6	54.3	13.1
Italy	167	57	89	21	100.0	34.1	53.3	12.6
Northern Ireland	183	89	75	19	100.0	48.6	41.0	10.4
Canada-French	249	97	127	25	100.0	39.0	51.0	10.0
Irish Free State	396	177	181	38	100.0	44.7	45.7	9.6
England	1,094	447	556	91	100.0	40.9	50.8	8.3
Scotland	290	123	147	20	100.0	42.4	50.7	6.9
Canada-Other	1,295	600	613	82	100.0	46.3	47.4	6.3
All Other Countries	1,255	401	660	194	100.0	32.0	52.6	15.4

\* Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Special Report on Foreign-born White Families by Country of Birth of Head, p. 87.

Data concerning the size of the foreign-born family according to the several nationalities have been obtained from a special report on the foreign-born white families prepared under the supervision of Leon E. Truesdell of the United States Census Bureau on the basis of returns of

family data made by the 1930 census. In this report the family was defined and a median calculated in the same manner as in the general census report on families. We have condensed the data, as may be noticed in Table 27, into three groupings: **First, incomplete or broken families consisting of one or two persons**, including the single (unmarried, widowed, and divorced) persons living alone, the childless married couple, and the retired couple with children but living apart from them; **second, families of medium size with three to six persons**; **third, families of large size with more than seven persons**. We do not have data concerning the composition of the families in terms of parents and children and can draw no conclusions along that line. It is probable that most cases of families of four persons, for example, would consist of husband, wife, and two children; but several other combinations are possible.

Again, there are striking differences in the size of family of the various nationalities. The figures in some cases are hardly large enough to constitute a satisfactory basis for conclusions. What accounts for these differences? Statistics for European countries afford some evidence that the birth rate is correlated with the religion of the nationalities concerned. That hypothesis, however, will not explain our problem satisfactorily. That the religious faith of the nationality may have something to do with the size of the family is not denied.

**The range of differences in size of the family as shown in Table 27 can be more adequately explained in terms of (1) the rural-urban distribution of the families, (2) the period of arrival of the immigrant group.**

The countries which rank high in regard to the proportion of large families are located mainly in rural-farm territory; the countries which have relatively few large families are those from which the foreign-born in South Dakota are mainly urban. Without doubt, however, this first basis of explanation must be supplemented by the second one to the effect that the size of the family is related to the period of arrival of the immigrant nationality. As we noted in Table 4, Canada, Germany, and Ireland furnished more than 70 per cent of their foreign-born prior to 1900: these are old immigrant groups. On the other hand, the foreign-born from the Netherlands, Poland, Austria and Denmark are relatively recent immigrant groups. They have been renewed to a considerable extent by immigration since 1914. As to the highly urban and "old" immigrant groups, we would expect to find many small broken and incomplete families. These families have just about completed their life cycle. In fact 22.5 per cent of the families from the Irish Free State and 27.3 per cent from Northern Ireland are one-person families. We also have census data which show that 18 per cent of the males over fifteen years from the Irish Free State are widowers and that 30 per cent of the women fifteen years of age and over from that country are widows. One-person families, however, constitute a small proportion of foreign-born families from Russia, the Netherlands, Finland, and Rumania.

**The Birth Rate, the Death Rate, and Natural Increase**—Natural increase, according to principles of vital statistics, is the margin of difference between births and deaths, or between birth rates and death rates. These rates are usually stated per 1,000 population, but in this form they are relatively unreliable indexes of population changes. They do not take properly into account the age distribution of the population for a

given year, or the shift in the age distribution from time to time. Other things being equal, birth rates will be high when the population includes relatively many young people who have established their own families or are ready to do so, and when the population includes many young married women from 20-45 years of age. Likewise, the death rate will be low if and when the population includes relatively few old people and when the people have learned how to prevent a high infant and maternal mortality by taking advantage of the progress of medical science and public health measures.

TABLE 28.—Number of Births and Deaths, the Birth Rate and the Death Rate, And the Natural Increase, 1915-1935

Year	Births	Deaths	Per 1,000 Population		
			Birth Rate	Death Rate	Natural Increase
1915	13,650	4,607	23.38	7.89	15.49
1916	13,761	4,737	23.13	7.96	15.17
1917	14,364	4,706	23.74	7.78	15.96
1918	14,893	6,728	24.20	10.93	13.27
1919	14,081	5,052	22.49	8.07	14.42
1920	15,076	5,542	23.65	8.71	14.94
1921	16,392	5,149	25.78	8.09	17.29
1922	16,069	5,112	24.72	7.86	16.86
1923	16,037	5,385	24.67	8.28	16.39
1924	15,570	5,359	23.95	8.24	15.71
1925	14,879	5,556	21.88	8.17	13.71
1926	14,441	5,684	21.20	8.34	12.86
1927	13,835	5,308	20.31	8.53	11.78
1928	13,971	6,133	20.49	8.99	11.50
1929	13,723	5,889	20.13	8.65	11.48
1930	14,334	5,879	20.68	8.46	12.22
1931	14,000	6,024	20.20	8.69	11.51
1932	13,065	5,726	18.86	8.27	10.59
1933	12,961	6,218	18.38	8.82	9.56
1934	13,130	6,559	18.62	9.30	9.32
1935	13,179	6,310	19.50	9.34	10.16

The birth rates and death rates from 1915 to 1920 are calculated by us on the basis of a straight-line interpolation of the population between 1915 (583,747) and 1920 (636,547). The remaining data of this table, except for the rate of natural increase, have been obtained from the reports of the South Dakota State Board of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, Pierre, South Dakota.

Data for births and deaths with birth rates and death rates and the rate of natural increase, for South Dakota, are shown in Table 28. The data extend from 1915 to 1935. Prior to 1915 the rates were probably not very accurate. Taking the data at their face value it is apparent that the margin between births and deaths has been reduced very considerably through the whole period. In 1921 when the birth rate was relatively high and the death rate low, the rate of natural increase reached the maximum of 17.29. In 1934, it reached a low mark of 9.39 per 1,000 population. The birth rate is falling off, the death rate is advancing, and the two rate curves are closing in upon each other. We are not in position to compare the native and the foreign-born in regard to these rates. We need only point out that the growing death rate is to be expected on account of the aging of the foreign-born and of the native of foreign and mixed parentage. Likewise the decline of the birth rate, wholly apart from the growth of urban population and the spread of birth control, may be related to the fact that the majority of foreign-born women are beyond the child-bearing period; and to the fact that the native women of foreign parentage likewise are beyond the years most favorable to the rearing of child-

BIRTHS AND DEATHS PER THOUSAND POPULATION  
1915 - 1935

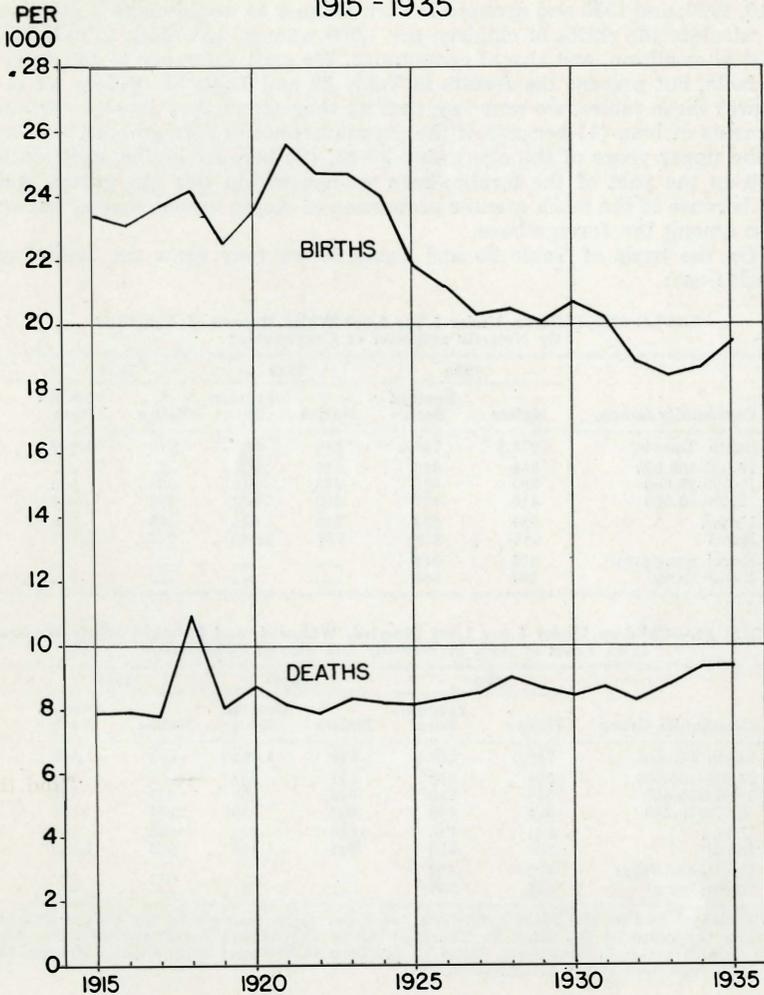


Figure 7

ren. These conclusions are substantiated by the trends of the median age shown in Table 15 and Table 16.

For South Dakota, we do not have data concerning the birth rates of the foreign and native women. Through the courtesy of the Census Bureau, we have obtained unpublished data concerning (1) the number of children under 5 having native white and foreign-born mothers, (2) the number of native and foreign-born women 20 to 44 years of age, (3) the

number of native and foreign-born women 20 to 44 years of age who were married, widowed or divorced. These unpublished data were obtained for 1910, 1920, and 1930 and grouped in such manner as would make it possible to calculate the ratios of children per 1,000 women, according to nativity, marital condition, and size of community. We omit reference to the specific facts, but present the results in Table 29 and Table 30. Before we interpret these tables, we may say that as they stand they involve certain elements of bias (1) because of the preponderance of foreign-born women in the upper years of the age group 20-44, (2) because of the shift since 1910 on the part of the foreign-born women within this age-group, and (3) because of the much greater proportion of single women among native than among the foreign-born.

On the basis of Table 29 and Table 30 we may draw the following conclusions:

TABLE 29.—Children Under 5 per 1,000 White Women of Age 20-44, By Nativity and Size of Community\*

Community Group	1930		1920		1910	
	Native	Foreign Born	Native	Foreign Born	Native	Foreign Born
South Dakota	573.8	746.0	670	980	670	1,019
25,000-100,000	361	428	417	631	---	---
10,000-25,000	390	621	418	813	368	548
2,500-10,000	416	427	460	583	430	626
Urban	389	509	443	644	409	598
Rural	631	809	727	1,048	723	1,092
Rural non-farm	486	583	---	---	---	---
Rural farm	707	880	---	---	---	---

TABLE 30.—Children Under 5 per 1,000 Married, Widowed, and Divorced White Women 20-44 Years of Age, by Nativity and Size of Community\*

Community Group	1930		1920		1910	
	Native	Foreign Born	Native	Foreign Born	Native	Foreign Born
South Dakota	748.5	838.8	885	1,192	899	1,183
25,000-100,000	504	499	597	753	---	---
10,000-25,000	546	750	613	995	545	786
2,500-10,000	579	630	663	750	634	810
Urban	544	644	638	805	604	802
Rural	808	883	941	1,155	953	1,238
Rural non-farm	660	697	---	---	---	---
Rural farm	878	936	---	---	---	---

\* Tables 29 and 30 are based upon data furnished us by courtesy of the Census Bureau through the office of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population. For the 1920 data, Warren S. Thompson, *Ratio of Children to Women: 1920*, Census Monograph XI, 1931, was used as the principal source.

1. For the state as a whole there has been a marked tendency for the ratio of children to women to decline for both the native and the foreign-born from 1910 to 1930.
2. For each census year, the ratio of children to women is much lower for the native than for the foreign-born women through the whole range of community groups shown.
3. There is a well-marked tendency for the rural area to show a much larger number of children per 1,000 women, native as well as foreign, than are shown by the urban areas.

4. The margin between the ratios of native and foreign women (Table 30) has been reduced between 1910 and 1930, but especially between 1920 and 1930. This reduction is partly to be attributed to the preponderance of the foreign-born women in the upper age-groups.
5. Generally speaking, the number of children per 1,000 women increases as we pass from the larger city to the smaller town and village, to the country. The exception to this rule is the larger ratio for foreign women in the cities having from 10,000 to 25,000 than in the smaller cities from 2,500 to 10,000.

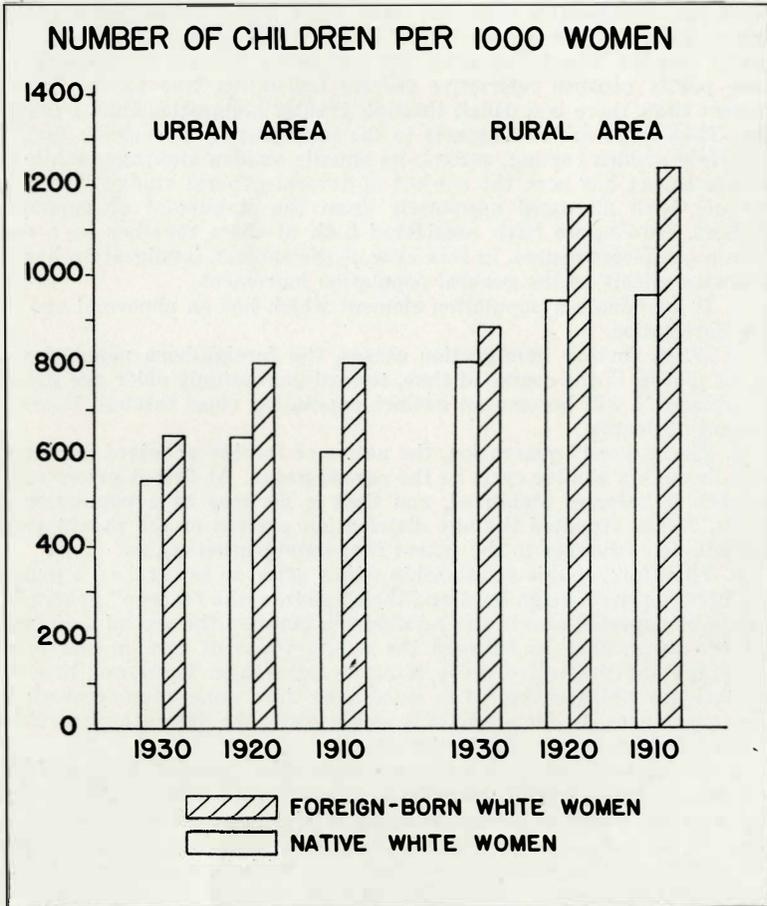


Fig. 8.—Children Under 5 Per 1,000 Married, Widowed, and Divorced White Women 20-44 Years of Age, by Nativity, in Urban and Rural Areas, 1910, 1920, and 1930

### Summary: Immigration and the Population Outlook in South Dakota

Immigrants and Their Children presents a view of the dynamic influences of immigration upon the population of the state in time perspective. It interprets the statistical phenomena involved in the replacement of the immigrant generation by the second and later generations.

Present trends indicate that the movement of immigration into South Dakota seems to have completed its course. The foreign-born settled in South Dakota largely during the period from 1870-1890. When South Dakota became a state in 1889, it had more than 90,000 foreign-born inhabitants. When the western part of the state was opened to settlement from 1900-1910, considerable additions were made to the foreign-born population of the state. During the years of the World War immigration practically stopped. The influx after the war never reached its pre-war volume, partly because restrictive federal legislation was passed. At the present time, there is a deficit through greater emigration than immigration. Thus there are two aspects to the immigration movement: first, its relatively sudden coming, second, its equally sudden stoppage. While the former aspect has been the subject of several general studies, the latter has not been discussed adequately from the standpoint of population changes. Herein, we have considered both of them together as a cycle or as a completed course. In this view of the subject, immigration has the following effects on the general population movement:

1. It introduces a population element which has an abnormal age and sex distribution.

2. When further immigration ceases, the foreign-born population element moves, in the course of time, toward increasingly older age groups. Eventually it will become an extinct population class through losses on account of deaths.

3. The "second" generation, the native of foreign or mixed parentage, goes through a similar cycle as the parent group. At first it grows rapidly, then it becomes stabilized, and then it declines as a population element. It has repeated the age distribution pattern of the parent group and will do so further to the extent that immigration ceases.

4. Therefore, if this relationship exists after an interval of a generation between the foreign-born and their children, the "second" generation, it is to be expected also in the relationship between the second generation and the third; that is, between the native white of foreign and mixed parentage and the native white of native parentage. There are, however, no statistics which enable us to isolate the third generation from all the subsequent ones. In the study of a single state, the data are also subject to the influence of interstate migration.

5. So far as South Dakota is concerned, the aging of the population is to be attributed largely though not entirely to the aging of the foreign-born and the native of foreign and mixed parentage. In other words, the aging of the population is inherent in the cyclical nature of the immigration movement. Its sudden influx, combined with its recent sudden stoppage, tends to produce certain cyclical phenomena in the population statistics of the state. As the immigrant generation grows older, the related second generation will do likewise. But the native of native parentage has shown a relatively stable age distribution since 1900.

6. At the time of its coming, the foreign-born population possesses an age distribution which is very favorable to a high birth rate and a low death rate. When immigration ceases, as time goes on the birth rate declines for the reason that the foreign-born women increasingly pass beyond the child-bearing age. On the other hand, the death rate increases gradually with the aging of the foreign-born. Consequently, a declining margin of natural increase is to be expected. In fact it has been in evidence during the last 20 years.

7. Three conditions affect the size of the families: nativity, foreign and native; residence in rural-farm, village, and urban territory; and the year of immigration. Large families are found in those immigrant groups which have come to the United States relatively recently, while small families are more numerous in the immigrant nationalities which came relatively early. Families broken by death constitute a far greater proportion among the foreign-born than among the native.

8. The foreign-born in South Dakota have reared large families. They have settled in rural territory in somewhat greater proportions than have the natives. Their farm life, their traditions of family life, the status of women among them, their religious faiths, their whole life outlook have all been favorable to a prolific family life. Although the population of South Dakota is still largely rural farm (56.2 per cent in 1930), native women have not borne as large a proportion of children as have the foreign-born women. Comparison of the number of children under 5 per 1,000 married, widowed, and divorced women, 20 to 44 years of age, shows a much greater number for the foreign-born women than for the native women. Data for 1910, 1920, and 1930 indicate that the margin of difference between the ratios for the native and for the foreign-born is decreasing.

9. In urban communities in the state there is a much smaller proportion of children to women, native as well as foreign-born, than in rural farm areas. Urban conditions involve a series of influences which affect the size of families adversely. The urban population has increased from 8.2 per cent of the total population in 1890 to 18.9 per cent in 1930. During the last five years the urbanization process has gone still further. The state census of 1935 showed that 22.0 per cent of the population lived in incorporated places having more than 2,500 inhabitants.

10. Several facts and trends, therefore, point toward a stable or decreasing population in the state in the near future. First, there is the stoppage of immigration and the decrease in the number of the foreign-born, especially during the last five years. In the second place, the aging of the foreign-born and of the native born of foreign or mixed parentage forebodes a declining population growth. Third, the cycle of the coming of the immigrant generation gives rise to later cycles on the part of the second, third, and later generations. That the second generation is repeating a population cycle akin to that of the immigrants seems beyond doubt, in logic and in fact. One wonders whether a similar curve is to be expected for the third generation. Fourth, the increase in urban population and the decrease in farm population are conducive to smaller families and to a decline in population growth. Finally, a decline in population was registered by the state census of 1935.