

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

General.—This second Population bulletin for the Territory of Alaska presents data on the basic characteristics of the population, including sex, age, race, nativity, citizenship, marital status, relationship to head of household, school attendance, years of school completed, place of birth, employment status, occupation, and industry. In addition, it contains housing subjects that are available on the Population schedule, such as tenure of home, value or monthly rent of home, and number of rooms. In the first Population bulletin, entitled "Number of Inhabitants," the total population of the Territory on October 1, 1939, was given for all political subdivisions, including judicial divisions, recording districts, cities, towns, and villages.

Arrangement of tables.—The tables in the present bulletin are arranged on the basis of the areas for which figures are presented. Tables 1 to 13 present statistics for the Territory as a whole, tables 14 to 16 for the four judicial divisions (which for census purposes are treated as equivalent to county areas),

table 17 for the recording districts, and tables 18 and 19 for the eight incorporated places of 1,000 or more. Table 20 contains the housing data for the Territory, judicial divisions, and incorporated places of 1,000 or more. The amount of detail presented in this bulletin is generally greater for the larger areas than for the smaller ones.

Availability of unpublished data.—The statistics given in this bulletin for the Territory and for recording districts represent practically all of the data tabulated for these areas in the 1939 tabulation program. Similar statistics have been tabulated for judicial divisions and for incorporated places of 900 or more. These statistics can be made available, upon request, for the cost of transcribing or reproducing them. Requests for such unpublished data, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., will receive a prompt reply, which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

POPULATION

Sex and race.—Practically all of the data in this bulletin are presented separately for males and females. Moreover, as far as feasible, the data are also presented by race. Three major race classifications are distinguished in the tabulations, namely, white, native stock, and "other races." It should be noted that the term "native" in the phrase "native stock" is used in this context to indicate races indigenous to the region but is not necessarily limited to persons born in continental United States or its territories or possessions. For several characteristics, the "native stock" class is further subdivided into Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians. In some tables, however, the categories "native stock" and "other races" have been combined as "nonwhite." Statistics for all races, including a detailed classification of the nonwhite races, are presented in table A.

TABLE A.—POPULATION BY NATIVITY AND SEX, FOR THE TERRITORY: 1939

RACE	ALL CLASSES		NATIVE		FOREIGN BORN		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All races	72,524	43,003	29,521	35,849	27,543	7,154	1,976
White	39,179	25,595	13,575	18,651	11,733	6,944	1,842
Native stock	32,458	16,790	15,668	16,691	15,557	99	111
Aleut	5,599	2,968	2,631	2,966	2,631	2	—
Eskimo	15,576	8,034	7,542	8,016	7,525	18	17
Indian	11,283	5,788	5,495	5,709	5,401	79	94
Filipino	403	321	82	321	82	—	—
Japanese	263	180	83	88	61	22	22
Negro	141	52	89	51	87	1	2
Chinese	56	41	15	27	14	14	1
Hawaiian	22	15	7	15	7	—	—
Korean	6	5	1	2	1	3	—
All other	5	4	1	3	1	1	—

Nativity.—In the classification by nativity, a person born in continental United States or in any of its territories or possessions is counted as native. Likewise included as native are the small number of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens.

The classification of the population by nativity is shown for all areas for the white population. The nativity distribution of the

nonwhite races and of the population as a whole is given only for the Territory. Persons of native stock, who constitute 97.3 percent of the nonwhite population of the Territory, are practically all native. The foreign-born white are also presented by country of birth as described below.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the date of the census, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Linguistic stock.—The Indian population of the Territory is classified in detail by age according to linguistic stock. Although, for convenience, Aleuts and Eskimos are treated as separate races, they are in reality branches of a common linguistic stock, the Eskimaunan.

Citizenship.—The classification of the foreign born by citizenship comprises two main groups, naturalized and alien; the second group is further subdivided into those having first papers (that is, those who have made formal declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States) and those having no papers. In addition, there is a third group made up of foreign-born persons for whom no report on citizenship was obtained. Since it is likely that most of these persons are aliens, they are often included with the aliens in summary figures for citizens and noncitizens. The potential voting population is also shown, representing the total of the naturalized foreign-born population 21 years old and over and the native population 21 years old and over.

Marital status.—In the classification by marital status four major groups are shown: Single, married, widowed, and divorced. In both 1929 and 1939 the enumerators failed to report marital status for a small number of persons. All these persons were classified as single.

Because at each age, distributions of marital status for males and females are quite different, no data are shown for both sexes combined. Since the proportion of single males or females in a given area depends largely upon the prevailing age at marriage and the age composition of the population, it is desirable to cross-classify the statistics on marital status in detail by age. Similarly the proportions of widows and widowers can be compared informatively only if the relative age compositions are