

# REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

# IMMIGRANTS IN CITIES

A STUDY OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED DISTRICTS IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO, PHILA-DELPHIA, BOSTON, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, AND MILWAUKEE

(IN TWO VOLUMES: VOL. I)



#### PRESENTED BY MR. DILLINGHAM

January 31, 1910.—Referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed with illustrations

WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



# THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Senator William P. Dillingham, Chairman. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Senator Asbury C. Latimer.<sup>4</sup> Senator Anselm J. McLaurin.<sup>b</sup> Senator Le Roy Percy.<sup>6</sup> Representative Benjamin F. Howell. Representative William S. Bennet. Representative John L. Burnett. Mr. Charles P. Neill. Mr. Jeremiah W. Jenks. Mr. William R. Wheeler.

Secretaries:

MORTON E. CRANE. W. W. HUSBAND. C. S. ATKINSON.

> Chief Statistician: FRED C. CROXTON.

Extract from act of Congress of February 20, 1907, creating and defining the duties of Immigration Commission.

That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appoint by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representative to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three peryto be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall m full inquiry, examination, and investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into subject of immigration. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necesstravel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and, through the chann of the commission, or any member thereof, to administer oaths and to examinate season papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to empinecessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to Congress conclusions reached by it, and make such recommendations as in its judgment resem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of "immigrant fund" on the certificate of the chairman of said commission, includall expenses of the commissioners, and a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the President of the United States, for those members of the commission who are not Members of Congress; \* \* \*

a Died February 20, 1908.

c Appointed to succeed Mr. McLaurin, March 16, 1910.

b Appointed to succeed Mr. Latimer, February 25, 1908. Died December 22, 1909

# LIST OF REPORTS OF THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Volumes 1 and 2. Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority. (These volumes include the Commission's complete reports on the following subjects: Immigration Conditions in Hawaii; Immigration and Insanity; Immigrants in Charity Hospitals; Alien Seamen and Stowaways; Contract Labor and Induced and Assisted Immigration; The Greek Padrone System in the United States; Peonage.) (S. Doc. No. 747, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 3. Statistical Review of Immigration, 1819–1910—Distribution of Immigrants, 1850–1900. (S. Doc. No. 756, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 4. Emigration Conditions in Europe. (S. Doc. No. 748, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 5. Dictionary of Races or Peoples. (S. Doc. No. 662, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volumes 6 and 7. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 1, Bituminous Coal Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 8 and 9. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 2, Iron and Steel Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 10. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 3, Cotton Goods Manufacturing in the North Atlantic States—Pt. 4, Woolen and Worsted Goods Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 11. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 5, Silk Goods Manufacturing and Dyeing—Pt. 6, Clothing Manufacturing—Pt. 7, Collar, Cuff, and Shirt Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 12. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 8, Leather Manufacturing—Pt. 9, Boot and Shoe Manufacturing—Pt. 10, Glove Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 13. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 11, Slaughtering and Meat Packing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 14. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 12, Glass Manufacturing—Pt. 13, Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturing. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 15. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 14, Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturing—Pt. 15, Furniture Manufacturing—Pt. 16, Sugar Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 16. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 17, Copper Mining and Smelting—Pt. 18, Iron Ore Mining— Pt. 19, Anthracite Coal Mining—Pt. 20, Oll Refining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) Volume 17. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. I. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong.,

volume 17. Immigrants in industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. 1. (S. Doc. No. 633, 6181 Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 18. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 21, Diversified Industries, Vol. II—Pt. 22, The Floating Immi-

grant Labor Supply. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)
Volumes 19 and 20. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 23, Summary Report on Immigrants in Manufacturing

and Mining. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 21 and 22. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 24, Recent Immigrants in Agriculture. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 23-25. Immigrants in Industries: Pt. 25, Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. (S. Doc. No. 633, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 26 and 27. Immigrants in Cities. (S. Doc. No. 338, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volume 28. Occupations of the First and Second Generations of Immigrants in the United States—Fecundity of Immigrant Women. (S. Doc. No. 282, 61st Cong., 2d sess.)

Volumes 29-33. The Children of Immigrants in Schools. (S. Doc. No. 749, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volumes 34 and 35. Immigrants as Charity Seekers. (S. Doc. No. 665, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

Volume 36. Immigration and Crime. (S. Doc. No. 750, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

lume 37. Steerage Conditions—Importation and Harboring of Women for Immoral Purposes—Immigrant Homes and Aid Societies—Immigrant Banks. (S. Doc. No. 753, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

lume 38. Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants. (8. Doc. No. 208, 61st Cong., 2d sess.) ume 39. Federal Immigration Legislation—Digest of Immigration Decisions—Steerage Legislation, 1819–1908—State Immigration and Alien Laws. (8. Doc. No. 758, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

lume 40. The Immigration Situation in Other Countries: Canada—Australia—New Zealand—Argentina—Brazil. (S. Doc. No. 761, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

lume 41. Statements and Recommendations Submitted by Societies and Organizations Interested in the Subject of Immigration. (S. Doc. No. 764, 61st Cong., 3d sess.) ume 42. Index of Reports of the Immigration Commission. (S. Doc. No. 785, 61st Cong., 3d sess.)

# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., January 31, 1910.

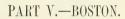
To the Sixty-first Congress:

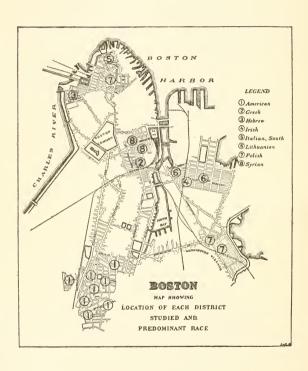
I have the honor to transmit herewith, on behalf of the Immigration Commission, a report in two volumes, entitled: "Immigrants in Cities, a Study of Selected Districts in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee," which report was prepared under the direction of the Commission by E. A. Goldenweiser and Mary Louise Mark, assisted by Nellie F. Sheets.

Respectfully, WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM,
Chairman.

marman.







# PART V.-BOSTON.

# CHAPTER I.

# INTRODUCTION.

Congestion in Boston is largely the result of topographical conditions in certain sections of the city and of the adaptation for the use of several households of houses which were constructed as residences for single families. The history of the foreign sections of Boston from the time they were centers of wealth and fashion, through their gradual decline and their occupations, first by Irish immigrants and later by immigrants from the south and east of Europe, can be found in Robert A. Woods's "Americans in Process." His general descriptions of the north end and west end are quoted below:

The north end is less than half a mile in any of its dimensions. It is a "tight little island," hemmed in by continuous and ever-encroaching currents of commercial activity. The station thoroughfares lead to the markets. The markets extend to the docks. The docks reach around from the markets to the railroads again. \* \* \*

docks. The docks reach around from the markets to the railreads again. \* \* \*

The west end, beginning at the North Station, with whose traffic it is more concerned than the north end, has another curving water front as a boundary. On the south, Beacon Hill makes an effectual barrier. The west end population is allowed, however, to take possession of the bleak northeast slope. It is also beginning to make

its way by force around the foot of the hill on either side.

The interior frame of the north end is that of one main highway to the East Boston ferry, with a tributary street running on either side of it. The thoroughfare, Hanover street, is cosmopolitan. Salem street, toward the water, selected as a place of peaceful abode by Hebraist Puritans, is now, in the whirligig of time, turned over to the Hebrews themselves. North street, on the side toward the markets, is, as it were, an Alpine pass through cold-storage warehouses into "Little Italy." These three arteries of travel open the way to a network of cross streets, passageways, and blind alleys.

travel open the way to a network of cross streets, passageways, and blind alleys.

The west end has two squares serving as ganglia for its communication, one with
the business section of the city, the other with the North Station. Beyond these
squares go thoroughfares converging toward the West Boston Bridge to Cambridgeport.
Most of the streets auxiliary to these are not so narrow nor so close together as the
corresponding communicating ways of the north end. The situation in the west end
is one of contrasts—places as dark and noisome as any in the north end; frequent rows
of houses retaining an air of comfort and respectability such as almost wholly passed

from the north end.a

Besides the north end and the west end, which are the two most congested districts of Boston, the commission has investigated a portion of the south end, which is located in the immediate vicinity of the business section of the city, and of Roxbury and of South Boston, which present different problems from the other districts studied in Boston. A description of conditions in the parts of the city investigated by the commission is given in the next section of the report.

a Americans in Process, edited by Robert A. Woods. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1903, pp. 2-3.



# CHAPTER II.

## TERRITORY

A complete list of blocks studied in Boston is given below:

1. Barton street district.—Barton street from Lowell to Chambers. both sides; Cushman avenue.
2. Hanover street district.—Square bounded by Hanover, Com-

mercial, Charter, and Henchman streets.

3. Hudson street district.—Oliver place; Hudson street from Beach to Harvard, both sides: Edinboro street, both sides: a few houses on Harvard street.

4. Morton street district.—Morton street; Wiget street; cross street from Washington to Endicott, north side; North Margin street from

Stillman to Wiget street.

- 5. Second street district.—Second street from Dorchester avenue to Granite street, both sides; Colton street; Granite street from First to Second streets, both sides; Athens street from Second to A streets, both sides; from C to D streets, south side; from D to E streets, both sides.
  - 6. Silver street district.—Silver street from A to F streets, both

sides; Washington place.

7. Washington village district.—Kemp street; Ellery terrace; Wad-

leigh place.

8. Selected Americans.—Scattered houses in Roxbury bounded by Washington street on the east, Eliot square and Dudley street on the south, Columbus avenue and the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on the west, and Lenox street on the north.

9. Selected Greeks.—Most of Curve street and selected houses in

the South Cove and the north end.

The Barton street district is located in the west end and is inhabited almost exclusively by Hebrews, as is shown in the following table, which is derived from General Table 1.

Table 1.—Number of households studied in the Barton street district, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.	General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds,
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, English. Foreign-born: Hebrew, Russian. Hebrew, Other. Irish. Italian, North. Italian, South.	186 10 1	Foreign-born—Continued. Polish Grand total Total native-born of foreign father. Total foreign-born.	1 218 1 217

There is only 1 household with a native head in this district. Of the 217 foreign households, 196 are Hebrew, 19 Italian, 1 Irish, and 1 Polish. The Hebrews have settled in this district after leaving the north end, which was their first stronghold in Boston and in which they were succeeded by the Italians, who now predominate there. The Hebrews have moved to the west end, of which Barton street forms a part, apparently for no other reason than its proximity to

their original place of residence.

Barton street is probably the poorest and the most crowded Hebrew center of importance in this city. The houses near Lowell street are old and poor, some of them apparently former warehouses, others dwelling houses little altered. In the center of the block the houses are in better condition. They have been built or remodeled as tenements more recently than the others on the street. The poorest house found in this district is on the corner of Barton and Leverett streets; it consists of two old houses thrown together; the one facing Barton street is higher than the other, so that on each floor in the middle of the dark winding hallway there is an unexpected flight of steps. The air shaft to the second floor forms a receptacle for rubbish.

The houses on the block from Leverett to Chambers street do not show the extremes, either good or bad, found on the other block. Some of the worst kept houses, however, are on that block. The garbage from five houses has been found stored in the cellar of one house, so that the families on the street floor have been unable to

open their windows, summer or winter.

Cushman avenue is one of the tiny alleys called avenues in Boston. It is 6 feet wide from house wall to house wall, dark, neglected, and filthy. Few families live there. Two of the houses have been turned into rag shops, so that only two directly facing the avenue are inhabited, the worst of which is a frame house. The two corner houses facing Leverett street are much better. One of them, however, has a rear house attached to it, which is in very bad repair. Water was found forming a pool in the hall, which is dark and dirty.

On the whole, the Hebrew district in Boston does not appear so crowded as that in New York, but the houses are not so well adapted to crowding, and some of the conditions existing on Cushman avenue can not be duplicated in the sections studied in New York, where tenement-house inspection is more energetic. The Boston tenement-house law does not differ materially from the New York law, but in Boston it is not as rigidly enforced.

The table which follows shows, by racial composition, the number

of households studied in the Hanover street district.

Table 2.—Number of households studied in the Hanover street district, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.	General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.
Native-born of native father, White. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: English. German. Irish. Italian, South. Foreign-born: Canadian (other than French) Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Irish. Italian, North. Italian, South.	1 4 2 4 2 1 10 10	Foreign-born—Continued. Norwegian. Portuguese Spanish. Swedish Grand total  Total native-born of foreign father. Total foreign-born.	308

The Hanover street district is inhabited largely by South Italians. There are only 11 native households in the district, and out of the 297 foreign households 260 are South Italians.

The section of Hanover street included in the district contains a number of small grocery stores, fruit shops, bakeries, and barrooms,

owned and patronized exclusively by Italians.

Commercial street, in this district, is a street of tenements and small shops on the west side, and of factories and warehouses on the east. Directly opposite the block canvassed is a large candy factory, the principal place of employment for the girls and women in the block.

Henchman street is short, running only between Commercial and Charter streets, and occupied wholly by tenement houses, with small shops in the basement or on the ground floor. It is a comparatively quiet street, and so far as the houses go it is the aristocrat of the four streets. The houses in all but two or three instances are relatively new and are assessed at a higher valuation than the land they stand on, a most unusual situation in this block. Three of the eight houses are occupied by their Italian owners, and all but two of the houses are owned by Italians.

Charter street is not very different from Henchman, except that

it is in poorer repair and much more crowded.

The characteristic of the locality is not its four main streets, but the alleys which honeycomb the block. Off Commercial street run Globe alley, Greenough lane, and Luther place, at the rate of one alley for every two houses on Commercial street. Globe alley is made up altogether of lodging houses. The whole alley is packed with people, and is generally looked upon in the neighborhood as "low down." It has so frequently been the subject of board of health investigation that the people have a wholesome fear of anyone bordering upon the official. Greenough lane has a much more "home-and-family" population than Globe alley; it is very dirty, dark, and narrow—barely 3 feet wide at the entrance. Luther place, while wider, is made up of dilapidated houses, and looks more like a dump heap than a place where people with children actually live, summer and winter.

Off Hanover street are four small alleys—Warland, or Warren place, a little L containing three badly crowded, old brick houses, their back rooms extremely dark; the L leading to 430 Hanover, second rear; that leading to 404 rear; and Fountain place, the worst and dirtiest and most overcrowded of the alleyways. Its four old wooden houses are tottering, the whole yard is filthy, and the basement living rooms, half underground, are very bad in all respects. The houses are all used as lodging houses.

In the following table is shown, by race of head of household, the number of households studied in the Morton-street district:

Table 3.—Number of households studied in the Morton-street district, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.	General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.
Foreign-born:  Greek Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other Irish Italian, North Italian, South	57 6 4	Foreign-born—Continued, Lithuanian Polish, Russian, Scotch Total	47

The Morton street district was selected as the Polish section of the north end. Its population, however, is highly cosmopolitan. All of the households in this district are foreign. There are 57 Russian Hebrew, 47 Polish, 20 Lithuanian, 18 South Italian, and 24 other

foreign households.

The two main blocks in this district are Morton and Wiget streets. They are narrow alleys running west from Salem street, the principal Jewish business street of the north end, and seem to have been intended originally as rear approaches for the wider streets on each side, according to the usual Boston plan. Morton street is 11 feet 4 inches from house wall to house wall at its narrowest point, near Endicott street, and 15 feet 6 inches at its widest, near Salem. Wiget street is 13 feet from house wall to house wall. Morton street was described in the Boston Board of Health report of 1900 (p. 42) as "one of the narrowest, dirtiest, and most insanitary streets in the city of Boston," and its abolishment was one of the reasons given for recommending the making of the entire district bounded by Salem, Endicott, Stillman, and Cross streets into a public breathing place.

The buildings on both streets are mainly old 3-story one-family houses, turned into tenements by the addition of kitchen sinks, and in many cases nothing more. Some of the houses on Morton street, with their 2-foot staircases and 4-foot chimneys, must date well into the beginning of the nineteenth century. One house on Wiget street is built on foundations of 6-inch oak beams almost as hard as iron. Buildings have pressed up from behind on both sides of the streets. A cigar factory leaves only a 3-foot space at the rear of two houses on Morton street, so that the back rooms, especially on the lower

floors, are not fit to be lived in.

Cross and North Margin streets are wider, and, in general, better than Morton and Wiget. North Margin street, however, from Wiget to Stillman, has only two houses, both very poor, besides the corner one. These two are shallow houses, apparently built after those on Wiget and Stillman streets to fill in a narrow space. One of them has only one room on each floor—a mere little wedge squeezed into a left-over corner. The corner house is much better.

The houses on Cross street have always been tenement houses. They are 5 stories high and are newer than those on the other

blocks in this district.

The number of households studied in the Washington village district is shown by race of head of household in the following table:

Table 4.—Number of households studied in the Washington village district, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign-born: Canadian (other than French). Irish.	1
Irish. Lithuanian. Polish.	37
Grand total.	41
Total native-born of foreign father. Total foreign-born.	1 40

The other Polish district is in the Polish settlement which has gathered about the Polish church in Washington village. Of the 41 families studied here 37 are Polish.

Ellery terrace and Kemp street are much alike. Both are short blocks set down in the mud flats of the South Bay. These flats breed stench and disease which more than offset the advantages of space. In summer the winds are almost intolerably malodorous.

Ellery terrace is simply a remodeled factory building off Ellery street. The building, a frame one, was divided up about two years ago into seven small 3-story tenements. They are in fairly good

condition, though they show very rough usage.

Kemp street is much older. On the north side is a block of a half dozen 2-story tenements for two families, and one detached 2-story shanty. On the south side it has two detached 2½-story houses for two families. All the houses are frame.

Wadleigh place is a blind alley off Ellery street. The two detached brick buildings are double houses, 2 stories high, with mansard attics. The houses are poorer than on either of the other streets. The racial composition of the Hudson street district is shown in the following table:

Table 5.—Number of households studied in the Hudson street district, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.
ative-born of native father, White ative-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	8
oreign-born: Armenian.	
Canadian (other than French).	
Irish	2
Syrian	11
Grand total	17
otal native-born of foreign father	
otal native-born. otal foreign-born.	1

The Hudson street district is predominantly Syrian. Fifteen native families have been studied in the district, and 155 foreign

families, of which 113 are Syrian, 29 Italian, and 11 Irish.

Forty years ago this entire district was a respectable middle-class residence quarter. It did not have the extremes, aristocratic and humble, of the north end or Roxbury. The population about twenty years ago was mainly Irish or Irish-American, but the place is fast becoming the orient of Boston. Chinatown centers on Harrison avenue near Essex street. Farther up the avenue and on Kneeland, Tyler, and Hudson streets there is a cosmopolitan mixture of Greek restaurants and groceries, Syrian churches and shops, kosher eating houses, and immoral resorts confined to no race.

On Hudson street, where the most important Syrian block investigated is located, most of the houses are four-story tenements, built of brick. Each house contains 10 to 14 rooms and is occupied by from four to six families. The houses were originally built to accommodate one fairly well-to-do family, and have been divided up into apartments; sinks and faucets have been installed in the kitchens, but very few other changes have been made. One tollet serves for a whole house, and bathrooms are an exception. Proximity to busi-

ness houses makes the rents high in this neighborhood.

The racial composition of the Second street district is shown in the following table:

Table 6.—Number of households studied, the Second street district, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.	General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.
Native-born of native father: White. Indian. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: Canadian (other than French)	1	Foreign-born—Continued. Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish. Scotch-Irish. Welsh.	1 110 17 1
Foreign-born: Canadian (other than French) English. French. German. Hebrew, Russian.	1 2 2	Grand total  Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	25 29

The Second street district, in South Boston, contains 60 foreign and 24 native Irish households in addition to 17 Polish and 110 Lithuanian households. Several other races are represented by one or two families.

Athens street is a narrow back street, originally intended as a rear approach to Broadway. The houses are usually two stories high and are frame. Second street is wider and contains one large brick tenement house. Colton and Granite streets are small side streets. Some of the houses on Colton street have been torn down since the agent of the Commission canvassed them.

The following table shows the racial composition of the Silver street district:

CIADUIACO.

Table 7.—Number of households studied, the Silver street district, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.	General nativity and race of head of household.	Number of house- holds.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: Canadian (other than French) English. Irish. Foreign-born: Canadian (other than French) English. German. Hebrew, Russian. Hebrew, Other. Irish. Italian, North.	1 2 4 1 118	Foreign-born—Continued. Lithuanian Norwegian Polish Scotch Swedish Belgian (race not specified). Grand total. Total native-born of foreign father. Total foreign-born.	2 2 1 6 6 1 238 48 52

The population of the Silver street district contains representatives of many different races, but, besides the Irish, the Lithuanians, of whom there are 40 households, are the only numerically important race. Of the Irish there are 118 foreign and 40 native households in this district.

Silver street is a narrow street consisting of two and three story frame houses in fair repair. It was originally meant to be a rear approach to the houses on Broadway. This district has gone through several stages of development, but is now almost entirely inhabited by workingmen's families. It differs little in character from the Second street district.

No solid block occupied by American families of the working class has been found in Boston. One hundred schedules of American households were taken in Roxbury after a large territory had been covered and 638 households had been interviewed and eliminated,

because they were not American.

In general the streets in this district are wide. The location is unusually good for working people, because many street car lines go through the district, and the big Dudley street transfer station in the vicinity makes it easy to make connections with all parts of the city. A great proportion of the houses where American families were found are two and a half or three story frame houses in blocks or semidetached. The Americans lived in these houses before the larger buildings, of which there are many in the district, were erected. Very few of the houses contain more than three families, and none more than six. The houses are in fair repair. The district was distinctly American, and parts of it were rather fashionable until about fifteen years ago, but now it is highly cosmopolitan and contains a group of streets inhabited by negroes. The Hebrew population of the district is rapidly increasing, and yet there are more American families in this neighborhood than in any other of the comparatively poor sections of the city which the agents of the Commission have succeeded in locating.

For the Greeks also schedules were secured in selected houses. The most important center of the Greeks is Curve street, a little crescent skirting the Boston and Albany tracks off Broadway extension. The other Greek households are scattered over the city, but more particularly in the north end. The total number of Greek

schedules secured in Boston is 49.

# CHAPTER III.

# COMPOSITION OF POPULATION STUDIED.

#### NATIVITY AND RACE.

The total number of households enumerated in the preceding series of tables appears in the following table. From this point the tabulation does not take into account the districts of residence of the households studied. Certain races are excluded from further study by reason of inadequate representation. The table, which is derived from General Tables 1 and 2, shows the extent of the canvass and the selection for the detailed study.

Table 8.—Total number of households studied in blocks investigated and households included in detailed study, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.		Households included in detailed study.		
	studied in blocks in- vestigated.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
Native-born of native father:				
White	123	123	8.7	
Indian	1		. 0	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Canadian (other than French)			. 0	
English	6		. 0	
German	1		. 0	
lrish Italian, South	76 2	76	5. 4	
Foreign-born:	2		.0	
Armenian.	1		.0	
Belgian (race not specified).	1		.0	
Canadian (other than French).			.0	
English	9		.0	
French	2		.0	
German	4		. 0	
Greek	49	49	3. 5	
Hebrew, Russian.	249	249	17.6	
Hebrew, Other	17		.0	
lrish	205	205	14.5	
Italian, North	15		.0	
Italian, South	326	326	23.0	
Lithuanian	171	171	12. 1	
Norwegian	6		.0	
Polish	104	104	7.3	
Portuguese	2		.0	
Russian	3		.0	
Seotch.	2		.0	
Scotch-1rish	1		0	
Spanish Swedish	9			
Syrian	113	113	8.0	
Welsh	113	110	8.0	
	1		.0	
Grand total	1,512	1,416	100.0	
Total native-born of foreign father	90	76	5.4	
Total native-born	214	199	14.1	
Total foreign-born.		1, 217	85. 9	
	1,200	1,211	00.0	

Of the total number of 1,512 households visited in Boston, 1,416 have been included in the detailed study which follows. None of the races of which there were fewer than twenty households in the aggregate have been included. In addition to the native white of native father and the second-generation Irish, the following foreign households, in order of their numerical importance, have been studied in Boston: South Italians, Russian Hebrews, Irish, Lithuanians, Syrians, Poles, and Greeks.

As regards country of birth, which it is necessary to consider only for the Hebrews and Poles, the fact is that all of the Hebrews are natives of Russia, while the birthplace of the Polish heads of house-

holds is given in the next table, drawn from General Table 4.

Table 9.—Country of birth of foreign-born Polish heads of households.

Country of birth.	Total number.	Per cent of total.
Austria-Hungary Germany Russia	22 3 79	21. 2 2. 9 76. 0
Total	104	100.0

Over three-fourths, 76 per cent, of all the Poles studied in Boston are natives of Russia, 21.2 per cent are natives of Austria-Hungary, and 2.9 per cent are natives of Germany.

For the Italians a statement of the province of birth is given in the

next table, drawn from General Table 4a.

Table 10.—Province of birth of foreign-born South Italian heads of households.

Province of birth.	Total number.	Per cent of total.	Province of birth.	Total number.	Per cent of total.
Abruzzi and Molise	6 31 133 1	13. 2 1. 8 9. 5 40. 8 . 3 1. 5	Roma Skeily. All other Total	4 89 4 326	1. 2 27. 3 4. 4 100. 0

The largest proportion of all Italian heads of households come from the Province of Campania, the next largest from Sicily, and the next from Abruzzi and Molise.

The extent of the study with reference to persons in households and persons included in the detailed study of individuals is indicated by the following table derived from General Table 2. The tabulation is by race of head of household.

Table 11.—Persons in households studied and persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

Soom on, og general namen grand gran							
General nativity and race of head of	Total number of	Persons in	households.	Persons for whom de- tailed information was secured.			
household.	households.	Number.	Number. Per cent of total.		Per cent of total.		
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	123 76	485 327	6. 7 4. 5	476 320	6.7 4.5		
Foreign-born: Greek Hebrew, Russian	49	235 1,314	3. 3 18. 2	225 1,310	3.2		
lrish Italian, South Lithuanian	205 326	985 1,799 974	13. 7 24. 9 13. 5	950 1,786 952	13. 4 25. 2 13. 4		
Polish	104	674 418	9.3 5.8	655 418	9.2 5.9		
Grand total	1,416	7,211	100.0	7,092	100.0		
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	199	327 812 6,399	4. 5 11. 3 88. 7	320 796 6, 296	4. 5 11. 2 88. 8		

Of the total of 1,416 households studied in Boston, 1,217 are foreign and 199 native. Of the native households 123 are American and 76 second-generation Irish. Detailed information was secured for 7,092 persons, of whom 6,296 were in households whose heads were foreignborn and 796 in households whose heads were native-born. In general, then, more than seven-eighths of the population studied in Boston live in foreign households.

The persons for whom detailed information was secured are again presented by race of individual in the following table which is based on General Table 5.

Table 12.—Persons for whom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

	Number.			Per cent of total.		
General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	290	287	577	7.5	8.9	8.1
Canadian, French Canadian, Other Danish. English	4	12 1 1 11	16 1 15	.0 .1 .0	(a) (a)	(a) .2 (a) .2
German Greek Hebrew Irish	14 189 351	5 5 182 324	5 19 371 675	.0 .4 4.9 9.1	.2 .2 5.7 10.1	.1 .3 5.2 9.5
Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish.	2 253 121 74	267 122 91	520 243 165	.1 6.5 3.1 1.9	.0 8.3 3.8 2.8	(a) 7.3 3.4 2.3
Scotch Syrian Foreign-born:	42	1 58	100	1.1	(a) 1.8	(a) 1.4
Canadian, French. Canadian, Other English French.	3	18 9 2	2 21 9 2	.0 .1 .0	.1 .6 .3 .1	(a) .3 .1
German. Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Hebrew, Other.	174 467 9	31 450 12	2 205 917 21	.1 4.5 12.1 .2	1.0 14.0 .4	(a) 2.9 12.9 .3

Table 12.—Persons for w'nom detailed information was secured, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

		Number.		Per cent of total.			
General nativity and race of individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Foreign-born—Continued.  Irish Italian, North. Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Russlan Scotch Syrian	777 453 285 4	241 2 471 257 197	431 7 1,248 710 482 4 3 316	4.9 .1 20.1 11.7 7.4 .1 .0	7.5 .1 14.6 8.0 6.1 .0	6. 17. 10. 6. (a)	
Grand total	3,874	3,218	7,092	100.0	100.0	100.	
otal native-born of foreign fatherotal native-bornotal foreign-born.	1,054 1,344 2,530	1, 181 1, 368 1, 850	2, 135 2, 712 4, 380	27. 2 34. 7 65. 3	36. 7 42. 5 57. 5	30. 38. 61.	

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

In the previous table, where the enumeration is by nativity of head of household, the total native-born aggregate 11.2 per cent of the entire number of persons for whom detailed information was secured. In this table, where the enumeration is by nativity of individual, the native-born are 38.2 per cent of the whole number of persons. The higher per cent is largely due to the presence of native-born children in immigrant households. The largest proportion of persons of native birth is among the Irish, which is the race with heads of households having the longest residence in the United States. The second largest proportion is among the South Italians, the race representing on the whole the second earliest immigration, and the third highest per cent is among the Russian Hebrews, the third in point of length of residence in this country.

#### SEX.

The number and per cent of persons of each sex in households studied are given in the following table, by general nativity and race of head of household. The figures are from General Table 2.

Table 13.—Sex of persons for whom detailed information was secured, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of		Number.		Per cent of each sex.		
household.	Male.	Male. Female.		Male.	Female.	
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish.	220 150	256 170	476 320	46. 2 46. 9	53. 8 53. 1	
Foreign-born:	188 666 469 1,038 575 364 204	37 644 481 748 377 291 214	225 1,310 950 1,786 952 655 418	83.6 50.8 49.4 58.1 60.4 55.6 48.8	16. 4 49. 2 50. 6 41. 9 39. 6 44. 4	
Grand total	3,874	3,218	7,092	54.6	45. 4	
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	150 370 3,504	170 426 2,792	320 796 6,296	46. 9 46. 5 55. 7	53.1 53.5 44.3	

Of the total of 3,874 persons for whom detailed information was secured in Boston, 54.6 per cent are males and 45.4 per cent females. Among the native-born the percentage of males is 46.5 and among the foreign-born 55.7. Of the foreign races all except the Irish and the Syrians have more males than females. The proportion is exceptionally high among the Greeks, of whom 83.6 per cent are male, and the Lithuanians, among whom the proportion of males is 60.4 per cent. The percentage is 58.1 among the South Italians, 55.6 among the Poles, and 50.8 among the Russian Hebrews.

#### AGE.

Heads of households are classified according to age in the table which follows. The percentages are based on General Table 6:

Table 14.—Per cent of heads of households within each age group, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

[This table includes in each section only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The totals, however. are for all races.]

#### MALE.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number	Per c	ent within	ı each spec	ified age g	roup.
General nativity and race of individual.	complete data.	Under 20.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 to 59.	60 or over.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of	. 94	0.0	22.3	39.4	27.7	10.6
father, lrish	58	.0	12.1	48.3	37.9	1.7
Greek. Hebrew, Russian Irish Italian, South	226 139	2.1 .4 .0	50. 0 20. 4 7. 9 27. 5	47. 9 50. 0 48. 2 46. 3	20. 4 35. 3 22. 3	8.8 8.6 3.9
Lithuanian Polish Syrian	165 103	.0 .0 1.0	25. 5 36. 9 48. 0	62. 4 56. 3 37. 3	12.1 6.8 9.8	.0 .0 3.9
Grand total	1, 244	.2	26.0	49.0	20.0	4.7
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born		.0 .0 .3	12.1 18.4 27.0	48.3 42.8 49.9	37.9 31.6 18.4	1.7 7.2 4.4
	FEM.	ALE.				
Native-born of native father, White	28	0.0	3.6	21.4	39.3	35.7
Hebrew, Russian Irish	23 66	.0	4.3 3.0	26. 1 28. 8	47.8 30.3	21.7 37.9
Grand total	170	.0	3.5	30.0	37.1	29. 4
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born Total foreign-born		(a) .0	(a) 2.2 4.0	(a) 28.3 30.6	(a) 43. 5 34. 7	(a) 26. 1 30. 6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Table 14.—Per cent of heads of households within each age group, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

TOTAL.

	Number-								
General nativity and race of individual.	reporting complete data.	Under 20.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 to 59.	60 or over.			
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of	122	0.0	18.0	35. 2	30.3	16.4			
father, lrish	76	.0	9.2	46.1	40.8	3.9			
Greek Hebrew, Russian	49 249	2.0	49.0 18.9	46.9 47.8	22.9	2.0			
Irish Italian, South	205	.0	6.3 26.7	42 0 45, 1	33. 7 22. 7	18.0			
Lithuanian Polish	170	.0	24.7 36.5	62.4 55.8	12.4 7.7	.6			
Syrian	113	.9	43.4	38.9	13.3	3.5			
Grand total	1, 414	.2	23.3	46.7	22.1	7.7			
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born	76 198	.0	9. 2 14. 6	46.1	40.8 34.3	3.9			
Total foreign-born	1, 216	.0	24. 7	39.4 47.9	20.1	7.1			

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 1,414 heads of households included in this table 46.7 per cent are between the ages of 30 and 44 years, 23.5 per cent are under 30 years old, and 29.8 per cent are 45 years of age or older. The heads of households of native birth are, on the whole, older than the immigrant heads of households. Among all races except the Greek and the Syrian the most usual age of the head is between 30 and 44 years. Among Greeks and Syrians the most usual age is under 30 years, and there are instances of heads of households under 20 years of age. The heads of households of the Greek race are, in a number of instances, not heads of families, but are young men who live in groups of other men.

The ages of members of households, including heads, are shown in the next table, which is derived from General Table 7. The tabula-

tion is by race of head of household:

Table 15.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and general nativity and race of head of household.

MALE.

	Number	Per cent withIn each specified age group—								
General nativity and race of head of household.	reporting complete data.	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.		
Native-born of native father, White. Native-born of foreign father, by	220	16.4	13. 2	2.7	6.4	18.2	21.4	21.8		
race of father, Irish Foreign-born:	150	13.3	23.3	4.0	9.3	10.7	22.0	17.3		
Greek	188	3.7	3.7	.5	9.0	51.6	29.8	1.6		
Hebrew, Russian	666 469	16.4 15.6	19.4 22.8	4.7 4.1	8.9 7.2	18.0 15.4	19.8 20.7	12. 9 14. 3		
Italian, South	1,031	16.7	11.4	2.3	8.2	26.9	22.8	11.6		
Lithuanian	574	15.9	8.5	.5	4.5	32.4	33.4	4.7		
Polish		15.4 18.6	9.6 10.3	1.5	7.1 7.4	37.1 34.8	25.5 20.1	4. 4 7. 4		
Grand total	3,866	15.6	13.7	2.5	7.5	26.2	24.0	10.6		
Total native-born of foreign father		13.3 15.1	23.3 17.3	4.0 3.2	9.3 7.6	10.7 15.1	22.0 21.6	17.3 20.0		
Total foreign-born		15.6	13.3	2.4	7.5	27. 4	24.2	9,6		

Table 15.—Per cent of persons within each age group, by sex and general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

FEMALE.

		·	Per cent	within	each spe	cified ag	e group.	
General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Under 6.	6 to 13.	14 and 15.	16 to 19.	20 to 29.	30 to 44.	45 or over.
Native-born of native father, White. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign-born: Greek. Hebrew, Russian Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish. Syrfan.	255 170 37 644 481 745 377 291 214	15. 7 12. 9 8. 1 14. 6 12. 9 23. 5 23. 1 24. 1 22. 4	14.1 20.6 5.4 21.3 20.8 14.2 14.9 12.7 10.3	2.7 3.5 5.0 5.2 5.0 2.1 .7 5.1	7.1 5.3 18.9 9.8 7.1 9.5 6.6 13.1 13.1	18.0 14.1 45.9 17.4 12.5 20.0 29.2 34.0 27.6	20. 4 24. 1 16. 2 17. 9 20. 8 17. 9 22. 0 14. 1 13. 6	22. 0 19. 4 5. 4 14. 1 20. 8 9. 9 2. 1 1. 4 7. 9
Grand total	3, 214 170 425 2, 789	18.7 12.9 14.6 19.3	20.6 16.7 16.5	3.5 3.1 4.1	9. 1 5. 3 6. 4 9. 5	21. 0 14. 1 16. 5 21. 7	24.1 21.9 18.2	19.4 20.9 10.6
		TOTA	L.					
Native-born of native father, White. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign-born: Greek. Hebrew, Russian Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish. Syrian.	475 320 225 1,310 950 1,776 951 655 418	16.0 13.1 4.4 15.5 14.2 19.5 18.7 19.2 20.6	13.7 21.9 4.0 20.3 21.8 12.6 11.0 11.0	2.7 3.8 4.8 4.6 3.4 1.2 .8 3.3	6.7 7.2 10.7 9.3 7.2 8.8 5.4 9.8 10.3	18. 1 12. 5 50. 7 17. 7 13. 9 24. 0 31. 1 35. 7 31. 1	20.8 23.1 27.6 18.9 20.7 20.7 28.9 20.5 16.7	21.9 18.4 2.2 13.5 17.6 10.9 3.7 3.1 7.7
Grand total  Total native-born of foreign father Total foreign-born	7,080 320 795 6,285	17.0 13.1 14.8 17.3	21.9 17.0 14.7	3. 2 3. 8 3. 1 3. 2	8. 2 7. 2 6. 9 8. 4	23. 9 12. 5 15. 8 24. 9	21.6 23.1 21.8 21.5	11. 2 18. 4 20. 5 10. 0

By combining the ages under 20, from 20 to 44, and 45 and over, we arrive at the following comparison between the native-born and the foreign-born:

	Under 20.	20 to 44.	45 and over.
Native-born.	41. 8	37. 6	20.5
Foreign-born	43. 6	46. 4	10.0

There are more young persons under 20 and more persons of the most active age, namely, between 20 and 44, among immigrants than natives, while the proportion of persons 45 and over is almost twice as high among the native-born as among the foreign-born. This is a normal difference; the immigrants bring over comparatively few old persons, and therefore in foreign households the proportion of persons 45 years of age or over is smaller than in households of the native-born.

# CONJUGAL CONDITION.

In the following table persons 20 years of age or over are classified according to whether they are single, married, or widowed. The table is based on General Table 8.

Table 16.—Number and per cent of persons 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

MALE.

	Number	Nur	nber who a	are—	Per	r cent who	are—
General nativity and race of individual.	complete data.	Single.	Married.	Wid- owed.	Single.	Married.	Wid- owed,
Native-born of native father, White Native-born offoreign father, by race of father: Canadian (other than French).	130	31	90	9	23.8	69.2	6.9
English. Hebrew Irish. Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish. Foreign-born:	6 124	2 5 64 1 4 1 1	1 56	4	(a) (a) 51.6 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) 45. 2 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)
Canadian (other than French). German Greek. Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other.	2 2 156 331	1 119 60 1 46	34 266	1 1 3 5	(a) (a) 76.3 18.1 (a)	(a) (a) 21.8 80.4 (a)	(a) (a) 1.9 1.5 (a) 7.5
Irish. Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Russian. Syrian.	622	40 4 170 194 90 4 26	430 199 150	14 22 7 2	24.7 (a) 27.3 48.5 37.2 (a) 20.5	67.7 (a) 69.1 49.8 62.0 (a) 76.4	(a) 3.5 1.8 .8 (a) 3.1
Grand total	2,348	826	1,450	72	35. 2	61.8	3.1
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	141 271 2,077	79 110 716	58 148 1,302	4 13 59	56. 0 40. 6 34. 5	41. 1 54. 6 62. 7	2. 8 4. 8 2. 8

#### FEMALE.

Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by	117	34	54	29	29.1	46. 2	24.8
race of father: Canadian, French Canadian, Other. Danish English. German Hebrew Irish. Italian, South	1 9 5 7	2 2 5 51 3	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 46 \\ 7 \end{array}$	17 1	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 44.7	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 40.4	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)
Polish. Scotch Foreign-born: Canadian, French. Canadian, Other. English. French. Greek.	1 1 16 9 2 24	1 1 1	1 1 14 7 2 22	1 1 2	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)
Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other		31	239 4	37	10.1 (a)	77.9 (a)	12.1 (a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Table 16.—Number and per cent of persons 20 years of age or over in each conjugal condition, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

#### FEMALE-Continued.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number	Nur	nber who a	are—	Per cent who are—			
	reporting complete data.	Single.	Married.	Wid- owed.	Single.	Married.	Wid- owed.	
Foreigh-born—Continued. Irish. Italian, North. Italian, South Lithuanian. Polish. Scotch. Syrlan.	234 1 338 202 141 3 105	34 19 29 30	137 1 288 166 106 2 78	63 31 7 5 1 9	14.5 (a) 5.6 14.4 21.3 (a) 7.6	58. 5 (a) 85. 2 82. 2 75. 2 (a) 74. 3	26.9 (a) 9.2 3.5 3.5 (a) 18.1	
Grand total	1,661	251	1,196	214	15.1	72.0	12.9	
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	157 274 1,387	64 98 153	75 129 1,067	18 47 167	40. 8 35. 8 11. 0	47. 8 47. 1 76. 9	11.5 17.2 12.0	

#### TOTAL.

Native-born of native father,							
White	247	65	144	38	26.3	58.3	15.4
Native-born of foreign father, by							_
race of father:							Į.
Canadian, French	1		1		(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other	8	3	5		(a)	(a)	(a)
Danish	1		1		(a)	(a)	(a)
English	11	4	7		(a)	(a)	(a)
German	5		5		(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew	13	10	3		(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish	238	115	102	21	48.3	42.9	8.8
Italian, North	1	1			(a)	. (a)	(a)
Italian, South	16	7	8	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	1	1			(a)	(a)	(a)
Polish	2	2			(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotch	1		1		(a)	(a)	(a)
Foreign-born:					, ,	` '	
Canadian, French	1		1		(a)	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other	18	2	14	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
English	9	1	7	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
French	2		2		(a)	(a)	(a)
German	2	1		1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Greek	180	119	56	5	66.1	31.1	2.8
Hebrew, Russian	638	91	505	42	14.3	79.2	6.6
Hebrew, Other	5	1	4		(a)	(a)	(a)
Irish	420	80	263	77	19.0	62.6	18.3
Italian, North	5	4	1		(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South	960	189	718	53	19.7	74.8	5. 5
Lithuanian	602	223	365	14	37.0	60.6	2.3
Polish	383	120	256	7	31.3	66.8	1.8
Russian	4	4			(a)	(a)	(a)
Scotch	3		2	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Syrian	232	34	175	23	14.7	75. 4	9.9
·			_				
Grand total	4,009	1,077	2,646	286	26.9	66. 0	7.1
Total native-born of foreign					V		
father	298	143	133	22	48.0	44.6	7.4
Total native-born.	545	208	277	60	38.2	50.8	11.0
Total foreign-born	3, 464	869	2,369	226	25. 1	68. 4	6.5
Total foreign-both	3, 404	303	2,005	220	20.1	00. 4	0.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of 4,009 persons 20 years of age or over, who report data on conjugal condition, 66 per cent are married, 26.9 per cent are single, and 7.1 per cent are widowed. The proportion of single persons is much higher among the males than among the females, and the proportion of married and widowed persons is

higher among the females than among the males.

There are fewer single persons among the adult foreign-born than among the adult native-born, the proportions being 25.1 per cent among the foreign and 38.2 per cent among the native born. The difference is very pronounced among females, of whom 35.8 per cent are single among the native-born and only 11 per cent among the foreign-born. It is clear from these figures that the immigrants marry somewhat younger than the native-born and, furthermore, that this is more noticeable among the women than among the men. It must be added that it is not an unusual thing for immigrant girls to come here in order either to join their husbands or intended husbands or to improve their opportunity of finding husbands by coming to a community where the proportion of males is high.

The only foreign race having a large proportion, 66.1 per cent, of single persons among the adults is the Greek; the proportion of single Greek males is 76.3 per cent, while there are no single females over 20 years of age. The proportion of unmarried women is lower than that of unmarried men among all of the foreign races studied in

Boston.

The figures indicate that the immigrant population of the districts studied in Boston is more settled than the native population, which contains a considerable proportion of single men and women who have come to the city to earn a living. The immigrant men have in most cases come to stay, and have generally sent for their wives or sweethearts, and a large proportion of the women have come to join their husbands or in order to marry.

As mentioned above the proportion of widows is higher among the native-born than among the foreign-born, and among the foreign races the highest proportion of widows is found among the Irish. The proportion among the native-born of native father is also very considerable. This condition is probably due largely to the larger pro-

portion of older families of these two races.

## YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES.

That the investigation in Boston deals largely with recent immigrants appears from the following series of four tables. In the first table of the series male heads of households are classified according to the number of years since their first arrival in the United States. The figures are from General Table 9.

Table 17.—Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households in the United States under five years, five to nine years, etc., by race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting	each sp		United umber o		Per cent in the United States each specified number of years.			
	complete data.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 19.	20 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 19.	20 or over.
Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish. Syrian.	48 226 138 307 165 103 102	19 63 4 64 44 26 32	14 66 10 83 64 49 37	15 73 21 112 48 25 29	24 103 48 9 3 4	39. 6 27. 9 2. 9 20. 8 26. 7 25. 2 31. 4	29. 2 29. 2 7. 2 27. 0 38. 8 47. 6 36. 3	31. 3 32. 3 15. 2 36. 5 29. 1 24. 3 28. 4	0. 0 10. 6 74. 6 15. 6 5. 5 2. 9 3. 9
Total	1,089	252	323	323	191	23.1	29.7	29.7	17.5

Of the 1,089 male heads of households included in this table 23.1 per cent have come to the United States within the last five years. 29.7 per cent have been in the country from five to nine years, 29.7 per cent have been here from ten to nineteen years, and 17.5 per cent have been here twenty years or more. Of the races studied the Irish represents by far the earliest immigration, almost three-fourths of the heads of households having been in this country twenty years or The South Italians rank second and the Russian Hebrews third. The relative standing of the races representing recent immigration is best seen in the form of cumulative percentages.

Table 18.—Per cent of foreign-born male heads of households in the United States under five years, under ten years, etc., by race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

*				
Race of individual.	Number reporting complete	Per cent of each spec	persons in U ified number	Inited States r of years.
	data.	Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.
Greek	48 226	39. 6 27. 9	68. 8 57. 1	100.0 89.4
Irish Italian, South. Lithuanian	138 307 165	2. 9 20. 8 26. 7	10. 1 47. 9 65. 5	25. 4 84. 4 94. 5
Polish Syrian	103 102	25. 2 31. 4	72.8 67.6	97.1 96.1
Total	1,089	23.1	52.8	82. 5

The Greek heads of households are, on the whole, the most recent immigrants, nearly 40 per cent having been in the country less than five years and all having come within twenty years. Syrians, Poles, and Lithuanians all show more than one-fourth of their number in the United States under five years and at least 55 per cent here under

The table next presented classifies all foreign-born persons, including heads of households, according to the number of years since their first arrival in the United States. In this table male heads of households, who have been shown separately, are included. The table is

based on General Table 10.

Table 19.—Number and per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States under five years, five to nine years, etc., by race of individual,

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad.]

Canadian, French   2	Race of individual.	Number		er in the pecified r			Per cent in the United States each specified number of years.			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	reace of individual.			5 to 9.	10 to 19.			5 to 9.	10 to 19.	
Total	Canadian, Other. English. French. German. Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Hebrew, Other. Irish. Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Russian. Scotch. Syrian.	20 9 2 2 205 917 21 427 7 1,236 701 471 43 3 316	106 457 16 32 3 568 375 289 4	58 193 1 22 3 348 207 125	3 1 1 41 217 2 85 1 1 248 106 52	1 50 2 288 72 13 5	200 (a) (a) (a) 51.7 49.8 76.2 7.5 (a) 46.0 53.5 61.4 (a) (a) 44.9	5.0 (a) (a) 28.3 21.0 4.8 5.2 (a) 28.2 29.5 26.5 (a) (a)	20.0 (a) (a) (a) 20.0 23.7 9.5 19.9 (a) 20.1 15.1 11.0 (a) (a) (a)	55.0 (a) (a) (a) 5.5 9.5 67.4 (a) 5.8 1.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 4,343 persons included in this table 46 per cent have come to the United States within five years, 24.5 per cent have been in the country from five to nine years, 19.1 per cent have been here from ten to nineteen years, and 10.4 per cent have been here twenty years or over. A convenient comparison of the several races is afforded by the following cumulative percentages:

Table 20.—Per cent of foreign-born persons in the United States under five years, under ten years, etc., by race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete	Per cent of each spec	Per cent of persons in United States each specified number of years.					
	data.	Under 5.	Under 10.	Under 20.				
Canadian (other than French). Greek Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other Irish, Italian, South Lithuanian Polish	205 917 21 427 1,236 701 471	20. 0 51. 7 49. 8 76. 2 7. 5 46. 0 53. 5 61. 4 44. 9	25. 0 80. 0 70. 9 81. 0 12. 6 74. 1 83. 0 87. 9 76. 9	45. 0 100. 0 94. 5 90. 5 32. 6 94. 2 98. 1 98. 9 98. 7				
Total	4,343	46.0	70. 5	89. 6				

Of the 4,343 foreign-born persons studied in Boston who report the date of their arrival in the United States 46 per cent have been here less than five years, 70.5 per cent less than ten years, and 89.6 per cent less than twenty years.

The Greeks, the Poles, the Syrians, and the Lithuanians are the most recent immigrants studied in Boston. The Hebrews and the South Italians come next, and the Irish are the oldest residents.

# CHAPTER IV.

# LIVING CONDITIONS.

#### CONGESTION.a

The following table classifies the households studied according to the number of rooms in the apartments they occupy. The table is derived from General Table 12.

Table 21.—Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and	Total num-			Per cent of households occupying apartments of each specified number of rooms.								
hold.	house- holds.	per apart- ment.	of per- sons per room.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.		
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of	123	4.54	0.87	2.4	5.7	18.7	30.9	22.0	8.9	11.4		
father, Irish Foreign-born:	76	4.38	.98	6.6	3.9	27.6	27.6	14.5	6.6	13. 2		
Greek	49	2.88	1.67	18.4	28.6	24.5	10.2	16.3	.0	2.0		
Hebrew, Russian	249	3.70	1.43	. 4	10.4	33.3	35.3	17.7	1.2	1.6		
Irish	205	4.20	1.14	3.4	6.8	25.4	33.2	14.6	9.3	7.3		
Italian, South	326	3.03	1.81	2.8	27.3	44.2	18.7	4.6	1.5	.9		
Lithuanian	171	3.65	1.56	2.9	6.4	35.1	40.4	11.1	3.5	.6		
Polish	104	3.49	1.86	.0	13.5	39.4	37.5	6.7	1.9	1.0		
Syrian	113	1.78	2.08	46.0	38.1	10.6	3.5	.9	.9	.0		
Grand total	1,416	3.52	1.44	6.4	15.6	31.6	27.8	11.4	3.7	3.5		
Total native-born of												
foreign father	76	4.38	.98	6, 6	3.9	27.6	27.6	14.5	6.6	13. 2		
Total native-born	199	4.48	. 91	4.0	5.0	22.1	29.6	19.1	8.0	12.1		
Total foreign-born	1,217	3.37	1.56	6.8	17.3	33. 2	27.4	10.2	3.0	2.1		
							10 10					

Of the households studied in Boston, 6.4 per cent occupy apartments of one room, 15.6 per cent occupy apartments of two rooms, 31.6 per cent three rooms, 27.8 per cent four rooms, 11.4 per cent five rooms, 3.7 per cent six rooms, and 3.5 per cent seven rooms or more. It will be seen that apartments of three and of four rooms together constitute about three-fifths of the entire number studied. One, two, and three room apartments are more common among foreign than among native households, while apartments of four rooms or more occur more frequently among native households.

a Congestion depends on many conditions other than the number of persons or adults per room and per sleeping room. Most of these conditions are not susceptible of statistical measurement, and no definite line can be drawn where overcrowding begins. In this section of the report the terms "congestion" and "degree of congestion" are expressly restricted to a comparison of the number of persons or adults per room and per sleeping room.

The Syrians occupy one-room apartments in 46 per cent of all cases and two-room apartments in 38.1 per cent of all cases. None of the other races have as high a proportion of small apartments, the Greeks, with 18.4 per cent of one-room and 28.6 per cent of two-room apartments, ranking second in this respect. All of the other races live in three or four room apartments in the majority of cases. The proportion of apartments of six rooms or more is by far the highest among the Irish, among whom it reaches 16.6 per cent.

The following table classifies households according to the number of persons of which they are composed. The table is based on

General Table 13.

Table 22.—Per cent of households of each specified number of persons, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and	Total	Average	Per	cent o	of hous	eholds	of each	a speci	fied nu	mber	of pers	ons.
race of head of ber of household. house-	num- ber of house- holds.	of per sons per- house- hold.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father, White	123	3, 94	4.1	26, 8	14.6	23.6	10.6	11. 4	1.6	4.1	0.8	2, 4
Native-born of for- eign father, by race	120	3.54	4.1	20.0	14.0	20.0	10.0	11. 4	1.0	7.1	0.0	2. 1
of father, Irish Foreign-born:	76	4.30	5.3	15.8	25.0	15.8	14.5	10.5	3.9	2.6	2.6	3.9
Greek	49	4.80	. 0	32.7	18.4	6.1	10.2	6.1	6.1	8.2	4.1	8.2
Hebrew, Russian.	249 205	5. 28 4. 80	6.8	10.8	14.9	13.7	14. 5 10. 7	18. 5 14. 1	10.8	8.8	4.8	3.2
Italian, South		4. 80 5. 52	0.8	12.3	15.0	13.7 16.3	12.3	12.3	9.8	7.7	4.0	9.8
Lithuanian	171	5. 70	. 6	10.5	9.4	10.5	15. 2	16.4	15.8	11.1	7.0	3.5
Polish	104	6.48	.0.	2.9	5.8	19. 2	14. 4	13.5	11.5	14. 4	4.8	13.5
Syrian	113	3. 70	.0	23.0	28.3	24.8	14.2	4.4	2.7	. 0	2.7	.0
Grand total	1,416	5. 09	1.8	14.8	15. 2	15.9	13.0	13. 2	8.8	7.7	4.0	5.6
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born	76 199	4. 30 4. 08	5. 3 4. 5	15. 8 22. 6	25. 0 18. 6	15. 8 20. 6	14.5 12.1	10. 5 11. 1	3.9	2. 6 3. 5	2. 6 1. 5	3.9
Total foreign-born		5. 26	1.4	13. 5	14.6	15.1	13. 1	13.6	9.8	8.4	4. 4	6.1

A somewhat simpler presentation of the facts brought out by the table follows. Only the proportions of small and of large households of each race are shown, households of one, two, and three persons being considered small households, and those of seven or more persons being considered large households.

General nativity and race of head of household.	House- holds of 1, 2, and 3 per- sons.	House- holds of 7 or more persons.	General nativity and race of head of household.	House- holds of 1, 2, and 3 per- sons.	House- holds of 7 or more persons.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, Irish. Foreign-born: Greek.	45. 5 46. 1 51. 1	8.9 13.0 26.6	Foreign-born—Continued. Polish Syrian Grand total	8.7 51.3 31.8	44. 2 5. 4 26. 1
Hebrew, Russian Irish Italian, South Lithuanian	25. 7 37. 5	27. 6 23. 9 31. 3 37. 4	Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	46. 1 45. 7 29. 5	13. 0 10. 5 28. 7

The foreign-born show a considerably higher percentage of large households and a considerably lower percentage of small households than the native-born.

Nearly half of the households of the native-born white of native father and the second generation Irish, and slightly more than half of the Greek and Syrian households consist of fewer than 4 persons. The two native races and the Syrians also report low percentages of households, consisting of 7 or more persons; the Greeks, with 26.6 per cent of households consisting of 7 or more persons, have twice as great a proportion of large households as any one of the other three races with low percentages. The highest percentage of large households is found among the Poles, who report only 8.7 per cent of households consisting of fewer than 4 persons and 44.2 per cent of households consisting of 7 or more persons. The Lithuanians rank second in proportion of large households and next to the lowest in the proportion of small households.

The average size of households occupying apartments of specified sizes is considered in the following table. The table is derived from General Table 14.

deneral Table 14.

Table 23.—Average number of persons in apartments of each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of	Averag	Average number of persons in anartments of each specified number of rooms.										
hõusehold.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7 or more.	Total.				
Native-born of native father, White. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign-born: Greek. Hebrew, Russian Irish. Italian, South Lithuanian Polish. Syrian.	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) 2.86 3.00 2.36 3.62 3.55 5.21 4.14	3.35 3.57 6.08 4.83 3.37 5.72 4.90 5.54 4.25	3. 63 4. 24 (a) 5. 28 5. 21 6. 48 6. 46 7. 51 (a)	4.70 5.00 (a) 7.18 5.57 9.60 6.84 (a) (a)	3. 64 (a) (a) 6. 05 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	6.00 6.60 (a) (a) 8.93 (a) (a) (a)	3.94 4.30 4.80 5.28 4.80 5.52 5.70 6.48 3.70				
Grand total	(a) (a)	(a) 1.80 3.62	4. 90 3. 57 3. 45	5. 70 4. 24 3. 85	6. 59 5. 00 4. 79	5. 98 (a) 4. 19 6. 78	7.88 6.60 6.25	5. 69 4. 30 4. 08				
Total foleigh-both	2.58	3.02	5.06	6.02	7.14	0.78	9. 44	5. 26				

a Not computed owing to small number involved.

The foreign households occupying apartments of every size are on the whole larger than the native households in similar apartments. The number of persons per household, however, does not increase in proportion to the number of rooms per apartment, and congestion is greater in small than in large apartments, indicating that crowding as a general rule is not a business proposition, but an attempt to reduce rents in apartments to as low a figure as possible. Considering only apartments of from two to five rooms we find that in 2-room apartments the Poles have the largest households, while in 3-room apartments the highest average number of persons is found among the Greeks, in 4-room apartments among the Poles, and in 5-room apartments among the South Italians. The Polish households living in 2-room apartments and the Greek households in 3-room apartments

average more than two persons per room; the Polish households in 4-room apartments and the South Italian households in 5-room

apartments average nearly two persons per room.

The following table classifies the households studied according to the number of persons per room. The data of General Table 15, is here presented in the form of cumulative numbers and percentages.

Table 24.—Number and per cent of households which have each specified number of persons per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of house- holds.	Average number of per- sons per room.	ha nu	ving ea	house of pe	cified	Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by	123	0. 87	59	7			48.0	5.7	0.0	0.0
race of father, Irish Foreign-born:	76 49	. 98 1. 67	39 48	10 19	2	1	51.3 98.0	13. 2 38. 8	2.6 8.2	2.0
Hebrew, Russian Irish	249 205	1.43 1.14	219 141	58 22	4 3 1		88. 0 68. 8	23.3 10.7	1.2	.0
Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish	326 171 104	1.81 1.56 1.86	306 153 98	154 51 56	35 9 13	10 3 1	93. 9 89. 5 94. 2	47. 2 29. 8 53. 8	10.7 5.3 12.5	3.1 1.8 1.0
SyrianGrand total	113	2.08	111	84 461	34	11 26	98. 2	74.3 32.6	30.1	9.7
Total native-born of foreign	1,410	1. 11	1,174	401	101	20	32.0	32.0		1.0
father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	76 199 1, 217	.98 .91 1.56	39 98 1,076	10 17 444	2 2 99	26	51.3 49.2 88.4	13. 2 8. 5 36. 5	2. 6 1. 0 8. 1	.0 .0 2.1

The highest degree of congestion in Boston is found among the Syrians; a study of the percentages shows that in three households out of four the Syrians average two or more persons per room, in one household out of three, three or more persons per room, and in one household out of ten, four or more persons per room. The next highest degree of crowding is found among the Poles, but only slightly more than one-half of all Polish households average two or more persons per room, only one-eighth three or more persons per room, and only one out of a hundred households averages four or more persons per room. The South Italians have a lower average per room than the Poles, but there are more individual cases of crowding among them than among the Poles, 3.1 per cent of the South Italian households averaging four or more persons per room. The Greeks, with 98 per cent of households reporting one or more persons per room, show approximately the same percentage as the Syrians, but show, on the whole, smaller percentages of households living in very crowded apartments than do the Syrians, the Poles, or the South Italians.

Comparatively little congestion is found among the native-born white of native father, the second-generation Irish, the Irish of foreign birth, and the Russian Hebrews. No one of these races reports any

households with as many as four persons per room.

The next table deals with number of persons per sleeping room. The data of General Table 16 is presented in the form of cumulative numbers and percentages.

Table 25.—Number and per cent of households which have each specified number of persons per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and	Num- ber re- porting	Average number of per-	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping room.				
race of head of household.	com- plete data.	sons per sleeping room.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of for- eign father, by race	123	1.78	68	16	6	2		55.3	13.0	4. 9	1.6	0.0
of father, Irish Foreign-born:	76 49	1.78 2.10	39	13	1 2		1	51.3 67.3	17.1	1.3 4.1	2.0	2,0
Hebrew, Russian Irish	249 205	2.13 1.90	174 108	50 31	11 8	1 3	1	69. 9 52. 7	20.1 15.1	4. 4 3. 9	1,5	.0
Italian, South Lithuanian Polish	325 171 104	2, 68 2, 20 2, 41	279 126 87	147 31 28	60 5 5		6	85. 8 73. 7 83. 7	45. 2 18. 1 26. 9	18.5 2.9 4.8	3.7 .0 .0	1.8 .0
Syrian Grand total	113	2.53	1,014	374	20 118	24	9	88. 5	45. 1 26. 4	8.3	1.7	. 9
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	76 199 1,216	1.78 1.78 2.28	39 107 907	13 29 345	1 7 111	2 22	9	51. 3 53. 8 74. 6	17. 1 14. 6 28. 4	1.3 3.5 9.1	.0 1.0 1.8	.0

The foreign-born show considerably greater congestion in sleeping rooms than do the native-born. Especially high degrees of congestion are found among the Syrians and the South Italians. More than 85 per cent of the households of these two races report two or more persons per sleeping room; slightly more than 45 per cent report three or more persons per sleeping room, and nearly one-fifth of the households of each race report four or more persons per sleeping room. The Poles rank third in the degree of congestion in sleeping rooms. The least congestion is found in the households of the native-born white of native father and the first and second generation Irish. A little more than half of the households of these races report two or more persons per sleeping room, and the highest percentage of households having three or more persons per sleeping room is 17.1 per cent among the second-generation Irish.

The following table is a summary in the form of averages of the preceding tables:

Table 26.—Average number of persons per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

	Total	Average number of persons per—					
General nativity and race of head of household.	number of households.	Apart- ment.	Room.	Sleeping room.			
Native-born of native father, White	123 76	3.94 4.30	0.87	1.78 1.78			
Foreign-born: Greek. Hebrew, Russian	49	4.80 5.28	1.67 1.43	2.10 2.13			
lrish Italian, South Lithuanian	205 326	4.80 5.52 5.70	1.14 1.81 1.56	1.90 a 2.68 2.20			
Polish Syrian	104	6. 48 3. 70	1.86 2.08	2.41 2.53			
Grand total	1,416	5, 09	1.44	b 2, 21			
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	199	4. 30 4. 08 5, 26	. 98 . 91 1. 56	1.78 1.78 c 2.28			

a Based on 325 households.

The Syrians with an average of 2.08 persons per room, followed by the Polish with an average of 1.86 persons and the South Italians with 1.81 persons, show the greatest congestion in rooms. The native-born white of native father with an average of 0.87 person, per room, the second-generation Irish with an average of 0.98 person and the Irish of foreign birth with 1.14 persons, show the least congestion. The same races which show relatively great congestion in rooms also show relatively great congestion in sleeping rooms, though the order is changed, the South Italians showing greater congestion in all sleeping rooms than the Syrians. The least congestion in sleeping rooms is also found among the three races showing relatively low average numbers of persons per room. All of the immigrant races except the Irish show averages of more than 2 persons per sleeping room, and two races, the South Italians and the Poles, show averages of more than 2.5 persons per sleeping room. It is of interest to note that the Syrians, who show the lowest average number of persons per apartment, show the highest average number of persons per room and the second highest average number of persons per sleeping room; in this connection it will be remembered that 46 per cent of the Syrian households live in one-room apartments.

Several races which show relatively low averages in persons per room show relatively high averages in persons per sleeping room, indicating a tendency among households in certain races to use few sleeping rooms so that rooms may be reserved for other purposes. For example, the Poles show a higher average number of persons per room than the South Italians, but a lower average number of persons

per sleeping room.

b Based on 1.415 households.

c Based on 1,216 households.

Five tables which follow consider congestion in rooms and sleeping rooms, measured by adults instead of persons. In these tables two persons under 10 years of age have been considered one adult, and each person over 10 years of age an adult.

each person over 10 years of age an adult.

The following table, based on General Table 17, presents the data concerning adults per room in cumulative form for numbers and per

cents:

Table 27.—Number and per cent of households which have each specified number of adults per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult and two persons under 10 one adult.]

General nativity and race of head of household,	Total number of house-	Average number of adults	har	Number of households having each specified number of adults per room.				having each specified			
	holds.	per room.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father,	123	0.77	41	1			33, 3	0.8	0.0	0.0	
by race of father, Irish Foreign-born:	76	. 87	31	6			40.8	7.9	.0	.0	
Greek Hebrew, Russian	249	1.61 1.24	46 194	19 23	4	1	93. 9 77. 9	38. 8 9. 2	8.2	2.0	
Irish	326	1.01 1.58 1.36	120 292 140	95 27	12 5	1	58. 5 89. 6 81. 9	2.0 29.1 15.8	3.7 2.9	.0	
Polish. Syrian		1. 61 1. 80	87 110	28 67	3 18	4	83. 7 97. 3	26. 9 59. 3	2. 9 2. 9 15. 9	3.5	
Grand total	1,416	1.27	1,061	270	42	7	74.9	19.1	3.0	. 5	
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.		.87 .81 1.37	31 72 989	6 7 263	42	7	40, 8 36, 2 81, 3	7.9 3.5 21.6	.0 .0 3.5	.0	

The average number of adults per room in immigrant households is 1.37 and in native households 0.81. The foreign-born report more than twice as large a proportion of households having one or more adults per room as do the native-born, and among households having two or more adults per room the foreign-born show six times as large

a percentage as the native-born.

The greatest degree of congestion is found among the Syrians, the second greatest among the Greeks. Of the Syrian households, 97.3 per cent report one or more adults per room, approximately 60 per cent report two or more adults per room, and 15.9 per cent three or more adults per room. The Greeks report more than 90 per cent of households as having one or more adults per room and more than one-third of the households have two or more adults per room. The least congestion, when measured by adults per room, as when measured by persons per room, is found among the native-born white of native father, the second-generation Irish, and the Irish of foreign birth. The largest percentage of households having one or more adults per room among these three races is 58.5 per cent reported by the Irish of foreign birth, and no households of the three races report as many as three adults per room.

The following table, based on General Table 18, considers adults per sleeping room in the form of cumulative numbers and per cents:

Table 28.—Number and per cent of households which have each specified number of adults per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult and two persons under 10 one adult.]

General nativity and	Num- ber re- porting	Average number of adults	eae	umber of households having each specified number of adults per sleeping room.								
household.	plete data.	per sleep- ing room.	2 or	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.		4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of for- eign father, by race	123	1.58	47	6				38. 2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
of father, Irish Foreign-born:	76	1.58	29	3				38. 2	3. 9	.0	.0	.0
Greek	49	2.03	31	.7	2	1	1	63.3	14.3	4.1	2.0	2.0
Hebrew, Russian. Irish	249 205	1.85 1.67	118 78	15	1			47. 4 38. 0	6.0	. 4	.0	.0
Italian, South		2.34	250	80	13	5	2	76.9	24.6	4.0	1.5	. 6
Lithuanian	171	1.92	87	8	1			50.9	4.7	. 6	.0	. 0
Polish Syrian	104 113	2. 09 2. 20	54 88	11 27	6	1	····i	51. 9 77. 9	10. 6 23. 9	5.3	.0	.0
Grand total	1,415	1.94	782	166	24	7	4	55. 3	11.7	1.7	.5	.3
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	76 199 1,216	1. 58 1. 58 2. 00	29 76 706	3 9 157	24	7	4	38. 2 38. 2 58. 1	3. 9 4. 5 12. 9	.0 .0 2.0	.0	.0

The average number of adults per sleeping room in immigrant households is 2; in the households of persons of native birth the average is 1.58.

Immigrants show greater congestion in sleeping rooms than do natives. Of the 1,216 immigrant households studied 706, or 58.1 per cent, have two or more adults per sleeping room, and 157, or 12.9

per cent, have three or more adults per sleeping room.

The Syrians and the South Italians show relatively great congestion in sleeping rooms. More than 75 per cent of the households of each race report two or more adults per sleeping room, and nearly 25 per cent report three or more adults per sleeping room. Six of the total of seven households reporting five or more adults per sleeping room are of one or the other of these two races. Comparatively little congestion in sleeping rooms is found among the native-born white of native father, the second-generation Irish, and the Irish of foreign birth. Approximately 62 per cent of the households of each race do not have as many as one adult per sleeping room, and less than 5 per cent have as many as two adults per sleeping room.

Table 29, which follows, gives in the form of averages a summary of the data in the previous tables concerning persons and adults per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room:

Table 29.—Average number of persons and of adults per apartment, per room, and per sleeping room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult and two persons under 10 one adult.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of house-	A verage per apar		Average per r		A verage per sleepi	number ing room,
nead of nodsenord.	holds.	Persons.	Adults.	Persons.	Adults.	Persons.	Adults.
Native-born of native father, White	123	3.94	3, 50	0.87	0.77	1.78	1.58
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish Foreign-born:	76	4,30	3.82	.98	. 87	1.78	1.58
Greek Hebrew, Russian. Irish	249	4. 80 5. 28 4. 80	4.63 4.59 4.23	1. 67 1. 43 1. 14	1. 61 1. 24 1. 01	2. 10 2. 13 1. 90	2.03 1.85 1.67
Italian, South Lithuanian Polish	326	5. 52 5. 70 6. 48	4. 82 4. 97 5. 63	1.81 1.56 1.86	1.58 1.36 1.61	a 2. 68 2. 20 2. 41	a 2. 34 1. 92 2. 09
Syrian	113	3. 70	3. 21	2.08	1. 80	2. 53 b 2. 21	2. 20
Grand total	1,416		4. 47	1.44			b 1.94
fatherTotal native-bornTotal foreign-born	76 199 1,217	4. 30 4. 08 5. 26	3, 82 3, 62 4, 61	.98 .91 1.56	. 87 . 81 1. 37	1.78 1.78 c 2.28	1. 58 1. 58 c 2. 00

a Based on 325 households.

In comparing persons and adults in this table the races showing the greatest differences, relatively, between average number of persons and average number of adults are the races having the largest proportions of children under 10 years of age. For example, the Poles show a larger average number of persons per room than the Greeks, but the Poles and the Greeks have the same average number of adults per room, showing that congestion in Polish households is due more largely to the presence of small children than in Greek households. Several races which show relatively high average numbers of persons and adults per room show relatively low average numbers of set persons and adults per room than the South Italians, but smaller average numbers of persons and adults per sleeping room. This showing indicates a tendency on the part of the South Italian households to crowd into fewer sleeping rooms, so that rooms may be reserved for other household purposes.

Two tables which follow classify the households studied both according to the number of adults per room and according to length of residence in the United States. The table is presented in order to make possible comparisons among households of earlier and of more recent immigrants, and to bring out the differences between the degree of congestion shown among immigrant households which have been in the United States but a few years and those which have

resided here for longer periods of time.

b Based on 1.415 households.

c Based on 1,216 households.

The following table, based on General Table 19, shows the number of adults per room among households of the several races by years of residence in the United States:

Table 30.—Number and per cent of foreign households which have each specified number of adults per room, by race of head and by years head has been in the United States.

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult and two persons under 10 one adult.

By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER 5 YEARS.

Race of head of household.	Num- ber re- porting complete	Average number of adults					having each specified				
	data.	per room.	1 or	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	
Greek Hebrew, Russian Irish , Utalian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian	46 27 38	1.77 1.27 (a) 1.70 1.37 1.65 2.10	19 47 1 64 37 23 38	6 10 22 10 8 31	2 4 1 9	1	(a) 70.1 (a) 91.4 80.4 85.2 100.0	(a) 14.9 (a) 31.4 21.7 29.6 81.6	(a) 0.0 (a) 5.7 2.2 .0 23.7	(a) 0.0 (a) .0 .0 .0 2.6	
Total	272	1. 52	229	87	16	2	84. 2	32.0	5. 9	.7	

### IN THE UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Greek. Hebrew, Russian Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish Syrian	14 74 11 88 64 49 37	1, 52 1, 19 , 72 1, 58 1, 45 1, 60 1, 81	13 57 2 80 55 38 36	5 5 24 11 14 17 76	1 2 1 3 6	1 1 2	(a) 77.0 (a) 90.9 85.9 77.6 97.3	(a) 6.8 (a) 27.3 17.2 28.6 45.9	(a) 0.0 (a) 2.3 1.6 6.1 16.2	(a) 0.0 (a) 1.1 1.6 .0 5.4
--	--	--	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------	-------------	--	---	--	--

### IN THE UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Greek Hebrew, Russian Irish Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian	16 108 189 166 61 28 38	1. 55 1. 25 1. 03 1. 54 1. 27 1. 59 1. 59	14 90 117 147 48 26 36	8 8 4 49 6 6 19	1 6 3	1	(a) 83. 3 61. 9 88. 6 78. 7 92. 9 94. 7	(a) 7.4 2.1 29.5 9.8 21.4 50.0	(a) 0.0 .0 3.6 4.9 .0 7.9	(a) 0.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
Total	606	1.28	478	100	13	1	78.9	16.5	2.1	.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The Syrians show the greatest congestion in each group. Of the Syrian households in the United States under five years, 100 per cent report one or more adults per room, 81.6 per cent report two or more adults per room, and 23.7 per cent report three or more per room. More than 90 per cent of the Syrian households in the United States over five years report one or more adults per room, and nearly 50 per cent report two or more. The South Italians rank second in degree of congestion in rooms among the households in the United States under five years and five to nine years. Among households in the United States ten years or over the Poles and the South Italians, who show, on the whole, about the same condition, follow the Syrians

in respect to degree of congestion. In the successive groups the Russian Hebrews show greater congestion among the earlier than among the more recent immigrants, and the South Italians and the Syrians show slightly less congestion among earlier immigrants than among the newcomers. No uniform tendency is observable among the other races or in the totals toward greater or less congestion with longer residence in the United States.

Table 31, which follows, presents the data concerning adults per sleeping room according to years in the United States. The table is

based on General Table 20.

Table 31.—Number and per cent of foreign households which have each specified number of adults per steeping room, by race of head and by years head has been in the United States.

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult and two persons under 10 one adult.

By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER 5 YEARS.

Race of head of	Num- ber re- porting		eac	h spe	househ cified r sleepi	numb	er of	Per cent of households having each specified number of adults per sleeping room.					
nousenoid.	household. complete data. per sleeping room.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.		4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.		
Greek. Hebrew, Russian. 1rish. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Syrian.	5 70 46	2. 23 1. 87 (a) 2. 42 1. 90 2. 14 2. 47	12 33 56 25 15 36	2 4 20 1 2 13	2				(a) 6. 0 (a) 28. 6 2. 2 7. 4 34. 2	(a) 0.0 (a) 2.9 .0 .0 5.3	(a) 0.0 (a) .0 .0 .0	(a) 0.0 (a) .0 .0 .0	
Total	272	2. 11	177	42	5	1	1	65.1	15. 4	1.8	.4	.4	

## IN THE UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Greek Hebrew, Russian. Irish Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish	11 87 64 49	1. 99 1. 74 1. 34 2. 24 1. 97 2. 02	10 26 1 64 33 23	1 5 19 2 6	3 1	1		(a) 35.1 (a) 73.6 51.6 46.9	(a) 6.8 (a) 21.8 3.1 12.2	(a) 0.0 (a) 3.4 1.6	(a) 0.0 (a) 1.1 .0	(a) 0.0 (a) .0 .0
PolishSyrian	49 37	2. 02 2. 12	23 26	6 9	2	1	1	46. 9 70. 3	12. 2 24. 3	5.4	2.7	. 0 2. 7
Total	336	1.98	183	42	6	2	1	54.5	12.5	1.8	.6	. 3

### IN THE UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Greek	16 108 189 166 61 28 38	1. 89 1. 92 1. 69 2. 36 1. 89 2. 15 2. 07	9 59 77 130 29 16 26	4 6 9 41 5 3 5	1 1 1 8 2	4	2	(a) 54.6 40.7 78.3 47.5 57.1 68.4	(a) 5.6 4.8 24.7 8.2 10.7 13.2	(a) 0.9 .5 4.8 .0 .0 5.3	(a) 0.0 .0 2.4 .0 .0	(a) 0.0 .0 1.2 .0 .0
Total	606	1.96	346	73	13	4	2	57. 1	12.0	2.1	.7	.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among households in the United States under five years, the Syrians show the greatest congestion, 94.7 per cent of the Syrian households reporting two or more adults per sleeping room, and 34.2

per cent reporting three or more adults per sleeping room. The South Italians rank second in this group. The Syrians and South Italians both show relatively great congestion among households in the United States five to nine years. Among households in the United States ten years or over the South Italians show the greatest congestion, more than three-fourths of the households reporting two or more adults per sleeping room, and approximately one-fourth three or more adults per sleeping room. Among the households in the United States under ten years the Russian Hebrews show the least congestion in sleeping rooms; among households in the United States ten years or over the Irish show the least congestion. The Lithuanians and the Syrians show somewhat less congestion among the earlier immigrants than among the later immigrants in the successive groups. On the whole no uniform tendency toward either greater or less congestion with longer residence in the United States can be said to be indicated.

In the following table households are classified according to the number of rooms which they use for household purposes other than sleeping. The table is derived from General Table 21.

Table 32.—Number and per cent of households regularly sleeping in all except each specified number of rooms, by general nativity and race of head of household.

County and the county	Num- ber re-	Average	Average		er of hou eeping in			nt of ho	
General nativity and race of head of household.	porting com- plete data.	number of rooms per house- hold.	f rooms ing rooms		All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of fa-	123	4. 54	2. 22	6	28	49	4. 9	22, 8	39.8
ther, Irish	76	4.38	2. 42	6	20	34	7.9	26.3	44.7
Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanlan. Polish. Syrian.	49 249 205 325 171 104 113	2. 88 3. 70 4. 20 4. 3. 03 3. 65 3. 49 1. 78	2. 29 2. 48 2. 53 2. 04 2. 58 2. 69 1. 46	21 36 9 65 38 39 84	27 136 88 208 97 51 24	1 67 80 46 27 11 4	42.9 14.5 4.4 20.0 22.2 37.5 74.3	55. 1 54. 6 42. 9 64. 0 56. 7 49. 0 21. 2	2. 0 26. 9 39. 0 14. 2 15. 8 10. 6 3. 5
Grand total	1,415	b 3, 52	2.30	304	679	319	21.4	48.0	22. 5
Total native-born of for- eign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	76 199 1,216	4. 38 4. 48 c 3. 37	2, 42 2, 30 2, 30	6 12 292	20 48 631	34 83 236	7. 9 6. 0 24. 0	26.3 24.1 51.9	44. 7 41. 7 19. 4

a Based on 326 households.

Of the households studied in Boston 21.4 per cent use all their rooms to sleep in, 48 per cent reserve one room, and 22.5 per cent reserve two rooms for other living purposes. The proportion of households regularly using all of the rooms to sleep in is 24 per cent among the foreign and 6 per cent among the native households. The proportion of households reserving but one room for other purposes is also much higher among immigrants than among natives, while the proportion of native households reserving two rooms for other purposes than sleeping is more than twice as great as the corresponding proportion of foreign households.

b Based on 1,416 households.

c Based on 1,217 households.

The proportions of foreign households using all their rooms to sleep in, in descending order, are as follows:

			r cent.
		Italian, South	
		Hebrew, Russian	
Polish	37.5	Irish	4.4
Lithuanian	22.2		

The Syrians report 74.3 per cent of all households as regularly sleeping in all rooms, nearly twice as large a proportion as is shown by any other race. In the previous tables dealing with congestion, it has been shown that the Syrian households have the greatest degree of congestion both in rooms and sleeping rooms, whether measured by persons or adults. The native-born white of native father, the second-generation Irish, and the Irish of foreign birth reserve relatively large numbers of rooms for purposes other than sleeping; less than 10 per cent of the households of these races sleep in all rooms, and approximately 40 per cent reserve two or more rooms for other purposes. The Russian Hebrews rank second among the foreign-born in the proportion of households reserving a relatively large number of rooms for household purposes other than sleeping.

### BOARDERS AND LODGERS.

A high degree of crowding is much less serious when due to large families of children than when caused by the presence of strangers in the household. The following tables, therefore, have an important bearing on the facts set forth in the preceding section of this chapter. The numbers and percentages of households which keep boarders or lodgers are based on General Table 22.

Table 33.—Number and per cent of households keeping boarders or lodgers, by general nativity and race of head of household.

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total num-	Household boarders	ls keeping or lodgers.
	households.	Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father, White . Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign-born:	123 76	17 5	13.8 6.6
Greek. Hebrew, Kussian. Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish.	249 205 326 171 104	9 70 28 97 115 71	18. 4 28. 1 13. 7 29. 8 67. 3 68. 3
Syrian. Grand total.	1.416	415	29.3
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	199	5 22 393	6. 6 11. 1 32. 3

Boarders or lodgers are found in 29.3 per cent of the households studied in Boston. The proportion is 32.3 per cent among the foreign and 11.1 per cent among the native households. Arranged in descending order, by race, the proportion of foreign households keeping boarders or lodgers is as follows:

Pcr cent	Per cent.
Polish	Greek
Lithuanian 67. 3	Irish
Italian, South	Syrian 2.7
Hebrew, Russian 28. 1	

The Poles and Lithuanians keep boarders in more than two-thirds of all cases; the South Italians and the Hebrews in less than one-third; the Greeks follow with 18.4 per cent; the Irish with 13.7 per cent; and, finally, the Syrians with only 2.7 per cent. The low per cent among the Irish is presumably due to higher economic status, while among the Greeks and the Syrians the absence of boarders is necessitated by the occupation of the people, who, in many instances, being peddlers, must be able to lock up their homes when they leave the city to travel with their goods.

If from the total number of households be taken all households with boarders or lodgers, all group households, and all households composed of two or more families, the simplest type of household will remain, namely, the household composed of the natural family with or without near relatives on the same footing as members of the

family.

The following table gives the number and per cent of such households. The table is taken from General Table 3.

Table 34.—Number and per cent of households which consist of a single family without boarders or lodgers.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total num- ber of	era or rougers.			
	households.	Number.	Per cent.		
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, lrish.	123 76	102 64	82.9 84.2		
Greek Hebrew, Russian. Irish	249 205	20 179 164	40. 8 71. 9 80. 0		
Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian	171	223 55 33 97	68. 4 32. 2 31. 7 85. 8		
Grand total.	1,416	937	66. 2		
Total native-born Total native-born Total foreign-born	76 199 1,217	64 166 771	84.2 83.4 63.4		

The Italians frequently resort to a device that reduces their rent without technically putting them in the class of households keeping boarders or lodgers. This device is a joint occupancy of one apartment by more than one family, an arrangement found in about one-eighth of the Italian households. The table shows that the propor-

tion of single families without boarders or lodgers is fairly high among the South Italians, which indicates that the households consisting of more than one family generally have boarders besides, and those consisting of one family in most cases keep no boarders or lodgers.

The low proportions of the simple type of households among the Lithuanians and Poles are due to the large proportions of households with boarders or lodgers; the low percentages among the Greeks is due to the large proportion of "group" households or households

where no family is present.

In the following table households are classified according to the length of residence of the head of the household in this country, and the numbers and per cents of the households of each group with boarders or lodgers are shown. The table is derived from General Table 23.

Table 35.—Number and per cent of foreign households keeping boarders, or lodgers, by race of head and by years head has been in the United States.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

					United o 9 year		In the United States 10 years or over.			
Race of head of household.	Number reporting complete data.	Num- ber.		ping ers or ers.	Num- ber.	Kee board lodg	ers or	Num- ber.	Kee board lodg	ping ers or gers.
			Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.		Num- ber.	Per cent.
Greek Hebrew, Russian Irish Italian, South Lithuanian	205	19 67 5 70 46	3 17 1 27 26	(a) 25. 4 (a) 38. 6 56. 5	14 74 11 88 64	4 31 1 29 52	(a) 41.9 (a) 33.0 81.3	16 108 189 166 61	2 22 26 40 37	(a) 20. 4 13. 8 24. 1 60. 7
Polish Syrian.	104 113	27 38	22 1	81.5 2.6	49 37	34	69. 4 2. 7	28 38	15 1	53.6
Total	1,215	272	97	35.7	337	152	45. 1	606	143	23.6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Among households whose heads have come to the United States within five years the order of the races with respect to per cents of households keeping boarders or lodgers, from highest to lowest, is Polish, Lithuanian, South Italian, Russian Hebrew, and Syrian. Among households whose heads have been in the United States from five to nine years, and among the households of the older immigrants as well, the Lithuanians and Poles are still the races among whom households with boarders or lodgers are more common than households without, and the Syrians still maintain their position as having much the smallest proportion of households with boarders or lodgers. Only Poles and South Italians show a uniform decrease in the proportion of households keeping boarders or lodgers with an increase in length of residence in the United States.

In the table next presented the average number of boarders and lodgers in households keeping boarders or lodgers and the average number of boarders and lodgers, all households considered, are shown.

The table is derived from General Table 22.

Table 36.—Average number of boarders or lodgers per household, by general nativity and race of head of household.

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

chart year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and longing.								
	Manual and C		Average number of boarders or lodgers per household.					
Total number of households.	households keeping boarders or lodgers.	Number of boarders or lodgers.	Based on total number of households.	Based on number of households keeping boarders or lodgers.				
123	17	27	0.22	1.59				
76	5	17	. 22	(a)				
49	9	26	. 53	(a)				
249				1.59				
				2.43				
326				3.07 2.81				
				3, 49				
	3	7	.06	(a)				
1,416	415	1,125	.79	2.71				
199	5 22 393	17 44 1,081	. 22 . 22 . 89	(a) 2.00 2.75				
	123 76 49 205 326 171 104 113 1,416	number of households. beeping households. boarders or holdgers.  123 17 76 5 49 9 249 70 205 28 326 97 171 115 104 71 113 3 1,416 415 76 5 199 22	Total number of households.   Double of keeping boarders or lodgers.   Total number of lodgers.   To	Total number of households   Number of hous				

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average number of boarders or lodgers in households that keep boarders or lodgers is 2.71. The average is 2.75 in foreign and 2 in native households. Among immigrants the highest average, 3.49, is found in Polish households, the next highest, 3.07, in South Italian households. The Lithuanians follow with an average of 2.81, then the Irish with 2.43, and finally the Hebrews with 1.59. The Greeks and the Syrians keep boarders in so few instances that averages have not been computed.

The facts regarding boarders and lodgers may be summed up as

follows:

1. About one-third of the foreign households and about one-ninth of the native households studied in Boston keep boarders or lodgers. Among the foreign households by far the highest proportions, over two-thirds, are found among the Poles and the Lithuanians, and the lowest among the Greek, the Irish, and the Syrian households. The Russian Hebrews and the South Italians keep boarders or lodgers in about 30 per cent of all cases; but among the South Italians the proportion of single families without boarders or lodgers is somewhat lower than among the Russian Hebrews, owing to the custom of joint occupancy of an apartment which is found in one-eighth of the South Italian households.

2. The proportion of households that keep boarders or lodgers is decidedly less where the head of the household has resided in this country for ten years or more than where the head has been here for

less than ten years.

3. The average number of boarders or lodgers in households keeping boarders or lodgers is higher among immigrants than among the native-born, and is higher in Polish and Lithuanian households than elsewhere.

### HOME WORK.

In only 49 of the 1,416 households studied was home work found. The distribution of the 49 households is indicated in the following table. This and the two succeeding tables are derived from General Table 24.

Table 37.—Number and per cent of apartments in which gainful employment is pursued, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.		Apartments in which gainful employments is pursued.			
		Number.	Per cent.		
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, 1rish Foreign-born;	123 76	9	7.3 3.9		
Greek Hebrew, Russian Irish	249 205	5 4	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0		
Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian	171	20 3 1	6.1 1.8 1.0 3.5		
Grand total	1,416	49	3.5		
Total native-born Total native-born Total native-born Total foreign-born	76 199 1,217	3 12 37	3.9 6.0 3.0		

Of the native households 6 per cent and of the foreign 3 per cent carry on gainful employment within the apartment. The highest proportions are among the native-born white of native father and the South Italians; among all races the proportions are slight.

The second table is concerned with the status in the household of persons engaged in gainful employment in the apartment:

Table 38.—Number of apartments in which gainful employment is pursued by male head of household, wife of head, etc., by general nativity and race of head of household.

	Number	Number in which gainful employment is pursued by—							-
General nativity and race of head of household.	of apart- ments in which gainful employ-	Male head Wife of		Female house		Other bers ov	16 or		mem- ander
	ment is pursued.	hold.	head.	Widow.	Others.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	9		7 2	2			1		
Foreign-born: Hebrew, Russian Irish Italian, South Lithuanian	4 20	i	3 16 2	1 1 2	2		1 2 4 1		
Polish Syrian.	1 4		1 2				4		
Grand total	49	1	33	7	2	******	13		- 2
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born		1	2 9 24	1 3 4	2		1 12		

The occupations in apartments are in most cases pursued by the wife of the head or by the widowed head of a household. In only one apartment is a male member of the household employed.

The nature of the employment pursued is set forth in the last table

of the series:

Table 39.—Number of apartments in which each specified kind of employment is pursued, by general nativity and race of head of household.

	Laundry work.		
ing and sewing.	work.	Tailoring.	
5			1
1			
1	2		
4 2			1
3	1	17 1	1
3			1
18	7	19	5
1	2 5	10	1
	3 18	3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The principal occupations found in apartments are tailoring, dress-making, and sewing. Laundry work is found in seven and other occupations in five households.

### CARE AND EQUIPMENT OF HOME.

Households are here classified according to whether they have separate water supply or use a water supply used by two or more households. The table is derived from General Table 25.

Table 40.—Per cent of households where water supply is used by each specified number of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number reporting	eporting specified number of households						
nead of household.	complete data.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by	122	98. 4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
race of father, Irish	76	97.4	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Greek	49	77.6	16.3	6.1	.0	.0	.0	
Hebrew, Russian Irish		100. 0 98. 0	.0	.0 1.5	.0	.0	.0	
Italian, South		86.2	9. 2	1.5	2.1	.9	.0	
Lithuanian	171	97.7	2.3	.0	.0	.0	. 0	
Polish		99.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Syrian	113	42. 5	25. 7	22.1	3.5	5. 3	. 9	
Grand total	1,415	90.5	5. 4	2.5	.8	. 6	. 1	
Total native-born of foreign								
father	76	97.4	2.6	.0	.0	.0	. 0	
Total native-born	198	98.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0	. 0	
Total foreign-born	1,217	89.3	6.0	3.0	. 9	.7	.1	

All of the households studied in Boston have a water supply from pipes inside the houses, and 90.5 per cent have a separate source of water supply. The percentage of households with separate water supply is 89.3 among the foreign and 98 among the native households. Among the foreign-born the percentages of households having a separate water supply, arranged in descending order, by race, are given below:

Pe	r cent.	Per cent.	
Polish	99.0	Italian, South.       86.2         Greek.       77.6	
Irish		Syrian	

The Hebrews, the Irish, the Poles, and the Lithuanians have a separate water supply in all or nearly all cases; the Italians are not so well equipped, and the Greeks are worse off in this respect than the Italians. Still worse conditions are found among the Syrians, of whom fewer than half have a separate water supply, 25.7 per cent have one source of water supply for two households, 22.1 per cent have one for three households, and 9.7 per cent have one for four or more households. The Syrians live in the Hudson street district, which is old and not adapted to tenement-house use. There is generally one source of water supply to a house, and when five or six households live in one dwelling they are obliged to share the accommodations that were meant for one family.

All but one of the households studied in Boston have access to flush toilets. This household is second-generation Irish. The households studied are classified in the following table according to whether they have a separate toilet or have access to a toilet used also by one or more other households. The table is derived from General Table 26.

Table 41.—Per cent of households where toilet is used by each specified number of households, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Number	rting								
nousenoid.	complete data.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	10.
Native-born of native father, White.	122	63.1	25. 4	9.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	76	40.8	27.6	23.7	6.6	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0
Greek. Hebrew, Russian	49	32.7	20. 4	16.3	20. 4	.0	.0	10.2	.0	.0
Irish	204	42.6 46.1	49. 4 19. 1	6. 4 28. 9	1.2	4.9	.4	.0	.0	.0
Italian, SouthLithuanian	326 170	25.5 64.1	38.0 19.4	19.6 14.1	10.4	4.6 1.8	1.2	. 6	.0	. (
Polish	104	49.0	30.8	14.4	3.8	1.9	.0	.0	.0	. 0
Syrian	112	1.8	8.0	19.6	17. 9	9.8	20.5	6.3	13.4	2.7
Grand total	1,412	40.3	29.9	16.9	5. 5	3.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	. 2
Total native-born of foreign father	76	40.8	27.6	23.7	6. 6	.0	1.3	.0	.0	. 0
Total native-born	198 1,214	54. 5 38. 0	26.3 30.5	15. 2 17. 1	2. 5 6. 0	. 5 3. 4	1.0 2.4	1.2	1.2	. 2

Of the 1,412 households in Boston that report data on this subject, 40.3 per cent have separate toilets, 29.9 per cent share their toilets with one other household, 16.9 per cent with two other households, 5.5 per cent with three other households, 3 per cent with four other

households, 2.2 per cent with five, 1 per cent with six, 1.1 per cent with seven, and 0.2 per cent with nine other households. The figures show in general that the subdividing of one family dwelling for the use of several households results often in an inadequate number of toilets for the number of households living there.

Native households are considerably better off in this respect than foreign households. Arranged in descending order, by race, the percents of foreign households that have access to a toilet used by three

or more households are given below:

Per cent.	Per cent.
Greek	Polish         20.2           Lithuanian         16.5           Russian, Hebrew         8.0

By far the worst condition in this respect is found among the Syrians, among whom over nine-tenths share their toilet with two or more households; 17.9 per cent share their toilets with three, 9.8 per cent with four, 20.5 per cent with five, 6.3 per cent with six, 13.4 per cent with seven, and 2.7 per cent with nine other households.

In the next section of this chapter it will be seen that the Syrians, the Greeks, and the South Italians, who have on the whole the poorest sanitary equipment, are among the races that pay the highest rents per room. This suggests that inertia and racial cohesion may keep the tenants in their present locations in spite of the fact that they can secure better accommodations for less money in other parts of the city. It is reasonable to suppose, furthermore, that the owners of the houses, rather than lose profitable tenants, would make necessary improvements if the demands on the part of the tenants were persistent enough. It seems fair to say that certain races attach somewhat less importance to sanitary equipment than do others.

The number and per cent of households living in basement apartments follows:

Table 42.—Number and per cent of households living in basement apartments, by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of household.	Total number of	Households living in basement apartments.				
	households.	Number.	Per cent.			
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign-born Greek. Hebrew, Russian.	76 49 249 205	8 1 3				
Italian, South. Lifthuanian. Polish. Syrian. Grand total.	171	2	1. 2 . 0 1. 8			
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born Total foreign-born	199	16	.0 .0 1.3			

There are only 16 basement dwellings in the houses investigated in Boston, all of which are occupied by foreign households and half of which are occupied by Russian Hebrews.

Apartments are classified in the next table according to the degree of cleanliness and order which characterized them at the time the schedule was taken. The per cents are based on the data in General Table 27.

Table 43.—Per cent of apartments where care is good, fair, etc., by general nativity and race of head of household.

General nativity and race of head of	Number for which	Per cent of apartments where care is—					
household.	information was se- cured.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Very bad.		
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of	121	71. 9	24. 0	4. 1	0.0		
father, Irish	76	27. 6	57. 9	11.8	2.6		
Greek	49	12. 2	67. 3	20. 4	.0		
Hebrew, Russian		67.1	23. 7	8, 0	1.2		
Irish	200	21.5	50. 5	18.5	9.5		
Italian, South	322	30. 1	54. 7	13.0	2. 2		
Lithuanian	171	12. 9	59. 6	23. 4	4. 1		
Polish	104	24.0	52. 9	19. 2	3. 8		
Syrian	111	21. 6	60. 4	18.0	.0		
Grand total	1,493	35. 1	47. 5	14. 5	3.0		
Total native-born of foreign father	76	27. 6	57. 9	11.8	2.6		
Total native-born	197	54. 8	37. 1	7.1	1.0		
Total foreign-born	1,206	31. 8	49. 2	15. 7	3.3		

The proportion of households taking good care of their apartments is 35.1 per cent, that taking fair care is 47.5 per cent, that taking bad care is 14.5 per cent, and that taking very bad care is 3 per cent. The homes of the native-born are kept in good condition in 54.8 per cent of the cases, and those of the foreign-born in 31.8 per cent; bad or very bad conditions are found in 19 per cent of the foreign and in 8.1 per cent of the native households.

Combining the percentages of good and fair care, and arranging the foreign households in descending order, we obtain the following result:

Pe	er cent.	F	er cent.
Hebrew, Russian Italian, South Syrian Greek	84. 8 82. 0	Lithuanian	72.5

The Russian Hebrews, the South Italians, and the Syrians show relatively high proportions of apartments with good or fair care. The Greeks, Poles, and Lithuanians follow, and the Irish have the lowest percentage of clean or fairly clean homes.

# HOME OWNERSHIP AND RENT.

The total number of families studied in Boston, including those that do not form separate households, is 1,462. The number and percentage of families owning their homes is given in the table next presented. The table is based on General Table 28.

Table 44.—Number and per cent of families owning home, by general nativity and race of head of family.

	Number	Owning home.			
General nativity and race of head of family.	complete data.	Number.	Per cent.		
Native-born of native father, White	123	4	3.		
Vative-born of foreign father, by race of father: Hebrew	1		(a)		
lrish	77	9	11.		
Italian, South	2		(0)		
Canadian (other than French)	1		(a)		
English. Greek	28		(a)		
Hebrew, Russian	271	11	4		
lrish ltalian, South	193 361	20 13	10		
Lithuanian	179	4	2		
Polish	117 108	1 2	1		
Grand total		64	4		
Grand total	1,462	64	4		
otal native-born of foreign father	80	9	11		
otal native-born otal foreign-born	203 1, 259	13 51	6		

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Sixty-four families, constituting 4.4 per cent of the total, own their homes. The percentage is 6.4 per cent among the native and 4.1 per cent among the foreign families. Of the foreign families, the Irish own their homes in 10.4 per cent of the cases, the Russian Hebrews in 4.1 per cent, the South Italians in 3.6 per cent, the Lithuanians in 2.2 per cent, the Syrians in 1.9 per cent, and the Poles in 0.9 per cent of all cases. In general, only a small proportion of the families studied in Boston own their homes; the great mass of them are tenants.

Households are classified in the following table according to the amount of monthly rent which they pay for their apartments. The data of General Table 29 are presented in the form of cumulative percentages.

Table 45.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per apartment,
by general nativity and race of head of household.

	Number paying	paying Average		Per cent paying—					
General nativity and race of head of household.	rent and reporting amount.	rent per apart- ment.	Under \$5.	Under \$7.50.	Under \$10.	Under \$12.50.	Under \$15.	Under \$20.	
Native-born of native father White Native-born of foreign father, by	111	\$12.59	0. 9	14.4	26.1	50. 5	75. 7	92. 8	
race of father, Irish	60	10.54	1.7	25. 0	46.7	80.0	90.0	96. 7	
Greek	49	13.19	2.0	30. 6	38.8	65.3	69.4	73.5	
Hebrew, Russian	229 175	12. 41 9. 95	1.3 6.9	10. 5 24. 0	26. 6 49. 1	51. 1 88. 6	72.1 95.4	94. 3 97. 7	
Italian, South	301	11. 52	1.0	11.3	30. 9	63.8	80.1	98.0	
Lithuanian	165	9. 45	3.6	22.4	56.4	83.6	95.8	99.4	
PolishSyrian	102 100	8. 97 6. 53	30.0	45. 1 70. 0	64. 7 87. 0	79. 4 91. 0	87. 3 97. 0	99. 0 98. 0	
Grand total	1,292	10.72	4. 4	23.1	43.5	70.7	84.3	96.1	
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born Total foreign-born.	60 171 1,121	10. 54 11. 87 10. 55	1.7 1.2 4.9	25. 0 18. 1 23. 9	46. 7 33. 3 45. 0	80. 0 60. 8 72. 2	90. 0 80. 7 84. 8	96. 7 94. 2 96. 4	

Of the 1,292 households 43.5 per cent pay under \$10 per month for their apartments and 70.7 per cent pay under \$12.50 a month. The average rent per apartment is \$10.72. The households of immigrants pay on an average \$10.55; native households average \$11.87. That the lower average rent paid by the foreign-born is not due to a comparatively small number of households paying very low rents is indicated by the fact that the per cent of foreign-born paying under each specified amount is in every case higher than the corresponding per cent of native-born. Syrian households pay, on the whole, lower rents than any other race.

The next table classifies the households studied according to the amount of rent paid per room. The table presents the data of General Table 30 in the form of cumulative numbers and per cents.

Table 46.—Per cent of households paying each specified rent per month per room, by general nativity and race of head of household.

	Number	Average		Per cent paying—				
General nativity and race of head of household.	rent and rent per	Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.		Under \$6.	
Native-born of native father, White.  Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, frish. Foreign-born: Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Syrian.	49 229 175 301 165 102	\$2, 94 2, 61 4, 59 3, 35 2, 02 3, 84 2, 50 2, 52 3, 25	0.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	6.3 18.3 .0 3.9 18.3 .7 12.1 29.4 3 0	42. 3 65. 0 8. 2 26. 2 76. 6 9. 6 72. 1 55. 9 19. 0	88.3 86.7 24.5 70.7 93.1 49.8 93.3 88.2 38.0	91.7 44.9 96.1 97.1 84.4 100.0 99.0	96. 4 93. 3 65. 3 99. 1 99. 4 96. 7 100. 0 100. 0 84. 0
Grand total	1,292	3.13	.0	8.8	39.3	71.1	89.6	95.8
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	171	2. 61 2. 83 3. 18	.0	18.3 10.5 8.6	65. 0 50. 3 37. 6	86.7 87.7 68.6	91.7 91.8 89.2	93. 3 95. 3 95. 9

The average monthly rent per room for all the households included in the table is \$3.13, the average for the foreign households is \$3.18, and for the native households \$2.83. Arranged in descending order, by race, the averages for foreign households are as follows:

	verage.		verage.
		Polish	
		Lithuanian	
Hebrew, Russian	3.35	Irish	2.02
Syrian	3. 25		

The Greeks pay on the average more than twice as much rent as do the Irish. This exceptionally high rent for the Greeks is presumably due in part to the fact that many of them use their rooms

for storing the fruit they peddle.

The amount of rent paid by the different races depends largely on the location of the colony; thus the South Italians live in the north end, the Russian Hebrews in the west end, and the Syrians in the south end. All of these neighborhoods are in the crowded sections of the city and are close to the business center. On the other hand, a great majority of the Poles, the Lithuanians, and the Irish live in South Boston, where rents are naturally cheaper. The next table classifies households according to the amount of rent which they pay per person. The table is a presentation, in cumulative form, of the data of General Table 31.

Table 47.—Per eent of households paying each specified rent per month per person, by general nativity and race of head of household.

	Number			Per cent paying—					
General nativity and race of head of household.	rent and re	rent per person.	Under \$1.	Under \$2.	Under \$3.	Under \$4.	Vnder \$5.  75.7  90.0  87.8  93.4  90.9  95.3  98.8  99.0  99.0	Under	
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by	111	\$3, 13	1.8	12.6	40.5	63.1	75.7	80.	
race of father, 1rish Foreign-born:	60	4.00	1.7	25.0	50.0	83.3		93.	
Greek Hebrew, Russian	229	2.75 2.36 2.06	4.1 1.3 1.7	8. 2 29. 7 43. 4	36.7 67.7 65.1	75. 5 86. 9 83. 4	93.4	89.1 96. 97.	
lrishltalian, South Lithuanian	175 301 165	2.06 2.07 1.67	1.7	38. 9 65. 5	69.1	87. 7 95. 2	95.3	98. 98.	
PolishSyrian	102 100	1. 38 1. 82	15. 7 7. 0	80. 4 60. 0	95. 1 83. 0	98. 0 99. 0	99.0	100.	
Grand total	1,292	2.12	3.4	42.1	69.6	86.8	93. 2	96.	
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born		4.00 3.35 2.00	1.7 1.8 3.7	25. 0 17. 0 45. 9	50. 0 43. 9 73. 5	83. 3 70. 2 89. 4	90. 0 89. 7 95. 1	93. 84. 97.	

The rents per person are higher among the native than among the foreign-born. Among the former they average \$3.35 and among the latter \$2. Of the foreign-born the highest rent per person, \$2.75 on the average, is found among the Greeks; the next highest, \$2.36, among the Russian Hebrews; then follow the South Italians with average of \$2.07, the Irish with an average of \$2.06, the Syrians with \$1.82, the Lithuanians with \$1.67, and finally the Poles with \$1.38.

The following table shows average rent per apartment, per room, and per person:

Table 48.—Average rent per month, by general nativity and race of head of household.

	Number paying	Average rent per—			
General nativity and race of head of household.	rent and reporting amount.	Apartment.	Room.	Person.	
Native-born of native father, White	111	\$12.59	\$2.94	\$3.13	
	60	10.54	2.61	4.00	
Greek		13. 19	4. 59	2, 75	
Hebrew, Russian		12. 41	3. 25	2, 36	
Irish		9. 95	2. 02	2, 06	
Italian, South.	301	11. 52	3.84	2. 07	
Lithuanian	165	9. 45	2.50	1. 67	
Polish		8. 97	2. 52	1.38	
Syrian		6. 53	3. 25	1.82	
Grand total	1,292	10.72	3.13	2.12	
Total native-born of foreign father	171	10.54	2. 61	4, 00	
Total native-born		11.87	2. 83	3, 35	
Total foreign-born		10.55	3. 18	2, 00	

The households of three races pay, on an average, more than \$12 per apartment. A comparison of the average rent per room paid by the native-born white of native father with the average rents per room paid by the Greeks and the Russian Hebrews indicates that the households of the native-born white of native father secure relatively larger apartments for a given expenditure of money than do the other two races. Only among the households of the native-born white of native father and of the Irish of native and of foreign birth does the average rent per person exceed the average rent per room. These three races, therefore, are the only races among those included in the study of rents that average less than one person per room.



# CHAPTER V.

## ECONOMIC STATUS.

## OCCUPATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD.

In a study of the economic conditions prevailing among immigrants in cities it is of importance to know something of the extent to which immigration has involved an industrial transition. For male heads of households data are available regarding occupation abroad. The ollowing table shows the number and per cent who were engaged in farming before coming to the United States. The table is from fGeneral Table 32.

Table 49.—Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households 16 years of age or over at time of coming to the United States, who were engaged in farming abroad, by race of individual.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete	Engaged in farming abroad.		
	data.	Number.	Per cent.	
Greek Hebrew, Russian Irish, Italian, South Lithuanian, Polish. Syrian,	283	29 5 65 119 101 63 41	61. 7 2. 3 64. 4 42. 0 63. 5 64. 9	
Total	988	423	42.8	

The proportion of male heads of households engaged in farming before coming to this country is over 60 per cent among the Poles, Irish, Lithuanians, and Greeks; it is over 40 per cent among the Syrians and South Italians, and only 2.3 per cent among the Russian Hebrews. The figures indicate that, except in the case of the Hebrews, a large proportion of the foreign population studied in Boston has been an agricultural population in Europe. This population has, of course, been diverted into urban occupations on arrival in the United States.

The present occupations of heads of households are shown in General Table 33. From that table the most usual occupations for the several races are selected for presentation below:

Table 50.—Occupation of male heads of households ranking first and second in numerical importance, by general nativity and race of individual.

	Number	Flrs	t rank.		Secon	d rank.	
General nativity and race of Individual,	gainfully employed and re- porting occupa- tion.	Occupation.	Num- ber.	Per cent of total gainfully em- ployed.	Occupation.	Num- ber,	Per cent of total gainfully em- ployed.
Native-born of native fa- ther, White. Native-born of foreign fa- ther, by race of father, Irish.	87 55	Painter, employee. Driver and teamster.	8	9, 2 20, 0	Driver and teamster. Clerk	6	6. 9 10. 9
Foreign-born: Greek		Confectioner, employee.	14	29, 2	Peddler. pro- prietor.	9	18.8
Hebrew, Russian	222	Tailor, em-	40	18.0	Peddler, pro-	21	9. 5
Irish	127	ployee. Laborer	60	47. 2	prietor. Driver a n d teamster.	14	11.0
Italian, South	295	Laborer	115	39.0	Barber, pro-	27	9, 2
Llthuanian	163	Laborer	58	35, 6	Tailor, e m -	44	27.0
Polish	99	Laborer	46	46.5	Foundry and mac h i n e shop e m - ployee.	7	7. 1
Eyrian	94	Peddler, pro- prietor.	19	20, 2	Brassworker	11	11.7
Grand total	1,190	Laborer	294	24.7	Tailor, e m -	103	8.7
Total native-born of for-	55	Driver and teamster.	11	20.0	Clerk	6	10.9
Total native born	142	Driver and teamster.	17	12.0	Clerk	10	7.0
Total foreign-born	1,048	Laborer	288	27.5	Tailor, em- ployee.	102	9.7

Among immigrants as a whole and among the Irish, South Italians, Lithuanians, and Poles the occupation of laborer is the most usual occupation. Of the total foreign-born 27.5 per cent, or more than one-fourth, are laborers; that is, they are engaged in unskilled work in or about factories, on the street, about buildings, etc. Of the Irish 47.2 per cent and of the Poles 46.5 per cent are laborers. Second in importance among all foreign-born and of first importance among the Russian Hebrews is the occupation of tailor, employee.

The per cent of male heads of households in business for profits is

also based on the data of General Table 33.

Table 51.—Number and per cent of male heads of households who are in business for profits, by general nativity and race of individual.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting	In business for profits.		
General indivity and race of individual.	complete data.	Number.	Per cent.	
Native-born of native father, White	94	6	6.	
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish		2	3. 4	
Greek	48	15	31.	
Hebrew, Russian. Irish.	226 139	101	44. 7 5. 0	
Italian, South.	309	69	22.	
Lithuanian	166	10	6.0	
Polish Syrian	103 102	37	36.	
Grand total.	1,245	247	19.8	
Total native-born of foreign father	58	2	3.	
Total native-born	152 1,093	239	5. 2 21. 9	

The table shows that about one-fifth of all the male heads of house-holds are engaged in business on their own account. The high proportions are found among the Hebrews and Syrians, the Greeks, and the South Italians. The proportions are very low among the Lithuanians and the Irish, while none of the Polish heads of house-holds studied are engaged in business for themselves.

The per cent of female heads of households who are in business for

profits is also derived from General Table 33.

Table 52.—Number and per cent of female heads of households who are in business for profits, by general nativity and race of individual.

		In business for profits.			
General nativity and race of individual.	reporting complete data.	Number.	Per cent.		
Native-born of native father, White	11	5 1	(a) (a)		
Hebrew, Russian Irish, Italian, South Italian, South Lithuranian Polish Svriian.	13 47 9 4	5 7 4	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)		
Grand total	110	30	27.3		
Total native-born of foreign father Total native born. Total foreign-born	11 27 83	6 24	(**) 22. 2 28. 9		

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The number of female heads of households who are in business for themselves is 30, or 27.3 per cent, of the whole number. One or more instances of women heads of households working for profits occur in every race except the Greek, Lithuanian, and Polish. Thus far the study has dealt only with heads of households. In the following table male members of households 16 years of age or over, including heads of households, are classified according to whether they are at home or at school, or engaged in some specified industry. The table is derived from General Table 34.

Table 53.—General occupation of males 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

[This table includes only races with 20 or more males reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

				Per	cent.				
General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In do- mestic and per- sonal service.	In man- ufactur- ing and mechan- ical pur- suits.	In gen- eral la- bor.	In trade.	In trans- porta- tion.	In other occu- pations.	At home	At school.
Native-born of native fa- ther, White Native-born of foreign fa- ther, by race of father:	153	11.8	43. 8	0.7	13. 1	21. 6	3. 3	5. 2	0.7
Hebrew	20 156	. 0 8. 3	50.0 30.8	. 0 2. 6	30.0 19.2	5. 0 28. 8	.0	5. 0 7. 7	10.0 2.6
Foreign-born: Greek	172 374 188 698 424 266 142	31. 4 2. 9 6. 9 11. 9 10. 8 15. 0 7. 7	32.6 60.4 25.5 36.1 68.9 48.5 41.5	.0 17.0 26.8 2.6 6.8 2.8	32.6 29.9 12.2 7.0 3.3 11.7 39.4	2. 9 2. 1 27. 1 9. 2 8. 0 13. 2 . 0	.0 1.9 1.6 2.3 1.7 1.5	.6 1.9 9.6 6.7 4.7 3.4 7.7	.00
Grand total	2,639	11.3	45.5	9.8	15.3	10.8	1.7	5. 2	. 4
Total native-born of for- eign father	207 360 2,279	9. 7 10. 6 11. 5	32. 4 37. 2 46. 8	1.9 1.4 11.1	19. 8 16. 9 15. 1	25. 1 23. 6 8. 7	1. 7 1. 7	7. 7 6. 7 5. 0	2.9 1.9

Of the total of 2,639 males 16 years of age or over studied in Boston, 45.5 per cent are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, 15.3 per cent are in trade, 11.3 per cent in domestic and personal service, 10.8 per cent in transportation, and 9.8 per cent in general labor; 1.7 per cent are otherwise employed, while 5.2 per cent are at home, and 0.4 per cent at school. The proportion in manufacturing, in general labor, and in domestic service is higher among the foreign-born than the natives, and the proportion in trade and trans-

portation is higher among the natives.

The Greeks are fairly evenly divided between domestic and personal service, manufactures, and trade; of the Russian Hebrews, 60.4 per cent are in manufactures, 29.9 per cent in trade, and small percentages in other occupations; the highest proportion of the Irish, 27.1 per cent, is found in transportation, the next highest, 25.5 per cent, in manufacturing, 17 per cent are in general labor, 12.2 per cent in trade, and 6.9 per cent in domestic and personal service; 9.6 per cent, or almost one-tenth, of the Irish remain at home; of the South Italians 36.1 per cent are in manufactures, 26.8 per cent in general labor, 11.9 per cent in domestic and personal service, 9.2 per cent in transportation, and 7 per cent in trade; among the Lithuanians a very high proportion, 68.9 per cent, are engaged in manufactures, 10.8 per cent in domestic service, 8 per cent in transportation, 3.3 per cent in

trade, and 2.6 per cent in general labor; among the Poles 48.5 per cent are engaged in manufactures, 15 per cent in domestic service, 13.2 per cent in transportation, 11.7 per cent in trade, and 6.8 per cent in general labor; of the Syrians 41.5 per cent are in manufactures, 39.4 per cent in trade, 7.7 per cent in domestic service, 2.8 per cent in general labor, while .7 per cent of them are otherwise employed, and 7.7 per cent are reported as remaining at home.

Similar data for female members of households 16 years of age or

over are derived from General Table 35.

Table 54.—General occupation of females 16 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

[This table includes only races with 20 or more females reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

•							
				Per	cent—		
General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	In do- mestic and per- sonal service.	In man- ufactur- ing and mechan- ical pur- suits.	In trade.	In other occupations.	At home.	At school.
Native-born of native father, White. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	139	15.8	15. 1	7.2	2.2	54.7	5.0
Irish	148 25	12.8 .0	33. 1 52. 0	8.8	1.4 4.0	42. 6 44. 0	1.4 •0
Greek	237 393 226 178	3, 2 4, 7 29, 5 2, 8 14 2 36, 0 3, 8	21. 2 5. 1 22. 1 16. 8 2. 2 12. 9	.0 5.6 2.1 .8 .0 1.7 19.7	.0 .0 .8 1.3 .4 .6	96. 8 68. 5 62. 4 73. 0 68. 6 59. 6 62. 9	0. 0. 0 0. 0. 8.
Grand total	1,950	12.9	17.1	4.4	.8	64.4	.6
Total native-born of foreign fa- ther Total native-born Total foreign-born	356	9.7 12.1 13.0	34. 6 27. 0 14. 9	8.3 7.9 3.6	1.4 1.7 .6	44.7 48.6 67.9	1. 4 2. 8 . 1

Of the total number of women 16 years of age or over reporting data on occupation, 64.4 per cent are at home, and .6 per cent are at school. The proportion at home is 67.9 per cent among the foreignborn, and 48.6 per cent among the natives. Arranged in descending order, by race, the proportions of females 16 years of age or over who are at home or at school among the foreign-born is as follows:

Pe	er cent.	P	er cent.
Greek	96.8	Syrian	63. 7
Italian, South	73.0	Irish	62.4
Lithuanian			
Hebrew, Russian	68.5		

The proportion of women in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits is 17.1 per cent; among the foreign-born it is 14.9, and among the native-born, 27. The proportion in domestic service is 12.9 per cent, 13 per cent among the foreign-born, and 12.1 per cent among the native-born. The per cent in trade is 4.4 for all the women, 3.6 per cent for the foreign, and 7.9 per cent for the native-born. In general, the proportion gainfully employed is greater among the

native than among the foreign-born, although the proportion in domestic service is slightly higher among immigrants. The higher proportion of women at work among the native-born is due to the fact that the native women are frequently the daughters in foreign households and have no domestic responsibilities, whereas their foreign-born mothers are engaged in keeping house.

In the following table children between the ages of 6 and 16 are classified according to whether they are at home, at school, or at

work. The table is derived from General Table 36.

Table 55.—Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

[This table includes in each section only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

MALE.

	Number	Per cent—				
General nativity and race of individual.	complete data.	At home.	At school.	At work.		
Native-born of native father, White	77	1.3	98.7	0.0		
Hebrew	79	.0	92.4	7.6		
Irish	122 84	1.6	92. 6 90. 5	5.7		
Italian, South	32	1.1	100 0	2.4		
Polish	25	12.0	88.0	.0		
Foreign-born:	77	2,6	83.1	14.3		
Hebrew, Russian. Italian, South.	58	3.4	84.5	14. 3		
Lithuanian	20	5.0	95.0	0,0		
Grand total	626	3.0	91.4	5,6		
Total native-born of foreign father	362	3, 3	92.3	4.4		
Total native-born	439	3.0	93.4	3. 6		
Total foreign-born	187	3.2	86.6	10.2		
FEMAL						
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	84	4.8	91.7	3.6		
Hebrew	88	3.4	89.8	6.8		
Irish Italian, South	118 80	3.4 8.8	89. 0 83. 8	7.6 7.5		
Lithuanian	41	2.4	87.8	9.8		
Polish	25	12.0	88.0	.0		
Foreign-born: Hebrew, Russian.	77	1.3	88.3	10.4		
Italian, South	62	4.8	80.6	14.5		
Lithuanian Syrian	23 21	13.0	82.6 90.5	4.3		
Grand total	659	5.2.	87.4	7.4		
		3.2,				
Total native-born of foreign father	370 454	5. 4 5. 3	87.3	7.3		
Total native-born		4.9	88.1 85.9	6.6 9.3		

Table 55.—Per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by sex and general nativity and race of individual—Continued.

[This table includes in each section only races with 20 or more persons reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

TOTAL.

	Number reporting		Per cent—				
General nativity and race of individual.	complete data.	At home.	At school.	At work.			
Native-born of native father, White	161	3.1	95.0	1.9			
HebrewIrish	167 240	1.8 2.5	91.0 90.8	7.2 6.7			
Italian, South. Lithuanian.	164 73 50	7.9 1.4 12.0	87.2 93.2 88.0	4.9 5.5			
Polish. Syrian. Foreign-born:	23	13.0	73.9	13.0			
Hebrew, Russian Italian, South	120	1.9 4.2	85. 7 82. 5	12.3 13.3			
Lithuanian Polish Syrian	43 27 34	9.3 3.7 5.9	88. 4 92. 6 94. 1	2.3 3.7 .0			
Grand total	1,285	4.1	89.3	6.5			
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	732 893 392	4. 4 4. 1 4. 1	89. 8 90. 7 86. 2	5. 9 5. 2 9. 7			

Of the total number of 1,285 children between 6 and 16 years of age studied in Boston and reporting data on occupation, 89.3 per cent are at school, 6.5 per cent are at work, and 4.1 per cent are at home. The proportion at school is 90.7 per cent among the native-born, and 86.2 per cent among the foreign-born; the proportion at work is 5.2 per cent among the native-born, and 9.7 per cent among

the foreign-born.

The proportion at school is 91.4 per cent among the boys, and 87.4 per cent among the girls. The proportion is higher for the boys both among thenative-born and the foreign-born, but the difference between the sexes is greater among the native-born. The proportion at work is 7.4 per cent among the girls and 5.6 per cent among the boys; among the native-born 6.6 per cent of the girls and 3.6 per cent of the boys are at work, while among the foreign-born the percentage at work is slightly higher among the boys than among the girls. The proportion remaining at home is higher among the girls than among the boys both for the native and the foreign elements of the population.

A comparison by race of the proportion of children at home, at school, and at work, among the foreign and the native born is given below:

Table 56.—Number and per cent of children 6 and under 16 years of age at home, at school, and at work, by race of father and by birthplace of child.

[This table includes only races with 20 or more children born in the United States and also 20 or more born abroad. The native-born of native father are shown for comparative purposes.]

	Disthaloss	Number	1	Number-	-	Per cent—			
Race of father.	Birthplace of child.	reporting complete data.	At home.	At school.	At work.	At home.	At school.	At work.	
Native-born, White Foreign-born:	United States.	161	5	153	3	3.1	95.0	1.9	
Hebrew	United States.		3	152	12	1.8	91.0	7.2	
F. 11	Abroad		4	139	19	2.5	85.8	11.7	
Italian, South	United States.		13	143	8	7.9	87.2	4.9	
T 1/2	Abroad		5	99	16	4.2	82.5	13.3	
Lithuanian	.United States.	73	1	68	4	1.4	93.2	5. 5	
Polish	Abroad	43	4	38	1	9.3	88.4	2.3	
Polish	United States.	50 27	6	44		12.0	88.0	.0	
Caraton	Abroad United States.	27	1	25 17	1 3	3.7 13.0	92.6	3.7	
Syrian	Abroad	34	3 2	32	3	5.9	73.9 94.1	13.0	
	Abroad	34	4	32		9. 9	94.1	.0	

Hebrew, South Italian, and Lithuanian children born in the United States are in school in larger proportions than the foreign-born children of these races; Polish and Syrian children born abroad are in school in larger proportions than the native-born children of Poles and Syrians. In no case is the per cent of children at school as large as among the native-born white of native fathers. For the numbers of children 14 and 15 years old who are at home, at school, and at work reference must be made to the general table.

### EARNINGS.

The field work of the Commission in Boston lasted from August, 1908, until May, 1909. Some of the earlier schedules therefore are affected by the industrial depression of 1907. A majority of the schedules, however, refer to a normal year, and those that are affected are fairly evenly distributed among the different races, whose relative position is believed to be fairly well reflected by the figures.

tive position is believed to be fairly well reflected by the figures.

In the table next presented males 18 years of age or over are classified according to the amount of their earnings for the year ending with the agent's visit. The table presents the data of General

Table 37 in the form of cumulative numbers and per cents.

Table 57.— Yearly earnings (approximate) of mates 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

	Number		Number earning—					Per cent earning—				
General nativity and race of individual.		Average earnings.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1, 000.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$1,000.		
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father. Canadian (other than	111	\$647	8	24	48	102	7.2	21.6	43.2	91.9		
French). English Hebrew Irish Italian, South Polish Foreign-born:	1 2 10 107 8 1	(a) (a) 604 525 (a) (a)	1 16 4 1	1 3 34 6 1	1 2 4 64 8 1	1 2 10 102 8 1	(a) (a) (a) 15.0 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) 31.8 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) 59.8 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) 95. 3 (a) (a)		
Canadian(other than French). German. Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish Russian.	1 59 191 145 5 502 343 202 3	(a) (a) 352 396 510 (a) 338 402 389 (a)	2 37 17 1 146 43 31 2	51 113 45 2 337 167 106 2	1 53 158 83 5 449 304 178	1 59 187 145 5 501 343 201	(a) (a) 3.4 19.4 11.7 (a) 29.1 12.5 15.3 (a)	(a) (a) 86. 4 59. 2 31. 0 (a) 67. 1 48. 7 52. 5 (a)	(a) (a) 89.8 82.7 57.2 (a) 89.4 88.6 88.1 (a)	(a) (a) 100,0 97.0 100.0 (a) 99.1 100.0 99.1 (a)		
Syrian Grand total	1,765	355 410	325	940	1,431	1,744	18.4	65.8	93.2	98.6		
Native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	129 240 1,525	509 573 384	22 30 295	45 69 871	80 128 1,303	124 226 1,518	17. 1 12. 5 19. 3	34.9 28.8 57.1	62.0 53.3 85.4	96.1 94.2 99.8		

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average earnings of the 1,765 males who report complete data on the subject is \$410. The natives average \$573 a year and the foreign-born \$384. Arranged in descending order, the averages for the seven numerically most important races are as follows:

Lithuanian	$\frac{402}{396}$	Syrian Greek Italian, South	352
------------	-------------------	-----------------------------------	-----

By far the highest incomes are found among the Irish, who alone among the foreign-born average more than \$500 a year. The Poles, the Russian Hebrews, and the Lithuanians average in the neighborhood of \$400 a year; and the South Italians, the Greeks, and the

Syrians in the neighborhood of \$350 a year.

The proportion of males earning under \$200 a year is surprisingly high among some of the races. Among the South Italians it is 29.1 per cent; among the Syrians, 21.9 per cent; among the Russian Hebrews, 19.4 per cent; among the Poles, 15.3 per cent; among the Lithuanians, 12.5 per cent; among the Irish, 11.7 per cent; and among the Greeks, 3.4 per cent. The Greeks, who show the smallest proportion of males earning less than \$200, have also the highest percentage of those earning under \$400. The proportion earning under \$600 is in the neighborhood of seven-eighths for the Greeks, South Italians, Lithuanians, and Poles; for the Syrians the proportion is

93.2 per cent; for the Russian Hebrews it is 82.7 per cent, and for the Irish 57.2 per cent. Only a very small proportion of the males

earn above \$1,000 a year.

In the next table females 18 years of age or over who are gainfully employed are classified according to the amount of their yearly earnings. The table presents the data of General Table 38 in cumulative form.

Table 58.— Yearly earnings (approximate) of females 18 years of age or over, by general nativity and race of individual.

	Number		Number earning—				Per cent earning—			
General nativity and race of individual.		Average earnings.	Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$500.	Under \$200.	Under \$300.	Under \$400.	Under \$500.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: Canadian (other than	. 38	\$300	10	24	31	32	26.3	63.2	81.6	84.2
French). English. German. Hebrew. Irish. Italian, South. Polish. Foreign-born:	3 2 1 8 61 7 1	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	1 1 2 15	2 1 4 29 4 1	3 1 1 6 49 6 1	3 2 1 8 54 6 1	(a) (a) (a) (a) 24.6 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) 47.5 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) 80.3 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 88.5 (a) (a)
Canadian(otherthan French). English French. Hebrew, Russian. Irish Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish Scotch. Syrian.	66 67 42 15	(a) (a) (a) 198 231 160 192 214 (a) 224	1 2 1 34 28 45 24 8 1 6	1 2 1 53 43 58 39 11 1 12	1 4 1 67 59 64 42 15 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 4\\ 1\\ 68\\ 62\\ 66\\ 42\\ 15\\ 1\\ 16\\ \end{array}$	(a) (a) (47.9 42.4 67.2 57.1 (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) 74.6 65.2 86.6 92.9 (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) 94. 4 89. 4 95. 5 100. 0 (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (b) 95.8 93.9 98.5 100.0 (a) (a) (a)
Grand total	405	226	179	286	367	383	44.2	70.6	90.6	94.6
Total native-born of for- eign father	83 121 284	294 296 197	19 29 150	41 65 221	67 98 269	75 107 276	22.9 24.0 52.8	49. 4 53. 7 77. 8	80. 7 81. 0 94. 7	90. 4 88. 4 97. 2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The average earnings of female wage-earners 18 years of age or over is \$226. The average is \$296 for the native women, and \$197 for the foreign women. Arranged in descending order, by race, the average earnings of the foreign women are as follows:

rish	\$231   Russian Hebrew	\$198
Syrian	224   Lithuanian	192
Polish	214   South Italian	160

More than one-half of the immigrant women earn less than \$200 a year, and more than three-fourths earn less than \$300, while only 1 woman in 20 earns \$400 or over, and 1 in 40 \$500 or over.

### FAMILY INCOME.

The chief sources of the incomes of families of the economic condition selected for study are the earnings of husband and wife, the contributions of children, the payments of boarders and lodgers, and other sources, usually rents or the contributions of relatives. Only families with earnings from wages are included in this study. The families of persons in business for profits, in many cases the more prosperous families, are not considered. Races which engage largely in mercantile pursuits are therefore presumably at a disadvantage in the showing made by the following table. The families included in this study are classified according to the amount of the total income for the year ending at the time of the agent's visit. The table presents the data of General Table 39 in the form of cumulative numbers and per cents.

Table 59.—Per cent of families having a total yearly income of each specified amount, by general nativity and race of head of family.

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.

Four families are included which report income as "none."]

	Number of select-	Average	Per cent of families having a total income—							
General nativity and race of head of family.	ed fami- lies.a	family income.	Under \$300.	Unde <b>r</b> \$500.	Under \$750.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$1,500.			
Native-born of native father, White	. 81	\$771	8,6	19.8	54.3	76,5	96.3			
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	53	682	3.8	39.6	64.2	84.9	94.3			
Foreign-born: Hebrew, Russian. Irish	139	543 730	21.0 9.4	54.1 28.1	79.6 60.4	91.1 80.6	98.7 95.7			
Italian, SouthLithuanian	210 143	534 515 504	27.1 16.1 21.1	56.7 48.3 53.7	80. 5 86. 7 90. 5	91. 9 97. 9 97. 9	98.1 100.0 100.0			
Polish	36	377	41.7	80.6	94. 4	97.2	100.0			
Grand total	925	582	18.4	47.1	76.5	90.1	98.1			
Total native-born of foreign fa- ther. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	134	682 736 556	3.8 6.7 20.4	39. 6 27. 6 50. 4	64. 2 58. 2 79. 6	84. 9 79. 9 91. 8	94. 3 95. 5 98. 5			

a For selection of families, see Vol. 11, p. 10.

The average yearly income for the 925 families studied in Boston and included in the tabulation is \$582. The average is \$736 for the native and \$556 for the foreign families. Of every 100 immigrant families 20 have had incomes for the year of less than \$300, 50 have had less than \$500, 80 less than \$750, 92 less than \$1,000, and 99 less than \$1,500. The corresponding proportions of native families are in every case considerably lower. Arranged in descending order, by race, the average incomes of the immigrant families are as follows:

		Lithuanian Polish	
Italian, South	534	Syrian	377

Only 9 in 100 Irish families have incomes of less than \$300, only 28 have less than \$500, and only 60 have less than \$750, while 19 have \$1,000 or over, and 4 have \$1,500 or over. Of the Syrian families all but one have incomes of less than \$1,000, and the proportions of Syrians with incomes under each specified amount below that sum are in every case considerably higher than for any other race. It should be recalled in this connection that 113 Syrian households are included in this study and that the small proportion of families included in the income study is due to the fact that large numbers of the Syrians are peddlers and in business for themselves. The relative standing of these 36 families can not, of course, be taken as representative of the race.

The three tables which follow present data regarding sources of income. The first shows the per cent of families which derive their income wholly or in part from each of the five classified sources; the second shows the per cent deriving their entire income from each source or combination of sources; the third gives the proportion that the amount of income from each of the five sources forms of the total income. The first and second tables are derived respectively from

General Tables 40 and 41.

Table 60.—Per cent of families having an income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders, or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.

Four families are excluded which report income as "none."]

		Per cent of families having an income from-							
General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of se- lected	Earnin	gs of—	Contri-	Pay- ments	0.1			
	families.a	Husband.	Wife.	butions of chil- dren.	of board- ers or lodgers.	Other sources.			
Native-born of native father, White	79	79. 7	25. 3	22.8	13. 9	20. 3			
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish Foreign-born:	53	81. 1	22. 6	22. 6	9. 4	9. 4			
Hebrew, Russian	157	82.8	14.6	40.8	40.1	12.			
Irish Italian, South	139 210	70. 5 91. 9	27. 3 16. 2	48. 9 25. 2	18. 0 39. 0	7. 9 6. 2			
Lithuanian	143	96. 5	9.8	8.4	75. 5	2.1			
PolishSyrian	95 34	94. 7 85. 3	10. 5 11. 8	4. 2 8. 8	61. 1 2. 9	1.1 11.8			
Grand total	921	86. 2	16. 9	25. 5	38. 5	7.8			
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born	132	81. 1 80. 3	22. 6 24. 2	22. 6 22. 7	9. 4 12. 1	9. 4 15. 9			
Total foreign-born	789	87. 2	15. 7	26. 0	43.0	6. 5			

a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 10.

Table 61.—Source of family income in detail, by general nativity and race of head of family.

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Four families are excluded which report income as "none."]

		Per cent of families having entire income from—											
General nativity and race of head of family.	Num- ber of elected fami- lies. <sup>a</sup>	Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife, and children.	Husband and board- ers or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Sources or combina- tion of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father, White	79	40.5	6.3	12.7	0.0	6.3	3.8	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	26.6
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish	53	45. 3	11. 3	13. 2	. 0	3. 8	7.5	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.9	. 0	9.4
Foreign-born: Hebrew, Russian	157	20. 4 27. 3	3.8	15.3	3.2 2.9	23.6	.6	2.5 7.2	1.4	5.7 7.2	3. 2 1. 4	.6	20.4 15.8
Irish Italian, South Lithuanian	210	29. 0 16. 1	10.5	11.0	.5	25. 2	1.0	. 5	. 0	3.3	1.0	1.0	17.1
Polish	95	31. 6 67. 6	6.3	.0	.0	51.6	5.9	.0	2.1	1.1	.0	1.1	6.3
Grand total	921	29. 4	6.6	10.2	1.1	26. 9	2.3	2.0	.8	3.6	1.1	. 5	15. 5
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born.	53	45. 3 42. 4	11. 3	13.2	.0		7.5 5.3	1.9	1.9	3.8 2.3		.0	
Total foreign-born	789	27. 2	6. 3	9. 8	1. 3	30. 5	1.8	1.9	.8	3.8		. 6	

a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 10.

Table 62.—Per cent of total family income within the year from husband, wife, children, boarders or lodgers, and other sources, by general nativity and race of head of family.

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.

Four families are excluded which report income as "none."]

		Per cent of total income from-							
General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of se- lected families,a	Earnin	gs of—	Contri-	Pay- ments	Other			
	rammes.d	Husband.	Wife.	of chil- dren.	of board- ers or lodgers.	sources.			
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of	79	70. 4	8.1	10. 4	5. 2	5. 9			
father, Irish	53	69. 3	6.9	15.0	3.4	5. 3			
Hebrew, Russian	157 139	57.7 51.5	2.8 9.7	24. 7 29. 4	9.1 6.8	5. 7 2. 7			
Irish Italian, South	210	65. 9	3.7	15.5	7.3	7. 6			
LithuanianPolishSyrian	95	77. 1 78. 8 76. 1	2. 8 3. 7 5. 0	3. 3 1. 4 8. 6	16.7 15.6 .4	. 1 . 6 9. 9			
Grand total	921	65. 8	5.3	15.7	8.8	4.3			
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	132	69. 3 70. 0 64. 8	6. 9 7. 7 4. 8	15. 0 12. 1 16. 6	3. 4 4. 5 9. 8	5. 3 5. 7 4. 0			

a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 10.

Of the 921 families in Boston that report full data on sources of income 86.2 per cent derive a part or all of their income from the husband, 29.4 per cent derive all of their income from the husband,

and 65.8 per cent of the entire family budget is provided for by the husbands. The proportion of families having incomes from the husbands is 87.2 per cent among the foreign-born, and 80.3 per cent among the native-born. The proportion that the husband's earnings form, of the entire family income is higher among the native-born than among the foreign-born; among the former it is 70 per cent, among the latter 64.8 per cent.

The proportion of families that depend for income entirely on the husbands is 42.4 per cent among the native-born and 27.2 per cent among the foreign-born. The percentages of foreign families that derive their entire income from the husbands are arranged below in

descending order by race:

P	er cent.	I	er cent.
Syrian Polish Italian, South	31. 6	Hebrew, Russian	20.4

The wives are sources of income in 16.9 per cent of the families studied; they are the sole source of income in 2.3 per cent of the families, and the earnings of the wives forms 5.3 per cent of the entire

family budget.

The proportion of families with incomes from the wives is 24.2 per cent among the natives, and 15.7 per cent among the foreign-born. Arranged in descending order, by race, the per cent of foreign families having incomes from wives is as follows:

Per ce	ent.		Per cent.
Irish27Italian, South16Hebrew, Russian14	6. 2	Polish	. 10.5

Children are sources of income in 25.5 per cent of the families studied; they are the sole source of income in 3.6 per cent, and their contributions form 15.7 per cent of the total family budget. The proportion of families with incomes from children is 26 per cent among the foreign-born and 22.7 per cent among the native-born. Arranged in descending order, by race, the per cent of foreign families having incomes from children is as follows:

Pe	er cent.		Per cent.
Irish			
Hebrew, Russian			
Italian, South	25.2	Polish	4. 2

The Irish and Hebrew families derive incomes from their children in large proportions of cases; the South Italians come next, then the

Syrians, the Lithuanians, and the Poles.

All that needs to be said here about boarders and lodgers is that their payments appear in the family budgets in 38.5 per cent of the cases, but are the sole means of support in only 0.5 per cent of the families, while their contributions form 8.8 per cent of the aggregate income of the families.

Sources of income, other than those enumerated, appear in 7.8 per cent of the families and form 4.3 per cent of the aggregate income of the families studied. Such sources are found in 15.9 per cent of the native and only in 6.5 per cent of the foreign families. Owing to the heterogeneity of these sources of income and their comparative unimportance no attempt at detailed analysis is considered necessary.

The following table shows the number of families in which husband is present and the number and per cent of husbands at work:

Table 63.—Husbands at work, by general nativity and race of individual.

General nativity and race of individual.	Number of selected families,a	Number of husbands.	Number of husbands at work.	Per cent of husbands at work.
Native-born of native father, White	81 53	68 45	63 43	92. 6 95. 6
Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Irish. Italian, South.	157 139	10 136 109 197	10 130 98 193	95. 6 89. 9 98. 0
Lithuanian Polish. Syrian.	143 95 36	140 94 34	138 90 29	98. 6 95. 7 85. 3
Grand total	925	833	794	95, 3
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	134	45 113 720	43 106 688	95. 6 93. 8 95. 6

a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 10. b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Every race included in this table has one or more families in which the husband is not present. Of husbands in families one or more of every race has not worked within the year. The per cent of husbands at work is lowest among the Syrian families. In the next table husbands are classified according to the amount of their earnings. The data of General Table 42, are presented in the form of cumulative numbers and per cents.

Table 64.—Earnings per year of male heads of families, by general nativity and race of individual.

[This table includes only male heads of selected families. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 10.]

			Number earning—						Per cent earning—					
General nativity and race of individual.		earn-	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.	Under \$100.	Under \$200.	Under \$400.	Under \$600.	Under \$800.	Under \$1,000.
Native-born of native father, White	, 63	\$698	1	. 4	10	22	44	55	1.6	6. 3	15.9	34. 9	69.8	87.3
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish Foreign-born:	43	583	1	5	10	- 26	35	40	2.3	11.6	23.3	60. 5	81. 4	93.0
GreekHebrew, Russian	10 130 98	378	7	26	6 81 29	7 110 54	7 125 87	10 129 98	(a) 5. 4 2. 0		(a) 62.3 29.6	(a) 84. 6 55. 1		(a) 99.2 100.0
Italian, South Lithuanian Polish.	193	383 411	7 2 13 5 2	43 14 11	122 63	162 122 73	183 137 87	190 138 89	6.7	22.3 10.1	63.2 45.7	83. 9 88. 4	94. 8 99. 3	98. 4 100. 0
Syrian	794	356	33	4	21	602	28	778	6.9	13.8	72. 4	89. 7	96.6	98.0
Total native-born of foreign father	106	652	2	5 9		26 48	35 79	95	1.9	8.5	18.9		74.5	89.6
Total foreign-born	688	415	31	105	364	554	654	683	4.5	15.3	52.9	80.5	95.1	99.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 794 male heads of families included in this table 48.4 per cent, or not quite one-half, earn under \$400, 75.8 per cent, or about three-fourths, earn under \$600, and all but 2 per cent earn under \$1,000. Immigrant heads of families earn, on the whole, much less than the native-born. The proportion of foreign-born husbands earning under \$400 is 52.9 per cent while the corresponding proportion of native-born is 18.9 per cent; the per cents earning under \$600 are 80.5 and 45.3, respectively. Syrian husbands show, on the whole, the lowest earnings. The earnings of Russian Hebrew and South Italian husbands are also very low.

The number of wives in families studied and the number and per

cent of wives at work are as follows:

Table 65.—Wives at work, by general nativity and race of head of family.

General nativity and race of head of family.	Number of selected families.a	Number of wives.	Number of wives at work.	Per cent of wives at work.	Average yearly earnings of wives at work.
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of	81	80	20	25.0	\$253
father, IrishForeign-born:	53	52	12	23.1	209
Greek	11	11	1	(b)	(b)
Hebrew, Russian	157	156	23	14.7	103
Irish Italian, South	139 210	135 207	38 34	28. 1 16. 4	260 122
Lithuanian	143	143	14	9.8	147
Polish		95	10	10. 5	177
Syrian		35	4	11.4	(b)
Grand total	925	914	156	17.1	183
Total native-born of foreign father	53	52	12	23. 1	209
Total native-born	134	132	32	24. 2	236
Total foreign-born	791	782	124	15.9	169

a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 10.
 b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of wives studied 17.1 per cent are employed outside of the home; the percentage is 24.2 among the natives and 15.9 among the foreign-born. Of the foreign-born wives the largest proportion, 28.1 per cent, are employed among the Irish; next come the South Italians, with 16.4 per cent; then the Russian Hebrews, with 14.7 per cent; the Syrians follow, with 11.4 per cent; then come the Poles, with 10.5 per cent; and finally the Lithuanians, with 9.8 per cent.

The proportion of families in which wives are at work or keep boarders or lodgers is considered in connection with the earnings of the husbands in the two tables following. Only families with both

husband and wife present are included in these tables.

Table 66 .- Number of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

General nativity and race of head	Number of selected		er of husearning-		Number of wives having employ- ment or	Number of wives hav- ing employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where hus- bands' earnings are—					
of family.	families.a	Under \$400.b	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	keeping boarders or lodgers.	Under \$400.c	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.			
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign-born: Greek Hebrew, Russian	67 44 10 135	15 12 6 86	12 15 1 29	40 17 3 20	17 10 2 63	6 5 1 40	2 4 14	9 1 1 9			
Irish Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian	105 194 140 94 33	38 125 65 46 25	29 24 39 59 31 5	43 30 16 17 3	32 102 113 63 5	20 78 53 32 4	15 46 20	1 9 8 9 14 11 1			
Grand total	822	418	215	189	407	239	105	63			
Total native-born of foreign father	44 111 711	12 27 391	15 27 188	17 57 132	10 27 380	5 11 228	4 6 99	1 10 53			

a For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 10. Of the selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.

b This column includes 37 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

c This column includes 15 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none."

Table 67.—Per cent of families in which wife has employment or keeps boarders or lodgers, by yearly earnings of husband and by general nativity and race of head of family.

[This table includes only races with 20 or more selected families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. For selection of families, see Vol. II, p. 10. Of the selected families only those which have both husband and wife present appear in this table.]

General nativity and race of head of family.	Per cent of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers where husbands' earnings are—						
	Under \$400.a	\$400 and under \$600.	\$600 or over.	Total.			
Native-born of native father, White. Native-born of forcign father, by race of father, Irish Foreign-born: Icherew, Russian Irish Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Syrian	52.6	16.7 26.7 48.3 16.7 38.5 78.0 64.5	22. 5 5. 9 45. 0 18. 6 30. 0 87. 5 64. 7	25. 4 22. 7 46. 7 30. 5 52. 6 80. 7 67. 0 15. 2			
Grand total	57.2	48.8	33.3	49.5			
Total native-born of foreign father. Total native-born. Total foreign-born.		26. 7 22. 2 52. 7	5. 9 17. 5 40. 2	22. 7 24. 3 53. 4			

a This column includes 15 families in which husbands' earnings are reported as "none." b Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The proportion of wives who add to the family income by engaging in gainful employment or keeping boarders or lodgers is 49.5 per cent. In native households it is 24.3 per cent, in foreign households 53.4 per cent. It will be recalled in this connection that immigrant women are employed outside the home somewhat less frequently than native women.

The proportion of wives having employment or keeping boarders or lodgers will be seen, on the whole, to decrease as the incomes of the husbands increase, and it may be said that the employment of married women depends primarily on economic conditions and only second-

arily on racial customs or preferences.

# CHAPTER VI.

## ASSIMILATION.

### ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

The ability of the immigrant to speak English depends largely on his age at the time of his arrival in the United States, on the length of his residence in this country, and on the character of his occupation and his home surroundings. The information in regard to English speaking is presented separately for male heads of households and again for all members of households 6 years or age or over.

The following table gives the number and per cent of male heads of households who are able to speak English. The table is based on

General Table 44.

Table 68.—Number and per cent of male heads of households who speak English, by general nativity and race of individual.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

General nativity and race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who speak English.	Per cent who speak English.
Foreign-born: Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Syrian.	48 226 307 165 103 102	35 137 187 93 51 82	72. 9 60. 6 60. 9 56. 4 49. 5 80. 4
Total	951	585	61. 5

The Syrians show the highest per cent able to speak English; out of a total number of 102 of this race 82, or 80.4 per cent, speak English. The Greeks are next highest, with 72.9 per cent. The Russian Hebrews and South Italians show about the same proportion, a little over 60 per cent. The Lithuanians and Poles report the low proportions, 56.4 per cent in the case of the former and 49.5 per cent in the case of the latter.

The number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households who are able to speak English, by years in the United States, are as follows. The table is based on General Table 45.

Table 69.—Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households who speak English, by years in the United States and race of individual.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races. By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete		ted Stat	es each	Eng	er who lish by the U	years	Per cent who speak English by years in the United States.		
	data.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Syrian. Total.	48 226 307 165 103 102	19 63 64 43 26 32 247	14 66 83 64 49 37	15 97 160 58 28 33	9 26 16 14 5 19	13 38 50 35 23 32	13 73 121 44 23 31	(a) 41. 3 25. 0 32. 6 19. 2 59. 4	(a) 57. 6 60. 2 54. 7 46. 9 86. 5	(a) 75.3 75.6 75.9 82.1 93.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

It will be seen that in the case of each individual race as the length of residence in the United States increases an increase occurs in the proportion of persons having the ability to speak English.

The Syrians show the highest proportions able to speak English in each specified period of residence in the United States. The Poles show the lowest percentage of English-speaking persons among races in this country under 5 years but show the second highest proportion among races in the United States 10 years or over.

The male heads of households who speak English are shown by age at time of coming to the United States in the following table. The figures are from General Table 46.

Table 70.—Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households who speak English, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete	Number of fied age coming.	each speckat time of	Number who speak English, by age at time of coming.		
	data.	Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.	
Greek	307 165 103	5 14 1 1 9	48 221 293 164 102 93	5 14 1 1 1 9	35 132 173 92 50 73	
Total	951	30	921	30	555	

All of the 30 heads of households who were under 14 years of age at time of coming to the United States are able to speak English, while of the 921 who were 14 years or over at time of arrival in this country only 60.3 per cent have that ability.

The following table shows the number and per cent of members of households 6 years of age or over, including heads of households already shown separately, who speak English. The table is drawn

from General Table 47.

Table 71.—Number and per cent of persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

General nativity and race of individual.		er reportin plete data		Nun	nber who s English.	peak	Per cent who speak English.		
of ingividual.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father: Canadian, French Danish. German Grek Hebrew Italian, North Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian Foreign-born: Canadian, French German Grek Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other Italian, South Lithuanian Foreign-born: Canadian, French German Grek Hebrew, Other Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Russian Syrian Grand total	7 99 2 103 36 26 26 11 2 174 451 7 5	2 15 2 105 105 43 26 43 26 12 2 2 2 2 450 249 189 153 1,827	2 1 5 9 204 2 2211 79 52 23 2 2 2 2 205 887 16 462 4 308	7 96 1 103 36 26 9 124 318 7 412 279 118 120	2 15 2 105 95 43 25 111 2 2 20 9 1 188 68 49 988 938	2 1 5 9 201 1 1988 79 51 120 2 2 2 2 1366 538 16 1 6000 347 167 218	(a) 97.0 (a) 100.0 100.0 (a) 71.3 70.5 (a) (a) 55.0 63.8 43.2 (a) 77.4	(a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 98. 5 (a) 98. 8 100.0 98. 1 87. 0 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)
Total native-born of foreign father Total foreign-born	284 2, 257	304 1,523	588 3,780	278 1,378	289 649	567 2,027	97. 9 61. 1	95.1 42.6	96. 4 53. 6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the total number of 4,368 persons studied in Boston who report in regard to their ability to speak English, 59.4 per cent speak the language. The proportion is 96.4 per cent among the natives and 53.6 per cent among the foreign-born. There is a marked difference in this respect between the foreign-born males, of whom 61.1 per cent speak English, and the foreign-born females, of whom 42.6 per cent speak English.

Arranged in descending order, by race, the per cents of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who are able to speak English are as

follows:

Per cen	
Syrian 70.	B Lithuanian 50.6
Greek	B Italian, South 50.0
Hebrew, Russian 60.	Polish

Instances of native-born persons unable to speak the language of the country are found among the Hebrews, South Italians, Poles, and

Syrians.

The following table shows the number and per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by years in the United States. The table is derived from General Table 48.

Table 72.—Number and per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races. By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

#### MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete	difficer of years.			Engl	er who ish, by Inited S	speak years in tates.	Per cent who speak English, by years in the United States.		
	data.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
German Greek Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other Italian, North Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Russian	2 174 451 7 5 749 437 273 4	86 205 6 2 338 225 158 4	51 103 1 3 201 130 79	2 37 143 210 82 36	38 128 6 113 97 50	134 102 36	37 117 165 80 32	44. 2 62. 4 (a) (a) 33. 4 43. 1 31. 6 (a)	96. 1 70. 9 (a) (a) 66. 7 78. 5 45. 6	(a) 100. 0 81. 8 78. 6 97. 6 88. 9
Syrian	155	66	51	38	39	46	35	59. 1	90.2	92.1
Total	2,257	1,090	619	548	471	441	466	43. 2	71.2	85.0

### FEMALE.

Canadian, French. French. Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Hebrew, Other. Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish Syrian.	2 31 436 9 2 450 249	1 20 223 5 1 195 137 122 68	7 89 145 75 46 50	1 4 124 4 1 110 37 21 35	1 3 97 5 5 58 24 17 31	5 43 69 26 16 36	1 4 80 4 1 61 18 16 31	(a) 15.0 43.5 (a) (a) 29.7 17.5 13.9 45.6	(a) (a) 48. 3 47. 6 34. 7 34. 8 72. 0	(a) (a) 64.5 (a) (a) 55.5 48.6 76.2 88.6
Total	1,523	772	414	337	236	197	216	30. 6	47. 6	64.1

## TOTAL.

				1							
Canadian, French	2		2				2			(a)	G
French	2	1			1	. 1		1	(a)		(a)
German	2				2						(a)
Greek	205	106	58		41	41	54	41	38.7	93.1	100.0
Hebrew, Russian	887	428	192	2	67	225	116	197	52.6	60. 4	73. 8
Hebrew, Other	16	11	1		4	11	1	4	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, North	7	3	3		î l			î	(a)	(a)	(a)
Italian, South	1.199	533	346	3	20	171	203	226	32.1	58.7	(a) 70.6
Lithuanian	686	362	205	1	19	121	128	98	33. 4	62, 4	82. 4
Polish	462	280	125		57	67	52	48	23. 9	41.6	84.2
Russian	4	4					0.00		(a)	1110	01.2
Syrian	308	134	101		73	70	82	66	52. 2	81.2	90.4
											00.1
Total	3,780	1,862	1.033	8	85	707	638	682	38.0	61.8	77.1
- 0111111111111111111111111111111111111	0,100	2,002	2,000		-		000	002	0010	OLIO	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The proportion of English-speaking persons is 38 per cent among those who have been in the United States under five years, 61.8 per cent among those who have been here from five to nine years, and 77.1 per cent among those who have been here ten years or over.

The number and per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English is shown, by age at time of coming, in the

following table. The table is based on General Table 49.

Table 73.—Number and per cent of foreign-born persons 6 years of age or over who speak English, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races.]

Number each specified age at time of English, by age at English, by age at

#### MALE.

Race of individual.	reporting	coming	•	time of	coming.	time of	coming.
	data.	Under 14	14 or over	Under 14	14 or over	Under 14	14 or over
German. Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Hebrew, Other Italian, North.	2 174 451 7 5	116 4	170 335 3 5	115 4	120 203 3	(a) 99.1 (a)	(a) 70.6 60.6 (a) (a)
Italian', South Lithuanian Polish Russian Syrian	749 437 273 4 155	117 27 19	632 410 254 4 127	105 24 18	307 255 100	89.7 88.9 (a)	48. 6 62. 2 39. 4 (a) 73. 2
Total	2, 257	315	1,942	297	1,081	94.3	55. 7
		FEM	ALE.				
Canadian, French. French. Greek. Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other Italian, North. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish. Syrian.	2 2 31 436 9 2 450 249 189 153	1 115 4 1 109 30 18 46	1 1 31 321 5 1 341 219 171 107	1 106 4 1 108 22 13 44	1 12 114 5 80 46 36 54	(a) (a) 92. 2 (a) (a) (a) 99. 1 73. 3 (a) 95. 7	(a) (a) 38. 7 35. 5 (a) (a) 23. 5 21. 0 21. 1 50. 5
Total	1,523	325	1,198	300	349	92.3	29.1
		тот	AL.				
Canadian, French. French German Greek Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other Italian, North. Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Russian	2 2 2 205 887 16 7 1,199 686 462 4 308	1 1 231 8 1 226 57 37	1 1 2 201 656 8 6 973 629 425 4 234	1 1 4 221 8 1 213 46 31	1 132 317 8 387 301 136	(a) (a) 95.7 (a) (a) (a) 94.2 80.7 83.8	(a) (a) (b) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a

<sup>640</sup> a Not computed, owing to small number involved,

3,140

597

1,430

93.3

45.5

3,780

Among the immigrants who were under 14 years of age at the time of their arrival in this country, 93.3 per cent are able to speak English, while among those who were 14 years of age or over the proportion is 45.5 per cent. The difference in this respect is greater among the females than among the males, presumably because a large majority of women who come here after the expiration of their school age soon marry and remain at home, while the men who work outside their homes continue to have opportunities of learning the English language.

# LITERACY.

The number and per cent of male heads of households who read and who read and write are given in the following table. The figures are from General Table 50.

Table 74.—Number and per cent of male heads of households who read and write, by general nativity and race of individual.

	Number	Numbe	r who—	Per cen	t who	
General nativity and race of individual.	reporting complete data.	Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.	
Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by race of	94	94	94	100.0	100.0	
father, Irish	58	58	58	100.0	100.0	
Greek	48	46	46	95. 8	95.8	
Hebrew, Russian. lrish.	226 139	189 127	176 124	83. 6 91. 4	77. 9 89. 2	
Italian, South	307	184	180	59. 9	58.6	
Lithuanian	165	130	105	78. 8 72. 5	63.6	
PolishSyrian	102 102	74 86	68 82	84. 3	66. 7 80. 4	
Grand total	1,241	988	933	79. 6	75. 2	
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born. Total foreign-born.	58 152 1,089	58 152 836	58 152 781	100. 0 100. 0 76. 8	100. 0 100. 0 71. 7	

Of the total number of male heads of households, 988, or 79.6 per cent, can read and 933, or 75.2 per cent, can read and write. The native-born are all literate, while among the foreign-born the proportion of those who are able to read and write is considerably smaller, namely, 71.7 per cent. Of the foreign races, the Greeks show the highest percentage of literates, 95.8 per cent being able to read and write. Arranged in order, the percentages of the foreign-born heads of households who are able to read and write are, by race: Irish, 89.2 per cent; Syrian, 80.4 per cent; Russian Hebrew, 77.9 per cent; Polish, 66.7 per cent; Lithuanian, 63.6 per cent; and South Italian, 58.6 per cent.

The following table gives the number and per cent of male heads of households who read and who read and write, by years in the United States. The table is based on General Table 51:

Table 75.—Number and per cent of male heads of households who read and write, by years in the United States and race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

	Number	ng number of years.			write	er who re , by y inited S	ears in	Per cent who read and write, by years in the United States.		
	complete data.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.
Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Irish Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Syrian.	139 307 165	19 63 4 64 43 26 32	14 66 10 83 64 48 37	15 97 125 160 58 28 33	18 48 4 33 24 16 25	14 49 8 51 35 30 29	14 79 112 96 46 22 28	(a) 76. 2 (a) 51. 6 55. 8 61. 5 78. 1	(a) 74.2 (a) 61.4 54.7 62.5 78.4	(a) 81. 4 89. 6 60. 0 79. 3 78. 6 84. 8
Total	1,089	251	322	516	168	216	397	66. 9	67.1	76 9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The degree of literacy which prevails among foreign-born male heads of households after designated periods of residence in the United States is shown here. Of the total number of male heads of households who read and write, 66.9 per cent have been in this country under five years, 67.1 per cent five to nine years, 76.9 per cent ten years or over. It would appear that as the length of residence in the United States increases there is, in general, a similar increase in the proportion of those who are able to read and write. This showing may, however, be due to changes in the character of immigration rather than to influences in this country. Of the individual races, the Syrians report the highest degree of literacy in the first two groups and the Irish in the third.

The number and per cent of male heads of households who are able to read and write, by age at time of arrival in the United States, is presented below. The table is derived from General Table 52.

Table 76.—Number and per cent of foreign-born male heads of households who read and write, by age at time of coming to the United States and race of individual.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete	Number ea age at time	ch specified e of coming.		ho read and age at time
	data.	Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.
Greek. Hebrew, Russian Irish Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian	139 307 165 102	5 27 14 1 1 9	48 221 112 293 164 101 93	5 24 10 1 1 1 9	46 171 100 170 104 67 73
Total	1,089	57	1,032	50	731

Of the 57 foreign-born male heads of households who were under 14 years of age at time of arrival in the United States, 87.7 per cent are able to read and write, while of the 1,032 who were 14 years or over only 70.8 per cent read and write. No conclusions can be safely drawn from these percentages, because the number who came as children under 14 years of age are relatively inconsiderable.

The number and per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and write is shown in the table which follows. In this table male heads of households, already shown separately, are included with other members of households. The figures are from General Table 53.

Table 77.—Number and per cent of persons 10 years of age or over who read and write, by sex and general nativity and race of individual.

General nativity and race of	Numb	er reportin plete data.	g com-	Numb	er who rea	nd and	l Per cent who read and write.		
individual.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native-born of native father, W hite Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:	200	183	383	200	183	383	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canadian, French Canadian, Other Danish English German	4	12 1 10 5	2 16 1 14 5	4	12 1 10 5	2 16 1 14 5	(a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)
Greek Hebrew Irish Italian, North	1 63 232 1	2 68 224	3 131 456 1	1 63 232 1	2 65 224	3 128 456 1	(a) 100.0 100.0 (a)	(a) 95. 6 100. 0	(a) 97.7 100.0 (a)
Italian, South	55 19 8	65 25 8 1 6	120 44 16 1 10	55 19 8	65 25 8 1 6	120 44 16 1 10	(a) (a) (a)	100.0 100.0 (a) (a) (a)	100.0 100.0 (a) (a) (a)
Foreign-born: Canadian, French Canadian, Other English	1	18 9 2	2 19 9 2	1	2 18 9 2	2 19 9	(a)	(a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a)
French German Greek Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other	2 174 423 5	31 403 7	2 205 826 12	2 171 337 5	19 267 3	190 604 8	(a) 98.3 79.7 (a)	61.3 66.3 (a)	(a) 92,7 73,1 (a)
Irish	429	236 2 437 227	414 7 1,175 656	162 3 344 308	183 1 150 74	345 4 494 382	91.0 (a) 46.6 71.8	77.5 (a) 34.3 32.6	83.3 (a) 42.0 58.2
Polish Russian Scotch Syrian	261 4 150	179 3 144	440 4 3 294	188 4 115	92 2 44	280 4 2 159	72. 0 (a) 76. 7	51. 4 (a) 30. 6	63. 6 (a) (a) 54. 1
Grand total	2,961	2,312	5,273	2,231	1,475	3,706	75.3	63.8	70.3
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	391 591 2,370	429 612 1,700	820 1,203 4,070	391 591 1,640	426 609 866	817 1,200 2,506	100. 0 100. 0 69. 2	99. 3 99. 5 50. 9	99. 6 99. 8 61. 6

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 5,273 persons 10 years of age or over included in the table, 3,706, or 70.3 per cent, are able to read and write. The natives are practically all literate, while among the foreign-born the percentage of those who are able to read and write is 61.6. Among the foreign-born males 69.2 per cent, and among the foreign-born females 50.9 per cent, are able to read and write.

Arranged in descending order by race, the percentages of the foreign-born who are able to read and write are as follows:

	Per cent.
Greek.     92. 7       Irish.     83. 3       Hebrew, Russian     73. 1       Polish     63. 6	Syrian         54.1           South Italian         42.0

In every case the percentage of literacy is higher among the males than among the females. The difference is great among the Syrians, the Lithuanians, the Greeks, and the Poles.

The following table shows the number of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and write, by length of residence in the United States. The table is drawn from General Table 54:

Table 78.—Number and per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and write, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

MALE.

Number reporting complete	Number in the United States each specified number of years.			write	er who re by you	ears in	Per cent who read and write, by years in the United States.			
	data.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over,
Canadian (other than French). German. Greek Hebrew, Russian. Hebrew, Other. Irish Italian, North. Italian, South Lithuanian. Polish. Russian. Syrian.	2 174 423 5 178 5 738 429 261	86 179 4 15 2 328 223 149 4 64	51 101 1 122 3 195 124 76	1 2 37 143 151 215 82 36 38	86 137 4 12 2 126 162 102 4 47	50 79 1 11 11 106 83 59	1 2 35 121 139 112 63 27 31	100.0 76.5 (a) (a) (a) 38.4 72.6 68.5 (a) 73.4	98.0 78.2 (a) (a) (a) 54.4 66.9 77.6	(a) (a) 94.6 84.6 92.1 76.8 75.0
Total	2,370	1,054	611	705	682	427	531	64.7	69.9	75.3

### FEMALE.

Canadian, French Canadian, Other Canadian, Other Canadian, Other Canadian C	227 179 3 144	3 1 1 20 196 3 12 1 187 123 117	2 1 1 7 83 10 140 67 42 49	14 7 1 1 4 124 4 214 1 1 110 37 20 3 35	3 1 1 10 134 2 11 52 43 60	2 1 1 5 53 7 7 53 18 19	14 7 1 4 80 1 165 1 45 13 13 13 2 2 10	(a) (a) (b) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a	(a) (a) (a) (3.9 (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) 64. (a) 77. (a) 40. 35. 65. (a) 28.
Total	1,700	724	402	574	336	174	356	46.4	43.3	62.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Table 78.—Number and per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and write, by sex, years in the United States, and race of individual—Continued.

TOTAL.

Race of individual.	Number reporting	State	Number in the United States each specified number of years.			er who re , by ye nited S	ears in	Per cent who read and write, by years ln the United States.			
	complete data.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Under 5.	5 to 9	10 or over.	
Canadian, French Canadian, Other English French German Greek Hebrew, Russian Hebrew, Other Irish Italian, North Italian, South Jithuanian Russian Russian Scotch Syrian Total	2 19 9 2 2 205 826 12 414 7 1,175 656 440 4 4 3 294	3 1 1 106 375 7 7 7 27 3 515 346 266 4 124	58 184 1 22 3 335 191 118	15 7 1 2 41 267 4 365 1 325 119 56	3 1 1 26 271 6 6 23 2 2 178 205 162 4 66	2 1 1 1 55 132 1 18 8 1 159 101 78	15 7 1 2 39 201 1 1 304 1 1,57 76 40 2 41	(a) (a) (a) (a) 90. 6 72. 3 (a) 85. 2 (a) 34. 6 59. 2 60. 9 (a) 53. 2	(a) (a) (a) (a) 94.8 71.7 (a) 81.8 (a) 47.5 52.9 66.1	(a) (a) (a) (b) 95.1 75.3 (a) 83.3 (a) 48.3 63.9 71.4	
Total	4,070	1,778	1,013	1,279	1,018	001	881	31.3	09. 3	09. 4	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

As a rule the proportion of persons who are able to read and write is greater among those who have been in the United States ten years or over than among those who have been in this country for either of the shorter periods. The Irish, however, are an exception, a slightly smaller percentage of literates appearing in the group of persons who have been in this country ten years or over than in either of the other groups. This suggests that variations may be quite as much due to differences in the character of immigration as to conditions in this country.

In the following table the figures presented show the literacy of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over, by age at time of arrival in the United States. The table is derived from General Table 55:

Table 79.—Number and per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and write, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual.

MALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete data.		each speci- e at com-	Number who read and write, by age at time of coming.	Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming.					
	data.	Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14. 14 or over	Under 14. 14 or over.					
Canadian (other than French) German	2 174 423 5 178 5 738 429 261	4 88 2 40 106 13 7	1 2 170 335 3 138 5 632 416 254 4 127	1 2 4 167 84 253 2 3 38 124 3 88 256 133 295 5 183 20 95 5	(a) 98. 2 95. 5 75. 5 (a) (a) 98. 9 95. 0 (a) 95. 0 (a) 96. 0 (a) 70. 9 (a) 70. 9 (a) 72. 0 (a) 74. 8					
Total	2,370	283	2,087	254 1,386	89.8 66.4					

Table 79.—Number and per cent of foreign-born persons 10 years of age or over who read and write, by sex, age at time of coming to the United States, and race of individual—Continued.

FEMALE.

Race of individual.	Number reporting complete		each speci- e at com-	and w	who read rite, by time of	Per cent who read and write, by age at time of coming.		
	data.	Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14.	14 or over.	Under 14	14 or over.	
Canadian, French Canadian, Other. English. French. Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Hebrew, Other. Italian, North Italian, South Lithuanian Polish. Scotch. Syrjan.	18 9 2 31 403 7 236 2 437 227 179 3	1 5 3 1 1 82 2 48 1 96 8 7 1 37	1 13 6 1 31 321 5 188 1 341 219 172 2 2	1 5 3 1 76 2 41 89 8 5 1 20	1 13 6 1 19 191 142 1 61 66 87 1 24	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (5), 5 (a) 75, 5 (a) 17, 9 30, 1 50, 6 (a)	
Total	1,700	292	1,408	252	614	86.3	43.6	
		тот	AL.					
Canadian, French	19	1 5 3	1 14 6	1 5 3	1 14 6	(a) (a) (a)	(a) (a) (a)	

Canadian, French	2	1	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Canadian, Other	19	5	14	5	14	(a)	(a)
English	9	3	6	3	6	(a)	(a)
French	2	1	i	1	ĭ	(a)	\a\(\)
German	2	_	2	1	2	1 ' '	(a)
Greek	205	4	201	4	186	(a)	92, 5
Hebrew, Russian	826	170	656	160	444	94.1	67.7
Hebrew, Other	12	4	8	4	4	(a)	(a)
Irish	414	88	326	79	266	89.8	81.6
Italian, North	7	1	6		4	(a)	(a)
Italian, South	1.175	202	973	177	317	87.6	32, 6
Lithuanian	656	21	635	21	361	100.0	56.9
Polish	440	14	426	10	270	(a)	63, 4
Russian	4		4	100	4	( )	(a)
Scotch	3	1	2	1	i	(a)	(a)
Syrian	294	60	234	40	119	66, 7	50.9
DJ Hall	201	00	201	10	113	00.1	00.5
Total	4,070	575	3,495	506	2,000	88.0	57.2
	1,010	010	0, 450	300	2,000	80.0	01.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The age of the immigrant at the time of his arrival in this country is a very important factor in determining his literacy. Thus, of the immigrants who were under 14 years of age at the time of their arrival, 88 per cent are able to read and write, while of those who are 14 years of age or over only 57.2 per cent are able to read and write. There is a marked difference between the two groups of immigrants in all the races, but the Lithuanians, the South Italians, and the Russian Hebrews show especially great differences in this respect.

The figures indicate that literacy among immigrants depends to a great extent on European conditions, and that the length of residence in the United States and especially the age at the time of the arrival of the immigrant in this country are factors in determining

the proportion of literates among the foreign-born.

## CITIZENSHIP.

In this series of tables are included only males who have been in the United States at least five years, who at time of coming were 21 years of age or over and who, therefore, were not eligible to citizenship except by taking steps toward naturalization on their own account. The two tables immediately following include only male heads of households. The first includes all who have been in the United States five years or over. The table is derived from General Table 56.

Table 80.—Present political condition of foreign-born male heads of households who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

Race of individual.	Number	Nun	nber.	Per cent.		
	reporting complete data.	Fully uralized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	
Greek Hebrew, Russian Irish Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian	22 115 44 168 89 45 36	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\29\\30\\35\\6\\2\\4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4\\37\\3\\26\\14\\1\\10 \end{array} $	4. 5 25. 2 68. 2 20. 8 6. 7 4. 4 11. 1	18.2 32.2 6.8 15.3 15.7 2.2 27.8	
Total	519	107	95	20.6	18.	

Of the 519 male heads of households who have been in the United States five years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, 107, or 20.6 per cent, are fully naturalized and 95, or 18.3 per cent, have only their first papers. The highest proportion of citizens is found among the Irish. The Russian Hebrews and South Italians show much lower percentages, and still lower are the proportions shown by the Poles, Greeks, Lithuanians, and Syrians.

The political condition of foreign-born male heads of households who have been in the United States five to nine years is presented in

the table next submitted, drawn from General Table 56.

TABLE 81.—Present political condition of foreign-born male heads of households who have been in the United States 5 to 9 years and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

	Number	Nun	ıber.	Per cent		
Race of individual.	reporting complete data.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	
Greek Hebrew, Russian Irish	11 55 7 62	2	1 26 2 12	(a) (a) 3.6	(a) 47. 3 (a) 19. 4	
Italian, South Lithuanian Polish Syrian	55 29 25	1 2	10 8	1.8 .0 8.0	18. 2 .0 32. 0	
Total	244	6	59	2.5	24.2	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

The above arrangement minimizes the influence of the length of residence and makes it possible to compare the different races in a fairer way; but the numbers involved are so small that it is impossible to draw any conclusion from the table.

In the following table the data relating to naturalization are given for all males 21 years of age or older at the time of their arrival in the United States who have been in this country five years or more. The heads of households, who have been shown separately, are included here with other members of the households studied. The table is derived from General Table 57.

Table 82.—Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

	Number	Nun	iber.	Per cent.		
. Race of individual.	reporting complete data.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	
German Greek. Hebrew, Russian Irish. Italian, South Lithuanian Polish. Syrian.	1 48 134 53 232 133 64 38	1 1 32 37 40 11 4	4 41 4 30 16 2 11	(a) 22.1 23.9 69.8 17.2 8.3 6.3 10.5	(a) 8.3 30.6 7.5 12.9 12.0 3.1 28.9	
Total	703	130	108	18.5	15.4	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 703 immigrants who have been in the United States five years or more and who were 21 years of age at the time of coming, 18.5 per cent are citizens and 15.4 per cent have declared their intention of becoming naturalized.

Arranged in descending order, by race, the percentages of citizens

are as follows:

Per cent.	Per cent.
Irish         69.8           Hebrew, Russian         23.9           Italian, South         17.2           Syrian         10.5	Polish

The highest proportion of persons who have taken out their first papers is found among the Russian Hebrews. The Syrians rank second in this respect. None of the 29 Poles has taken the initial step toward citizenship.

A comparison with regard to citizenship of males who have been in the United States from five to nine years is made in the following

table. The table is drawn from General Table 57.

Table 83.—Present political condition of foreign-born males who have been in the United States 5 to 9 years and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race of individual.

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

	Number	Nun	aber.	Per cent.		
Race of individual.	reporting complete data.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	
Greek. Hebrew, Russian Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian Polish. Syrian.	8 102 86 42	3 2	27 3 14 12	(a) (a) .0 3.5 .0 7.7	(a) 13.7 14.0 .0 34.6	
Total	354	10	65	2.8	18.4	

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 354 immigrant heads of households included in this table 2.8 per cent report citizenship, while 18.4 per cent have declared their intention of becoming naturalized. The Syrians show the highest percentage of citizens and the Russian Hebrews the largest proportion with only their first papers.

# RESIDENCE IN THE APARTMENT, NEIGHBORHOOD, AND CITY.

The stability of the population studied is indicated by the following table which shows the per cent of households which have spent their whole period of family life in the United States in the apartment, the neighborhood, and the city of their present residence. Group households, not being permanent in their nature, are omitted from the tabulation. General Table 43 forms the basis of the table.

- Table 84.—Number and per cent of family households which have spent whole time in apartment, neighborhood, and city, by length of time established in the United States and by general nativity and race of head of household.
- ["Length of time established in the United States" is for families formed in the United States, the number of years since marriage, and for families formed abroad, the number of years the family has resided in the United States.]

ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER 5 YEARS.

General nativity and race of	Number reporting		r which hav		Per cent which have spent whole time in—		
head of household.	complete data.	Apart- ment.	Neighbor- hood.	City.	Apart- ment.	Neighbor- hood.	City.
Native-born of native father, White.  Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign foreign father, by race of father, Irish.  Greek.  Hebrew, Russian.  Irish.  Italian, South  Lithuanian.  Polish.  Syrian.	112	5 2 10 37 4 41 24 15 24	16 8 17 56 7 122 52 44 34	22 9 17 98 16 133 91 54 52	20.8 (a) (a) 33.0 (a) 28.3 25.3 23.1 42.1	66.7 (a) (a) 50.0 (a) 84.1 54.7 67.7 59.6	91.7 (a) (a) (7) (a) (a) (7) (a) (7) (7) (8) (8) (8) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1
Grand total	540	162	356	492	30.0	65. 9	91.1
Total native-born of foreign father Total native-born Total foreign-born	9 33 507	2 7 155	8 24 332	9 31 461	(a) 21.2 30.6	(a) 72.7 65.5	(a) 93. 9 90. 9

### ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES 5 TO 9 YEARS.

Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by	16	2	8	10	(a)	(a)	(a)
race of father, Irish Foreign-born:	8	3	5	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
Greek	6		5	6	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Russian	52	4	19	44	7.7	36.5	84.6 85.8
Irish	21 93	6	12 64	18 79	28.6 8.6	57.1 68.8	85.8
Lithuanian	51	8 5	18	40	9.8	35.3	78.4
Polish	25		6	9	.0	24.0	36.0
Syrian	24		2	12	.0	8.3	50.0
Grand total	296	28	139	225	9. 5	47.0	76.0
Total native-born of foreign father	8	3 5	5	7	(a)	(a)	(a)
Total native-born Total foreign-born		23	13 126	17 208	20.8 8.5	54. 2 46. 3	70.8 76.5

#### ESTABLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES 10 YEARS OR OVER.

Native-born of native father, White Native-born of foreign father, by	71		24	42	0.0	33.8	59.2
race of father, Irish	50	3	17	41	6.0	34.0	82.0
Greek	4		3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Hebrew, Russian	81	6	18	59	7.4	22.2	72.8
Irish	147	10	31	122	6.8	21.1	83.0
Italian, South	77	4	42	54	5.2	54.5	70.1
Lithuanian	23		6	13	.0	26.1	56.5
Polish Syrian	14 18		1	10	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	(a) (a)
Grand total	485	23	145	350	4.7	29.9	72.2
Total native-born of foreign							
father	50	3	17	41	6.0	34.0	82.0
Total native-born	121	3	41	83	2.5	33.9	68.6
Total foreign-born	364	20	104	267	5. 5	28.6	73.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Table 84.—Number and per cent of family households which have spent whole time in apartment, neighborhood, and city, by length of time established in the United States and by general nativity and race of head of household—Continued.

TOTAL.

General nativity and race of	Number reporting	Number which have spent whole time in—			Per cent which have spent whole time in—		
head of household.	complete data.	Apart- ment.	Neighbor- hood.	City.	Apart- ment.	Neighbor- hood.	City.
Native-born of native father, White. White. White. Native-born of foreign father, by race of father, Irish. Foreign-born: Greek. Hebrew, Russian. Irish. Italian, South. Lithuanian. Polish. Syrian.	245 184 315 169 104	7 8 10 47 20 53 29 15 24	48 30 25 93 50 228 76 53 37	74 57 26 201 156 266 144 69 74	6.3 11.9 37.0 19.2 10.9 16.8 17.2 14.4 24.2	43. 2 44. 8 92. 6 38. 0 27. 2 72. 4 45. 0 51. 0 37. 4	66. 7 85. 1 96. 3 82. 0 84. 8 84. 8 85. 2 66. 3 74. 7
Grand total	1,321	213	640	1,067	16.1	48.4	80.8
Total native-born of foreign father	178	8 15 198	30 78 562	57 131 936	11. 9 8. 4 17. 3	44.8 43.8 49.2	85.1 73.6 81.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Of the 1,321 households included in this table, 80.8 per cent have never resided in the United States outside of Boston. The proportion is higher among the foreign households than among the native, the proportion among the former being 81.9 per cent and among the latter 73.6 per cent. The proportion decreases from 91.1 per cent among households that have been established in this country under five years to 76 per cent among those that have been established from five to nine years, and to 72.2 per cent among those that have been established for ten years or more. High proportions of households that have never lived in the United States outside of Boston are found among the Greeks, the Lithuanians, the Irish, the South Italians, and the Russian Hebrews, while the proportions are considerably lower among the Syrians and the Poles. The Syrians often travel with their merchandise and the Poles frequently engage in construction work that takes them outside of Boston.

Somewhat less than half of the households studied in Boston have lived in the neighborhood of their present residence since the time of marriage or of establishment in the United States. The proportion is 49.2 per cent among the foreign and 43.8 per cent among the native households. The proportion of households that have always lived in the one neighborhood is 65.9 per cent among those that have been established in the United States less than five years, 47 per cent among those that have been established in the United States from five to nine years, and 29.9 per cent among those that have been established in the United States for ten years or more. Of the South Italian households 72.4 per cent have lived in the neighborhood where they now reside ever since their establishment in the United States,

of the Polish 51 per cent, of the Lithuanian 45 per cent, of the Russian Hebrew 38 per cent, of the Syrian 37.4 per cent, and of the Irish

27.2 per cent.

The proportion of households studied in Boston that have lived in the apartments which they now occupy since their establishment in the United States is 16.1 per cent, 17.3 per cent among the foreign, and 8.4 per cent among the native households. The proportion is 30 per cent among households established in this country for less than five years, 9.5 per cent among those established from five to nine years, and 4.7 per cent among those established ten years or more. The proportion of households that have resided in the apartments where they now live since their establishment in the United States is 24.2 per cent among the Syrians, among the Russian Hebrews 19.2 per cent, among the Lithuanians 17.2 per cent, among the South Italians 16.8 per cent, among the Poles 14.4 per cent, and among the Irish 10.9 per cent.

The character of the population of the foreign districts of Boston changes rather rapidly; the topography of the city makes it comparatively easy for the immigrants to move from crowded sections where they are obliged to pay high rents for poor accommodations to outlying districts where rents are lower and air space is not at so high a premium. The fact that most of the foreign colonies have changed their location since they first came to Boston would seem to be an indication that the foreign element in that city is likely to become absorbed in the general life of the community in a com-

paratively short period of time.