
REPORT ON OCCUPATIONS

CHAPTER I.

ENUMERATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS AT THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

ENUMERATION.

Area of enumeration.—The statistics of occupations contained in this volume relate to the total area of enumeration at the Thirteenth Census, taken by the Bureau of the Census as of April 15, 1910. This area includes the mainland of the United States and the outlying territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. Persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad (that is, stationed beyond the limits of the United States proper and outside of the outlying possessions included in the area of enumeration in 1910) were also enumerated. This class of persons comprised officers and enlisted men and civilian employees at military and naval stations and on naval vessels abroad, and, in addition, officers' servants and members of families of certain officers and enlisted men and of civilian employees.

Special inquiry.—The inquiry with respect to occupations made on the population schedule at the Thirteenth Census, called for the following statements: First, the "trade or profession of, or particular kind of work done" by each person engaged in gainful labor; second, the "general nature of industry, business, or establishment" in which the person worked; third, whether the person was an employer, an employee, or working on his own account; fourth, if an employee, whether he was out of work on April 15, 1910, and, fifth, if an employee, the number of weeks he had been out of work during the calendar year 1909. The enumerators were instructed to return an occupation for every person engaged in gainful labor, irrespective of age, but as yet no statistics have been prepared on the occupations of children under 10 years of age. The statistics of occupations reported in this volume are limited, therefore, to gainful workers 10 years of age and upward. The term "gainful workers," as used in the printed instructions to enumerators and in this report, includes all workers, except women doing housework in their own homes, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, and children working at home, merely on general household work, on chores, or, at odd times, on other work.

General conditions of enumeration.—The occupation returns for the Thirteenth Census form part of the information obtained in the general enumeration of

population which was taken as of April 15, 1910, through the agency of approximately 70,000 enumerators. The questions concerning occupations were five of the 32 items of inquiry included in the population schedule to be answered, so far as applicable, for each person enumerated. In order to secure a definite statement of the specific occupation, trade, or profession of each person engaged in gainful labor, detailed explanations concerning the manner of returning occupations were given the census enumerators in a book of printed instructions.¹ In addition, the census supervisors were directed to give the enumerators personal instruction prior to the enumeration and to supervise their work during the enumeration. The supervisors were directed, also, to examine and scrutinize the completed schedules received from the enumerators, and, in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies in the same, to cause these to be corrected before sending the schedules to the central office at Washington. But many of the supervisors did not fully observe these requirements, and, as a result, numerous improperly filled schedules reached Washington at a date too late for them to be returned to the enumerators for correction. In general, then, the accuracy of the occupation returns in 1910, as at previous censuses, was dependent very largely upon the intelligence and interest of the army of enumerators. They were more nearly accurate, however, than at any previous census for these two special reasons: The instructions to the enumerators were more definite and emphatic; and the schedule contained two columns for the return of the occupation and the industry or place where it was pursued, instead of one, as at previous censuses. From decade to decade, since the first Federal census of occupations in 1820, doubtless there has been a gradual improvement in the occupation returns, and it is probable that the rate of improvement has been greater with each succeeding decade; but the improvement in the returns in 1910, as compared with those in 1900, probably was far greater than at any preceding decade. This improve-

¹ The paragraphs relating to the portions of the occupation inquiry for which statistics are here presented are reprinted in the Appendix, p. 87.

ment must be attributed largely to the introduction in the schedule of the additional column for the return of the industry or place of employment, for without this information a large percentage of the returns could not have been classified properly. For example, in 1900 the returns for fully one-half of the bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, and typewriters were given in such general terms that the attempt to distinguish those employed in Government offices, manufacturing establishments, and offices of professional people from those engaged in trade and transportation was rendered futile,¹ but in 1910 it was possible to make this distinction for all but about one-eighth of the same classes. And again, while in 1900 "it was necessary to classify persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits under general designations denoting the place of work or article produced, rather than under specific terms indicating the kind of work done," because "the proportion of indefiniteness in the returns of the groups of workers comprehending such general designations as makers, workers, employees, laborers, etc.," ranged "from one-fifth to one-half of the whole number of persons in each group,"¹ in 1910 the returns for probably not over one-tenth of all the persons in the same classes were in such general terms that they could not be classified fairly well according to the kind of work done. In certain industries, however, the proportion of "not specified" returns was considerably over one-tenth of all; and in many cases occupations could not be classified as specifically as desired, but had to be combined with other similar occupations under somewhat general classes.

Enumeration of the negroes of the South.—The occupations of the negroes of the South were less carefully returned by the enumerators than were the occupations of the whites. To a large extent this was due to the greater difficulty of the task, because of the greater amount of ignorance in the negro population, but in part it was due, probably, to the inefficiency or carelessness of the enumerators. The most serious errors in the returns of the occupations of the negroes resulted from some of the enumerators adopting fixed forms for entries in the occupation columns of the schedule and then following these forms without proper regard to the other facts in the individual cases, such as those of age, sex, family relationship, farm ownership, etc. In general, there was too great a tendency among the enumerators to return a gainful occupation for every negro, especially for every negro woman and child. While it is well known that the negro women and children in the South work in the fields much more commonly than do white women and

children in any section of the country, still the returns showed that frequently "gainful" occupations were returned for negro women and children in the South who, elsewhere, would not have been considered gainfully employed.

In the work of editing, many impossible returns of negro persons gainfully occupied were rejected; but in the merely doubtful or somewhat improbable cases the returns of the enumerators were accepted. For these reasons, probably too many negro persons are reported as gainfully occupied.

Enumeration of the Indians.—In general, the occupations of the Indians were not so carefully returned by the enumerators as were the occupations of the whites. No doubt this was due largely to the greater difficulty of the task, but in some cases it was evidently due to the inefficiency or carelessness of the enumerators. In editing the returns, the most improbable cases of Indians returned as gainfully occupied were rejected; but, notwithstanding this, it is probable that too many of the Indians are reported as gainful workers. This is certainly true in the case of particular tribes, where the proportion gainfully employed sometimes exceeds 60 per cent.

Enumeration in Alaska.—In Alaska the enumeration was in the winter. In some of the outlying, sparsely populated districts it was necessary to use as enumerators persons whose education often was quite limited and many of whom had no special clerical ability. Moreover, the Indian population of Alaska is quite illiterate. Under these conditions enumeration was at best difficult. But, because of the fact that the Indians are mainly hunters, trappers, fishermen, and deer herders and keepers, there was little danger of the enumerators confusing occupations. However, some of the Indians may have been missed entirely, and probably others were returned as gainfully occupied when they should not have been. The conditions under which the white population was enumerated were better, but, in many cases, they were quite difficult. This was especially so in case of scattered and migratory miners, fishermen at sea, and men temporarily employed in railroad construction work. The shifting and transient element in the population made it very difficult to avoid omissions and duplications. Agents were placed at the ports of entry and all persons arriving or departing on vessels were enumerated, and in many cases letters were sent persons temporarily away from Alaska. The use of but one column in the Alaska schedules for the return of both the occupation and the industry in which it was pursued, doubtless detracted somewhat from the accuracy of the occupation returns for both the whites and the Indians.

¹Twelfth Census Report on Occupations, p. xxvi.

CLASSIFICATION.

The new classification of occupations.—From the Federal census of 1850,¹ when the present method of individual enumeration was first inaugurated, until the enumeration in 1910, such a large proportion of the occupation returns were in general and indefinite terms that, in many cases, exact classification according to specific occupation was impossible. Therefore, of necessity, the classification followed was, in many respects, largely industrial in form. Occupations, such as farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, doctor, and lawyer, which, usually, were carefully returned by the enumerators and which could be classified easily apart from industries, were so classified. The remaining occupations, especially in manufacturing industries, were classified under such industrial groups as "Cotton mill operatives," "Woolen mill operatives," etc., without any attempt to distinguish the different specific occupations in each group, such as spinners, weavers, winders, etc. As time passed, this form of classification became more and more inadequate to meet new developments and to satisfy the increased demands for more accurate and detailed information about the occupations of the people. At the Thirteenth Census, it was believed that the special efforts that were being made to secure a more careful return of occupations would be sufficiently successful to justify an attempt at a more exact and scientific classification. A little study showed that mere changes in the old classification would not be sufficient, and that a new classification must be formulated.

Since the value of occupation statistics is dependent very largely upon the form in which the occupations are classified, the basis of classification is of prime importance. After a study of the classifications in use in a number of the principal countries, it was decided that the proper basis for a classification of occupations is the worker and his work, and, hence, that occupations should be classified with respect to the kind of work done or the character of service rendered rather than according to the article made or worked upon, or the place where the work was done. However, since many occupations mean little when considered apart from the industries in which they are pursued, it was believed that the best form of classification for the United States would be an occupational classification with an industrial framework. It was thought that such a classification would give the most vivid picture of the occupational position of each and every worker, and that it would best show the specific services rendered, work done, or processes performed

by each worker. It was seen, too, that this form of classification would allow of expansion or contraction to suit the changes in occupations and industries which it is evident will come with the future industrial development of the country.

In the development of this new classification, each important industry, or service group,² was taken as a separate unit, and each of the specific occupations followed by the workers in it was listed thereunder so far as such occupation was indicated by the returns of the Twelfth Census enumerators. In this manner, each important occupation returned by the enumerators in 1900 was listed separately under its proper industry or service group,³ and these industries and service groups were then divided into eight general divisions.

Heretofore the United States classification of occupations has been rendered illogical and unscientific by the practice of forcing all industries and occupations into five general divisions, namely, agricultural pursuits, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, trade and transportation, professional service, and domestic and personal service. As a result, accurate general statements often have been impossible, because some of these general divisions have contained distinct industrial and occupational groups. In the new classification, an effort has been made to remedy this defect by increasing the number of general divisions from five to eight. The title of the first general division of the old classification, "Agricultural pursuits," has been expanded to "Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry," and fishermen and oystermen have been transferred from "Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits" to this division. The mining and quarrying industries have been transferred from "Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits" to the new division, "Extraction of minerals." The title of the old division, "Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits," has been changed to "Manufacturing and mechanical industries." The old division, "Trade and transportation," has been separated into its two parts, "Trade" and "Transportation," and all public service occupations not elsewhere classified have been brought together under a new division, "Public service." Since the Federal Government, the states, the counties, and the cities employ persons in a great variety of occupations and in many industries, to attempt to classify all these employees under public service would require much duplication and necessitate the breaking up of numerous occupational groups. Therefore, under public service have been classified only those public employees who could not, occupationally, be better classified elsewhere.

¹ The returns in 1850 related only to free males over 15 years of age, but in 1860 they were made to cover free persons of both sexes over 15 years of age. Since 1870 the returns have covered either all persons irrespective of age or those 10 years of age and over. The instructions to enumerators, so far as they relate to occupations, at each census since and including 1870 are reproduced in the Appendix, p. 82.

² Public service, Professional service, and Domestic and personal service.

³ The additional important occupations returned at the Thirteenth Census were added later.

The new index to occupations.—In classifying occupations at the Twelfth Census, an index to occupations, based upon that of the Eleventh Census, was used. This index, with approximately 2,600 occupational designations, classed under 475 occupation groups, was entirely inadequate as a guide to the proper classification of the 20,000 or more different occupational designations returned by the enumerators in 1900. It could not be used as a guide to the classification of the returns of 1910, in accordance with the new classification. Therefore, a new index to occupations was prepared. This index was based primarily on the occupations returned by the enumerators at the Twelfth Census. The terms, or designations, actually used by the enumerators in 1900 were copied from the schedules. About 15,000 of the most important of these occupational designations were selected for the index and were classified under the proper industries or service groups of the new classification. The index thus prepared shows the principal industries returned by the enumerators in 1900, the important occupations returned for each of these industries, and the most usual forms of returning such occupations. The new occupations returned in 1910, and the new forms of returning the occupations reported in 1900, have been added to the index, so that it now represents about 17,000 different occupational designations or forms of return. But, since, in most cases, any given occupation in an industry may be designated in two or more ways, the total number of occupations listed under the different industries and service groups of the index is much smaller than the number of occupational designations. And, since, in many cases, a given process of work and the conditions under which it is performed do not vary sufficiently from one industry to another to constitute the process a different occupation in each industry in which it is pursued, the total number of separate and distinct occupations returned at the Thirteenth Census is very much smaller than the total number listed under the different industries and service groups of the index. For example, while the process *finishing* varies so much from one industry to another that there are a number of distinct occupations, each termed "finisher," as, "finisher coats," "finisher pianos," "finisher steel rails," etc., *typewriting* is so nearly the same in every business or industry that there is but one occupation termed "typewriter."

Method of classifying occupations in 1910.—Prior to the receipt of the schedules, it was estimated that there would be between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 persons returned as gainfully occupied. It was evident that these millions of occupation returns, collected by the approximately 70,000 enumerators at the Thirteenth Census, would have to be classified before they could be reported in any scientific manner. It was certain, moreover, that many of the occupations would be returned in such indefinite form that their classification would be difficult. Hence, it was deemed inad-

visable to intrust the classification of all the occupation returns to the regular punching clerks, who were to punch on cards¹ the numerous facts contained in the 27 other columns of the population schedule. On the other hand, it was equally inadvisable to provide a special force to classify all the occupation returns before this information was transferred to the punch cards. Therefore, the work was divided between the regular punching clerks and a special classifying force. A brief list of occupational designations, containing those occupation terms which it was thought would be returned most definitely and most frequently, was prepared for the use of the punching clerks. The proper classification of each of these designations was indicated by a punch symbol. The punching clerks were then instructed to punch only those occupational designations returned on the schedules for which they found exact duplicates in the list. For all indefinite forms of these designations, and for all other designations, they were instructed to punch "Ot," meaning other occupations. These "Ot" occupations, comprising a total of more than 21,000,000 occupation returns, were reserved for examination and classification by a special classifying force.

The force for classifying the "Ot" occupations was divided into small sections, each containing from six to ten clerks under competent supervision. These clerks, each using a copy of the index to occupations, examined the schedules and assigned a punch symbol to each "Ot" occupational designation covered by the index. The "Ot" designations not covered by the index, as well as all doubtful cases, were referred to the section chief for classification and assignment of symbols. All available directories and reports were used as aids in classifying, and frequent reference was made to the Thirteenth Census schedules for manufactures and mines. The punch symbols were written on the schedules by the classifying clerks and later were punched in the cards. The cards were then sorted mechanically by industry and by occupation, and before tabulation the following classes of cards were compared with the original population schedules and the proper corrections made: All cards for females in occupations not usually followed by females, all cards for occupations very unusual in the industry, and all cards for either sex in any industry in which the sex was represented by three persons or less in the tabulation area. After the cards were tabulated, further comparisons and corrections were made in cases of peculiar and unusual occupations, especially where children under 16 years of age were represented as working in occupations thought to be impossible or unusual for persons so young. But an error in the statement of the sex, age, or occupation of a person could not be detected,

¹ At the Thirteenth Census a separate card was used for each person enumerated, to which was transferred by punching, for purposes of later tabulation by electrical machines, all the information returned on the population schedule concerning the color, sex, age, nativity, occupation, etc., of the person.

unless it was inconsistent with the other information returned on the schedule for this same person. Most of the cases in which women and children are reported as working at occupations very unusual for such persons probably are the result of such undetected errors.

Inherent difficulties in classifying occupations.—Certain inherent difficulties make absolutely accurate classification of occupations impossible, and, hence, preclude the possibility of absolutely accurate occupation statistics. *First*, is the impossibility of making a classification of occupations sufficiently broad and sufficiently detailed to cover all the various activities of the millions of gainful workers in a country with great diversification of industries and with minute division of labor in each industry. *Second*, is the difficulty due to the great complexity of present day industries and industrial establishments. In many cases there is to-day no definite line of demarcation between industries; and, consequently, processes which generally are considered as belonging to separate and distinct industries frequently are performed in one and the same establishment. This makes it impossible in many cases to determine in which of two closely related industries a given person works, and, hence, makes it impossible to classify all workers properly, according to any definite and logical scheme. In short, the difficulty here is that which results from the necessary attempt to reduce to a fixed and definite classification the workers in an industrial system the organization of which is not only complex but constantly changing. *Third*, is the impossibility of classifying with complete accuracy occupations which in reality are not clear-cut and well defined. Formerly, under the guild system, to a large degree each workman had a definite occupation or trade, as, cooper, tailor, shoemaker, etc.; but with the transition to the factory system, and the great division of labor which accompanies it, the tendency has been for each of these old handicraft trades to give place to a number of specific processes in the manufacture of the same article. The transition is still in progress, so that to-day a workman may make the whole of an article, or perform several of the processes in its manufacture, or perform only one of them. Moreover, the nature of the processes is

changing continually. This indefiniteness in certain occupations makes their accurate return and classification impossible; and this indefiniteness will remain so long as new processes in manufacturing are being devised.

Practical difficulties in classifying occupations.—In addition to these inherent difficulties, due to the nature of present day industrial organization and, hence, ineradicable, there were, at the Thirteenth Census numerous practical difficulties which, though not inherent and not ineradicable, were, nevertheless, even greater hindrances in the proper classification of occupations and in the securing of accurate occupation statistics. The source of each of these practical difficulties was the same—poor enumeration. In part, this poor enumeration was due to the great difficulty of securing absolutely correct returns from persons who are ignorant, indifferent, or not trained in making accurate statement, or who, as a matter of fact, do not know the precise nature of the occupations followed by persons other than themselves, as was the case with some of those who furnished information to the enumerators; but, in the main, it was due to the carelessness or inefficiency of the enumerators themselves. Their principal errors were: The use of general and indefinite terms; the failure to return for each gainful worker both the occupation and the industry in which it was pursued; the failure to make any return in the occupation columns of the schedule; the return of "None" for persons who evidently were gainfully employed; the return of occupations for persons who evidently were not gainfully employed; the use of stereotyped forms of return, without proper regard to the facts in the individual cases; and the errors due to the misinterpretation of their instructions. The returns of the majority of the enumerators were largely free from these errors; the returns of many of the others were defective in respect to only a part of them; and in case of the returns of only a small minority of the enumerators were they numerous. On the whole, these faulty returns did not constitute a large percentage of the entire number. The most important of them, the degree of success in classifying them, and their effect on the accuracy of the statistics are discussed in the following paragraphs.

OCCUPATIONS CLASSIFIED WITH DIFFICULTY, AND THE ACCURACY OF THE RESULTANT STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURE.

Farmers and farm laborers.—In 1910, as in 1900, occasionally an enumerator did not distinguish carefully between "farmers" and "farm laborers," but returned all farm workers indiscriminately as the one or the other. From the evidence in the other columns of the schedule, the classifiers were able to correct most of these errors. The number of such errors that could not be so corrected was comparatively small in each case, and it is probable that in any area for which occupation statistics are reported they, to a large extent, balance each other.

"Laborer odd jobs," etc.—A frequent form of return in 1910 was "Laborer odd jobs," "Odd jobs," or "Working out," with no statement as to whether the person so returned worked on a farm or elsewhere. In classifying such returns, the persons were considered to be farm laborers if they lived in unincorporated places and there was no evidence that they were working in construction gangs, lumber camps, or at other nonagricultural work. It is believed that through the operation of this rule most of these errors were corrected.

Children returned as farm laborers.—The enumerators were instructed to return children at work on

farms for their own parents as *farm laborers—home farm*, and to return children at work on farms for others as *farm laborers—working out*, but many of them failed to make these distinctions carefully. Quite frequently, the young children of a farmer were enumerated with the home family, but were returned in the occupation columns merely as *laborers—farm*. The classifying clerks were instructed to consider such children, when they were under 16 years of age, as being laborers on the *home farm*; but, as a large percentage of such returns were punched before the schedules were edited, the attempted division of children returned as farm laborers into *farm laborers—home farm* and *farm laborers—working out* was not very successful.

Number of children in agricultural pursuits.—During the decade 1900 to 1910 the increase in the number of children 10 to 15 years of age returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially the increase in the number of females returned as agricultural laborers, was so great as to seem excessive. A careful analysis of the figures (see p. 28 for a full discussion) indicates that during this period there was no such marked increase in the number of children actually engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that the apparent great increase was, to a large extent, the result of a difference in the basis of enumeration at the two censuses, due to a difference in the instructions to the enumerators. It is probable that the Thirteenth Census enumerators, construing their instructions closely, enumerated as gainful workers farm children who would not have been so enumerated by the Twelfth Census enumerators.

Number of women in agricultural pursuits.—The increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of women returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits was quite marked, being especially large in the case of women returned as farm laborers working on the home farm. As suggested elsewhere (see p. 27 for a full discussion), it is quite probable that this great increase was in part abnormal and was due, primarily, to the difference in the instructions to the enumerators at the two censuses, rather than to any great increase in the proportion of women actually engaged in agricultural pursuits.

MANUFACTURES AND MINING.

Apprentices.—Since in classifying occupations it was impracticable to assign a separate occupation symbol to each kind of apprentice in each of the different industries, all the apprentices in each respective industry, except in the building and hand trades, were classified under the same occupation symbol. The resultant group of apprentices in each industry is not as specific as is desirable, and those apprentices to the building and hand trades who were employed in other industries are reported under those industries and not with "apprentices to building and hand trades."

Brass foundry and iron foundry employees.—The effort to distinguish the employees in brass foundries from the employees in iron foundries was not very successful in places where both brass foundries and iron foundries were located, for, frequently, the returns were merely "Laborer—foundry," "Molder—foundry," etc., without further specification. The employees in brass foundries were classified with the employees in "Brass mills;" and the returns which could not be distinguished as belonging either to brass foundries or to iron foundries were classified under "Not specified metal industries."

Brick, tile, and terra cotta factory employees.—An effort was made to distinguish the workers in brick factories, tile factories, and terra cotta factories, respectively; but this effort met with little success because of the fact that to-day some factories manufacture both brick and tile, and others manufacture both tile and terra cotta. No attempt is made, therefore, to present separate occupation statistics for each of these three industries. It is believed, however, that the occupation statistics reported for the combined industries are approximately correct.

Builders and building contractors.—Notwithstanding the effort made to classify as "Builders and building contractors" only those persons occupied principally in making and carrying out building contracts, and to classify with their respective trades, as carpenters, masons, plasterers, etc., all persons working with their tools, it is believed that the number of "Builders and building contractors" is far too large.

Car shop and railroad repair shop employees.—Much difficulty was experienced in the effort to distinguish the employees of railroad car repair shops from the employees of car building shops, and often this distinction could not be made with certainty. In fact, it is believed that many of the employees of railroad car repair shops were classified with and are reported as employees of car building shops. However, since the occupations are much the same in the two kinds of shops, this failure to keep them separate is not of great consequence occupationally. The industry totals, however, are rendered inaccurate to the extent of the unbalanced error in the classification of the occupations.

Cigar factory and tobacco factory employees.—Since many of the enumerators did not distinguish carefully between the operatives in cigar factories and the operatives in tobacco factories, the occupations in these two industries have been combined. It is believed that the occupation statistics for the combined industries are approximately correct.

Clothing factory employees.—It was frequently difficult to distinguish the makers of "suits, coats, cloaks, and overalls" from the makers of other cloth garments; and often, also, difficulty was experienced in distinguishing between the makers of cloth garments and knit garments, and between the knitters of cotton

and woolen garments and the workers in cotton and woolen mills. Furthermore, in many cases it was hard to distinguish the makers of cloth and knit gloves from the makers of leather gloves.

Hand sewers and sewing machine operators.—Since the enumerators did not distinguish carefully between the hand sewers and the sewing machine operators in factories, it has been necessary to combine them under one head.

Iron foundry and iron manufactory employees.—An effort was made to distinguish the employees of iron foundries from the employees of other establishments engaged in the remanufacture of iron and steel, but so many of the machine shops and factories engaged in the manufacture of implements, machinery, etc., had iron foundries connected with them that a close distinction was impossible.

Steel mills and iron manufactory employees.—An effort was made to distinguish the employees of blast furnaces and steel-rolling mills—the mills which manufacture and roll iron and steel—from the employees of the factories which remanufacture iron and steel into hardware, implements, machinery, etc., but this effort was not entirely successful. In the first place, many of the enumerators, where they could have done so, failed to distinguish between steel mills and the factories which remanufacture iron and steel. In the second place, the enumerators often found it impossible to specify a given establishment either as a steel-rolling mill or as a factory engaged in the remanufacture of iron and steel, for it was both. The fact that to-day the steel industry is not clear-cut and distinct, but frequently overlaps the iron and steel remanufacturing industries, often makes impossible the return of the specific industry in which the employees of a given establishment work, and hence renders impossible their exact classification according to industry. Notwithstanding these difficulties, it is believed that a large proportion of the workers in the steel industry have been properly classified; and, since they work under such peculiar conditions, it was thought best to report them separately.

Paper box and wooden box factory employees.—The number of cases in which the enumerators failed to distinguish the operatives in paper box factories from the operatives in wooden box factories amounted to approximately one-third of the total. There is, therefore, a very large percentage of error in the statistics of occupations reported for each of these two industries.

Paper mill and pulp mill employees.—The enumerators failed to distinguish between paper mills and pulp mills so generally that no attempt has been made to report separate statistics for the occupations in each of these two industries.

Not specified mine employees.—Some of the enumerators, in returning the occupations of mine employees, neglected to state the kind of mine, as copper, iron, gold, etc. In a district in which only one mineral

is mined such returns could be classified under the proper industry, but in a district in which two or more minerals are mined it was necessary to classify them under "Not specified mines." In returning the occupations of the employees of those mines from which two or more minerals are extracted in about equal proportions, as copper and silver, silver and lead, the enumerators could not specify a particular kind of mine. It was necessary, therefore, to classify these returns also under "Not specified mines." From the foregoing it is evident that the 31,712 returns of workers of all kinds classified under "Not specified mines" did not come from the different mining states in the same proportions as the total number of mine workers returned, but in the main came from those states in which two or more minerals are mined in close proximity, or in which two or more minerals are extracted from the same mine. These, in general, are the mining states west of the Mississippi River and Michigan.

Occupations in not specified industries.—In those cases in which enumerators returned occupations without stating in what industries they were pursued, it was impossible to classify the returns under any specified industry. In case of mining occupations, metal-working occupations, and textile-mill occupations usually it was possible to determine to what group of related industries the different returns belonged, and in such cases they were classified, respectively, under "Not specified mines," "Not specified metal industries," and "Not specified textile mills."¹ But in many of the cases it was possible to determine only that the occupations were pursued in manufacturing industries. These were classified under "Other not specified industries." In still other cases it was impossible to determine anything in regard to the industries in which the occupations were pursued. These were classified under "Occupations in not specified industries and service groups."

Specified occupations returned under trade names.—In all those cases in which hand trades, through the introduction of machinery, the multiplication of processes, and the division of labor, have rather recently developed into factory industries, there was a marked tendency for the operatives to give the old trade names as their occupations, rather than the names of the specific processes they were performing. In some industries a large percentage of the operatives were returned under these trade designations. This was especially true in bakeries, candy factories, cigar factories, harness factories, hat factories, jewelry factories, shoe factories, and clothing factories. As a result, the number of bakers, candy makers, cigar makers, harness makers, hatters, jewelers (factory), shoemakers (factory), and tailors and tailoresses is excessive. Sometimes the proprietors in such industries were returned under the old trade designations, as brewers,

¹ See Table VI, p. 302.

millers, tanners, etc.; but usually these returns could be properly classified, since the persons were returned as *employers*.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Clerks in stores and salesmen.—Although instructed specifically to the contrary, many of the Thirteenth Census enumerators failed utterly—as did the enumerators at preceding censuses—to distinguish between the clerks and the salesmen employed in wholesale and retail trade. The tendency was to return salesmen as clerks, although their duties were in no sense clerical. As a result, the statistics reporting the number in each of these occupations, respectively, are far from accurate. This is indicated by the fact that the number of salesmen and saleswomen reported is less than three-fourths the number of wholesale and retail merchants and dealers, and by the further fact that there are reported more than two clerks in stores for each five salesmen and saleswomen. Similar figures were reported at the Twelfth Census.

Locomotive engineers and firemen.—The enumerators did not always distinguish carefully between locomotive engineers and the stationary engineers employed by railroads, or between locomotive firemen and the other firemen employed by railroads; and the large number of locomotive engineers and of locomotive firemen reported for 1910 indicates that, even after such corrections as could be made, some stationary engineers are included with the locomotive engineers and some other firemen are included with the locomotive firemen.

Railroad brakemen.—The number of railroad brakemen is entirely too small as compared with the number of locomotive engineers and firemen. This probably is due to the return of brakemen under certain general designations.

Steam and street railroad employees.—The enumerators in their returns did not always specify the employees of street railways as such, and it is probable, therefore, that some of these were classified with and have been reported as employees of steam railroads. However, it is not believed that the number of such cases is large enough to affect the statistics perceptibly.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.

Cooks and general servants.—In the occupation returns, especially the returns for the colored females of the South, there was not a careful distinction made between cooks and general servants. As a result, in some areas the female cooks far outnumbered the general servants, and in the United States as a whole there was more than one female cook to each three female general servants. The returns for the male cooks and servants were much better than for the females.

Housekeepers and stewards.—Notwithstanding the fact that the enumerators were given specific instruc-

tions to return as *housekeepers* only those women who were keeping house for salaries or wages, so many of them returned as *housekeepers* housewives doing housework in their own homes, without salaries or wages, and servants who were in no sense *housekeepers*, that, after a rigid exclusion of the most improbable cases, it is certain that so many housewives and servants are included under the head of *housekeepers* as to render the statistics very inaccurate. At the census of 1910, as at the preceding, there were reported more housekeepers and stewards than waiters, and more than one housekeeper or steward to each ten general servants.

Nurses.—An effort was made to separate the trained nurses from the practical or untrained nurses, and to exclude from both groups nursemaids and children's nurses. It is believed, however, that a considerable number of nursemaids and children's nurses were included with the other nurses; and the effort to classify separately the trained and the practical nurses was not very successful. Therefore, the enormous increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of trained nurses may be in part apparent only.

OTHER CLASSES.

Inmates of institutions.—At the Twelfth Census only such of the inmates of institutions—asylums, homes, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, etc.—as were actually engaged in remunerative work for which they received stated wages in addition to their board were returned as gainfully occupied. At the Thirteenth Census all inmates of such institutions who were regularly employed, whether at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc., were returned as gainfully occupied. The inclusion, in 1910, of *all* the gainfully occupied inmates of institutions, as against the inclusion, in 1900, of only those inmates who received wages in addition to their board, has contributed many thousands to the number of persons reported as gainfully occupied in the United States.¹ In returning occupations for the inmates of institutions, some of the enumerators returned former occupations and not the ones being pursued in the institutions. This fact made it difficult to classify these returns properly.

Peculiar occupations for women.—The Thirteenth Census enumerators, like the enumerators at previous censuses, returned women as following many occupations which are very peculiar and unusual for women.

¹ There are no available Federal statistics from which can be made even an approximate estimate of the total number of inmates in institutions engaged in gainful occupations. A rough estimate, based on the most recent Federal statistics showing the number of prisoners and juvenile delinquents and the proportion of them gainfully occupied, indicates that probably from 80,000 to 90,000 such persons were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The number of inmates of charitable institutions, almshouses, insane asylums, and asylums for the feeble-minded who were engaged in gainful occupations probably was sufficient to bring the total number of inmates of institutions engaged in gainful occupations at the date of the Thirteenth Census up to or above 100,000.

A careful examination of the schedules in such cases usually showed that errors had been made in the return, either of the sex or of the occupation. Most of these errors were found and corrected by the classifying clerks. Others were corrected during the work of final revision. Occasionally, however, no such errors were apparent on the schedules. These cases are reported, although it is probable that in most instances the women did not actually follow the occupations returned for them. The following are examples of such occupations:

Blacksmiths.
Brick and stone masons.
Elevator tenders.
Furnacemen and smeltermen.
Heaters (metal).
Longshoremen and stevedores.
Machinists.
Rollers and roll hands (metal).
Sailors and deck hands.
Tinsmiths.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines.—An effort was made to classify separately each of the special occupations followed by the enlisted men of the army and the navy, as blacksmith, teamster, fireman, machinist, etc.; but so many of the enumerators had failed to make such distinctions that this effort was not successful. Therefore, the enlisted men of the army and the navy are reported only as soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Two occupations for same person.—The enumerators were instructed that in case a person had two occupations they should return only the more important one—that is, the one from which the person got the more money. In case an enumerator did return two occupations for the same person, it was the rule of the office to consider only the first-named occupation.

Women musicians and teachers of music.—Of the large number of women classed as musicians or teachers of music, it is probable that many did not spend a large proportion of their time at the occupation.

PRESENTATION.

Scope of report.—In a country where the occupations are so numerous as in the United States, it is impossible to present, in a single volume of moderate size, all the occupation statistics for which statisticians and others may have need. The original plans for the occupation report contemplated such a selection of occupation tables that the chief statistical facts in connection with occupations would be shown, in one table or another, and in such form that the statistical facts of less importance could be derived from them easily. But this plan could not be carried out. In the first place, because of a lack of funds, the work on occupations was practically stopped for an entire year during the regular census period. When it was again resumed and the first and simpler of the two contemplated machine counts of the occupation cards was almost completed, it was decided that, since the Thirteenth Census period had elapsed and since regular annual reports and other work of the intercensal period were being greatly delayed by the employment of the census clerks upon the Thirteenth Census work, it was best to abandon the second machine count of the occupation cards and to limit the scope of the occupation report to the tables which could be constructed from the results of the first count of the cards.¹

The limitation of the scope of the present report to the results of the first count of occupations has made necessary the omission of contemplated statistics on

the following subjects: Unemployment, marital condition of persons engaged in gainful occupations, countries of birth of foreign-born gainful workers, age distribution of gainful workers by five or ten year periods, and class of worker—that is, whether the worker was an employer, an employee, or was working on his own account. Statistics on each of these subjects will be presented in a special report on occupations to be published later.

Description of general tables.—The present report, under the above plan, contains 9 general tables, as follows:

Table I (p. 91) shows, for the United States, the number and sex of the persons 10 years of age and over engaged in 1910 in each of 428 specified occupations and occupation groups, representing combinations of the elementary occupations shown in Table VI. Similar statistics are presented for each state and for the District of Columbia in Table II (p. 96) and for each city of 100,000 inhabitants or more in Table III (p. 152).

Table IV (p. 208) shows, for each city of 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, the number of males and females 10 years of age and over engaged in 1910 in each of 215 specified occupations and occupation groups. In this table the 215 main occupations and occupation groups of Table I are shown without subdivision.

Table V (p. 292) shows, for each of the outlying territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and also separately for the cities of Honolulu, in Hawaii, and Caguas, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, in Porto Rico, the number and sex of the persons 10 years of age and over engaged in each important occupation and occupation group in 1910. In the table for each separate area, the 215 occupations and occupation groups of Table I are shown so far as they were appli-

¹ This decision was made in compliance with the recommendations of a special advisory committee on the work of the census. The members of this committee were Hon. S. N. D. North and Hon. William R. Merriam, former Directors of the Census; Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University; Mr. W. S. Rossiter, formerly Chief Clerk of the Census; and Hon. Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General, and formerly an official of the Census Bureau.

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operatives in candy factories, etc. These residuary groups, while not strictly occupational, have a great deal of occupational significance; for, although each of them is made up of the workers in numerous occupations pursued, sometimes, in several different industries, these workers together form a group which, in many respects, is occupationally homogeneous. Since the proprietors, the officials, the supervisory persons, the clerical workers, the followers of trades, and the laborers are otherwise classified, all the persons included in each of the residuary groups shown under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries," are factory operatives belonging to the semiskilled class. In each extractive industry the nature of the returns were

such that it was deemed best to combine the laborers and the semiskilled workers.

Thus, so far as practicable, the combination of the elementary occupations of Table VI has been along *occupational* rather than *industrial* lines. Each occupation of the condensed list is classified in that part of the industrial field in which it is most commonly pursued. For example, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, and machinists have been classified under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries," although each of these trades is pursued in almost every industry. Clerical occupations, which can hardly be said to be more common to one general division of occupations than to another, have been classified apart.

CHAPTER II.

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE OCCUPATION RETURNS.

The comparisons and discussions of this chapter are confined to the results of the censuses of 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1910. In 1880, 1890, and 1900 the occupation returns had reference only to gainfully occupied persons 10 years of age and over. In 1910 the enumerators were instructed to include all persons gainfully occupied, irrespective of age, but the returns for persons under 10 years of age are not covered by the statistics presented in this volume. At each of these censuses, then, the occupation statistics refer only to gainfully occupied persons 10 years of age and over. Before comparing the statistics of 1910 with those of preceding censuses, it is essential to establish, as nearly as possible, the relative sufficiency of the occupation returns.

Possible excess in the number of women returned as gainful workers in 1910.—In continental United States the whole number of males 10 years of age and over reported as engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 (see Table 2, p. 30) was 30,091,564, representing 81.3 per cent of all males of that age, as compared with 80 per cent in 1900, 79.3 per cent in 1890, and 78.7 per cent in 1880. These percentages show that the proportion of males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations increased gradually during the three decades, 1880–1910, with the rate of increase somewhat greater between 1900 and 1910 than during either of the two preceding decades. There were 8,075,772 females 10 years of age and over reported as gainfully occupied in 1910, representing 23.4 per cent of all females of that age, as compared with 18.8 per cent in 1900, 17.4 per cent in 1890, and 14.7 per cent in 1880. The great increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of females, as compared with the moderate increase from 1880 to 1900, and as compared with the moderate increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of males gainfully occupied, calls for further examination.

Table 1 shows, for the United States, for each geographic division, and for each state, the proportion of males and of females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations at each of the last four censuses, 1910, 1900, 1890, and 1880.

Table 1 DIVISION AND STATE.	MALE.				FEMALE.			
	1910	1900	1890	1880	1910	1900	1890	1880
United States.....	81.3	80.0	79.3	78.7	23.4	18.8	17.4	14.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
New England.....	80.7	80.3	80.9	79.5	28.9	25.5	24.3	20.0
Middle Atlantic.....	81.1	81.0	80.4	78.0	24.1	20.8	18.9	15.8
East North Central.....	79.4	78.0	77.3	75.4	18.2	15.0	12.9	9.2
West North Central.....	78.2	77.4	76.7	77.4	16.1	13.3	11.9	8.1
South Atlantic.....	83.8	81.4	80.3	81.9	31.0	23.8	22.3	20.7
East South Central.....	85.3	83.0	80.5	80.5	30.7	22.1	19.6	17.9
West South Central.....	82.8	80.6	79.4	82.2	24.4	16.7	17.5	17.2
Mountain.....	81.7	80.3	84.3	83.2	16.1	13.2	12.3	7.5
Pacific.....	82.1	81.0	82.4	81.5	19.0	15.3	13.9	9.9
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	78.8	78.6	78.5	76.7	21.3	18.6	16.7	12.8
New Hampshire.....	80.5	81.3	82.0	80.4	27.5	24.0	23.1	20.6
Vermont.....	77.9	78.7	78.9	77.6	20.2	16.7	15.0	12.2
Massachusetts.....	81.1	80.1	81.1	80.2	31.7	28.1	27.6	23.2
Rhode Island.....	82.5	82.9	83.2	83.0	32.1	29.6	29.3	25.9
Connecticut.....	81.3	81.3	81.7	79.5	27.0	24.3	23.1	19.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	81.0	80.8	80.6	78.2	26.7	23.0	21.1	17.7
New Jersey.....	81.1	81.6	80.8	77.4	24.0	20.8	19.4	15.2
Pennsylvania.....	81.3	81.0	80.0	77.9	20.9	18.0	16.2	13.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	79.8	78.1	76.5	72.9	18.5	15.1	13.0	9.5
Indiana.....	79.5	77.7	77.1	77.6	14.8	12.1	10.4	7.2
Illinois.....	80.0	78.5	77.9	75.9	20.0	16.3	14.3	9.7
Michigan.....	79.6	78.6	78.5	78.0	17.4	14.6	12.5	9.5
Wisconsin.....	76.5	76.0	76.1	73.7	18.6	15.5	13.6	10.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	78.2	77.7	78.1	74.8	19.5	16.2	14.9	9.9
Iowa.....	76.1	76.4	74.9	77.5	15.5	13.1	11.7	8.0
Missouri.....	80.7	79.0	77.1	77.1	16.8	13.5	11.8	8.5
North Dakota.....	78.3	78.5	81.9	85.5	15.8	14.5	14.4	8.0
South Dakota.....	77.4	75.1	78.2	85.5	14.5	11.8	11.2	8.0
Nebraska.....	76.8	76.2	77.8	78.5	14.6	12.6	12.4	7.6
Kansas.....	77.3	76.1	75.1	78.0	13.0	10.4	9.3	6.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	81.5	80.7	81.7	83.3	22.1	18.2	16.1	14.5
Maryland.....	81.0	79.0	79.1	77.8	25.2	21.3	20.9	16.6
District of Columbia.....	79.6	79.0	77.8	74.0	36.0	33.4	32.2	26.8
Virginia.....	81.4	79.0	77.4	79.6	22.0	18.3	17.6	15.3
West Virginia.....	81.6	80.0	75.7	75.7	12.9	9.3	8.2	5.5
North Carolina.....	86.4	84.1	82.3	84.5	34.2	23.4	21.4	17.6
South Carolina.....	86.7	83.8	82.1	83.9	49.0	38.0	33.9	35.0
Georgia.....	87.9	82.5	83.5	87.4	37.3	27.5	26.4	28.5
Florida.....	83.2	80.7	78.8	78.9	27.5	20.6	20.8	19.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	82.3	80.1	77.8	79.4	17.4	13.5	12.5	9.4
Tennessee.....	83.5	81.9	79.4	74.6	21.6	15.8	13.4	10.5
Alabama.....	88.3	86.4	87.5	89.0	40.9	30.6	27.0	28.3
Mississippi.....	88.2	84.5	80.2	81.2	47.6	32.7	30.1	29.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	86.8	84.2	80.2	82.7	29.7	17.3	14.6	12.1
Louisiana.....	81.9	81.5	81.6	83.3	29.6	26.5	29.0	29.1
Oklahoma.....	80.3	79.4	76.9	81.2	14.2	8.8	5.6	.....
Texas.....	82.7	79.0	78.1	81.4	24.1	13.6	13.0	11.9
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	84.0	84.9	89.5	88.6	16.6	14.5	14.4	6.8
Idaho.....	80.4	80.8	82.3	84.4	12.8	9.4	8.4	4.1
Wyoming.....	87.5	86.5	83.5	70.5	14.9	12.3	12.6	10.2
Colorado.....	81.3	80.1	87.5	87.0	18.5	14.9	15.3	10.1
New Mexico.....	80.7	77.7	82.1	79.9	12.8	9.8	7.8	5.7
Arizona.....	81.5	81.7	84.6	89.8	16.8	18.3	9.6	5.4
Utah.....	76.9	72.1	76.6	73.5	14.4	11.2	10.5	6.2
Nevada.....	87.3	81.6	85.2	84.9	18.7	15.2	14.2	10.4
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	82.4	82.4	85.6	80.5	17.4	13.0	11.6	5.4
Oregon.....	81.5	79.6	79.7	79.7	17.5	13.2	11.0	5.6
California.....	82.1	80.9	82.2	81.9	20.1	16.5	15.1	11.0

The percentages for the different states, as given in Table 1, show that the marked increase from 1900 to

1910 in the proportion of females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was general throughout the United States, though more marked in the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions than in the other geographic divisions. A part of this great increase probably was due to a difference in the basis of enumeration at the two censuses. The following two paragraphs from the "Instructions to Enumerators" at the Thirteenth Census may have resulted in the enumerators returning occupations for women who would not have been considered gainful workers by the Twelfth Census enumerators, working under different instructions:

144. Column 18. *Trade or profession.*—An entry should be made in this column for every person enumerated. The occupation, if any, followed by a child, of any age, or by a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation followed by a man. Therefore it must never be taken for granted, without inquiry, that a woman, or child, has no occupation.

154. *Women doing farm work.*—A woman working regularly at outdoor farm work, even though she works on the home farm for her husband, son, or other relative and does not receive money wages, should be returned in column 18 as a *farm laborer*. Distinguish, however, such women who work on the home farm from those who work away from home, by writing in column 19 either *home farm* or *working out*, as the case may require. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm should be reported as a *farmer*, and not as a *farm laborer*.

The latter paragraph may have had much to do with the enormous increase between 1900 and 1910 in the number of females returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits, an increase from 977,336 in 1900 to 1,807,050 (see Table 15, p. 54) in 1910, or nearly 85 per cent. The increase in the number of female agricultural laborers was especially great—from 663,209 in 1900 to 1,522,133 in 1910, or 129.5 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 23.3 per cent from 1890 to 1900. Numerically, most of this great increase in the number of female agricultural laborers was confined to farm laborers, and mainly to farm laborers working on the home farm. The whole number of female farm laborers¹ in 1910 was 1,514,107, as against 661,103 in 1900, an increase of 129 per cent. Between 1900 and 1910 the number of female farm laborers working on the home farm increased from 441,055 to 1,176,585, or 166.8 per cent, while the number of female farm laborers working out increased from 220,048 to 337,522, or 53.4 per cent. That too many women were returned as farm laborers at the Thirteenth Census is further evidenced by the fact that the percentage which women constituted of all farm laborers rose from 15.1 in 1900 to 25.3 in 1910. It is hardly probable that in the United States, in 1910, more than one farm laborer in every four was a woman.² And this reported increase from 1900 to 1910 of 129.1 per cent in the number of female farm laborers appears less reliable, since there was no similar increase in the

number of male farm laborers, or in the number of farmers. From 1900 to 1910 there was an increase of but 20.4 per cent in the number of male farm laborers, while the increase in the number of farmers was but 4.9 per cent.

The great percentage increase from 1900 to 1910 in female agricultural laborers was not confined to children. In fact, the percentage increase was greater for females 16 years and over than for females 10 to 15 years of age, the respective percentages being 144.3 and 98.2. Neither was the percentage increase confined largely or mainly to negro female agricultural laborers, for while the percentage increase for all female agricultural laborers was 129.5, that for negro female agricultural laborers was only 90.5. Furthermore, the great percentage increase in female farm laborers, 129.1 per cent, was not confined principally to the South. In fact, the rate of increase was far smaller in the South than in other parts of the country. For example, in 12 leading agricultural states of the South the percentage increase from 1900 to 1910 in female farm laborers was 120.7, while in 12 leading agricultural states outside of the South the percentage increase was 300.9.³ In the selected southern agricultural states the increase in female farm laborers ranged from 31.9 per cent in Louisiana to 317.6 per cent in Texas and to 357.1 per cent in Kentucky; and in the selected agricultural states outside the South the increase ranged from 154.9 per cent in Kansas to 471.4 per cent in Wisconsin and to 527 per cent in North Dakota.

These percentage increases are useful mainly, however, to show that the great increase from 1900 to 1910 in female farm laborers was general throughout the United States and was not confined to children or to negroes. Numerically, however, it is a fact that a large proportion of this increase was confined to the South, to the negroes, and to children 10 to 15 years of age.

² In Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, in 1910, the number of female farm laborers working on the home farm outnumbered the males (see Tables II and VII, pp. 96 and 434); and in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, the excess of females over males was so great that there was actually an excess of females over males in the total number of farm laborers. Also, in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas, the number of female farm laborers on the home farm approached the number of males rather closely. In each of these nine states the number of male farm laborers on the home farm exceeded the females in each of the three lowest age periods—10 to 13, 14 to 15, and 16 to 20—but in each of the two highest age periods—21 to 44, and 45 years and over—the female farm laborers on the home farm greatly outnumbered the males in each state. In each of these nine states, too, the number of negro female farm laborers on the home farm greatly exceeded the number of males. The figures indicate that a large proportion of the adult negro males working on the home farm were returned as "farmers," while most of the adult negro females working on the home farm were returned as "farm laborers."

³ The selected southern agricultural states are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The selected agricultural states outside of the South are: California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

¹ Exclusive of turpentine farm laborers.

The great numerical increase from 1900 to 1910 in female agricultural laborers was mainly in female farm laborers, the number of which increased 853,004. Of this increase, 90.2 per cent was in the 12 selected agricultural states of the South referred to on the preceding page, and almost 80 per cent was in 7 southern agricultural states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. From 1900 to 1910 the number of all female agricultural laborers increased 858,924, and the number of negro female agricultural laborers increased 461,018. Thus 53.7 per cent of the increase in the total number was confined to negro females. Furthermore, there was an increase from 1900 to 1910 of 202,839 in the number of female agricultural laborers 10 to 15 years of age, which was 23.6 per cent of the total increase in the number of female agricultural laborers. Of this increase of 202,839 in the number of female agricultural laborers 10 to 15 years of age, 91.5 per cent was confined to the 12 selected southern agricultural states and 81.6 per cent to 7 southern agricultural states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas.

There is no doubt that between the Twelfth Census and the Thirteenth Census there was a great increase in the proportion of women 10 years of age and over actually engaged in gainful occupations, and it is quite probable that the proportion increased more rapidly during this decade than during any preceding decade; but the above analysis indicates that a part of the great increase reported for the decade 1900 to 1910 was apparent only and was due to a difference in the instructions to enumerators at the two censuses, rather than to so marked an increase in the proportion of women actually engaged in gainful labor. This analysis indicates further that, while the number of women returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits was affected most by these differences in the instructions to the enumerators, the number of women returned as engaged in other pursuits probably was affected by them to some extent.

It is impossible, of course, to measure exactly the extent to which the number of females returned as engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 probably was increased by the changes in the instructions to enumerators, referred to above. But if, for the moment, it be assumed that outside of agricultural pursuits the returns were not affected perceptibly, it may be possible to approximate roughly any excess in the number of females returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits. The small increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of males engaged in agricultural pursuits, 14.4 per cent, and in the number of farms, 10.9 per cent, suggests that probably there was no great increase during this period in the number of females

engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, hence, probably no marked increase in the proportion which females engaged in agricultural pursuits constituted of all gainfully occupied females. An examination of the proportion which females engaged in agricultural pursuits constituted of all gainfully occupied females at each of the censuses 1880, 1890, and 1900 lends strength to this suggestion. In 1880 females engaged in agricultural pursuits constituted 22.5 per cent of all gainfully occupied females; in 1890 this proportion had fallen to 19.2 per cent, and, in 1900, to 18.4 per cent. If the decrease in the proportion of gainfully occupied females engaged in agricultural pursuits was the same from 1900 to 1910 as it was from 1890 to 1900, then only 17.6 per cent of all gainfully occupied females in 1910 were actually engaged in agricultural pursuits. According to this estimate, the number of females engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1910 would have been 1,338,950 instead of 1,807,050, as reported, and the total number of females gainfully occupied in 1910 would have been 7,607,672 instead of 8,075,772, as reported. Also, according to this estimate, the proportion of all females gainfully occupied in 1910 would have been 17 per cent instead of 18.1 per cent, as reported; and the proportion of females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 would have been 22 per cent instead of 23.4 per cent, as reported. Furthermore, the proportion of gainful workers in the total population would have been 41 per cent instead of 41.5 per cent, as reported, and the proportion of gainful workers in the population 10 years of age and over would have been 52.7 per cent instead of 53.3 per cent, as reported.

While the above is but a rough approximation, the analysis indicates strongly that a reduction of 468,100 in the number of females returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits would not be excessive. At least, it is very probable that a reduction of 468,100 in the total number of females engaged in all occupations would not be excessive, and, hence, that not over 17 per cent of all females and not over 22 per cent of the females 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. Even these reduced proportions would show a considerably greater increase from 1900 to 1910 than during either of the two preceding decades, both in the proportion of all females and in the proportion of females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations.

Possible excess in the number of children returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1910.—The number of children of both sexes 10 to 15 years of age engaged in all agricultural pursuits¹ increased from 1,061,971 in 1900 to 1,431,254 in 1910—an increase of 34.8 per cent. The males increased from 854,690

¹ See Table 29, p. 70.

to 1,021,084, or 19.5 per cent, while the females increased from 207,281 to 410,170, or 97.9 per cent. The number of agricultural laborers 10 to 15 years of age increased from 1,054,446 in 1900 to 1,421,899 in 1910—an increase of 34.8 per cent. The males increased from 847,642 to 1,012,256, or 19.4 per cent; while the females increased from 206,804 to 409,643, or 98.1 per cent. This great increase in the number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits, especially in the number of female agricultural laborers, seems excessive. That it is excessive is indicated by the fact that from 1900 to 1910 there was no similar increase in the total number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, and by the further fact that, exclusive of agricultural pursuits, there was a marked decrease during this period in the total number of gainfully occupied children 10 to 15 years of age, a decrease of 18.8 per cent for both sexes, 19 per cent for males, and 18.5 per cent for females. The great increase in the number of children engaged in agricultural pursuits may be due in part to the following instruction to the Thirteenth Census enumerators:

144. Column 18. *Trade or profession.*—An entry should be made in this column for every person enumerated. The occupation, if any, followed by a child, of any age, or by a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation followed by a man. Therefore it must never be taken for granted, without inquiry, that a woman, or child, has no occupation.

The effect, if any, of such an instruction upon the returns of the enumerators probably would be more marked in the case of children working at agricultural pursuits than in case of children working at other pursuits. Children who work at nonagricultural pursuits commonly work away from home and for wages, and, hence, probably their occupations were quite generally returned at previous censuses. In agriculture, a large proportion of the children work for their parents and without wages; and, since their work varies from doing a few errands or chores to field work regularly performed, the enumerator must of necessity draw the line between the gainful and the nongainful workers. The effect, if any, of the above instruction on this point probably was to cause him to include a larger proportion of the farm children among the gainful workers than otherwise he would have done. In addition, he was given the following special instruction in regard to the return of the occupations of children working on farms:

155. *Children on farms.*—In case of children who work for their own parents on a farm, the entry in column 18 should be *farm laborer* and in column 19 *home farm*; but for children who work as farm laborers for others, the entry in column 19 should be *working out*.

The instruction that occupations should not be returned for children working for their parents at chores, errands, or general household work was practically the same in 1900 and 1910. On the whole, however, it may be asserted that at the Thirteenth Census much

more emphasis was placed upon the instruction to return an occupation for every child gainfully occupied than was the case at the Twelfth Census. It may be, then, that during the decade 1900 to 1910 there was no marked increase in the number of children actually engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that the apparent increase was due mainly to the enumeration as gainful workers in 1910 of farm children doing chores or performing other light tasks not considered gainful occupations in 1900. It can not be asserted with assurance, however, that the Twelfth Census enumerators failed generally to enumerate as gainful workers farm children who should have been so enumerated, or that the Thirteenth Census enumerators generally enumerated as gainful workers farm children who should not have been so enumerated; but the evidence here presented indicates that the great increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of children returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits was due to a difference in the basis of enumeration at the two censuses, rather than to any actual increase in the number at work.

In 1910, 99.1 per cent of the males, 99.9 per cent of the females, and 99.3 per cent of all children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in agricultural pursuits were agricultural laborers. As shown in the first paragraph on this page, the increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of agricultural laborers 10 to 15 years of age was 19.4 per cent for the males and 98.1 per cent for the females. Thus, the great percentage increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in agricultural pursuits was confined mainly to female agricultural laborers, the number of which increased 202,839. As stated in the first paragraph on page 28, 91.5 per cent of this increase of 202,839 was in 12 selected agricultural states of the South; and 81.6 per cent of it was in seven agricultural states of the South—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. However, the percentage increase in female agricultural laborers 10 to 15 years of age, as distinguished from the numerical increase, was far less in the 12 selected agricultural states of the South than in the remaining states, the respective percentages being 93.1 and 234.3. In the 12 selected agricultural states of the South the percentage increase from 1900 to 1910 in female agricultural laborers 10 to 15 years of age varied from 2.9 per cent in Louisiana to 233.5 per cent in Kentucky and to 284.9 per cent in Texas. For the male agricultural laborers 10 to 15 years of age, the percentage increase from 1900 to 1910 was considerably greater in the 12 selected agricultural states of the South than in the remaining states, the respective percentages being 26.5 and 4.1. In the 12 selected southern states the increase varied from three-tenths of 1 per cent in Louisiana to 62.2 per cent in Texas.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS OCCUPIED.

United States.—At the Thirteenth Census, in 1910, there were 38,756,223 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the military and naval stations abroad. The gainful workers thus formed 41.5 per cent of the total population enumerated at that census. In this report, as in other Thirteenth Census reports, the term "United States" when used without qualification embraces the 48 states and the District of Columbia but not the outlying territories and possessions of the United States. Sometimes, however, the United States in this sense is referred to as the United States proper, or as continental United States.

In continental United States the gainful workers numbered 38,167,336, which was 41.5 per cent of the total population and 53.3 per cent of the population 10 years of age and over. In the male population the gainful workers numbered 30,091,564, which was 63.6 per cent of all males and 81.3 per cent of the males 10 years of age and over. In the female population the gainful workers numbered 8,075,772, which was 18.1 per cent of all females and 23.4 per cent of the females 10 years of age and over. Thus, in the total population, over two-fifths of all persons, considerably over three-fifths of all the males, but considerably less than one-fifth of all the females, were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910; and in the population 10 years of age and over, more than one-half of all persons, over four-fifths of the males, but less than one-fourth of the females, were gainfully occupied. In other words, of all persons 10 years of age and over in 1910, more than every other one had a gainful occupation, of the males over four out of five were gainful workers, and of the females almost one out of four was a gainful worker.

In Table 2 the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations is compared with the total population and with the population 10 years of age and over, for both sexes and for each sex separately, at the censuses of 1910, 1900, 1890, and 1880, respectively.

This table shows that the proportion of the total population engaged in gainful occupations increased gradually from 34.7 per cent in 1880 to 41.5 per cent in 1910, the increase being least rapid from 1890 to 1900 and most rapid from 1900 to 1910. Of the male population the proportion engaged in gainful occupations increased from 57.8 per cent in 1880 to 63.6 per cent in 1910, while of the female population the proportion increased during the same period from 10.7 to 18.1 per cent. The increase for each sex was least rapid from 1890 to 1900. For the females it was most rapid from 1900 to 1910, but for males it was at the same rate from 1880 to 1890 as from 1900 to 1910.

The proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations increased from 47.3 per cent in 1880 to 53.3 per cent in 1910,

the increase being least rapid from 1890 to 1900 and most rapid from 1900 to 1910. In the male population 10 years of age and over the proportion gainfully occupied increased gradually from 78.7 per cent in 1880 to 81.3 per cent in 1910, while that of gainful workers in the female population 10 years of age and over increased from 14.7 to 23.4 per cent. The increase for males was considerably greater from 1900 to 1910 than for either of the two preceding decades, while for females it was much less rapid from 1890 to 1900 than during the preceding decade, but was quite marked from 1900 to 1910. After making full allowance for a possible excess in the number of females reported at work in 1910, the increase in the proportion of females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations appears to have been much greater during the decade 1900 to 1910 than during either of the two preceding decades.

SEX AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total population.	Population 10 years of age and over.	PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		
			Number.	Per cent of total population.	Per cent of population 10 years of age and over.
BOTH SEXES.					
1910.....	91,972,266	71,580,270	38,167,336	41.5	53.3
1900.....	75,994,575	57,949,824	29,073,233	38.3	50.2
1890 ¹	62,622,250	47,413,559	² 23,318,183	37.2	49.2
1880.....	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.7	47.3
MALE.					
1910.....	47,332,277	37,027,558	30,091,564	63.6	81.3
1900.....	38,816,448	29,703,440	23,753,236	61.2	80.0
1890 ¹	32,067,850	24,352,679	² 19,312,651	60.2	79.3
1880.....	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.8	78.7
FEMALE.					
1910.....	44,639,989	34,552,712	8,075,772	18.1	23.4
1900.....	37,178,127	28,246,384	7,319,397	14.3	18.8
1890 ¹	30,554,370	23,060,900	² 4,065,832	13.1	17.4
1880.....	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.7	14.7

¹ Figures for 1890 are exclusive of persons in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, areas specially enumerated at that census, but for which occupation statistics are not available.

² Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. lxxv-lxxviii.

Divisions and states.—The number of persons engaged in gainful occupations is compared with the total population, by geographic divisions and by states, for 1910, 1900, 1890, and 1880, in Table 3 (p. 34).

Table 3 shows that in 1910 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations formed 41.5 per cent of the total population of the United States, and that in the different geographic divisions the proportion of gainful workers in the population varied from 38.2 per cent in the West North Central to 46.1 per cent in the Pacific division. In the East North Central, the West North Central, and the West South Central divisions the proportion gainfully occupied was smaller than in the United States as a whole, while in each of the other geographic divisions the

proportion was larger than in the United States as a whole. In each geographic division, however, the proportion of the population engaged in gainful occupations was greater in 1910 than in 1900, the increase being much larger in the southern section of the United States—that part included in the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions—than in the northern and western sections. New England showed the smallest increase in the proportion gainfully occupied—from 42.5 per cent in 1900 to 44.5 per cent in 1910—and the East South Central division the largest increase—from 38.3 per cent in 1900 to 42.8 per cent in 1910.

In the states the proportion of the total population engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 varied from 35.2 per cent in Utah to 54.9 per cent in Nevada. The states having the smallest proportions were Utah, 35.2 per cent; Oklahoma, 36.1 per cent; Kansas and West Virginia, each 36.7 per cent; Nebraska, 37 per cent; and Iowa and New Mexico, each 37.1 per cent. The states having the largest proportions were Nevada, 54.9 per cent; Wyoming, 50.4 per cent; Mississippi, 48.9 per cent; and South Carolina, 48.1 per cent. In every state except Arizona a larger proportion of the total population was gainfully occupied in 1910 than in 1900. The greatest increases were in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas, in each of which states the gainful workers constituted over 5 per cent more of the population in 1910 than in 1900.

In Table 4 (p. 35) the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations is compared with the population 10 years of age and over, by geographic divisions and by states, for 1910, 1900, 1890, and 1880.

Table 4 shows that, while in the United States as a whole 53.3 per cent of all persons 10 years of age and over in 1910 were engaged in gainful occupations, in the geographic divisions this proportion varied from 48.9 per cent in the West North Central to 58.3 per cent in the East South Central division. In each division the proportion was higher in 1910 than in 1900, the increase being greatest in the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions and smallest in the West North Central and Mountain divisions.

In the states, the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 ranged from 46.9 per cent in Iowa to 68 per cent in Mississippi. The states having the smallest proportions were Iowa, 46.9 per cent; Kansas, 47 per cent; Nebraska, 47.7 per cent; Utah, 47.9 per cent; and Indiana, 48 per cent. The states having the largest proportions were North Carolina, 60 per cent; Georgia, 61.5 per cent; Wyoming, 62.6 per cent; Nevada, 64.3 per cent; Alabama, 64.7 per cent; South Carolina, 67.6 per cent; and Mississippi, 68 per cent. Except in three states—Arizona, Montana,

and North Dakota—there was an increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations. The states showing the largest increases were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. In each of these states the gainful workers constituted over 6 per cent more of the population 10 years of age and over in 1910 than they did in 1900.

Differences in the proportion of the population engaged in gainful occupations usually result from differences either in the sex or the age composition of the population, in the proportion of foreign born or of negroes in the population, in the proportion of the population living in urban areas, or in the industrial activities of the people. In the states, the proportion of gainful workers in the population usually is larger for males than for females, for adults than for children, for negroes than for white people, for the foreign-born white than for the native white people, for urban than for rural dwellers, and for manufacturing and trading than for agricultural communities. In the discussion of Table 5 (p. 36), which shows for each geographic division and for each state the proportion of the males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, and in the discussion of Table 6 (p. 37), which shows similar figures for females, marked differences in proportions are pointed out and the most probable causes for them are given.

The proportion of gainful workers in the population 10 years of age and over is shown graphically, for each state in the United States, for both sexes in 1910 and 1900 and for males and females in 1910, in the diagrams on page 38.

Table 5 shows that in the United States in 1910 more than eight out of every ten, 81.3 per cent, of the males 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations. The proportion was 78.2 per cent in the West North Central division, 79.4 per cent in the East North Central division, and over 80 per cent in each of the other geographic divisions. In each of the geographic divisions the proportion was larger in 1910 than in 1900, the increase being most marked in the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions.

A smaller proportion of males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 in Vermont and Maine than in the other New England states probably was due largely to the fact that in these two states manufacturing was less extensive, the proportion of foreign born in the male population 10 years of age and over was smaller, and the proportion of the male population living in cities was smaller than was the case in the other New England states.

In each of the three states of the Middle Atlantic division more than eight out of every ten males 10 years

of age and over were gainfully occupied in 1910, the proportion in each state being practically the same as in the United States. In New Jersey the proportion was slightly smaller, and in New York and Pennsylvania slightly larger, than in 1900.

In the states comprising the East North Central and the West North Central divisions the proportion of the males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 varied from 76.1 per cent in Iowa to 80.7 in Missouri. In the entire area, and in each of the states which comprise it, the proportion was smaller than in the United States, and the proportion for the area was also smaller than that for any of the other geographic divisions. This is largely an agricultural area. In 1910 a much smaller proportion of the population lived in cities, and the proportion of foreign born in the population was smaller than in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions; the negro population, in which the proportion of gainful workers is larger than in the white population, was small in this area as compared with the area comprised in the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions; and boys 10 to 19 years of age, many of whom do not work, formed a larger proportion of the male population in this area than in the Mountain and the Pacific divisions. These facts account for the smaller proportion of gainful workers in the male population 10 years of age and over.

In the South—comprising the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions—considerably more than four-fifths of all the males 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, the proportion varying from 79.6 per cent in the District of Columbia to 88.3 per cent in Alabama, where it was larger than in any other state of the Union. In the main, this is an agricultural area. In 1910 only a few of the states had important manufacturing industries, and the amount of trade was small in comparison with the size of the area. The population was largely rural and the proportion of foreign born was small. In general, then, the large proportion of gainful workers in the male population 10 years of age and over in this area, and in the different states which comprise it, must be attributed mainly to the large proportion of negroes in the male population. In 1910 the proportion of negroes was 33.1 per cent in the South Atlantic division, 31 per cent in the East South Central division, 21.9 per cent in the West South Central division, and 29.1 per cent in the entire area.

The high proportion of gainful workers in the male population 10 years of age and over in Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada, as compared with the proportion in the other states of the Mountain division, and with the proportion in the United States, is accounted for in part by the small proportion of boys 10 to 19

years of age in the male population in each of these three states. This proportion was exceptionally small in Nevada—10.4 per cent, as contrasted with 19.3 per cent in the entire United States. In Wyoming the proportion of old men also was very small; and in Montana the proportion of foreign born in the male population 10 years of age and over was larger than in any other state in this division. In 1890, 1900, and 1910, the proportion of gainful workers in the male population 10 years of age and over was smaller in Utah than in any other state of the Mountain division. In 1900 and in 1910 boys 10 to 19 years of age formed a larger proportion of the male population in Utah than in any other state of this division; and, both in 1900 and in 1910, the proportion of boys 10 to 19 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was smaller in Utah than in most of the other states of this division.

In each of the three states of the Pacific division—Washington, Oregon, and California—more than four out of five of the males 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. This rather high proportion probably was due in part to the low proportion of boys 10 to 19 years of age in the male population.

Table 6 (p. 37) shows that in the United States in 1910, 23.4 per cent of the females 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations, and that in the different geographic divisions of the United States this proportion varied from 16.1 per cent in the West North Central and Mountain divisions to 30.7 per cent in the East South Central and to 31 per cent in the South Atlantic division. In each geographic division there was a marked increase in the proportion from 1900 to 1910, the increase being especially great in the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions.

According to Table 6, there are two sections of the United States in which the proportion of females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 was large. The first includes the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions. This is the chief manufacturing and trading section of the United States and its transportation business is large. These activities furnish suitable employment to females. The proportion of female workers in this section is increased, also, by the presence of large numbers of foreign-born white women, among whom the proportion of gainful workers is larger than among the native white women. Girls 10 to 14 years of age, among whom the proportion of gainful workers usually is small, constituted a smaller proportion of the female population in these two divisions than in any other geographic division except the Pacific. Furthermore, a far larger proportion of the population is urban than in any other section of the United States, and, as already stated, the proportion of gainful workers, especially in the female sex, usually is larger in an urban than in a rural

population. The other section in which there is a large proportion of gainful workers in the female population 10 years of age and over includes the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions. This is the great agricultural district of the South, the region of the cotton plantation, and the home of the negro. Cotton manufacturing is also important here. The plantations furnish employment to the negro females, among whom the proportion of gainful workers is larger than among white females; and large numbers of the white females work in the fields and the factories. While it is true that in this section in 1910 girls 10 to 14 years of age formed a larger proportion of the female population than in any other part of the United States, it is also true that a much larger proportion of the girls 10 to 14 years of age were gainfully occupied than in any other section.

The low proportion of the females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 in Vermont and in Maine, as compared with the proportion in the other New England states, was due mainly to differences in industries, in the proportion of foreign born in the female population, and in the proportion of the population living in urban areas.

In the three Middle Atlantic states the proportion of the females 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied in 1910 varied as did the importance of the industries of manufacture and trade, the proportion of foreign born in the female population, and the proportion of the population living in urban areas.

In the East North Central division the two extremes in the proportion of the females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 are represented by Illinois and Indiana. The comparatively large proportion in Illinois was due mainly to the presence of Chicago, with its important manufacturing, trade, and transportation, and with a proportion of 33.4 per cent of foreign born in the female population. In part, however, it was due to the proportion of the population living in urban areas being larger than in any other state of the division. The comparatively small proportion in Indiana is accounted for in part by the low proportion of foreign born in the female population (4.7 per cent) and in part by the low proportion of the population living in urban areas (42.4 per cent).

In the West North Central division the small proportion of gainful workers in the female population 10 years of age and over in 1910 is accounted for by the fact that this is largely an agricultural area, with a population which is 66.7 per cent rural, with a small proportion of negroes in the female population, and with only a small proportion of the white women at work on the farms. The low proportion in Kansas, as contrasted with Minnesota, is largely explained by the fact that, in 1910, in Kansas only 29.2 per cent of the population was urban and only 6.7 per cent

of the female population was foreign born, while in Minnesota 41 per cent of the population was urban and 23 per cent of the female population was foreign born.

As previously stated, in the South—comprising the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions—the large proportion of the females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 is accounted for mainly by the large proportion of negroes in the female population. And in the different Southern states the variation in the proportion of negroes in the female population accounts mainly for the great variation in the proportion of the females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations. For example, the proportion of negroes in the female population accounts mainly for the high proportion of the females 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and for the comparatively low proportion in Kentucky, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Tennessee. The comparatively low proportion in Delaware and Maryland is accounted for in part by the low proportion of negroes in the female population and in part by the industries in these two states being somewhat different from those in the other southern states; while the high proportion in the District of Columbia is accounted for mainly by the extensive employment of women in the departments of the Federal Government.

The proportion of gainful workers in the female population 10 years of age and over in 1910 varied in the different states of the Mountain division from 12.3 per cent in Idaho to over 18 per cent in Colorado and Nevada. In Idaho the proportion is smaller than in any other state in the Union, due in part, no doubt, to the absence of large trading centers and important manufacturing industries and in part, possibly, to the economic well-being of the people. There was, too, in 1910 a rather high proportion of girls 10 to 14 years of age in the female population of Idaho; and the proportion of urban dwellers was less than half that for the United States. In each of the states of this division except Arizona there was an increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of gainful workers in the female population 10 years of age and over. In Arizona the decrease from 18.3 per cent in 1900 to 16.8 per cent in 1910 was largely in the proportion of Indian females reported as gainful workers.

In the Pacific division the proportion of gainful workers in the female population 10 years of age and over in 1910 was considerably larger in California than in either Washington or Oregon. This probably was due in part to the commercial, industrial, and agricultural activities of the people being somewhat different in California and furnishing more suitable employment to females, and in part to the fact that in California a larger proportion of the population is urban than in either Washington or Oregon.

POPULATION.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1880-1910.

Table 3 DIVISION AND STATE.	POPULATION: 1910			POPULATION: 1900			POPULATION: 1890 ¹			POPULATION: 1880		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations. ²		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.
United States.....	91,972,266	38,167,336	41.5	75,994,575	29,073,233	38.3	62,622,250	23,318,183	37.2	50,155,783	17,392,099	34.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	6,552,681	2,914,680	44.5	5,502,017	2,376,369	42.5	4,700,745	2,007,278	42.7	4,010,529	1,572,131	39.2
Middle Atlantic.....	19,315,892	8,208,885	42.5	15,454,678	6,202,822	40.1	12,700,800	4,979,831	39.2	10,496,878	3,737,591	35.6
East North Central.....	18,250,621	7,257,953	39.8	15,985,581	5,887,473	36.8	13,471,840	4,752,414	35.3	11,206,668	3,615,994	32.3
West North Central.....	11,637,921	4,449,043	38.2	10,347,423	3,693,176	35.7	8,890,439	3,062,995	34.5	6,157,443	2,009,129	32.6
South Atlantic.....	12,194,895	5,187,729	42.5	10,443,480	4,000,531	38.3	8,857,920	3,273,841	37.0	7,597,197	2,677,762	35.2
East South Central.....	8,400,901	3,599,695	42.8	7,547,757	2,888,429	38.3	6,428,770	2,312,550	36.0	5,585,151	1,876,120	33.6
West South Central.....	8,784,534	3,507,081	39.9	6,532,290	2,321,326	35.5	4,544,123	1,587,898	34.9	3,334,220	1,146,053	34.4
Mountain.....	2,633,517	1,107,937	42.1	1,674,657	663,816	39.6	1,156,326	504,024	43.6	653,119	283,349	43.4
Pacific.....	4,192,304	1,934,333	46.1	2,416,692	1,039,291	43.0	1,871,287	837,352	44.7	1,114,578	473,970	42.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	742,371	305,457	41.1	694,466	276,777	39.9	661,086	258,468	39.1	648,936	231,993	35.7
New Hampshire.....	430,572	191,703	44.5	411,588	178,719	43.4	376,530	164,703	43.7	346,991	142,468	41.1
Vermont.....	355,956	144,089	40.5	343,641	134,933	39.3	332,422	128,771	38.7	332,286	118,584	35.7
Massachusetts.....	3,366,416	1,531,068	45.5	2,805,346	1,208,407	43.1	2,238,943	982,444	43.9	1,783,085	720,774	40.4
Rhode Island.....	542,610	251,901	46.4	428,556	191,923	44.8	345,506	155,878	45.1	276,531	116,979	42.3
Connecticut.....	1,114,756	490,462	44.0	908,420	385,610	42.4	746,258	317,014	42.5	622,700	241,333	38.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	9,113,614	4,003,844	43.9	7,268,894	2,996,474	41.2	5,997,853	2,435,725	40.6	5,082,871	1,884,645	37.1
New Jersey.....	2,537,167	1,074,360	42.3	1,883,669	757,759	40.2	1,444,933	570,738	39.5	1,131,116	396,879	35.1
Pennsylvania.....	7,665,111	3,130,681	40.8	6,302,115	2,448,589	38.9	5,258,014	1,973,368	37.5	4,282,891	1,456,067	34.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4,767,121	1,919,055	40.3	4,157,545	1,545,952	37.2	3,672,316	1,287,101	35.0	3,198,062	994,475	31.1
Indiana.....	2,700,876	1,036,710	38.4	2,516,462	898,953	35.7	2,192,404	744,303	33.9	1,978,301	635,080	32.1
Illinois.....	5,638,591	2,296,778	40.7	4,821,550	1,804,040	37.4	3,826,351	1,374,104	35.9	3,077,871	999,780	32.5
Michigan.....	2,810,173	1,112,998	39.6	2,420,982	905,990	37.4	2,093,889	764,437	36.5	1,636,937	569,204	34.8
Wisconsin.....	2,333,860	892,412	38.2	2,069,042	732,538	35.4	1,686,880	582,469	34.5	1,315,497	417,455	31.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2,075,708	835,452	40.2	1,751,394	645,874	36.9	1,301,826	474,566	36.5	780,773	255,125	32.7
Iowa.....	2,224,771	826,313	37.1	2,231,853	780,404	35.4	1,911,896	646,390	33.8	1,624,615	528,302	32.5
Missouri.....	3,293,335	1,283,336	39.1	3,106,665	1,121,392	36.1	2,679,184	913,793	34.1	2,168,380	692,959	32.0
North Dakota.....	577,956	217,418	37.7	319,146	117,640	36.9	182,719	68,927	37.7	135,177	57,844	42.8
South Dakota.....	583,888	219,077	37.5	401,570	137,156	34.2	328,808	115,777	35.2	248,177	87,844	35.4
Nebraska.....	1,192,214	441,114	37.0	1,066,300	373,970	35.1	1,058,910	374,699	35.4	452,402	152,614	33.7
Kansas.....	1,690,949	621,333	36.7	1,470,495	507,740	34.5	1,427,096	468,843	32.9	996,096	322,285	32.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	202,322	85,863	42.4	184,735	72,996	39.5	168,493	64,993	38.6	146,608	54,580	37.2
Maryland.....	1,295,346	541,164	41.8	1,188,044	458,738	38.6	1,042,390	395,167	37.9	934,943	324,432	34.7
District of Columbia.....	331,089	157,965	47.7	278,718	126,941	45.5	230,392	101,119	43.9	177,624	66,624	37.5
Virginia.....	2,061,612	795,598	38.6	1,854,184	692,415	35.7	1,655,980	570,796	34.5	1,512,565	494,240	32.7
West Virginia.....	1,221,119	448,490	36.7	958,800	325,663	34.0	762,794	235,064	30.8	618,457	176,199	28.5
North Carolina.....	2,206,287	947,839	43.0	1,893,810	716,742	37.8	1,617,947	586,488	36.2	1,399,750	480,187	34.3
South Carolina.....	1,515,400	728,627	48.1	1,340,316	570,995	42.6	1,151,149	462,455	40.2	995,577	392,102	39.4
Georgia.....	2,600,121	1,160,126	44.5	2,216,331	864,471	39.0	1,837,353	713,671	38.8	1,542,180	597,862	38.8
Florida.....	752,619	322,087	42.8	528,542	201,570	38.1	391,422	144,058	36.8	269,493	91,536	34.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2,289,905	866,980	37.9	2,147,174	752,531	35.0	1,858,635	620,737	33.4	1,648,639	519,854	31.5
Tennessee.....	2,184,789	855,546	39.2	2,020,616	727,587	36.0	1,767,518	593,420	33.6	1,542,359	447,970	29.0
Alabama.....	2,138,093	997,524	46.7	1,828,697	763,188	41.7	1,513,017	600,275	39.7	1,262,505	492,790	39.0
Mississippi.....	1,797,114	879,645	48.9	1,551,270	645,123	41.6	1,289,600	498,118	38.6	1,131,597	415,606	36.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	1,574,440	672,403	42.7	1,311,564	455,795	37.0	1,128,179	385,319	34.2	802,525	260,692	32.5
Louisiana.....	1,656,388	679,183	41.0	1,381,625	536,093	38.8	1,118,587	437,782	39.1	939,946	363,228	38.6
Oklahoma.....	1,657,155	598,629	36.1	1,790,391	266,405	33.7	61,834	20,906	33.8	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	3,896,542	1,556,866	40.0	3,048,710	1,033,033	33.9	2,235,523	743,891	33.3	1,591,749	522,133	32.8
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	376,053	178,747	47.5	243,329	114,799	47.2	132,159	72,300	54.7	39,159	22,255	56.8
Idaho.....	325,594	131,088	40.3	161,772	62,683	38.7	84,385	35,436	42.0	32,610	15,578	47.8
Wyoming.....	145,965	73,606	50.4	92,531	44,268	47.8	60,705	30,823	50.8	20,789	8,884	42.7
Colorado.....	799,024	333,724	41.8	539,700	218,263	40.4	412,198	192,438	46.7	194,327	101,251	52.1
New Mexico.....	327,301	121,497	37.1	195,310	66,020	33.8	153,593	54,711	35.6	119,565	40,822	34.1
Arizona.....	204,354	87,825	43.0	122,931	53,370	43.4	59,620	26,718	44.8	40,440	22,271	55.1
Utah.....	373,351	131,540	35.2	276,749	84,604	30.6	207,905	68,165	32.8	143,963	40,055	27.8
Nevada.....	81,875	44,910	54.9	42,335	19,809	46.8	45,761	23,433	51.2	62,266	32,233	51.8
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1,141,990	521,501	45.7	518,103	225,387	43.5	349,390	165,247	47.3	75,116	30,122	40.1
Oregon.....	672,765	305,164	45.4	413,536	169,637	41.0	313,767	127,475	40.6	174,768	67,343	38.5
California.....	2,377,549	1,107,668	46.6	1,485,653	644,267	43.4	1,208,130	544,630	45.1	864,694	376,505	43.5

¹ Figures for 1890 are exclusive of persons in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, areas specially enumerated at that census but for which occupation statistics are not available. ² Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. lxxi-lxxiii. Includes population of Indian Territory.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1880-1910.

Table 4 DIVISION AND STATE.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910			POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1900			POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890 ¹			POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1880		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations. ²		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States.....	71,580,270	38,167,336	53.3	57,949,824	29,073,233	50.2	47,413,559	23,318,183	49.2	36,761,607	17,392,099	47.3
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	5,330,914	2,914,680	54.7	4,524,602	2,376,369	52.5	3,859,728	2,007,278	52.0	3,219,856	1,572,131	48.8
Middle Atlantic.....	15,446,515	8,208,885	53.1	12,167,559	6,202,822	51.0	10,028,649	4,979,831	49.7	8,050,234	3,737,591	46.4
East North Central.....	14,568,949	7,257,953	49.8	12,443,302	5,887,473	47.3	10,317,793	4,752,414	46.1	8,339,175	3,615,994	43.4
West North Central.....	9,097,311	4,449,043	48.9	7,838,504	3,693,176	47.1	6,591,830	3,062,995	46.5	4,421,666	2,009,129	45.4
South Atlantic.....	9,012,826	5,157,729	57.6	7,616,159	4,000,531	52.5	6,415,921	3,273,841	51.0	5,286,645	2,677,762	50.7
East South Central.....	6,178,578	3,599,695	58.3	5,474,227	2,888,429	52.8	4,608,235	2,312,550	50.2	3,831,101	1,876,120	49.0
West South Central.....	6,394,043	3,507,081	54.8	4,649,988	2,321,326	49.9	3,191,252	1,587,898	49.8	2,245,142	1,146,053	51.0
Mountain.....	2,054,249	1,107,937	53.9	1,276,076	663,816	52.0	890,252	504,024	56.6	500,441	283,349	56.6
Pacific.....	3,496,885	1,934,333	55.3	1,959,347	1,039,291	53.0	1,509,909	837,352	55.5	867,347	473,970	54.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	603,893	305,457	50.6	565,440	276,777	48.9	541,662	258,468	47.7	519,669	231,993	44.6
New Hampshire.....	354,118	191,703	54.1	337,893	178,719	52.9	315,497	164,703	52.2	286,188	142,468	49.8
Vermont.....	289,128	144,069	49.8	278,943	134,933	48.4	271,173	128,771	47.5	264,052	118,584	44.9
Massachusetts.....	2,742,684	1,531,068	55.8	2,267,048	1,208,407	53.3	1,839,607	982,444	53.4	1,432,183	720,774	50.3
Rhode Island.....	440,065	251,901	57.2	344,824	191,923	55.7	281,959	155,878	55.3	230,461	116,979	50.8
Connecticut.....	901,026	490,462	54.4	730,454	385,610	52.8	609,830	317,014	52.0	497,303	241,333	48.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	7,410,819	4,003,844	54.0	5,801,682	2,996,474	51.6	4,822,392	2,435,725	50.5	3,981,428	1,884,645	47.3
New Jersey.....	2,027,946	1,074,360	53.0	1,480,498	757,759	51.2	1,143,123	570,738	49.9	865,591	396,879	45.9
Pennsylvania.....	6,007,750	3,130,681	52.1	4,885,379	2,448,589	50.1	4,063,134	1,973,368	48.6	3,203,215	1,456,067	45.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3,848,747	1,919,055	49.9	3,289,921	1,545,952	47.0	2,858,650	1,287,101	45.0	2,399,367	994,475	41.4
Indiana.....	2,160,405	1,036,710	48.0	1,968,215	898,953	45.7	1,674,028	744,303	44.5	1,468,095	635,080	43.3
Illinois.....	4,493,734	2,296,778	51.1	3,727,745	1,804,040	48.4	2,907,671	1,374,104	47.3	2,269,315	999,780	44.1
Michigan.....	2,236,252	1,112,908	49.8	1,836,265	905,090	47.8	1,619,035	764,437	47.2	1,236,086	569,204	46.0
Wisconsin.....	1,829,811	892,412	48.8	1,561,156	732,538	46.9	1,258,390	582,469	46.3	965,712	417,455	43.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	1,628,635	835,452	51.3	1,305,657	645,874	49.5	962,350	474,566	49.3	559,977	255,125	45.6
Iowa.....	1,700,286	826,313	48.6	1,711,789	789,404	46.1	1,441,308	646,390	44.8	1,181,641	528,302	44.7
Missouri.....	2,594,600	1,288,336	49.7	2,371,865	1,121,392	47.3	1,995,638	913,793	45.8	1,557,631	692,959	44.5
North Dakota.....	424,730	217,418	51.2	229,161	117,040	51.3	129,452	68,927	53.2	99,849	57,844	57.9
South Dakota.....	443,466	219,077	49.4	294,304	137,156	46.6	236,208	115,777	49.0	186,000	91,500	48.6
Nebraska.....	924,032	441,114	47.7	799,755	373,970	46.8	771,659	374,099	48.6	318,271	152,614	48.0
Kansas.....	1,321,562	621,333	47.0	1,126,033	507,740	45.1	1,055,215	468,843	44.4	704,297	322,285	45.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	163,080	85,863	52.7	145,500	72,996	50.2	131,967	64,993	49.2	110,556	54,580	49.3
Maryland.....	1,023,950	541,164	52.9	920,715	458,738	49.8	798,605	395,167	49.5	695,364	324,432	46.7
District of Columbia.....	279,058	157,965	56.6	231,837	126,941	54.8	188,567	101,119	53.6	136,907	66,624	48.7
Virginia.....	1,536,297	795,568	51.8	1,364,591	662,415	48.5	1,211,934	570,796	47.1	1,059,034	494,240	46.7
West Virginia.....	903,822	448,490	49.6	701,646	325,663	46.4	549,538	235,064	42.8	428,587	176,199	41.1
North Carolina.....	1,578,595	947,539	60.1	1,346,734	716,742	53.2	1,147,446	596,488	51.1	959,951	480,187	50.0
South Carolina.....	1,078,161	728,627	67.6	942,402	570,995	60.6	802,406	462,485	57.6	667,466	392,102	58.7
Georgia.....	1,885,111	1,160,126	61.5	1,577,334	894,471	54.8	1,302,208	713,671	54.8	1,043,840	597,862	57.3
Florida.....	564,722	322,087	57.0	385,490	201,570	52.3	283,250	144,058	50.9	184,650	91,536	49.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1,722,644	866,980	50.3	1,589,685	752,531	47.3	1,360,031	620,737	45.6	1,163,498	519,854	44.7
Tennessee.....	1,621,179	855,546	52.8	1,480,945	727,587	49.1	1,276,631	593,420	46.5	1,062,130	447,970	42.2
Alabama.....	1,541,575	997,524	64.7	1,304,703	763,188	58.5	1,069,545	600,275	56.1	851,780	492,790	57.9
Mississippi.....	1,293,180	879,645	68.0	1,098,891	645,123	58.7	902,028	498,118	55.2	753,693	415,566	55.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	1,134,087	672,403	59.3	934,332	485,795	52.0	787,113	385,319	49.0	531,876	260,692	49.0
Louisiana.....	1,213,576	679,183	56.0	990,364	536,093	54.1	794,683	437,782	55.1	649,070	363,228	56.0
Oklahoma.....	1,197,476	598,629	50.0	561,379	266,405	47.5	44,701	20,906	46.8	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	2,848,904	1,556,866	54.6	2,163,913	1,033,033	47.7	1,564,755	743,891	47.5	1,064,196	522,133	49.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	303,551	178,747	58.9	191,596	114,799	59.9	107,811	72,300	67.1	31,989	22,255	69.6
Idaho.....	249,018	131,085	52.6	119,837	62,683	52.3	62,721	35,436	56.5	25,005	15,578	62.3
Wyoming.....	117,585	73,606	62.6	72,062	44,268	61.4	47,755	30,823	64.5	16,479	8,884	53.9
Colorado.....	640,846	338,724	52.9	425,424	218,263	51.3	327,896	192,438	58.7	158,220	101,251	64.0
New Mexico.....	240,990	121,497	50.4	141,282	66,020	46.7	112,541	54,711	48.6	87,966	40,822	46.4
Arizona.....	157,659	87,825	55.7	94,147	53,370	56.7	46,076	26,718	58.0	32,922	22,271	67.6
Utah.....	274,778	131,540	47.9	196,769	84,604	43.0	147,227	68,165	46.3	97,194	40,055	41.2
Nevada.....	69,822	44,910	64.3	34,959	19,809	56.7	38,225	23,433	61.3	50,666	32,233	63.6
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	933,556	521,501	55.9	408,437	225,387	55.2	275,639	165,247	60.0	55,720	30,122	54.1
Oregon.....	555,631	305,164	54.9	328,799	169,637	51.6	244,374	127,475	52.2	130,565	67,343	51.6
California.....	2,007,698	1,107,668	55.2	1,222,111	644,267	52.7	989,896	544,630	55.0	681,062	376,505	55.3

¹ Figures for 1890 are exclusive of persons in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, areas specially enumerated at that census, but for which occupation statistics are not available. ² Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. lxxi-lxxiii. ³ Includes population of Indian Territory.

POPULATION.

NUMBER OF MALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1880-1910.

Table 5 DIVISION AND STATE.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1900			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890 ¹			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1880		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations. ²		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.
United States.....	37,027,558	30,091,664	81.3	29,703,440	23,753,836	80.0	24,352,659	19,312,651	79.3	18,735,980	14,744,942	78.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	2,649,897	2,139,529	80.7	2,228,540	1,790,163	80.3	1,889,307	1,528,018	80.9	1,559,594	1,239,596	79.5
Middle Atlantic.....	7,863,584	6,380,198	81.1	6,108,053	4,944,718	81.0	5,015,259	4,030,672	80.4	3,967,566	3,093,451	78.0
East North Central.....	7,529,768	5,975,303	79.4	6,387,365	4,980,202	78.0	5,314,088	4,105,020	77.3	4,302,506	3,244,426	75.4
West North Central.....	4,807,164	3,758,603	78.2	4,140,550	3,202,916	77.4	3,513,995	2,695,442	76.7	2,381,599	1,843,607	77.4
South Atlantic.....	4,528,942	3,797,257	83.8	3,798,278	3,093,091	81.4	3,178,769	2,552,393	80.3	2,588,035	2,119,492	81.9
East South Central.....	3,116,288	2,659,090	85.3	2,758,148	2,288,237	83.0	2,313,978	1,862,630	80.5	1,900,639	1,530,817	80.5
West South Central.....	3,334,078	2,760,782	82.8	2,418,607	1,949,697	80.6	1,663,636	1,320,925	79.4	1,169,117	961,442	82.2
Mountain.....	1,185,047	967,924	81.7	737,787	592,661	80.3	548,004	462,050	84.3	324,638	270,185	83.2
Pacific.....	2,012,792	1,652,818	82.1	1,126,112	912,151	81.0	915,623	754,901	82.4	542,256	441,926	81.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	307,375	242,175	78.8	286,114	224,847	78.6	271,787	213,405	78.5	258,587	198,465	76.7
New Hampshire.....	178,151	143,363	80.5	168,453	136,961	81.3	155,928	127,845	82.0	139,807	112,340	80.4
Vermont.....	148,686	115,781	77.9	142,528	112,181	78.7	137,899	108,804	78.9	132,036	102,417	77.6
Massachusetts.....	1,340,517	1,086,767	81.1	1,097,581	879,374	80.1	887,063	719,166	81.1	681,786	546,591	80.2
Rhode Island.....	219,221	180,062	82.5	168,704	139,829	82.9	135,955	113,164	83.2	104,986	87,120	83.0
Connecticut.....	455,947	370,481	81.3	365,130	296,971	81.3	300,675	245,634	81.7	242,392	192,663	79.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3,727,218	3,020,158	81.0	2,877,822	2,324,420	80.8	2,385,622	1,921,785	80.6	1,950,059	1,524,264	78.2
New Jersey.....	1,029,649	834,795	81.1	739,224	603,237	81.6	563,585	459,467	80.8	426,451	330,103	77.4
Pennsylvania.....	3,106,717	2,525,245	81.3	2,491,007	2,017,052	81.0	2,061,052	1,649,420	80.0	1,591,056	1,239,084	77.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1,970,027	1,572,343	79.8	1,663,595	1,299,581	78.1	1,442,430	1,102,924	76.5	1,209,435	881,836	72.9
Indiana.....	1,108,767	880,979	79.5	1,006,755	782,237	77.7	855,368	659,401	77.1	752,405	583,658	77.6
Illinois.....	2,333,230	1,865,422	80.0	1,922,803	1,609,394	78.5	1,607,159	1,173,794	77.9	1,178,131	893,679	75.9
Michigan.....	1,163,835	926,815	79.6	983,089	772,299	78.6	851,163	668,489	78.5	659,101	514,191	78.0
Wisconsin.....	953,909	729,804	76.5	811,123	616,391	76.0	657,968	501,012	76.1	503,434	371,062	73.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	882,046	689,847	78.2	706,401	548,946	77.7	523,342	408,941	78.1	307,449	230,048	74.8
Iowa.....	912,728	694,799	76.1	893,912	682,521	76.4	755,134	565,830	74.9	623,675	483,457	77.5
Missouri.....	1,334,851	1,076,772	80.7	1,223,168	966,866	79.0	1,037,994	800,471	77.1	816,962	630,016	77.1
North Dakota.....	240,658	188,372	78.3	131,893	103,548	78.5	74,442	61,001	81.9			
South Dakota.....	245,991	190,363	77.4	161,746	121,512	75.1	133,252	104,107	78.2	64,343	54,993	85.5
Nebraska.....	491,708	377,811	76.8	429,465	327,354	76.2	426,815	331,920	77.8	181,022	142,159	78.5
Kansas.....	699,184	540,639	77.3	593,965	452,169	76.1	563,016	423,052	75.1	388,148	302,934	78.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	83,787	68,317	81.5	74,395	60,024	80.7	67,309	54,565	81.1	56,003	46,652	83.3
Maryland.....	507,421	410,884	81.0	455,285	359,755	79.0	392,485	310,415	79.1	341,621	265,632	77.8
District of Columbia.....	131,983	105,044	79.6	108,613	85,780	79.0	88,763	68,992	77.8	63,429	46,966	74.0
Virginia.....	770,504	626,868	81.4	679,440	536,883	79.0	598,677	463,158	77.4	516,235	411,043	79.6
West Virginia.....	483,221	394,390	81.6	367,973	294,502	80.0	281,576	213,046	75.7	217,650	164,691	75.7
North Carolina.....	781,494	674,849	86.4	661,731	553,581	84.1	559,764	460,794	82.3	465,268	393,211	84.5
South Carolina.....	531,092	460,794	86.7	465,022	389,645	83.8	395,466	324,678	82.1	324,364	272,015	83.9
Georgia.....	939,791	807,185	85.9	782,629	645,032	82.5	647,022	541,016	83.5	509,830	445,530	87.4
Florida.....	299,109	248,926	83.2	203,190	163,989	80.7	146,867	115,729	78.8	93,475	73,752	78.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	874,306	719,369	82.3	807,156	646,909	80.1	689,572	536,800	77.8	586,424	465,432	79.4
Tennessee.....	817,174	682,248	83.5	746,793	611,383	81.9	640,677	508,378	79.4	524,559	391,562	74.6
Alabama.....	773,415	683,194	88.3	651,523	563,179	86.4	531,941	454,923	85.5	414,095	368,734	89.0
Mississippi.....	651,301	574,279	88.2	552,678	468,766	84.5	451,788	362,529	80.2	375,561	305,089	81.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	588,133	510,410	86.8	484,601	407,942	84.2	412,227	330,403	80.2	278,185	230,076	82.7
Louisiana.....	612,534	501,574	81.9	496,879	405,182	81.5	394,815	322,019	81.6	322,004	268,176	83.3
Oklahoma.....	648,116	520,376	80.3	307,228	243,932	79.4	25,811	19,849	76.9			
Texas.....	1,485,295	1,228,422	82.7	1,129,890	892,641	79.0	839,743	648,654	78.1	568,928	463,190	81.4
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	190,263	159,896	84.0	123,724	104,900	84.9	75,596	67,694	89.5	24,558	21,748	88.6
Idaho.....	146,783	118,050	80.4	72,000	58,167	80.8	40,276	33,542	83.3	17,910	15,287	85.4
Wyoming.....	77,260	67,593	87.5	47,731	41,264	86.5	32,675	28,929	88.5	11,950	8,420	70.5
Colorado.....	350,684	285,083	81.3	237,665	190,207	80.1	202,719	173,291	85.5	110,896	96,472	87.0
New Mexico.....	131,828	106,418	80.7	76,819	59,710	77.7	61,885	50,777	82.1	48,266	38,560	79.9
Arizona.....	94,812	77,236	81.5	57,027	46,584	81.7	29,736	25,149	84.6	24,267	21,800	89.8
Utah.....	147,099	113,113	76.9	100,999	73,840	73.1	79,747	61,089	76.6	50,580	37,168	73.5
Nevada.....	46,408	40,535	87.3	21,822	17,809	81.6	25,370	21,609	85.2	36,211	30,730	84.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	552,586	455,375	82.4	248,282	204,606	82.4	179,965	154,132	85.6	36,085	29,059	80.5
Oregon.....	324,717	264,691	81.5	190,037	151,290	79.6	146,406	116,682	79.7	81,931	64,564	79.7
California.....	1,135,489	932,752	82.1	687,748	556,345	80.9	589,272	484,687	82.2	425,170	348,363	81.9

¹ Figures for 1890 are exclusive of males in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, areas specially enumerated at that census, but for which occupation statistics are not available. ² Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. lxxi-lxxiii. ³ Includes population of Indian Territory.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

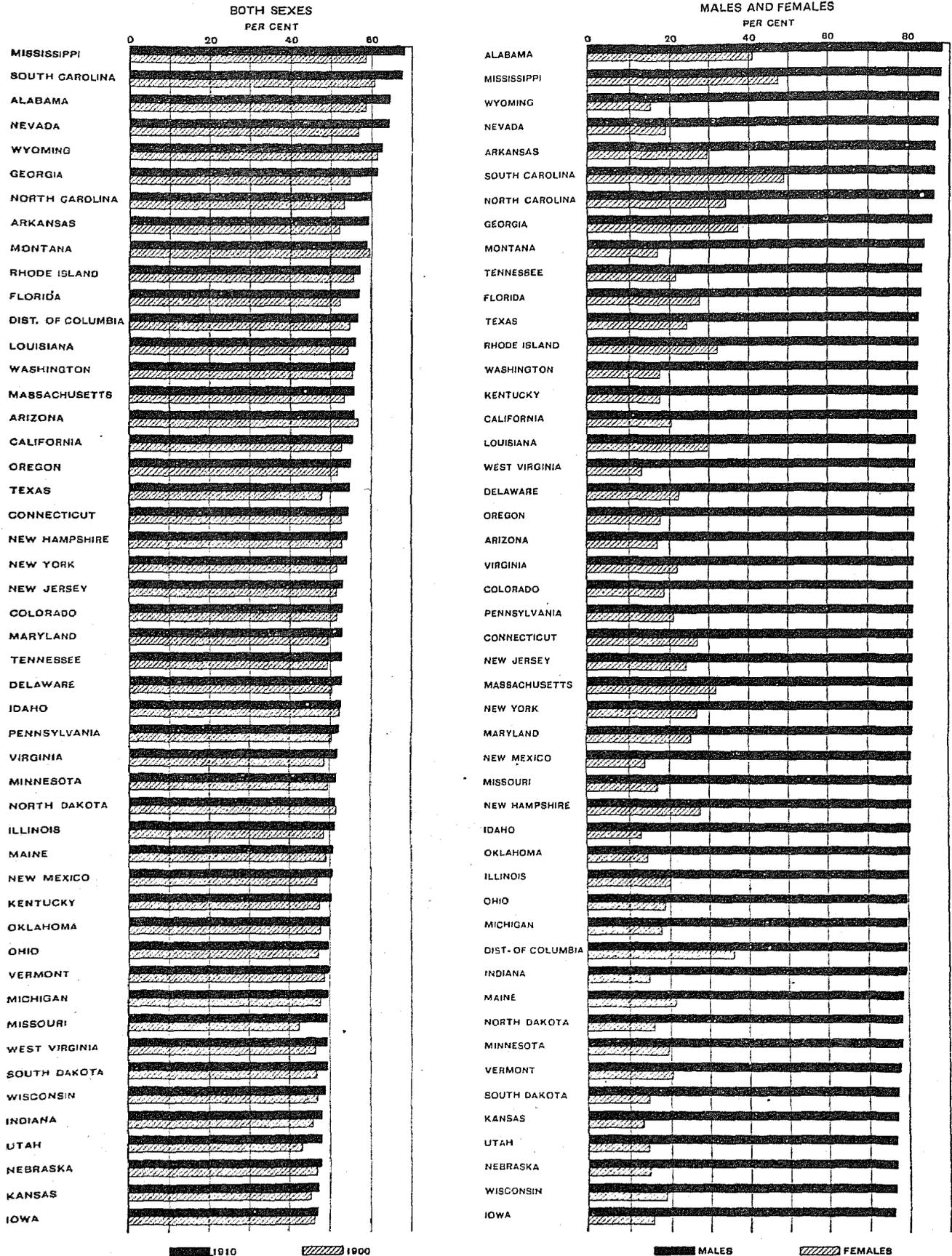
NUMBER OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1880-1910.

Table 6 DIVISION AND STATE.	FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1900			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890 ¹			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1880		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.
United States.....	34,552,712	8,075,772	23.4	28,245,384	5,319,397	18.8	23,060,900	4,005,532	17.4	18,025,627	2,647,157	14.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	2,681,017	775,151	28.9	2,296,062	586,206	25.5	1,970,421	479,260	24.3	1,669,262	332,535	20.0
Middle Atlantic.....	7,582,931	1,828,687	24.1	6,079,506	1,258,104	20.8	5,013,390	949,159	18.9	4,082,068	644,140	15.8
East North Central.....	7,039,181	1,282,590	18.2	6,055,937	907,271	15.0	5,093,695	646,794	12.9	4,036,069	371,568	9.2
West North Central.....	4,290,147	690,440	16.1	3,698,014	490,260	13.3	3,077,835	367,553	11.9	2,040,067	165,522	8.1
South Atlantic.....	4,483,884	1,390,472	31.0	3,817,881	907,440	23.8	3,237,152	731,445	22.3	2,698,610	558,270	20.7
East South Central.....	3,062,292	940,605	30.7	2,716,079	600,192	22.1	2,294,257	449,020	19.6	1,960,462	345,303	17.9
West South Central.....	3,059,965	746,299	24.4	2,231,381	371,629	16.7	1,527,616	266,973	17.5	1,076,025	184,611	17.2
Mountain.....	869,202	140,013	16.1	538,289	71,155	13.2	342,248	41,974	12.3	175,803	13,164	7.5
Pacific.....	1,484,093	281,515	19.0	833,235	127,140	15.3	594,286	82,451	13.9	325,061	32,044	9.9
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	296,518	63,282	21.3	279,326	51,930	18.6	269,875	45,063	16.7	261,062	33,528	12.8
New Hampshire.....	175,967	48,340	27.5	169,410	41,758	24.6	150,569	36,858	23.1	146,381	39,126	26.6
Vermont.....	140,492	28,308	20.2	136,415	22,752	16.7	133,274	19,967	15.0	132,016	16,167	12.2
Massachusetts.....	1,402,167	444,301	31.7	1,169,467	329,033	28.1	952,544	263,278	27.6	750,397	174,183	23.2
Rhode Island.....	220,844	70,939	32.1	176,120	52,094	29.6	146,004	42,714	29.3	115,475	29,859	25.9
Connecticut.....	445,070	119,961	27.0	365,324	88,639	24.3	309,155	71,390	23.1	254,911	48,670	19.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3,683,601	983,686	26.7	2,923,860	672,045	23.0	2,436,770	513,940	21.1	2,031,369	390,381	17.7
New Jersey.....	998,297	239,565	24.0	741,274	154,522	20.8	574,538	111,271	19.4	439,140	66,776	15.2
Pennsylvania.....	2,901,033	605,436	20.9	2,394,372	431,537	18.0	2,002,082	323,948	16.2	1,612,159	216,983	13.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1,878,720	346,712	18.5	1,626,326	246,071	15.1	1,416,229	184,177	13.0	1,189,932	112,639	9.5
Indiana.....	1,051,638	155,731	14.8	961,460	116,716	12.1	818,660	84,902	10.4	715,690	51,422	7.2
Illinois.....	2,160,504	431,356	20.0	1,804,942	294,646	16.3	1,400,512	200,310	14.3	1,091,184	106,101	9.7
Michigan.....	1,072,417	186,183	17.4	913,176	133,691	14.6	767,872	95,948	12.5	577,585	55,013	9.5
Wisconsin.....	875,902	162,608	18.6	750,033	116,147	15.5	600,422	81,457	13.6	462,278	46,398	10.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	746,589	145,605	19.5	599,256	96,928	16.2	439,008	65,625	14.9	252,528	25,077	9.9
Iowa.....	847,558	131,514	15.5	817,877	106,883	13.1	686,174	80,560	11.7	557,966	44,847	8.0
Missouri.....	1,259,749	211,564	16.8	1,148,697	154,526	13.5	957,644	113,322	11.8	740,669	62,943	8.5
North Dakota.....	184,072	29,046	15.8	97,268	14,092	14.5	55,010	7,926	14.4	35,506	2,851	8.0
South Dakota.....	197,475	28,714	14.5	132,558	15,644	11.8	102,956	11,580	11.2	73,249	10,455	7.6
Nebraska.....	432,326	63,303	14.6	370,290	46,616	12.6	344,844	42,779	12.4	137,249	10,455	7.6
Kansas.....	622,378	80,694	13.0	532,068	55,571	10.4	492,199	45,761	9.3	316,149	19,351	6.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	79,293	17,546	22.1	71,105	12,972	18.2	64,658	10,428	16.1	54,853	7,928	13.5
Maryland.....	516,529	130,280	25.2	465,430	98,983	21.3	406,120	84,752	20.9	353,713	58,800	16.6
District of Columbia.....	147,105	52,421	36.0	123,224	41,161	33.4	99,894	32,127	32.2	73,478	19,658	26.8
Virginia.....	765,793	168,700	22.0	685,061	125,532	18.3	613,257	107,638	17.6	542,639	83,197	15.3
West Virginia.....	420,661	54,100	12.9	335,673	31,161	9.3	267,962	22,018	8.2	210,937	11,508	5.5
North Carolina.....	797,161	272,990	34.2	685,003	160,161	23.4	587,682	125,694	21.4	494,683	86,976	17.6
South Carolina.....	546,469	267,833	49.0	477,380	181,350	38.0	406,940	137,807	33.9	343,092	120,087	35.0
Georgia.....	945,320	352,941	37.3	794,705	218,539	27.5	654,286	172,655	26.4	534,010	152,332	28.5
Florida.....	265,613	73,161	27.5	182,300	37,581	20.6	136,383	28,329	20.8	91,175	17,784	19.5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	848,338	147,611	17.4	782,529	105,622	13.5	670,459	83,937	12.5	577,074	54,422	9.4
Tennessee.....	804,005	173,298	21.6	734,155	116,204	15.8	635,954	85,042	13.4	537,571	56,408	10.5
Alabama.....	768,160	314,330	40.9	653,180	200,009	30.6	537,604	145,352	27.0	437,685	124,056	28.3
Mississippi.....	641,789	305,366	47.6	546,215	178,367	32.7	450,240	135,589	30.1	378,132	110,417	29.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	545,954	161,933	29.7	449,731	77,853	17.3	374,886	54,916	14.6	253,691	30,616	12.1
Louisiana.....	601,042	177,600	29.6	493,485	130,911	26.5	399,868	115,763	29.0	327,060	95,652	29.1
Oklahoma.....	549,360	78,253	14.2	*254,151	*22,473	8.8	18,890	1,057	5.6	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,363,609	328,444	24.1	1,084,014	140,392	13.6	*733,972	95,237	13.0	495,268	58,943	11.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	113,288	18,851	16.6	67,872	9,809	14.5	32,215	4,636	14.4	7,431	507	6.8
Idaho.....	102,235	13,038	12.8	47,837	4,516	9.4	22,445	1,894	8.4	7,095	291	4.1
Wyoming.....	40,325	6,013	14.9	24,331	3,004	12.3	15,080	1,894	12.6	4,529	464	10.2
Colorado.....	290,162	53,641	18.5	187,759	27,966	14.9	125,177	19,147	15.3	47,324	4,779	10.1
New Mexico.....	109,162	15,079	13.8	64,463	6,310	9.8	50,656	3,934	7.8	39,700	2,262	5.7
Arizona.....	62,847	10,589	16.8	37,120	6,786	18.3	16,340	1,569	9.6	8,655	471	5.4
Utah.....	127,769	18,427	14.4	95,770	10,764	11.2	67,480	7,076	10.5	46,614	2,887	6.2
Nevada.....	23,414	4,375	18.7	13,137	2,000	15.2	12,855	1,824	14.2	14,455	1,500	10.4
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	380,970	66,126	17.4	160,155	20,781	13.0	95,674	11,115	11.6	19,635	1,063	5.4
Oregon.....	230,914	40,473	17.5	138,762	18,437	13.3	97,968	10,793	11.0	49,534	2,779	5.6
California.....	872,209	174,916	20.1	534,313	87,922	16.5	400,644	60,543	15.1	255,892	23,202	11.0

¹ Figures for 1890 are exclusive of females in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations, areas specially enumerated at that census, but for which occupation statistics are not available. ² Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. lxxvi-lxxiii. ³ Includes population of Indian Territory.

POPULATION.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS FOR BOTH SEXES IN 1910 AND 1900, AND FOR EACH SEX IN 1910, BY STATES.



Outlying territories.—Table 7 shows for Alaska and Hawaii in 1910 and 1900, and for Porto Rico in 1910 and 1899,¹ the number of persons of each sex 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations and, in each case, the proportion which such persons formed of the total population and of the population 10 years of age and over.

Table 7 AREA, SEX, AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total population.	Population 10 years of age and over.	PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		
			Number.	Per cent of total population.	Per cent of population 10 years of age and over.
ALASKA.					
BOTH SEXES.					
1910.....	64,356	54,967	40,073	62.3	72.9
1900.....	63,592	55,981	33,335	52.4	59.5
MALE.					
1910.....	45,857	41,108	38,350	83.6	93.3
1900.....	45,872	41,988	29,707	64.8	70.8
FEMALE.					
1910.....	18,499	13,859	1,723	9.3	12.4
1900.....	17,720	14,013	3,628	20.5	25.9
HAWAII.					
BOTH SEXES.					
1910.....	191,909	148,789	101,194	52.7	68.0
1900.....	154,001	127,768	90,172	58.6	70.6
MALE.					
1910.....	123,069	101,287	89,923	73.0	88.8
1900.....	106,399	92,934	84,047	79.0	90.4
FEMALE.					
1910.....	68,810	47,502	11,271	16.4	23.7
1900.....	47,632	34,834	6,125	12.9	17.6
PORTO RICO.					
BOTH SEXES.					
1910.....	1,118,012	781,600	394,148	35.3	50.4
1899.....	953,243	659,294	314,695	33.0	47.7
MALE.					
1910.....	557,301	386,516	317,256	56.9	82.1
1899.....	472,261	322,567	267,764	56.7	83.0
FEMALE.					
1910.....	560,711	395,084	76,892	13.7	19.5
1899.....	480,982	336,727	46,931	9.8	13.9

This table shows that in Alaska the proportion both of the total population and of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 was much higher than in the United States.² The high proportion of gainful workers in Alaska came from the very high proportion for the male sex, since the proportion for the female sex was but slightly over one-half as high as in the United States. The very high proportion of the males of Alaska engaged in gainful occupations resulted largely from the very low proportion of boys under 20 years of age—18 per cent as compared with a proportion of 41.1 per cent in the United States. There was a large increase

¹ A census of Porto Rico was taken under the direction of the War Department of the United States in 1899. One of the subjects covered by this census was the occupations of the people. A total of 1,670 children under 10 years of age were included in the 316,365 persons reported as engaged in gainful occupations. The proper deductions have been made for the purpose of comparison with the Thirteenth Census occupation statistics, which are confined to gainfully occupied persons 10 years of age and over.

² See Table 2, p. 30.

in Alaska from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion both of the total population and of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations. This increase, however, was confined entirely to the male sex, where it was especially marked. In striking contrast to the great increase in the proportion of the males gainfully occupied was the large decrease in the proportion of the females gainfully occupied—a decrease from 20.5 per cent in 1900 to 9.3 per cent in 1910 for all females, and from 25.9 per cent in 1900 to 12.4 per cent in 1910 for the females 10 years of age and over. This extraordinary decrease resulted largely from the fact that the proportion which Indian females constituted of all females 10 years of age and over decreased from 80.9 per cent in 1900 to 63.1 per cent in 1910, together with the fact that the proportion of the occupied Indian females decreased from 28.2 per cent in 1900 to 8.7 per cent in 1910. Exclusive of the Indian element, the proportion of the females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations increased from 16 per cent in 1900 to 18.9 per cent in 1910.

In Hawaii in 1910 the proportion both of the total population and of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was much higher than in the United States.² This difference is accounted for partly by the great preponderance of males in the population of Hawaii and partly by the fact that a much larger proportion of the males in Hawaii are in the age period 21 to 44 than is the case in the United States. While in the United States in 1910 there were 106 males to each 100 females, in Hawaii there were 178.9 males to each 100 females. Among the Chinese of Hawaii there were 378.9 males to each 100 females, and among the Japanese there were 220.1 males to each 100 females. Since both in the United States and in Hawaii a much larger proportion of the males than of the females were gainfully occupied in 1910, this great excess of males in the population of Hawaii accounts in part for the higher proportion of gainful workers in the population. In 1910, 37.5 per cent of the males of the United States were in the age period 21 to 44 years,³ while 52.5 per cent of the males of Hawaii were in this age period. Since both in the United States and in Hawaii the proportion of gainful workers was highest in the age period 21 to 44, the larger proportion of the males in this age period in Hawaii accounts in part for the higher proportion of gainful workers in the population. This also accounts largely for the proportion of gainful workers being so much higher for the males of Hawaii than for the males of the United States. In Hawaii in 1910 the proportion of gainful workers was smaller in the total female population but larger in the female population 10 years of age and over than in the United States. From 1900 to 1910 there was a decrease in

³ Includes persons of unknown age.

the proportion that persons engaged in gainful occupations formed both of the total population of Hawaii and of the population 10 years of age and over. This decrease was due in part to the fact that the number of males to each 100 females in the Hawaiian population decreased from 223.3 in 1900 to 178.9 in 1910, and in part to the fact that the proportion of the males under 15 years of age increased from 16.8 per cent in 1900 to 23.5 per cent in 1910. The decrease in the proportion of the population gainfully occupied was confined entirely to the male sex, since from 1900 to 1910 there was a marked increase in the proportion both of the total female population and of the female population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations.

In Porto Rico in 1910 a smaller proportion both of the total population and of the population 10 years of age and over was engaged in gainful occupations than was the case in the United States.¹ In the total male population, also, the proportion of gainful workers was smaller in Porto Rico than in the United States, due

¹ See Table 2, p. 30.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE GENERAL DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.

United States.—Table 8 shows, for both sexes and for each sex separately, the gainful workers in 1910 distributed by general divisions of occupations. Since, in grouping occupations for presentation in the condensed tables of this report, each occupation was classified in that part of the industrial field in which it is most commonly pursued, this table does not represent the total number of persons occupied in the different industries or service groups of each respective general division of occupations, but rather the number of persons pursuing the occupations which are most common to each respective general division of occupations. Clerical occupations, which are not peculiar to any one of the eight general divisions, are reported here as a separate class.

According to Table 8, practically one-third (33.2 per cent) of all gainful workers in the United States in 1910 were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry; and considerably more than one-fourth (27.9 per cent) were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Thus, over three-fifths of all gainful workers were occupied in these two general divisions of occupations. The remaining two-fifths of the workers were distributed among the other seven large classes of occupations, no class furnishing employment to as many as 10 per cent of all gainful workers. For the males, as for both sexes combined, agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry gave employment to the largest proportion of the gainful workers, 36.1 per cent, and manufacturing and mechanical industries ranked second, with 29.4 per cent.

largely to the fact that in Porto Rico 44 per cent of the males were under 15 years of age, as against only 31.5 per cent in the United States. But in the male population 10 years of age and over the proportion of gainful workers was larger in Porto Rico than in the United States. The proportion of gainful workers both in the total female population and in the female population 10 years of age and over was smaller in Porto Rico in 1910 than in the United States. The fact that in 1910 in Porto Rico 41.9 per cent, while in the United States only 32.7 per cent of the females were under 15 years of age accounts partially for the lower proportion of gainful workers in the female population of Porto Rico. In Porto Rico from 1899 to 1910 there was an increase in the proportion of gainful workers, both in the total population and in the population 10 years of age and over. There was a slight increase in the proportion of all males, but a slight decrease in the proportion of the males 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied. The proportion of all females and of the females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was larger in 1910 than in 1899.

Table 8

SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Number: 1910	Per cent distribu- tion.
BOTH SEXES.		
All occupations.....	38,187,336	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	12,659,203	33.2
Extraction of minerals.....	964,824	2.5
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	10,658,881	27.9
Transportation.....	2,637,671	6.9
Trade.....	3,614,670	9.5
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	459,291	1.2
Professional service.....	1,663,569	4.4
Domestic and personal service.....	3,772,174	9.9
Clerical occupations.....	1,737,053	4.6
MALE.		
All occupations.....	30,091,564	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	10,851,702	36.1
Extraction of minerals.....	963,730	3.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	8,837,901	29.4
Transportation.....	2,531,075	8.4
Trade.....	3,146,582	10.5
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	445,733	1.5
Professional service.....	929,684	3.1
Domestic and personal service.....	1,241,328	4.1
Clerical occupations.....	1,143,829	3.8
FEMALE.		
All occupations.....	8,075,772	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	1,807,501	22.4
Extraction of minerals.....	1,094	(¹)
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	1,820,980	22.5
Transportation.....	106,596	1.3
Trade.....	468,088	5.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	13,558	0.2
Professional service.....	733,885	9.1
Domestic and personal service.....	2,530,846	31.3
Clerical occupations.....	593,224	7.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Domestic and personal service was the principal field of employment for female workers in 1910, 31.3 per cent of them being engaged in this branch of occupations, as compared with 22.4 per cent in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, and 22.5 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Because of the changes made in the classification of occupations at the Thirteenth Census, it is impossible to classify the occupations for preceding censuses according to the scheme followed at the Thirteenth Census. It is possible, however, to classify the Thir-

teenth Census occupations according to the scheme followed at preceding censuses. In the following table, for purposes of comparison, the Thirteenth Census occupations are arranged according to the five general divisions of occupations followed at preceding censuses:

	1910		1900		1890		1880	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
BOTH SEXES.								
All occupations.....	38,167,336	100.0	29,073,233	100.0	23,318,183	100.0	17,392,099	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	12,567,925	32.9	10,381,765	35.7	9,148,448	39.2	7,713,875	44.4
Professional service.....	1,825,127	4.8	1,258,538	4.3	944,333	4.0	603,202	3.5
Domestic and personal service.....	5,361,033	14.0	5,580,637	19.2	4,220,812	18.1	3,418,793	19.7
Trade and transportation.....	7,095,739	18.6	4,760,964	16.4	3,326,122	14.3	1,871,502	10.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	10,807,521	28.3	7,085,309	24.4	5,678,405	24.4	3,784,720	21.8
MALE.								
All occupations.....	30,091,564	100.0	23,753,836	100.0	19,312,651	100.0	14,744,942	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	10,760,875	35.8	9,404,429	39.6	8,378,003	43.4	7,119,365	48.3
Professional service.....	1,151,709	3.8	827,941	3.5	632,040	3.3	425,947	2.9
Domestic and personal service.....	2,740,176	9.1	3,485,208	14.7	2,553,101	13.2	2,237,493	15.2
Trade and transportation.....	6,403,378	21.3	4,263,617	17.9	3,097,701	16.0	1,808,445	12.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	9,035,420	30.0	5,772,641	24.3	4,650,540	24.1	3,153,092	21.4
FEMALE.								
All occupations.....	8,075,772	100.0	5,319,397	100.0	4,005,532	100.0	2,647,157	100.0
Agricultural pursuits.....	1,807,050	22.4	977,336	18.4	709,845	19.2	594,510	22.5
Professional service.....	673,418	8.3	490,597	8.1	311,687	7.8	177,255	6.7
Domestic and personal service.....	2,020,857	32.5	2,095,449	39.4	1,667,051	41.6	1,181,309	44.6
Trade and transportation.....	1,202,352	14.9	503,347	9.5	228,421	5.7	63,058	2.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	1,772,095	21.9	1,312,668	24.7	1,027,028	25.7	631,034	23.8

The decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of males engaged in domestic and personal service, as shown by Table 9, was due mainly to the great decrease in the number of "laborers (not specified)"—a decrease from 2,505,287 to 1,297,408.¹ In only one other occupation in domestic and personal service—"sextons"—was there a decrease during this period in the number of male workers. The marked increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of females engaged in agricultural pursuits was discussed in a previous section (p. 27). The decrease in the proportion of females engaged in domestic and personal service is accounted for in part by a decrease in the number of female "laborers (not specified)" from 123,975 in 1900 to 19,998 in 1910,¹ and in part by the great increase in the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits and in trade and transportation. The great increase in the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits and in trade and transportation also accounts mainly for the decrease in the proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Divisions and states.—The distribution of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, according to general divisions of occupations, is shown for each geographic division and for each state in Table 10 (p. 44). The proportion in each general division of occupations in 1910 is shown graphically for each state in the diagram on page 43.

This table shows that, while in the United States as a whole practically one-third of the gainful work-

ers in 1910 were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, this proportion varied from one-tenth in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions to over six-tenths in the East South Central and West South Central divisions. Only in six states—Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, and Nevada—did the extraction of minerals furnish employment for as many as one-tenth of the gainful workers in 1910. Manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to almost one-half of the gainful workers in New England, to over two-fifths of those in the Middle Atlantic division, but to only about one-eighth of those in the East South Central and West South Central divisions. The proportion of the gainful workers engaged in transportation varied from 4 per cent in the East South Central to 10.3 per cent in the Mountain and Pacific divisions, while the proportion engaged in trade varied from 5.3 per cent in the East South Central to 12.6 per cent in the Pacific division, and was much higher in the geographic divisions of the North and in the Pacific division than in the geographic divisions of the South and in the Mountain division. The proportion engaged in professional service varied from 2.6 per cent in the East South Central to 6 per cent in the Pacific division, and was considerably lower in each of the agricultural divisions of the South than in the other geographic divisions. The proportion engaged in domestic and personal service varied from 8.1 per cent in the West South Central to 11.8 per cent in the Middle Atlantic division; and the proportion engaged in clerical occu-

¹ See Table 15, p. 54.

pations varied from 1.7 per cent in the East South Central to 7.1 per cent in the Middle Atlantic division.

In the New England division almost one-half (49.1 per cent) of the gainful workers in 1910 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries; and in each state of this division except Vermont, a larger proportion of the gainful workers were engaged in this than in any other branch of occupations. While only 10.4 per cent of the gainfully occupied persons in New England were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, the proportion was 26.9 per cent in Maine, 19.1 per cent in New Hampshire, and 34.4 per cent in Vermont.

In the Middle Atlantic division 40.6 per cent of the gainful workers in 1910 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and in the state of New Jersey the proportion in this class of occupations was 45.8 per cent. Trade gave employment to 12 per cent of the gainful workers, domestic and personal service to 11.8 per cent, and agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry to 10 per cent. In Pennsylvania, 10.5 per cent of the gainful workers were engaged in the extraction of minerals.

In the East North Central division the most important class of occupations in 1910 was manufacturing and mechanical industries, which gave employment to almost one-third (33.2 per cent) of the gainful workers. Next in importance was agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, in which over one-fourth (25.6 per cent) of the gainful workers were employed.

In the West North Central division over two-fifths (41.2 per cent) of the gainful workers of the division were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, the proportion ranging from 34.4 per cent in Minnesota to 60.2 per cent in North Dakota. While 20 per cent of the workers in this division were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the proportion varied in the states from 9.8 per cent in North Dakota to 23.6 per cent in Missouri.

More than one-half (51.4 per cent) of the gainful workers in the South Atlantic division in 1910 were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. In Delaware and in Maryland manufacturing and mechanical industries, and in the District of Columbia domestic and personal service, gave employment to the largest proportion of the gainful workers; but in each of the remaining states agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was far the most important class of occupations. In West Virginia the proportion of the workers engaged in the extraction of minerals (14.4 per cent) was larger than in any of the other states except Arizona and Nevada; and, because of the location of the numerous Federal bureaus in the District of Columbia, the proportion of the gainful workers engaged in clerical occupations there (15.3 per cent) was much larger than in any state.

In the East South Central division 63.2 per cent, and in the West South Central division 60.1 per cent of the

gainfully occupied persons in 1910 were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry; and in each of the states in these two geographic divisions over one-half of the gainful workers were engaged in this branch of occupations, the proportion rising to 70.4 per cent in Arkansas and to 77.2 per cent in Mississippi. Only one-eighth of the gainful workers in these two divisions were occupied in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1910.

In the Mountain division almost one-third (32.4 per cent) of the persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 were employed in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry; but in the states the proportion ranged from less than one-fifth (19.5 per cent) in Nevada to over one-half (55.1 per cent) in New Mexico. While the proportion of the workers engaged in the extraction of minerals in 1910 was largest in the Mountain division, less than one-tenth (9.4 per cent) of the workers of this division were engaged in this branch of occupations. However, the proportion was 17.7 per cent in Arizona and 21.9 per cent in Nevada.

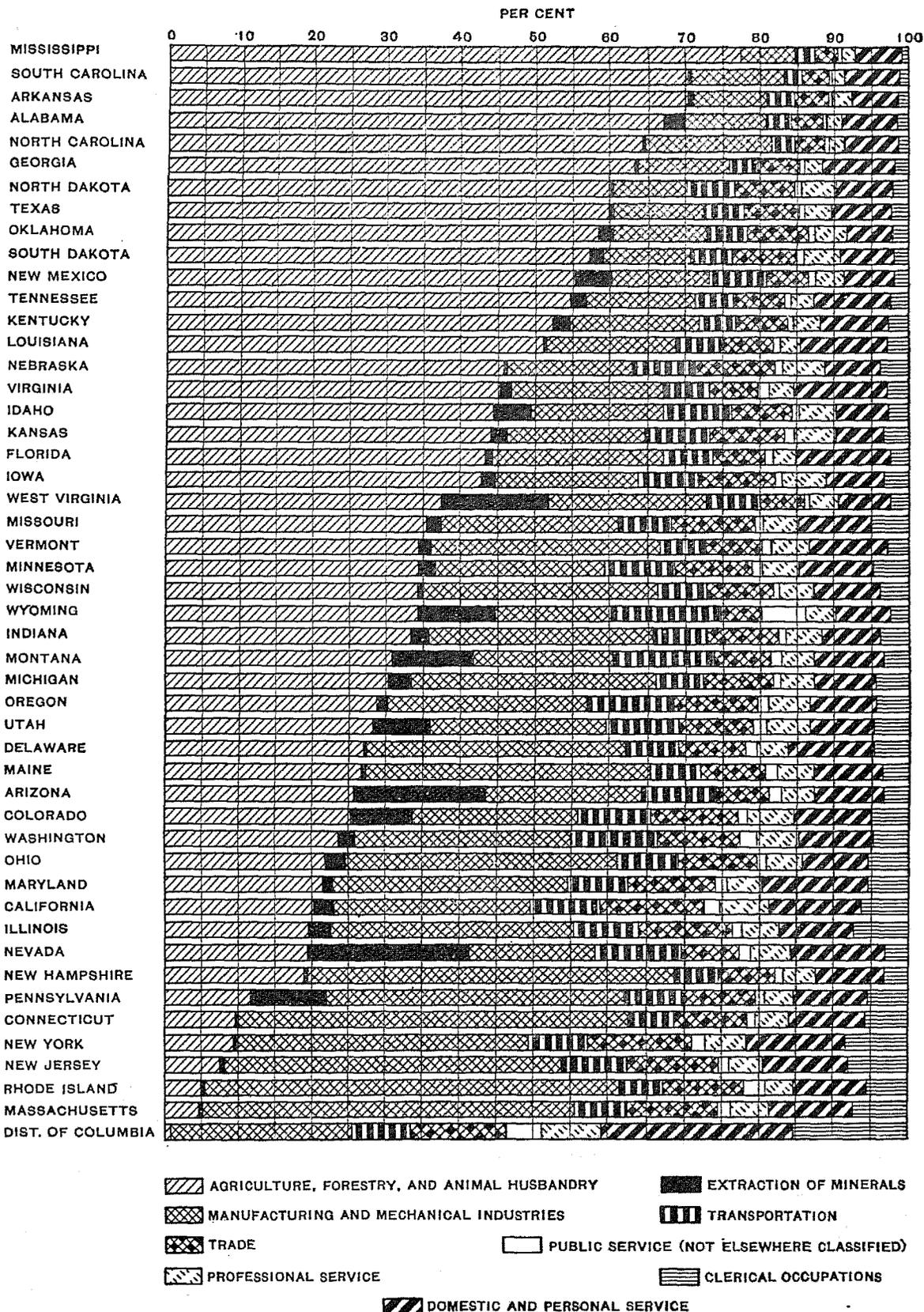
In the Pacific division in 1910, 27.2 per cent of the gainful workers were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 22.6 per cent in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, thus showing that practically one-half of the gainful workers were in these two general divisions of occupations. Trade gave employment to 12.6 per cent of the gainful workers, domestic and personal service to 11.3 per cent, and transportation to 10.3 per cent.

The males engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 are distributed by general divisions of occupations for each geographic division and for each state, in Table 11 (p. 46).

Since, in the United States in 1910, males constituted 85.7 per cent of the persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 99.9 per cent of the persons engaged in the extraction of minerals, 82.9 per cent of the persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 96 per cent of the persons engaged in transportation, 87.1 per cent of the persons engaged in trade, and 97 per cent of the persons engaged in public service, the proportion of the male gainful workers engaged in each of these six general divisions of occupations conforms very closely to that for both sexes, discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Practically the only difference is that a somewhat larger proportion of the males than of both sexes was engaged in each of these six general divisions of occupations. This close similarity between all gainful workers and the male gainful workers in the proportion engaged in each of these six general divisions of occupations holds not only for the entire United States but for each geographic division and for each state. The proportion of the male workers engaged in professional service, in domestic and personal service, and in clerical occupations, however, was considerably smaller than the proportion for both sexes.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES: 1910.



POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND

Table 10 DIVISION AND STATE.		NUMBER.						
		Total persons occupied.	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	Extraction of minerals.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Transportation.	Trade.	Public service (not elsewhere classified).
1	United States.....	38,167,336	12,659,203	964,824	10,658,861	2,637,671	3,614,670	459,291
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
2	New England.....	2,914,680	303,083	9,078	1,430,053	188,958	310,187	48,568
3	Middle Atlantic.....	8,208,885	820,935	346,123	3,335,218	652,862	982,279	118,821
4	East North Central.....	7,257,953	1,856,935	189,167	2,409,647	551,890	768,797	78,152
5	West North Central.....	4,449,043	1,832,128	81,102	859,521	347,913	460,740	50,370
6	South Atlantic.....	5,187,729	2,668,762	95,283	964,021	256,840	317,895	53,997
7	East South Central.....	3,599,695	2,273,458	67,670	445,335	143,190	190,624	22,059
8	West South Central.....	3,607,081	2,169,330	26,263	442,804	181,850	244,748	28,906
9	Mountain.....	1,107,937	359,515	103,766	216,433	114,309	96,493	18,755
10	Pacific.....	1,934,333	438,057	46,372	625,849	199,839	242,907	39,633
NEW ENGLAND:								
11	Maine.....	805,457	82,247	1,556	115,794	20,679	26,275	4,994
12	New Hampshire.....	191,703	36,691	574	94,763	11,196	14,583	2,021
13	Vermont.....	144,089	49,599	2,514	44,094	8,470	10,837	1,945
14	Massachusetts.....	1,531,068	74,066	2,681	774,398	105,521	182,519	26,888
15	Rhode Island.....	251,901	12,568	439	141,920	14,352	27,238	7,157
16	Connecticut.....	490,462	47,414	1,314	259,084	28,770	47,735	5,563
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
17	New York.....	4,003,844	378,657	12,265	1,591,529	320,480	545,359	67,436
18	New Jersey.....	1,074,360	80,155	6,188	492,115	93,541	129,549	15,457
19	Pennsylvania.....	3,130,681	362,123	327,670	1,251,574	238,841	307,371	35,928
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
20	Ohio.....	1,919,055	419,423	54,598	702,882	152,999	201,441	20,755
21	Indiana.....	1,036,710	344,454	24,300	310,402	75,711	99,676	10,368
22	Illinois.....	2,296,778	451,289	67,773	754,430	194,236	284,569	28,055
23	Michigan.....	1,112,998	335,825	36,502	362,414	70,489	104,414	11,636
24	Wisconsin.....	892,412	305,944	5,994	279,519	58,454	78,697	7,338
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
25	Minnesota.....	835,452	287,210	19,168	190,927	76,230	86,761	9,843
26	Iowa.....	826,313	354,499	15,728	158,107	65,123	85,087	7,061
27	Missouri.....	1,288,336	457,685	26,788	303,869	91,313	143,608	14,600
28	North Dakota.....	217,418	130,919	506	21,339	13,813	17,910	1,597
29	South Dakota.....	219,077	124,951	4,250	25,250	12,292	19,225	2,224
30	Nebraska.....	441,114	202,618	664	75,076	36,008	46,869	5,051
31	Kansas.....	621,333	274,246	13,998	114,953	53,134	61,280	9,994
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
32	Delaware.....	85,863	23,279	327	29,908	6,013	7,444	1,496
33	Maryland.....	541,164	117,100	7,368	172,155	42,776	61,646	8,954
34	District of Columbia.....	157,965	1,261	77	38,804	12,441	20,552	7,482
35	Virginia.....	795,568	359,420	13,218	161,885	49,033	52,324	10,876
36	West Virginia.....	448,490	168,267	64,496	93,186	32,531	27,555	2,797
37	North Carolina.....	947,839	612,266	2,102	158,412	29,601	39,028	4,839
38	South Carolina.....	728,627	513,021	686	93,678	17,402	25,710	4,228
39	Georgia.....	1,160,126	734,366	3,492	142,294	46,092	61,430	9,710
40	Florida.....	322,087	139,782	3,517	73,699	20,951	22,206	3,615
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
41	Kentucky.....	866,980	455,070	21,100	147,962	42,116	60,281	6,988
42	Tennessee.....	855,546	469,722	17,580	123,754	43,659	59,189	6,510
43	Alabama.....	997,524	609,607	28,906	107,854	33,749	42,743	4,954
44	Mississippi.....	879,645	679,059	84	65,765	23,666	28,411	3,637
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
45	Arkansas.....	672,403	473,168	4,892	66,861	24,624	31,372	3,748
46	Louisiana.....	679,183	348,748	1,320	117,330	40,754	47,896	6,311
47	Oklahoma.....	598,629	350,274	11,775	74,217	32,629	49,754	5,420
48	Texas.....	1,556,866	934,140	8,276	184,396	83,843	115,726	13,427
MOUNTAIN:								
49	Montana.....	178,747	55,017	19,402	33,596	23,978	13,250	2,692
50	Idaho.....	131,083	58,118	6,725	23,187	11,833	10,586	1,223
51	Wyoming.....	73,608	25,186	7,713	11,329	10,839	3,927	4,527
52	Colorado.....	338,724	85,704	28,376	75,579	32,688	39,139	4,349
53	New Mexico.....	121,497	66,887	6,129	15,683	9,413	6,957	1,248
54	Arizona.....	87,825	22,416	15,568	18,294	8,698	6,230	1,535
55	Utah.....	181,540	37,417	10,019	31,143	12,322	12,979	2,520
56	Nevada.....	44,910	8,770	9,834	7,622	5,138	3,395	641
PACIFIC:								
57	Washington.....	521,501	124,872	11,403	150,175	60,525	56,923	11,393
58	Oregon.....	305,164	88,114	3,671	82,098	37,021	34,386	3,764
59	California.....	1,107,668	225,071	31,298	293,576	104,293	151,598	24,476

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

	NUMBER—continued.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.								
	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Clerical occupations.	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	Extraction of minerals.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Transportation.	Trade.	Public service (not elsewhere classified).	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Clerical occupations.
1	1,663,569	3,772,174	1,737,053	33.2	2.5	27.9	6.9	9.5	1.2	4.4	9.9	4.6
2	141,082	312,163	171,478	10.4	0.3	49.1	6.5	19.6	1.7	4.8	10.7	5.9
3	400,243	965,573	586,831	10.0	4.2	40.6	8.0	12.0	1.4	4.9	11.8	7.1
4	350,995	664,224	388,156	25.6	2.6	33.2	7.6	10.6	1.1	4.8	9.2	5.8
5	232,501	380,324	174,444	41.2	1.8	20.0	7.8	10.4	1.1	5.2	8.5	3.9
6	153,923	543,629	133,379	51.4	1.8	18.6	5.0	6.1	1.0	3.0	10.5	2.6
7	94,287	300,993	62,049	63.2	1.9	12.4	4.0	5.3	0.6	2.6	8.4	1.7
8	116,967	284,837	74,376	60.1	0.7	12.6	5.2	7.0	0.8	3.3	8.1	2.1
9	57,384	101,236	40,046	32.4	9.4	19.5	10.3	8.7	1.7	5.2	9.1	3.6
10	116,187	219,195	106,294	22.6	2.4	27.2	10.3	12.6	2.0	6.0	11.3	5.5
11	15,123	28,694	10,095	26.9	0.5	37.9	6.8	8.6	1.6	5.0	9.4	3.3
12	8,356	17,944	5,675	19.1	0.3	49.4	5.8	7.6	1.1	4.4	9.4	3.0
13	7,334	15,235	4,061	34.4	1.7	30.6	5.9	7.5	1.3	5.1	10.6	2.8
14	77,829	176,329	109,237	4.9	0.2	50.6	6.9	12.0	1.8	5.1	11.5	7.1
15	10,327	24,076	13,826	5.0	0.2	56.3	5.7	10.8	2.8	4.1	9.6	5.5
16	22,113	49,885	28,584	9.7	0.3	52.8	5.9	9.7	1.1	4.5	10.2	5.8
17	221,168	535,894	331,056	9.5	0.3	39.8	8.0	13.6	1.7	5.5	13.4	8.3
18	48,039	123,206	86,110	7.5	0.6	45.8	8.7	12.1	1.4	4.5	11.5	8.0
19	131,036	306,473	169,665	11.6	10.5	40.0	7.6	9.8	1.1	4.2	9.8	5.4
20	93,185	174,059	99,713	21.9	2.8	36.6	8.0	10.5	1.1	4.9	9.1	5.2
21	48,777	84,452	38,570	33.2	2.3	29.9	7.3	9.6	1.0	4.7	8.1	3.7
22	115,184	232,814	168,428	19.6	3.0	32.8	8.5	12.4	1.2	5.0	10.1	7.3
23	51,564	91,689	48,474	30.2	3.3	32.6	6.3	9.4	1.0	4.6	8.2	4.4
24	42,285	81,210	32,971	34.3	0.7	31.3	6.6	8.8	0.8	4.7	9.1	3.7
25	42,637	82,510	40,166	34.4	2.3	22.9	9.1	10.4	1.2	5.1	9.9	4.8
26	49,807	64,842	26,059	42.9	1.9	19.1	7.9	10.3	0.9	6.0	7.8	3.2
27	60,488	125,760	64,225	35.5	2.1	23.6	7.1	11.1	1.1	4.7	9.8	5.0
28	9,851	17,318	4,165	60.2	0.2	9.8	6.4	8.2	0.7	4.5	8.0	1.9
29	10,835	16,029	4,021	57.0	1.9	11.5	5.6	8.8	1.0	4.9	7.3	1.8
30	25,469	32,939	16,420	45.9	0.2	17.0	8.2	10.6	1.1	5.8	7.5	3.7
31	33,414	40,926	19,388	44.1	2.3	18.5	8.6	9.9	1.6	5.4	6.6	3.1
32	3,447	10,032	3,917	27.1	0.4	34.8	7.0	8.7	1.7	4.0	11.7	4.6
33	23,474	78,820	28,871	21.6	1.4	31.8	7.9	11.4	1.7	4.3	14.6	5.3
34	12,605	40,542	24,201	0.8	(1)	24.6	7.9	13.0	4.7	8.0	25.7	15.3
35	25,552	102,841	20,419	45.2	1.7	20.3	6.2	6.6	1.4	3.2	12.9	2.6
36	17,443	32,315	9,900	37.5	14.4	20.8	7.3	6.1	0.6	3.9	7.2	2.2
37	20,336	70,676	10,579	64.6	0.2	16.7	3.1	4.1	0.5	2.1	7.5	1.1
38	13,221	53,746	6,935	70.4	0.1	12.9	2.4	3.5	0.6	1.8	7.4	1.0
39	27,658	113,886	21,198	63.3	0.3	12.3	4.0	5.3	0.8	2.4	9.8	1.8
40	10,187	40,771	7,359	43.4	1.1	22.9	6.5	6.9	1.1	3.2	12.7	2.3
41	30,119	81,264	22,080	52.5	2.4	17.1	4.9	7.0	0.8	3.5	9.4	2.5
42	27,042	88,621	19,469	54.9	2.1	14.5	5.1	6.9	0.8	3.2	10.4	2.3
43	20,512	76,054	13,145	67.1	2.9	10.8	3.4	4.3	0.5	2.1	7.6	1.3
44	16,614	55,054	7,355	77.2	(1)	7.5	2.7	3.2	0.4	1.9	6.3	0.8
45	17,348	42,173	8,217	70.4	0.7	9.9	3.7	4.7	0.6	2.6	6.3	1.2
46	18,094	80,173	18,557	51.3	0.2	17.3	6.0	7.1	0.9	2.7	11.8	2.7
47	25,883	36,883	11,794	58.5	2.0	12.4	5.5	8.3	0.9	4.3	6.2	2.0
48	55,642	125,608	35,808	60.0	0.5	11.8	5.4	7.4	0.9	3.6	8.1	2.3
49	7,807	17,395	5,580	30.8	10.9	18.8	13.4	7.4	1.5	4.4	9.7	3.1
50	6,732	9,344	3,340	44.3	5.1	17.7	9.0	8.1	0.9	5.1	7.1	2.5
51	2,892	5,596	1,597	34.2	10.5	15.4	14.7	5.3	6.2	3.9	7.6	2.2
52	21,097	35,568	16,824	25.3	8.4	22.3	9.5	11.6	1.3	6.2	10.5	5.0
53	4,675	8,458	2,047	55.1	5.0	12.9	7.7	5.7	1.0	3.8	7.0	1.7
54	3,818	8,330	2,916	25.5	17.7	20.8	9.9	7.1	1.8	4.3	9.5	3.3
55	7,882	10,850	6,408	28.4	7.6	23.7	9.4	9.9	1.9	6.0	8.2	4.9
56	2,481	5,695	1,334	19.5	21.9	17.0	11.4	7.6	1.4	5.5	12.7	3.0
57	29,364	51,736	25,110	23.9	2.2	28.8	11.6	10.9	2.2	5.6	9.9	4.8
58	17,370	27,307	13,433	28.9	1.2	26.9	11.5	11.3	1.2	5.7	8.9	4.4
59	69,453	140,152	67,751	20.3	2.8	26.5	9.4	13.7	2.2	6.3	12.7	6.1

(1) Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND

Table 11 DIVISION AND STATE.		NUMBER.						
		Total males occupied.	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	Extraction of minerals.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Transportation.	Trade.	Public service (not elsewhere classified).
1	United States.....	30,091,564	10,851,702	963,730	8,837,901	2,531,075	3,146,582	445,733
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
2	New England.....	2,139,529	292,525	9,071	1,078,718	180,651	266,104	47,483
3	Middle Atlantic.....	6,380,198	790,492	345,766	2,678,465	626,706	840,341	116,853
4	East North Central.....	5,975,363	1,796,503	188,864	2,068,128	523,851	654,465	75,974
5	West North Central.....	3,758,603	1,771,155	89,998	765,208	331,609	406,871	48,036
6	South Atlantic.....	3,797,257	2,025,972	95,176	790,044	250,155	283,240	52,184
7	East South Central.....	2,850,090	1,714,621	67,621	381,059	138,482	172,002	21,085
8	West South Central.....	2,760,782	1,689,898	26,225	401,574	175,626	222,691	27,672
9	Mountain.....	967,924	346,000	103,694	194,960	111,298	85,917	17,809
10	Pacific.....	1,652,813	424,531	46,315	479,745	192,787	214,942	38,637
NEW ENGLAND:								
11	Maine.....	242,175	79,619	1,556	93,343	19,937	22,959	4,767
12	New Hampshire.....	143,363	35,195	574	70,316	10,777	12,860	1,910
13	Vermont.....	115,781	48,165	2,514	37,153	8,034	9,649	1,845
14	Massachusetts.....	1,086,767	71,873	2,670	571,833	100,486	156,039	26,417
15	Rhode Island.....	180,962	12,071	438	102,346	13,756	23,430	7,104
16	Connecticut.....	370,481	45,602	1,310	263,727	27,661	41,167	5,440
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
17	New York.....	3,020,158	365,692	12,133	1,242,556	305,877	469,476	66,502
18	New Jersey.....	834,795	76,847	6,179	400,412	90,669	113,123	15,249
19	Pennsylvania.....	2,525,215	348,043	327,454	1,035,497	230,160	257,742	35,102
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
20	Ohio.....	1,572,343	406,542	54,492	599,960	145,390	170,947	20,222
21	Indiana.....	880,979	335,699	24,293	271,315	71,810	87,043	10,028
22	Illinois.....	1,865,422	438,995	67,708	644,396	183,927	241,319	27,402
23	Michigan.....	926,815	325,356	36,382	313,403	66,485	89,241	11,292
24	Wisconsin.....	729,804	290,066	5,989	239,054	56,239	65,915	7,086
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
25	Minnesota.....	689,847	274,539	19,162	165,068	73,383	75,498	9,503
26	Iowa.....	694,799	344,942	15,715	133,641	61,928	74,983	6,579
27	Missouri.....	1,076,772	441,431	26,752	257,407	86,623	126,943	14,158
28	North Dakota.....	188,372	126,054	506	18,979	13,394	16,535	1,417
29	South Dakota.....	190,363	119,701	4,228	22,353	11,776	17,364	2,037
30	Nebraska.....	377,811	197,096	663	65,450	34,132	41,612	4,735
31	Kansas.....	540,639	267,392	13,972	102,310	50,463	53,936	9,607
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
32	Delaware.....	68,317	22,191	327	25,523	5,876	6,099	1,474
33	Maryland.....	410,884	111,686	7,362	133,062	41,655	52,311	8,773
34	District of Columbia.....	105,044	1,217	77	31,756	11,784	17,284	7,192
35	Virginia.....	626,868	323,062	13,211	135,988	47,970	47,410	10,580
36	West Virginia.....	394,390	159,154	64,436	84,722	31,581	24,602	2,636
37	North Carolina.....	674,849	449,361	2,087	123,454	28,912	35,792	4,565
38	South Carolina.....	460,794	321,771	681	72,770	16,951	23,402	4,087
39	Georgia.....	807,185	523,471	3,489	117,530	44,828	56,082	9,425
40	Florida.....	248,926	114,059	3,506	65,239	20,595	20,267	3,452
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
41	Kentucky.....	719,369	424,357	21,091	120,822	40,307	52,776	6,667
42	Tennessee.....	682,248	465,792	17,372	106,250	42,172	54,228	6,328
43	Alabama.....	683,194	446,829	28,874	94,742	32,976	39,074	4,731
44	Mississippi.....	574,279	437,643	84	59,245	23,027	25,924	3,359
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
45	Arkansas.....	510,410	358,797	4,889	61,733	23,839	28,678	3,531
46	Louisiana.....	501,574	262,141	1,317	104,749	39,822	42,863	6,099
47	Oklahoma.....	520,376	319,139	11,764	68,370	31,334	45,401	5,110
48	Texas.....	1,228,422	749,821	8,255	166,722	80,631	105,749	12,932
MOUNTAIN:								
49	Montana.....	159,896	53,240	19,390	31,789	23,596	11,859	2,559
50	Idaho.....	118,050	56,479	6,721	21,694	11,482	9,572	1,052
51	Wyoming.....	67,593	24,606	7,709	10,758	19,732	3,572	4,455
52	Colorado.....	285,083	81,554	28,252	68,193	30,719	34,553	4,161
53	New Mexico.....	106,418	63,457	6,123	12,450	9,253	6,417	1,173
54	Arizona.....	77,236	21,600	15,558	15,056	8,567	5,729	1,507
55	Utah.....	113,113	36,500	10,014	27,783	11,823	11,087	2,370
56	Nevada.....	40,535	8,564	9,827	7,237	5,031	3,128	592
PACIFIC:								
57	Washington.....	455,375	121,311	11,394	140,893	58,706	50,863	11,127
58	Oregon.....	264,691	85,472	3,657	75,372	34,029	30,416	3,587
59	California.....	982,752	217,748	31,254	243,480	100,052	133,663	23,923

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

	NUMBER—continued.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.								
	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Clerical occupations.	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	Extraction of minerals.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Transportation.	Trade.	Public service (not elsewhere classified).	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Clerical occupations.
1	929,684	1,241,328	1,143,829	36.1	3.2	29.4	8.4	10.5	1.5	3.1	4.1	3.8
2	71,543	95,922	97,512	13.7	0.4	50.4	8.4	12.4	2.2	3.3	4.5	4.6
3	232,216	354,534	394,825	12.4	5.4	42.0	9.8	13.2	1.8	3.6	5.6	6.2
4	193,836	230,085	243,652	30.1	3.2	34.6	8.8	11.0	1.3	3.2	3.9	4.1
5	113,344	130,301	111,081	47.1	2.2	20.4	8.8	10.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	3.0
6	87,246	115,654	97,577	53.4	2.5	20.8	6.6	7.5	1.4	2.3	3.0	2.6
7	56,101	62,957	45,162	61.5	2.5	14.3	5.2	6.5	0.8	2.1	2.4	1.7
8	71,248	88,087	57,761	61.2	0.9	14.5	6.4	8.1	1.0	2.6	3.2	2.1
9	34,815	45,879	27,642	35.7	10.7	20.1	11.5	8.9	1.8	3.6	4.7	2.9
10	69,335	117,909	68,617	25.7	2.8	29.0	11.7	13.0	2.3	4.2	7.1	4.2
11	6,714	7,831	5,449	32.9	0.6	38.5	8.2	9.5	2.0	2.8	3.2	2.3
12	3,855	4,745	3,131	21.5	0.4	49.0	7.5	9.0	1.3	2.7	3.3	2.2
13	3,297	2,884	2,240	41.6	2.2	32.1	6.9	8.3	1.6	2.8	2.5	1.9
14	40,560	55,749	61,131	6.6	0.2	52.6	9.2	14.4	2.4	3.7	5.1	5.6
15	5,541	8,370	7,996	6.7	0.2	56.6	7.6	12.9	3.9	3.1	4.6	4.4
16	11,576	16,342	17,655	12.3	0.4	55.0	7.5	11.1	1.5	3.1	4.4	4.8
17	128,217	212,925	216,870	12.1	0.4	41.1	10.1	15.5	2.2	4.2	7.1	7.2
18	28,118	45,089	59,109	9.2	0.7	48.0	10.9	13.6	1.8	3.4	5.4	7.1
19	75,881	96,520	118,846	13.8	13.0	41.0	9.1	10.2	1.4	3.0	3.8	4.7
20	54,208	57,274	63,308	25.9	3.5	38.2	9.2	10.9	1.3	3.4	3.6	4.0
21	28,855	28,355	23,671	38.1	2.8	30.8	8.2	9.9	1.1	3.3	3.2	2.7
22	65,152	89,499	107,024	23.5	3.6	34.5	9.9	12.9	1.5	3.5	4.8	5.7
23	25,845	29,731	29,080	35.1	3.9	33.8	7.2	9.6	1.2	2.8	3.2	3.1
24	19,776	25,226	20,569	39.7	0.8	32.8	7.7	9.0	1.0	2.7	2.5	2.8
25	19,458	27,867	25,369	39.8	2.8	23.9	10.6	10.9	1.4	2.8	4.0	3.7
26	20,943	20,811	15,257	49.6	2.3	19.2	8.9	10.8	0.9	3.0	3.0	2.2
27	34,972	45,419	43,067	41.0	2.5	23.9	8.0	11.8	1.3	3.2	4.2	4.0
28	4,564	4,247	2,766	66.9	0.3	10.1	7.1	8.8	0.8	2.4	2.3	1.5
29	5,047	5,494	2,363	62.9	2.2	11.7	6.2	9.1	1.1	2.7	2.9	1.3
30	11,725	12,059	10,339	52.2	0.2	17.3	9.0	11.0	1.3	3.1	3.2	2.7
31	16,635	14,404	11,920	49.5	2.6	18.9	9.3	10.0	1.8	3.1	2.7	2.2
32	1,913	2,245	2,609	32.5	0.5	37.4	8.6	8.9	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.9
33	13,700	20,846	21,489	27.2	1.8	32.4	10.1	12.7	2.1	3.3	5.1	5.2
34	8,076	11,900	15,758	1.2	0.1	30.2	11.2	16.5	6.8	7.7	11.3	15.0
35	13,351	20,280	15,016	51.5	2.1	21.7	7.7	7.6	1.7	2.1	3.2	2.4
36	10,970	9,026	7,290	40.4	16.3	21.5	8.0	6.2	0.7	2.8	2.3	1.8
37	10,728	12,009	7,941	66.6	0.3	18.3	4.3	5.3	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.2
38	6,568	9,052	5,212	69.8	0.1	15.8	3.7	5.1	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.1
39	15,409	20,503	16,448	64.9	0.4	14.6	5.6	6.9	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.0
40	6,231	9,793	5,784	45.8	1.4	26.2	8.3	8.1	1.4	2.5	3.9	2.3
41	18,587	19,900	14,862	59.0	2.9	16.8	5.6	7.3	0.9	2.6	2.8	2.1
42	16,291	19,403	14,212	59.5	2.6	15.6	6.2	7.9	0.9	2.4	2.8	2.1
43	12,288	13,411	10,269	65.4	4.2	13.9	4.8	5.7	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.5
44	8,935	10,243	5,819	76.2	(1)	10.3	4.0	4.5	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.0
45	11,193	11,523	6,227	70.3	1.0	12.1	4.7	5.6	0.7	2.2	2.3	1.2
46	10,332	18,923	13,328	52.3	0.3	20.9	7.9	8.5	1.2	2.1	3.8	3.1
47	16,183	15,116	7,959	61.3	2.3	13.1	6.0	8.7	1.0	3.1	2.9	1.5
48	33,540	42,525	28,247	61.0	0.7	13.6	6.6	8.6	1.1	2.7	3.5	2.3
49	4,567	8,950	3,946	33.3	12.1	19.9	14.8	7.4	1.6	2.9	5.6	2.5
50	4,253	4,496	2,301	47.8	5.7	18.4	9.7	8.1	0.9	3.6	3.8	1.9
51	1,751	2,813	1,197	36.4	11.4	15.9	15.9	5.3	6.6	2.6	4.2	1.8
52	12,221	14,403	10,987	28.6	9.9	23.9	10.8	12.1	1.4	4.3	5.1	3.9
53	2,865	3,154	1,526	59.6	5.8	11.7	8.7	6.0	1.1	2.7	3.0	1.4
54	2,610	4,286	2,323	28.0	20.1	19.5	11.1	7.4	2.0	3.4	5.5	3.0
55	4,783	4,353	4,395	32.3	8.9	24.6	10.5	9.8	2.1	4.2	3.8	3.8
56	1,765	3,424	967	21.1	24.2	17.9	12.4	7.7	1.5	4.4	8.4	2.4
57	17,933	25,357	16,791	26.6	2.5	30.9	12.9	11.2	2.4	3.9	5.8	3.7
58	10,264	13,490	8,394	32.3	1.4	28.5	12.9	11.5	1.4	3.9	5.1	3.2
59	41,138	78,062	43,432	23.3	3.4	28.2	10.7	14.3	2.6	4.4	8.4	4.7

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION BY GENERAL DIVISIONS OF FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND

Table 12 DIVISION AND STATE.		NUMBER.						
		Total females occupied.	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	Extraction of minerals.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Transportation.	Trade.	Public service (not elsewhere classified).
1	United States.....	8,075,772	1,807,501	1,094	1,820,980	106,596	468,088	13,568
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:								
2	New England.....	775,151	10,558	7	351,335	8,337	44,083	1,085
3	Middle Atlantic.....	1,828,687	30,443	357	656,753	26,156	141,938	1,968
4	East North Central.....	1,282,550	60,427	303	341,519	28,029	114,332	2,178
5	West North Central.....	690,440	60,973	104	124,313	16,304	53,869	2,334
6	South Atlantic.....	1,390,472	642,790	107	173,977	6,685	34,646	1,813
7	East South Central.....	940,605	558,837	49	64,276	4,708	18,622	1,004
8	West South Central.....	746,299	416,432	38	41,230	6,224	22,057	1,234
9	Mountain.....	140,013	13,515	72	21,473	3,101	10,576	946
10	Pacific.....	281,515	13,526	57	40,104	7,052	27,965	996
NEW ENGLAND:								
11	Maine.....	63,282	2,628	.....	22,451	742	3,316	227
12	New Hampshire.....	48,340	1,396	.....	24,447	419	1,723	111
13	Vermont.....	28,308	1,434	.....	6,941	436	1,188	100
14	Massachusetts.....	444,301	2,793	2	202,565	5,035	27,480	471
15	Rhode Island.....	70,939	495	1	39,574	596	3,808	53
16	Connecticut.....	119,981	1,812	4	55,357	1,109	6,568	123
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
17	New York.....	983,636	13,055	132	348,973	14,603	75,883	934
18	New Jersey.....	239,565	3,308	9	91,703	2,872	16,426	208
19	Pennsylvania.....	605,436	14,080	216	216,077	8,681	49,629	826
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
20	Ohio.....	346,712	12,881	106	102,922	7,609	30,494	533
21	Indiana.....	165,781	8,845	7	39,087	3,901	12,633	340
22	Illinois.....	481,356	12,294	65	110,034	10,309	43,250	653
23	Michigan.....	186,183	10,469	120	49,011	3,995	15,173	344
24	Wisconsin.....	162,608	15,838	5	40,465	2,215	12,782	308
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
25	Minnesota.....	145,605	12,671	6	25,850	2,847	11,263	340
26	Iowa.....	181,514	9,557	13	24,466	3,195	10,104	482
27	Missouri.....	211,564	16,254	36	46,462	4,690	16,665	442
28	North Dakota.....	29,046	4,865	.....	2,380	509	1,375	180
29	South Dakota.....	28,714	5,260	22	2,897	516	1,861	187
30	Nebraska.....	63,303	5,522	1	9,626	1,876	5,257	316
31	Kansas.....	80,694	6,854	26	12,643	2,671	7,344	387
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
32	Delaware.....	17,546	1,088	.....	4,385	137	1,345	22
33	Maryland.....	180,280	5,414	6	39,093	1,121	9,335	181
34	District of Columbia.....	52,921	44	.....	7,048	637	3,268	296
35	Virginia.....	168,700	36,358	7	25,897	1,063	4,914	296
36	West Virginia.....	54,100	9,113	60	8,464	947	2,953	161
37	North Carolina.....	272,990	162,905	15	34,958	689	3,236	274
38	South Carolina.....	267,833	191,250	5	20,908	451	2,308	141
39	Georgia.....	352,941	210,895	3	24,764	1,264	5,348	285
40	Florida.....	73,161	25,723	11	8,460	356	1,939	163
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
41	Kentucky.....	147,611	30,713	9	27,140	1,809	7,565	321
42	Tennessee.....	173,298	63,930	8	17,504	1,487	4,961	182
43	Alabama.....	314,330	222,778	32	13,112	773	3,669	223
44	Mississippi.....	305,366	241,416	.....	6,520	639	2,487	278
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
45	Arkansas.....	161,993	114,371	3	5,128	785	2,694	217
46	Louisiana.....	177,609	86,607	3	12,581	932	5,033	212
47	Oklahoma.....	78,253	31,135	11	5,847	1,295	4,353	310
48	Texas.....	328,444	184,319	21	17,674	3,212	9,977	495
MOUNTAIN:								
49	Montana.....	18,851	1,777	12	1,807	382	1,421	133
50	Idaho.....	13,038	1,639	4	1,493	351	1,014	171
51	Wyoming.....	6,013	580	4	571	107	355	72
52	Colorado.....	53,641	4,150	24	7,356	1,369	4,588	248
53	New Mexico.....	15,079	3,430	6	3,233	160	540	75
54	Arizona.....	10,589	816	10	3,238	131	501	48
55	Utah.....	18,427	917	5	3,360	494	1,892	150
56	Nevada.....	4,375	206	7	385	107	267	49
PACIFIC:								
57	Washington.....	66,126	3,561	9	9,282	1,819	6,060	268
58	Oregon.....	40,473	2,642	4	6,726	992	3,970	177
59	California.....	174,916	7,323	44	30,096	4,241	17,935	553

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

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OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

	NUMBER—continued.			PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.								
	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Clerical occupations.	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	Extraction of minerals.	Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	Transportation.	Trade.	Public service (not elsewhere classified).	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Clerical occupations.
1	733,885	2,530,846	593,224	22.4	(1)	22.5	1.3	5.8	0.2	9.1	31.3	7.3
2	69,539	216,241	73,966	1.4	(1)	45.3	1.1	5.7	0.1	9.0	27.9	9.5
3	168,027	611,039	192,006	1.7	(1)	35.9	1.4	7.8	0.1	9.2	33.4	10.5
4	157,159	434,139	144,504	4.7	(1)	26.6	2.2	8.9	0.2	12.3	33.8	11.3
5	119,157	250,023	63,363	8.8	(1)	18.0	2.4	7.8	0.3	17.3	36.2	9.2
6	66,677	427,975	35,802	46.2	(1)	12.5	0.5	2.5	0.1	4.8	30.8	2.6
7	38,186	238,036	16,887	59.4	(1)	6.8	0.5	2.0	0.1	4.1	25.3	1.8
8	45,719	196,750	16,615	55.8	(1)	5.5	0.8	3.0	0.2	6.1	26.4	2.2
9	22,569	55,357	12,404	9.7	0.1	15.3	2.2	7.6	0.7	16.1	39.5	8.9
10	46,852	101,286	37,677	4.8	(1)	16.4	2.5	9.9	0.4	16.6	36.0	13.4
11	8,409	20,863	4,646	4.2	-----	35.5	1.2	5.2	0.4	13.3	33.0	7.3
12	4,501	13,199	2,544	2.9	-----	50.6	0.9	3.6	0.2	9.3	27.3	5.3
13	4,037	12,351	1,821	5.1	-----	24.5	1.5	4.2	0.4	14.3	43.6	6.4
14	37,269	120,580	48,106	0.6	(1)	45.6	1.1	6.2	0.1	8.4	27.1	10.8
15	4,786	15,706	5,920	0.7	(1)	55.8	0.8	5.4	0.1	6.7	22.1	8.3
16	10,537	33,542	10,929	1.5	(1)	46.1	0.9	5.5	0.1	8.8	28.0	9.1
17	92,951	322,960	114,186	1.3	(1)	35.5	1.5	7.7	0.1	9.4	32.8	11.6
18	19,921	78,117	27,001	1.4	(1)	38.3	1.2	6.9	0.1	8.3	32.6	11.3
19	55,155	209,953	50,819	2.3	(1)	35.7	1.4	8.2	0.1	9.1	34.7	8.4
20	38,977	116,785	36,405	3.7	(1)	29.7	2.2	8.8	0.2	11.2	33.7	10.5
21	19,922	56,097	14,899	5.7	(1)	25.1	2.5	8.1	0.2	12.8	36.0	9.6
22	50,032	143,315	61,494	2.9	(1)	25.5	2.4	10.6	0.2	11.6	33.2	14.2
23	25,719	61,958	19,394	5.6	0.1	25.3	2.1	8.1	0.2	13.8	33.3	10.4
24	22,509	55,984	12,402	9.8	(1)	24.9	1.4	7.9	0.2	13.8	34.4	7.6
25	23,179	54,643	14,797	8.7	(1)	17.8	2.0	7.7	0.2	15.9	37.5	10.2
26	28,864	44,031	10,802	7.3	(1)	18.6	2.4	7.7	0.4	21.9	33.5	8.2
27	25,516	80,341	21,158	7.7	(1)	22.0	2.2	7.9	0.2	12.1	38.0	10.0
28	5,287	13,071	1,399	16.7	-----	8.1	1.8	4.7	0.6	18.2	45.0	4.8
29	5,788	10,535	1,658	18.3	0.1	10.1	1.8	6.5	0.7	20.2	36.7	5.8
30	13,744	20,880	6,081	8.7	(1)	15.2	3.0	8.3	0.5	21.7	33.0	9.6
31	16,779	26,522	7,468	8.5	(1)	15.7	3.3	9.1	0.5	20.8	32.9	9.3
32	1,534	7,787	1,248	6.2	-----	25.0	0.8	7.7	0.1	8.7	44.4	7.1
33	9,774	57,974	7,382	4.2	(1)	30.0	0.9	7.2	0.1	7.5	44.5	5.7
34	4,529	28,642	8,443	0.1	-----	13.3	1.2	6.2	0.5	8.6	54.1	16.0
35	12,201	82,561	5,403	21.6	(1)	15.4	0.6	2.9	0.2	7.2	48.9	3.2
36	6,473	23,289	2,640	16.8	0.1	15.6	1.8	5.5	0.3	12.0	43.0	4.9
37	9,608	58,667	2,638	59.7	(1)	12.8	0.3	1.2	0.1	3.5	21.5	1.0
38	6,353	44,694	1,723	71.4	(1)	7.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	2.4	16.7	0.6
39	12,249	93,383	4,750	59.8	(1)	7.0	0.4	1.5	0.1	3.5	26.5	1.3
40	3,956	30,978	1,575	35.2	(1)	11.6	0.5	2.7	0.2	5.4	42.3	2.2
41	11,532	61,364	7,218	20.8	(1)	18.4	1.2	5.1	0.2	7.8	41.6	4.9
42	10,751	69,218	5,257	36.9	(1)	10.1	0.9	2.9	0.1	6.2	39.9	3.0
43	8,224	62,643	2,876	70.9	(1)	4.2	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.6	19.9	0.9
44	7,679	44,811	1,536	79.1	-----	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	2.5	14.7	0.5
45	6,155	30,650	1,990	70.6	(1)	3.2	0.5	1.7	0.1	3.8	18.9	1.2
46	7,762	61,250	3,229	48.8	(1)	7.1	0.5	2.8	0.1	4.4	34.5	1.8
47	9,700	21,767	3,835	39.8	(1)	7.5	1.7	5.6	0.4	12.4	27.8	4.9
48	22,102	83,083	7,561	56.1	(1)	5.4	1.0	3.0	0.2	6.7	25.3	2.3
49	3,240	8,445	1,634	9.4	0.1	9.6	2.0	7.5	0.7	17.2	44.8	8.7
50	2,479	4,848	1,039	12.6	(1)	11.5	2.7	7.8	1.3	19.0	37.2	8.0
51	1,141	2,783	400	9.6	0.1	9.5	1.8	5.9	1.2	19.0	46.3	6.7
52	8,376	21,165	5,837	7.7	(1)	13.8	2.6	8.5	0.5	16.5	39.5	10.9
53	1,810	5,304	521	22.7	(1)	21.4	1.1	3.6	0.5	12.0	35.2	3.5
54	1,208	4,044	593	7.7	0.1	30.6	1.2	4.7	0.5	11.4	38.2	5.6
55	3,099	6,497	2,013	5.0	(1)	18.2	2.7	10.3	0.8	16.8	35.3	10.9
56	716	2,271	367	4.7	0.2	8.8	2.4	6.1	1.1	16.4	51.9	8.4
57	11,431	25,379	8,319	5.4	(1)	14.0	2.8	9.2	0.4	17.3	38.4	12.6
58	7,106	13,817	5,039	6.5	(1)	16.6	2.5	9.8	0.4	17.6	34.1	12.5
59	28,315	62,090	24,319	4.2	(1)	17.2	2.4	10.3	0.3	16.2	35.5	13.9

1 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In 1910, 3.1 per cent of the males engaged in gainful occupations in the United States were in professional service, as contrasted with a proportion of 4.4 per cent for all gainful workers. Likewise, in each geographic division and in each state, a smaller proportion of the male workers than of all workers was engaged in professional service. While 9.9 per cent of all gainful workers in 1910 were engaged in domestic and personal service, only 4.1 per cent of the male gainful workers were so occupied. In each geographic division, also, and in each state, a smaller per cent of the male workers than of all gainful workers were engaged in domestic and personal service. In 1910, 3.8 per cent of all gainfully occupied males were engaged in clerical occupations, the proportion ranging from 1.7 per cent in the East South Central to 6.2 per cent in the Middle Atlantic division, and from 1 per cent in Mississippi to 15 per cent in the District of Columbia. The large proportion in the District of Columbia is accounted for by the location there of the departments of the Federal Government.

The females engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 are distributed by general divisions of occupations, for each geographic division and for each state, in Table 12 (p. 48).

This table shows that in the United States in 1910 22.4 per cent of the gainfully occupied females were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, the proportion varying from 1.4 per cent in New England to 59.4 per cent in the East South Central division. The very high proportion in the agricultural divisions of the South is accounted for by the large proportion of negroes in the female population. Manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to 22.5 per cent of the gainfully occupied females, but this proportion varied from 5.5 per cent in the West South Central and 6.8 per cent in the East South Central divisions to 45.3 per cent in New England. The proportion engaged in transportation varied from five-tenths of 1 per cent in the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions to 2.5 per cent in the Pacific division; and the proportion engaged in trade varied from 2 per cent in the East South Central to 9.9 per cent in the Pacific division. The Mountain division had the highest proportion engaged in public service, seven-tenths of 1 per cent. The proportion engaged in professional service ranged from 4.1 per cent in the East South Central to 17.3 per cent in the West North Central division. Domestic and personal service furnished employment to a larger proportion of the gainfully occupied females in 1910 than did any other general division of occupations, 31.3 per cent. The proportion was lowest in the East South Central division, 25.3 per cent, and highest in the Mountain division, 39.5 per cent. Clerical occupations were followed by 7.3 per cent of the female gainful workers in 1910, the proportion varying from 1.8 per cent in the East South Central to 13.4 per cent in the Pacific division.

In New England over 7 out of 10 of the gainfully occupied females in 1910 were engaged in two large branches of occupations—manufacturing and mechanical industries, which gave employment to 45.3 per cent, and domestic and personal service, which gave employment to 27.9 per cent.

In the Middle Atlantic states 35.9 per cent of the gainfully occupied females in 1910 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries and 33.4 per cent were engaged in domestic and personal service, these two branches of occupations together giving employment to almost seven-tenths (69.3 per cent) of the female workers in these states.

In the East North Central division in 1910 over one-fourth (26.6 per cent) of the gainfully occupied females were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries and over one-third (33.8 per cent) were engaged in domestic and personal service, more than three-fifths (60.4 per cent) thus being engaged in these two divisions of occupations.

In the West North Central division only 8.8 per cent of the gainfully occupied females in 1910 were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, but the proportion rose to 16.7 per cent in North Dakota and to 18.3 per cent in South Dakota. The proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was 18 per cent for the division, but varied in the states from 8.1 per cent in North Dakota to 22 per cent in Missouri. The proportion engaged in professional service was higher than in any other geographic division, 17.3 per cent, as compared with 9.1 per cent in the entire United States. Likewise, in each state in this division the proportion engaged in professional service was far higher than in the United States; and in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas over one-fifth of the gainful females in 1910 were engaged in professional service. The proportion engaged in domestic and personal service varied from 32.9 per cent in Kansas to 45 per cent in North Dakota.

In the South Atlantic division 46.2 per cent of the gainfully occupied females in 1910 were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. Excluding the District of Columbia, this proportion was 4.2 per cent in Maryland, 6.2 per cent in Delaware, and in the other states of the division varied from 16.8 per cent in West Virginia to 71.4 per cent in South Carolina. These great variations were due mainly to differences in the proportion of negroes in the female population. After agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, domestic and personal service was the most important branch of occupations for the gainfully occupied females of the South Atlantic division, giving employment to 30.8 per cent of them. Manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to 12.5 per cent, the proportion varying in the states (excluding the District of Columbia) from 7 per cent in Georgia and 7.8 per cent in South Carolina to 25 per cent in Delaware and to 30 per cent in Mary-

land. The high proportion of females engaged in professional service in West Virginia, 12 per cent, as contrasted with 4.8 per cent for the entire geographic division, is accounted for mainly by the low proportion of negroes in the female population of West Virginia, 4.8 per cent, as contrasted with 34.4 per cent in the entire geographic division. And the high proportion of the gainfully occupied females engaged in clerical occupations in the District of Columbia, 16 per cent, as contrasted with 2.6 per cent for the entire geographic division, and with 7.3 per cent for the entire United States, is accounted for by the large number of female clerks in the Federal departments.

In the East South Central division in 1910 almost three-fifths (59.4 per cent) of the gainfully occupied females were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, the proportion varying from a little more than one-fifth (20.8 per cent) in Kentucky to nearly four-fifths (79.1 per cent) in Mississippi. The greater relative importance of agriculture and the larger proportion of negroes in the female population explain the high proportion in Alabama (70.9 per cent) and Mississippi (79.1 per cent), as compared with the proportion in Kentucky (20.8 per cent) and Tennessee (36.9 per cent). Domestic and personal service gave employment to 25.3 per cent of the gainfully occupied females of this division in 1910, the proportion varying from 14.7 per cent in Mississippi to 41.6 per cent in Kentucky.

In the West South Central division more than eight-tenths (82.2 per cent) of the gainfully occupied females in 1910 were engaged in two general divisions of occupations—agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry which gave employment to 55.8 per cent, and domestic and personal service which gave employment to 26.4 per cent. In Oklahoma the low proportion of negroes in the female population, 8.5 per cent, as contrasted with 23.4 per cent for the entire geographic division, accounts mainly for the low proportion of females engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry—39.8 per cent, as compared with 55.8 per cent for the entire geographic division—and also for the high proportion engaged in professional service—12.4 per cent, as contrasted with 6.1 per cent for the division.

In the Mountain division in 1910 agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was an important field of occupations for females in but two states, Idaho and New Mexico. In Idaho 12.6 per cent, and in New Mexico 22.7 per cent of the gainfully occupied females were engaged in this branch of occupations. Manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to 15.3 per cent of the gainfully occupied females in the division, the proportion varying from 8.8 per cent in Nevada to 30.6 per cent in Arizona, where the large number of Indian female weavers mainly accounts for the large proportion. The proportion of the gainfully occupied females engaged in professional service in this division, and in each of the states which comprise

it, was considerably larger than the proportion for the entire United States; and the proportion engaged in domestic and personal service, 39.5 per cent, was higher than in any other geographic division.

Of the gainfully occupied females in the Pacific division in 1910, 36 per cent were engaged in domestic and personal service, 16.6 per cent in professional service, 16.4 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 13.4 per cent in clerical occupations. The proportion engaged in clerical occupations was larger than in any other geographic division, and the proportion engaged in professional service was larger than in any other geographic division except the West North Central.

Outlying territories.—The following table shows, for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, the gainful workers of each sex in 1910 distributed by general divisions of occupations.

Table 13

SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	ALASKA.		HAWAII.		PORTO RICO.	
	Number: 1910	Per cent distribution.	Number: 1910	Per cent distribution.	Number: 1910	Per cent distribution.
BOTH SEXES.						
All occupations.....	40,073	100.0	101,194	100.0	394,148	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	4,558	11.4	56,329	55.7	240,845	61.1
Extraction of minerals.....	11,372	28.4	282	0.3	116	(¹)
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	9,164	22.9	15,345	15.2	53,075	13.5
Transportation.....	3,457	8.7	6,723	6.6	9,959	2.5
Trade.....	1,452	3.6	5,531	5.5	25,579	6.5
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,470	3.7	2,842	2.8	3,585	0.9
Professional service.....	1,128	2.8	2,601	2.6	4,275	1.1
Domestic and personal service.....	6,732	16.8	9,434	9.3	54,960	13.9
Clerical occupations.....	710	1.8	1,807	1.8	2,624	0.7
MALE.						
All occupations.....	38,350	100.0	89,923	100.0	317,256	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	4,529	11.8	51,501	57.3	230,066	72.5
Extraction of minerals.....	11,360	29.6	282	0.3	116	(¹)
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	8,541	22.3	14,304	15.9	34,881	11.0
Transportation.....	3,463	9.0	6,634	7.4	8,964	2.8
Trade.....	1,334	3.6	5,379	6.0	24,667	7.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,466	3.8	2,832	3.1	3,598	1.1
Professional service.....	806	2.3	1,678	1.8	2,773	0.9
Domestic and personal service.....	6,068	15.8	6,660	6.3	31,511	3.1
Clerical occupations.....	643	1.7	1,623	1.8	2,435	0.8
FEMALE.						
All occupations.....	1,723	100.0	11,271	100.0	76,892	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	29	1.7	4,828	42.8	10,779	14.0
Extraction of minerals.....	12	0.7				
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	623	36.2	1,041	9.2	18,194	23.7
Transportation.....	24	1.4	89	0.3	125	0.2
Trade.....	68	3.9	452	4.0	912	1.2
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	4	0.2	10	0.1	47	0.1
Professional service.....	232	13.5	943	8.4	1,497	1.9
Domestic and personal service.....	654	38.5	3,774	33.5	45,149	58.7
Clerical occupations.....	67	3.9	184	1.6	189	0.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Alaska, as shown by Table 13, 28.4 per cent of the gainful workers in 1910 were engaged in the extraction of minerals and 22.9 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries. These two general divisions of occupations together thus gave employment to more than one-half (51.3 per cent) of the

gainful workers. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry gave employment to 11.4 per cent of the gainful workers, and domestic and personal service to 16.8 per cent. As compared with the United States,¹ a far larger proportion of the workers in Alaska were engaged in the extraction of minerals and in domestic and personal service, and a somewhat larger proportion in transportation and in public service, but the proportion engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was much smaller. The proportions for the males differed little from the proportions for both sexes. Of the gainfully occupied females, 36.2 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 13.5 per cent in professional service, and 38.5 per cent in domestic and personal service. These three general divisions of occupations gave employment to 88.2 per cent of all gainfully occupied females. The principal manufacturing occupations followed by the females of Alaska were fish curing and packing, basket making, dressmaking, and sewing. As compared with the United States,¹ a much smaller proportion of the females in Alaska were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, and a much larger proportion were engaged in professional service.

In Hawaii considerably more than one-half (55.7 per cent) of the gainful workers in 1910 were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. Manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to 15.2 per cent of the gainful workers, transportation to 6.6 per cent, trade to 5.8 per cent, and domestic and personal service to 9.3 per cent. The proportion engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was much larger, and the proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was much smaller than was the case in the United States.¹ The proportions for the males did not vary materially from the proportions for both sexes. Of the gainfully occupied females, 42.8 per cent were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, and 33.5 per cent in domestic and personal service. These two general divisions of occupations together gave employment to over three-fourths (76.3 per cent) of the

¹ See Tables 10, 11, and 12, pp. 44 to 49.

gainfully occupied females. The proportion engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was much larger, and the proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries and in clerical occupations was much smaller than was the case in the United States.¹

In Porto Rico agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was by far the most important branch of occupations, giving employment to more than three-fifths (61.1 per cent) of the gainful workers in 1910. Manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to 13.5 per cent of the gainful workers and domestic and personal service to 13.9 per cent. As compared with the United States,¹ a much larger proportion of the gainful workers in Porto Rico was engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, a somewhat larger proportion in domestic and personal service, but a smaller proportion in each of the other general divisions of occupations. Of the gainfully occupied males of Porto Rico in 1910, 72.5 per cent were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 11 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 7.8 per cent in trade. These three general divisions of occupations combined thus gave employment to more than nine-tenths (91.3 per cent) of the gainfully occupied males of Porto Rico. The proportion engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was a little more than double the proportion in the United States,¹ but the proportion in each of the other general divisions of occupations was higher in the United States than in Porto Rico. Of the gainfully occupied females of Porto Rico in 1910, 14 per cent were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 23.7 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 58.7 per cent in domestic and personal service. The proportion engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry was much smaller than in the United States¹ or in Hawaii; the proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was slightly higher than in the United States and much higher than in Hawaii; and the proportion engaged in domestic and personal service was much higher than in the United States or in Hawaii.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

Principal occupations in 1910.—Table I (p. 91) shows, for the United States, the number and sex of the persons 10 years of age and over engaged in 1910 in each of 428 specified occupations and occupation groups. Table 14 shows the number of males and of females engaged in each of 116 principal occupations pursued in the United States in 1910. In only 17 of these occupations did the number of females exceed the number of males.

Comparison with previous censuses.—The new classification of occupations followed at the Thirteenth Census shows occupations in so much greater detail than they were shown at preceding censuses that it was im-

possible to rearrange the occupations of preceding censuses according to the Thirteenth Census classification. But comparison with preceding censuses is of such great importance that the Thirteenth Census occupations have been rearranged according to the occupation classification of the Twelfth Census, notwithstanding the fact that this classification was in many respects unsatisfactory. The results of this reclassification are given in Table 15 (p. 54), which shows, for both sexes and for each sex separately, the number of persons engaged in the different occupation groups of the 1900 classification at each of the censuses 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1910.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

In order to rearrange the Thirteenth Census occupations according to the Twelfth Census classification, it was necessary in a few cases to combine two or more of the Twelfth Census occupation groups. Likewise, some changes were made in the assignment of occupa-

tion designations under the class heads for the censuses of 1880 and 1890, in order that the class totals might correspond with those for 1900; consequently, the totals as presented in Table 15 differ from those in the printed reports for these two censuses.

NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY SEX: 1910.

OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All occupations	38,167,336	30,091,564	8,075,772	Transportation—Continued.			
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	12,659,203	10,851,702	1,807,501	Laborers (railroad, steam and street).....	579,075	577,522	1,553
Dairy farmers.....	61,816	59,240	2,576	Laborers (road and street building and repairing).....	189,468	189,468	
Dairy farm laborers.....	35,014	32,267	2,747	Locomotive engineers.....	96,229	96,229	
Farmers.....	5,895,091	5,097,237	897,854	Locomotive firemen.....	76,851	76,851	
Farm laborers.....	5,975,057	4,490,634	1,514,423	Longshoremen and stevedores.....	62,857	62,857	34
Fishermen and oystermen.....	68,275	67,719	556	Mail carriers.....	80,678	79,667	1,011
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, and nurserymen.....	139,255	131,421	7,834	Motormen.....	59,005	59,005	
Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers.....	133,927	126,453	7,474	Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	85,147	85,095	52
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	161,258	161,161	97	Telegraph operators.....	60,953	61,734	8,219
Stock herders, drovers, and feeders.....	62,975	62,000	975	Telephone operators.....	97,893	97,831	62
Stock raisers.....	52,521	50,847	1,674	All others in this division.....	501,187	495,951	5,236
All others in this division.....	104,092	92,493	11,599	Trade	3,614,670	3,146,562	468,088
Extraction of minerals.	964,824	963,720	1,094	Bankers, brokers, and money lenders.....	105,594	103,170	2,424
Coal mine operatives.....	613,024	613,219	405	Clerks in stores.....	37,183	37,559	111,594
Gold and silver mine operatives.....	55,430	55,337	93	Commercial travelers.....	163,620	161,027	2,593
Other mine operatives.....	136,125	135,584	541	Deliverymen.....	229,619	229,469	150
Quarry operatives.....	80,840	80,735	105	Insurance agents and officials.....	97,964	95,302	2,662
All others in this division.....	78,499	78,035	464	Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.....	81,123	80,450	673
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.	10,658,881	8,837,901	1,820,980	Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	162,333	162,333	4,154
Apprentices.....	118,964	103,369	15,595	Real estate agents and officials.....	125,862	122,635	2,927
Bakers.....	89,531	84,722	4,809	Retail dealers.....	1,195,029	1,127,936	67,103
Blacksmiths, forgers, and hammermen.....	240,519	240,488	31	Salesmen and saleswomen.....	921,130	663,440	237,720
Brick and stone masons.....	169,402	169,387	15	Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters.....	51,048	50,123	925
Builders and building contractors.....	174,422	173,573	849	All others in this division.....	173,955	139,012	14,943
Carpenters.....	817,120	817,082	38	Public service (not elsewhere classified)	459,291	445,733	13,558
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	127,559	113,558	14,001	Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	78,271	78,168	103
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	449,342	1,582	447,760	Laborers (public service).....	67,234	66,595	729
Electricians and electrical engineers.....	135,519	137,427	10	Officials and inspectors (city and county).....	52,254	49,668	2,586
Engineers (stationary).....	231,041	231,031	10	Officials and inspectors (state and United States).....	52,626	43,349	9,277
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	111,248	111,248	0	Policemen.....	61,969	61,969	
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	175,698	155,358	19,340	Soldiers, sailors, and marines.....	67,123	77,153	6,030
Laborers (n. o. s.):.....				All others in this division.....	69,473	68,870	603
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	154,826	152,498	2,328	Professional service	1,663,569	929,684	733,885
Food industries.....	82,015	75,691	6,324	Actors.....	28,297	16,205	11,992
General and not specified laborers.....	899,478	839,679	59,799	Artists, sculptors, and teachers of art.....	34,104	18,475	15,429
Helpers in building and hand trades.....	65,431	65,322	109	Civil and mining engineers and surveyors.....	58,993	58,958	35
Lumber and furniture industries.....	317,244	313,228	4,016	Clergymen.....	113,613	117,353	655
Metal industries.....	527,714	518,995	8,719	Lawyers, judges, and jurists.....	111,704	114,116	558
Textile industries.....	87,146	71,107	16,039	Musicians and teachers of music.....	139,310	54,892	84,418
All other industries.....	385,822	350,917	34,905	Physicians and surgeons.....	151,122	142,117	9,005
Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	488,049	487,926	123	Teachers.....	599,237	191,210	478,027
Managers and superintendents (manufacturing).....	104,310	102,748	1,562	Trained nurses.....	82,927	5,819	76,508
Manufacturers and officials.....	236,591	251,862	4,690	All others in this division.....	337,477	280,289	57,188
Milliners and millinery dealers.....	127,566	5,473	122,447	Domestic and personal service	3,772,174	1,241,328	2,530,846
Molders, founders, and casters (metal).....	120,699	120,783	117	Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	195,275	172,977	22,298
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.....	337,375	334,814	2,561	Bartenders.....	101,234	100,984	250
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	148,304	148,304	0	Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	165,452	23,952	142,400
Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.):.....				Charwomen and cleaners.....	34,034	7,195	26,839
Cigar and tobacco factories.....	151,519	79,047	71,572	Hotel keepers and managers.....	64,504	50,269	14,235
Clay, glass, and stone industries.....	88,628	79,167	9,461	Housekeepers and stewards.....	159,273	15,940	173,333
Clothing industries.....	144,607	95,715	48,892	Junior and sextons.....	113,051	91,629	21,422
Food industries.....	88,894	72,312	16,582	Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	53,480	50,265	3,215
Lumber and furniture industries.....	167,490	174,222	13,188	Laundresses and laundresses (not in laundry).....	733,697	13,693	520,001
Metal industries.....	438,073	394,175	43,898	Laundry operatives.....	111,879	35,899	75,980
Printing and publishing.....	67,469	32,398	34,681	Midwives and nurses (not trained).....	133,043	15,926	117,117
Shoe factories.....	181,010	121,744	59,266	Porters (except in stores).....	84,128	84,055	73
Textile industries.....	650,260	238,221	352,639	Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	60,832	50,316	10,516
All other industries.....	435,655	318,221	145,514	Salon keepers.....	68,215	66,724	1,491
Sewers and sewing machine operators (factory).....	291,209	60,003	231,206	Servants.....	1,572,225	292,676	1,309,549
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	69,570	68,783	787	Walters.....	188,293	102,465	85,798
Tailors and tailoresses.....	264,608	183,795	40,813	All others in this division.....	103,529	97,233	6,296
Tinsmiths and coppermiths.....	59,833	59,809	24	Clerical occupations	1,737,053	1,143,829	593,224
All others in this division.....	679,310	668,766	10,544	Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	105,127	96,325	8,802
Transportation	2,637,671	2,531,075	106,596	Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	486,700	296,515	187,155
Drakemen.....	92,572	92,572	0	Clerks (except clerks in stores).....	720,498	597,533	122,665
Conductors (steam railroad).....	65,661	65,661	0	Messenger, bundle, and office boys.....	168,033	96,748	11,287
Conductors (street railroad).....	30,932	30,932	0	Stenographers and typewriters.....	316,693	53,378	263,315
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.....	493,469	493,396	73				
Foremen and overseers (railroad).....	69,933	69,693	240				
Hostlers and stable hands.....	63,388	63,382	6				

1 Not otherwise specified.

POPULATION.

NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1900, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1880-1910.

OCCUPATION.	BOTH SEXES.				MALE.				FEMALE.			
	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880
All occupations	38,167,336	29,073,233	23,318,133	17,392,022	20,031,564	23,753,876	19,312,651	14,744,342	3,075,772	5,319,397	4,005,532	2,647,157
Agricultural pursuits	12,567,925	10,361,765	9,148,448	7,713,875	10,760,875	9,404,423	8,378,603	7,119,365	1,807,050	977,336	769,845	594,510
Agricultural laborers.....	6,088,414	4,410,877	3,586,583	3,323,876	4,566,281	3,747,698	3,048,618	2,788,976	1,522,133	663,209	538,665	534,900
Dairymen and dairymen.....	35,014	10,875	17,895	22,237	9,933	16,161	8,238	2,777	892	1,734	710	710
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	5,981,522	5,674,875	5,281,557	4,229,051	5,710,406	5,367,169	5,055,139	4,172,049	271,116	307,706	226,427	57,002
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.....	143,462	61,788	72,601	56,032	135,646	58,928	79,185	54,493	7,818	2,860	2,415	1,839
Lumbermen and raftsmen.....	127,154	72,020	65,866	30,651	127,113	71,920	65,838	30,651	41	100	28	.....
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.....	122,189	84,988	70,729	44,075	119,604	83,056	70,047	43,859	2,585	1,932	682	216
Woodchoppers.....	27,567	36,073	33,697	12,731	27,527	35,962	33,665	12,731	40	113	32	.....
Turpentine farmers and laborers.....	28,907	24,733	10,520	7,450	28,647	24,454	19,058	7,325	320	281	462	125
Other agricultural pursuits.....	13,636	5,532	1,061	1,061	13,414	5,289	1,043	1,043	222	243	462	18
Apiculturists.....	2,145	1,339	1,773	1,016	2,020	1,291	1,728	999	125	48	45	17
Professional service	1,825,127	1,258,538	944,339	603,202	1,151,709	827,941	632,646	425,947	673,418	430,597	311,687	177,255
Actors, professional showmen, etc.....	69,730	34,760	27,783	7,416	53,934	27,903	23,209	5,413	15,796	6,857	4,583	2,003
Actors.....	28,297	14,708	9,728	4,812	16,305	8,334	5,779	2,992	11,992	6,374	3,949	1,820
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc.....	63,098	29,524	17,461	6,195	59,968	28,483	17,134	6,122	3,130	1,041	327	73
Architects.....	16,613	10,581	8,070	3,375	16,311	10,481	8,048	3,458	302	100	22	17
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	46,485	18,943	9,391	2,820	43,657	18,002	9,086	2,764	2,828	941	305	56
Artists and teachers of art.....	34,104	24,873	22,496	9,104	18,675	13,852	11,681	7,043	15,429	11,021	10,815	2,061
Clergymen.....	133,988	111,638	88,203	64,698	124,414	108,265	87,060	64,533	9,574	3,373	1,143	165
Dentists.....	39,997	29,665	17,498	12,314	38,743	28,858	17,161	12,253	1,254	807	337	61
Electricians, engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors.....	204,875	93,956	43,239	8,261	204,778	93,463	43,115	8,261	97	493	124	.....
Journalists.....	34,382	30,038	21,849	12,308	30,201	27,845	20,961	12,020	4,181	2,193	888	288
Lawyers.....	122,149	114,460	89,630	64,137	120,806	113,450	89,422	64,062	1,343	1,010	208	75
Literary and scientific persons.....	30,617	18,844	11,217	4,100	26,099	12,860	8,459	2,732	13,521	5,954	2,764	4,368
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	16,273	8,547	4,503	1,963	15,694	8,599	4,464	1,921	579	248	39	48
Musicians and teachers of music.....	139,310	92,174	62,155	30,477	54,832	39,815	27,636	17,295	84,478	52,359	34,519	13,182
Officials (government).....	134,370	86,607	82,690	69,681	119,826	78,488	77,715	67,509	14,544	8,119	4,875	2,172
Physicians and surgeons.....	157,906	132,002	104,805	85,671	144,279	124,015	100,248	83,239	13,687	7,387	4,537	2,432
Teachers and professors in college, etc.....	619,285	446,133	347,344	227,710	135,170	118,519	101,278	73,335	484,115	327,614	246,066	154,879
Other professional service.....	32,256	13,864	8,063	2,130	19,987	11,525	7,582	2,130	12,269	2,339	481	(⁵)
Veterinary surgeons.....	11,652	8,163	6,494	2,130	11,652	8,149	6,492	2,130	.....	14	2	.....
Domestic and personal service	5,361,033	5,580,657	4,220,812	3,418,793	2,740,176	3,485,208	2,553,161	2,237,493	2,620,857	2,095,449	1,667,651	1,181,300
Barbers and hairdressers.....	190,010	131,116	84,982	44,851	172,946	125,542	82,157	41,949	17,064	5,574	2,825	2,902
Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	165,452	71,281	44,349	19,858	112,062	61,756	35,458	14,200	59,455	32,593	12,813	12,813
Hotel keepers.....	64,504	54,797	44,076	32,453	50,269	46,264	38,800	30,817	14,235	8,533	5,276	2,136
Janitors and sextons.....	113,081	56,577	26,538	9,212	91,629	48,544	23,730	8,499	21,452	8,033	2,808	713
Janitors.....	108,955	51,191	21,556	6,783	87,738	43,249	18,776	6,064	21,217	7,942	2,780	699
Sextons.....	4,126	5,386	4,982	2,449	3,891	5,295	4,954	2,435	235	91	28	14
Laborers (not specified).....	1,317,406	2,629,262	1,913,373	1,859,223	1,297,408	2,505,287	1,858,558	1,796,575	1,998	123,975	54,815	62,648
Launderers and laundresses.....	603,384	385,965	248,462	121,942	66,553	50,683	31,831	13,744	596,831	335,282	216,631	108,198
Nurses and midwives.....	215,370	120,956	47,580	15,001	21,745	12,265	6,190	1,189	193,625	108,691	41,396	14,412
Restaurant keepers.....	60,832	33,844	19,283	8,078	50,316	28,999	16,807	10,516	4,845	2,416	2,416	.....
Saloon keepers.....	84,976	83,746	71,855	33,078	82,667	81,660	69,110	80,880	2,309	2,056	2,275	2,198
Bartenders.....	101,234	88,817	55,806	.....	100,984	88,377	55,660	440	.....	440	.....	.....
Servants and waiters.....	1,867,448	1,500,721	1,454,791	1,155,351	445,332	276,958	238,152	185,078	1,422,116	1,283,763	1,216,639	970,273
Housekeepers and stewards.....	189,273	153,153	92,036	43,036	15,940	8,224	5,917	.....	173,343	146,929	86,089	.....
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.).....	77,153	43,195	27,019	24,161	77,153	43,195	27,019	24,161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.....	192,125	130,590	90,226	53,863	191,639	129,711	86,484	43,856	486	879	3,742	5,507
Other domestic and personal service.....	58,785	34,637	.....	.....	52,543	27,673	.....	6,242	6,964	.....	.....	.....
Trade and transportation	7,605,730	4,768,964	3,328,122	1,871,503	6,403,378	4,263,617	3,097,701	1,808,445	1,202,352	503,347	228,421	63,058
Agents.....	378,296	241,162	174,582	33,989	359,194	230,606	169,707	33,553	19,102	10,556	4,875	436
Bankers and brokers.....	71,191	73,277	35,968	19,373	69,945	72,984	35,458	19,240	1,246	293	510	133
Boatmen and sailors.....	77,715	78,406	76,874	88,537	77,653	78,253	76,823	88,478	60	153	51	59
Bookkeepers and accountants.....	482,814	254,880	159,374	297,815	297,815	180,727	131,602	184,999	74,153	27,772	27,772	.....
Clerks and copyists.....	1,183,801	630,127	557,368	504,454	951,790	544,881	493,139	474,110	222,011	85,246	64,219	30,344
Stenographers and typewriters.....	316,693	112,364	33,416	.....	53,378	26,246	12,148	.....	263,315	86,118	21,270	.....
Commercial travelers.....	163,620	92,919	58,691	28,158	161,027	91,973	58,080	27,886	2,593	946	611	272
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	736,085	538,933	368,490	177,586	735,791	538,025	368,265	177,586	294	904	234	.....
Foremen and overseers.....	104,053	53,450	36,084	.....	109,721	54,072	35,169	.....	3,332	1,418	.....	.....
Hostlers.....	63,402	64,929	54,036	31,697	63,456	64,850	54,014	31,697	6	79	22	.....
Trucksters and peddlers.....	80,415	76,649	59,093	53,491	76,630	73,734	56,824	50,999	3,783	2,915	2,259	2,492
Livery stable keepers.....	34,795	33,656	26,757	14,213	34,612	33,466	26,710	14,180	3183	190	47	33
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).....	939,987	790,886	660,239	479,439	878,241	736,802	634,884	464,637	61,746	34,084	25,355	14,752
Merchants and dealers (wholesale).....	4,166	42,326	31,080	.....	63,157	42,065	30,830	.....	1,099	361	196	.....
Messengers and errand and office boys.....	117,187	71,622	51,355	13,985	105,822	64,959	48,446	13,585	11,365	6,663	2,939	400
Officials of banks and companies.....	143,602	74,072	73,990	55,553	139,643	72,801	739,683	15,553	3,959	1,271	7,217	.....
Packers and shippers.....	95,767	59,545	24,946	9,342	49,718	39,557	18,426	8,819	46,049	19,988	6,250	532
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.).....	135,272	54,191	24,856	37,214	127,097	53,625	24,002	34,754	8,175	566	354	2,460
Salesmen and saleswomen.....	875,180	611,130	264,894	32,279	624,742	411,909	205,943	24,535	250,438	149,230	58,451	7,744
Steam railroad employees.....	1,084,544	582,150	462,213	236,058	1,079,886	530,462	460,771	235,611	4,658	1,688	1,442	447

¹ Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. lxxvi-lxxviii.
² Fruit growers (except grape growers) included in 1900 with farmers, planters, and overseers; classified in 1910 and 1900 with gardeners, florists, and nurserymen, etc.
³ Figures for 1910 approximate only.
⁴ Scientific persons combined in 1880 with teachers.
⁵ Other professional service (except veterinary surgeons) combined in 1880 with "Other domestic and personal service."
⁶ Partly estimated.
⁷ Includes officials of mining and quarrying companies (number not stated) classified in 1910 and 1900 with manufacturers and officials under "Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits" (miscellaneous industries).
⁸ Salesmen and saleswomen are often returned as "Clarks in stores."

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1900, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1880-1910—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	BOTH SEXES.				MALE.				FEMALE.			
	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880
Trade and transportation—Continued.												
Street railway employees.....	153,697	68,919	37,434	11,687	153,140	68,873	37,423	11,683	557	46	11	24
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	38,380	14,757	11,134	.....	37,758	14,757	11,445	.....	622	.....	2,669	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	167,846	74,982	52,214	23,166	171,365	82,426	43,740	21,891	96,481	22,556	8,474	1,275
Undertakers.....	20,734	16,189	9,891	5,113	19,921	15,866	9,808	5,058	813	323	83	55
Other persons in trade and transportation.....												
Auctioneers.....	3,990	2,808	3,205	2,331	3,985	2,808	3,203	2,328	5	3	2	3
Newspaper carriers and newsboys.....	29,708	6,893	5,288	3,374	29,435	6,824	5,216	3,298	273	69	72	76
Weights, gaugers, and measurers.....	12,587	6,666	3,860	3,302	11,867	6,487	3,842	3,291	720	179	18	11
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....												
	10,807,521	7,085,309	5,678,468	3,784,726	9,035,426	5,772,641	4,650,540	3,153,692	1,772,095	1,312,668	1,027,928	631,034
Building trades.												
Carpenters and joiners.....	830,322	600,252	618,242	390,595	830,263	599,707	618,044	390,595	59	545	198	.....
Masons (brick and stone).....	204,174	160,805	160,845	102,473	204,151	160,638	160,804	102,473	23	167	41	.....
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	340,513	277,541	222,233	130,319	338,992	275,782	220,960	129,993	2,121	1,759	1,273	736
Paper hangers.....	26,384	21,990	12,369	5,013	26,561	21,749	12,315	4,859	823	241	74	154
Plasterers.....	50,533	35,694	39,002	22,083	50,525	35,649	38,987	22,083	8	45	15	.....
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	167,849	97,785	61,231	19,383	167,841	97,689	61,185	19,383	8	126	46	.....
Roofers and slaters.....	15,111	9,067	7,043	4,026	15,108	9,065	7,040	4,026	3	2	7	.....
Mechanics (not otherwise specified).....	26,208	9,378	15,455	7,888	26,189	9,351	15,472	7,883	19	27	13	5
Chemical and allied products.												
Oil well and oil works employees.....	448,482	24,626	14,771	11,269	448,324	24,573	14,724	11,237	1,588	53	47	32
Oil well employees.....	432,634	18,011	9,147	7,340	432,620	18,001	9,137	7,340	14	10	10	.....
Oil works employees.....	15,848	6,615	5,624	3,929	15,704	6,572	5,587	3,897	144	43	37	32
Other chemical workers.....												
Chemical works employees.....	66,434	18,743	11,706	10,045	55,384	15,324	9,581	9,206	11,050	3,419	2,125	839
Powder and cartridge makers.....	41,386	11,522	7,824	7,231	33,470	9,600	6,230	6,445	7,910	1,594	736	786
Salt works employees.....	4,263	1,775	1,765	1,431	2,989	1,671	1,662	1,390	274	104	103	41
Clay, glass, and stone products.												
Brick and tile makers, etc.....	93,361	49,933	60,214	36,052	92,037	49,455	60,070	35,984	1,324	478	144	68
Glassworkers.....	79,135	49,698	34,282	17,934	74,891	47,377	32,572	17,370	4,244	2,021	1,710	564
Marble and stone cutters.....	48,358	54,460	61,070	32,842	48,132	54,317	61,012	32,842	224	143	58	.....
Potters.....	24,893	16,140	14,928	7,233	19,930	13,200	12,939	6,644	4,968	2,940	1,989	589
Fishing and mining.												
Fishermen and oystermen.....	68,275	68,940	60,162	41,352	67,790	68,478	59,899	41,287	476	462	263	65
Miners and quarrymen.....												
Miners (coal).....	905,869	563,406	387,248	249,397	905,238	562,417	386,872	249,318	631	989	378	79
Miners (not otherwise specified).....	626,499	344,205	208,547	234,228	626,094	343,581	208,330	234,149	405	624	215	79
Quarrymen.....	191,561	184,617	141,047	15,169	191,381	184,315	140,614	15,169	180	302	133	.....
Food and kindred products.												
Bakers.....	97,650	79,188	60,197	41,309	90,611	74,860	57,910	40,246	7,039	4,328	2,287	1,063
Butter and cheese makers.....	19,676	19,241	11,211	4,570	16,193	18,508	4,230	453	648	403	340	.....
Confectioners.....	29,027	31,194	23,251	13,692	16,351	21,980	17,577	11,892	12,676	9,214	5,674	1,800
Millers.....	34,140	40,548	52,841	53,440	33,865	40,362	52,747	53,363	275	186	94	77
Other food preparers.....												
Fish curers and packers.....	247,267	141,877	115,181	84,864	232,750	136,457	113,454	83,686	14,009	5,529	1,727	1,178
Meat and fruit canners and preservers.....	6,810	652	.....	.....	6,142	822	.....	.....	668	128	.....	.....
Meat packers, curers, and picklers.....	49,709	9,249	112,562	82,537	46,050	5,089	110,842	81,373	43,655	3,266	1,723	1,164
Sugar makers and refiners.....	4201,278	126,969	.....	.....	4,196,433	125,614	.....	.....	44,845	1,355	.....	.....
Iron and steel and their products.												
Blacksmiths.....	247,389	236,477	200,587	172,726	247,342	226,284	209,521	172,726	47	193	60	.....
Machinists.....	4460,782	283,145	186,821	101,130	440,711	282,574	186,677	101,130	473	571	151	.....
Steam-boiler makers.....	444,761	33,046	72,339	12,773	444,761	33,038	72,333	12,771	.....	8	7	.....
Other iron and steel workers.....	4900,443	363,125	272,529	172,037	4875,016	357,243	267,969	169,821	425,427	5,882	4,551	2,216
Leather and its finished products.												
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	264,527	208,903	214,577	194,079	263,443	169,355	180,871	173,072	61,084	39,510	33,704	21,007
Harness and saddle makers and repairers.....	24,029	40,101	43,448	30,900	23,285	39,506	42,647	38,408	744	595	833	1,551
Leather curriers and tanners.....	57,375	42,671	39,723	29,842	54,958	40,917	39,461	29,642	2,377	1,754	292	1,200
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc.....	18,268	7,051	6,279	4,410	14,650	5,475	5,458	4,031	3,618	1,579	821	379
Liquors and beverages.												
Bottlers and soda-water makers, etc.....	17,003	10,519	7,290	2,081	16,514	9,727	6,681	2,012	1,080	794	549	69
Brewers and maltsters.....	28,179	20,962	20,365	18,578	27,185	20,254	20,254	16,217	638	275	68	61
Distillers and rectifiers.....	5,744	3,144	3,314	3,246	5,141	3,114	3,305	3,237	603	30	9	8
Lumber and its remanufactures.												
Cabinetmakers.....	42,660	35,619	35,915	50,654	42,020	35,557	35,891	50,174	42	67	24	450
Coopers.....	426,600	37,260	47,480	53,196	426,482	37,087	47,438	53,199	4,117	115	48	.....
Saw and planing mill employees.....	338,389	161,624	138,678	92,357	396,479	161,291	138,386	92,316	1,940	373	292	41
Other woodworkers.....	4199,117	111,590	98,121	30,337	4183,058	104,791	92,023	29,334	416,079	6,865	6,068	1,003

¹ Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. lxxvi-lxxvii.

² Partly estimated.

³ Includes electric light and power company employees, classified in 1910 and 1900 with "Other miscellaneous industries" under "Manufacturing and mechanical industries."

⁴ Figures for 1910 approximate only.

⁵ Does not include ship carpenters, classified in 1890 with ship and boat builders.

⁶ Includes ship calkers, riggers, and smiths, combined in 1880 with ship carpenters, but does not include apprentices.

⁷ Does not include apprentices.

⁸ Figures for 1910 and 1900 not comparable.

⁹ Includes all molders classified in 1910 and 1900 under iron and steel workers, brass workers, and other metal workers.

POPULATION.

NUMBER OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF 1900, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1880-1910—Continued.

Table 15—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	BOTH SEXES.				MALE.				FEMALE.			
	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880	1910	1900	1890 ¹	1880
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.												
<i>Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.</i>												
Brass workers.....	41,002	26,700	217,265	211,568	38,337	25,870	216,352	210,831	2,665	890	2,913	2,737
Clock and watch makers and repairers.....	35,476	24,120	25,252	13,850	27,662	19,305	20,556	12,062	7,785	4,815	4,090	1,318
Gold and silver workers.....	41,733	26,112	20,263	28,405	32,193	19,732	16,914	26,438	9,540	6,380	3,349	1,997
Tin plate and tinware makers.....	92,672	70,505	57,523	42,818	87,700	68,730	56,623	41,781	4,972	1,775	902	1,037
Tin plate makers ⁴	15,740	7,231	8,320	4,577	15,088	6,954	6,522	2,777	652	277	.....	.....
Timers and tinware makers.....	73,932	62,093	55,488	42,818	69,612	60,606	54,589	41,781	4,320	1,497	899	1,037
Other metal workers.....	120,227	56,602	37,512	16,394	115,472	54,282	36,127	16,069	4,755	2,320	1,385	325
Copper workers ⁴	19,246	8,185	3,384	2,342	19,141	8,174	3,377	2,326	105	11	7	16
Electroplaters.....	8,196	6,387	2,756	.....	7,858	6,149	2,644	.....	338	241	112	.....
Lead and zinc workers ⁴	12,782	5,334	4,016	2,105	12,423	5,237	4,413	2,165	359	97	203	.....
<i>Paper and printing.</i>												
Bookbinders.....	40,294	30,278	23,858	13,833	18,282	14,646	12,298	8,342	22,012	15,632	11,566	5,491
Engravers.....	13,734	11,151	8,320	4,577	13,221	10,098	8,017	4,474	4,513	456	363	103
Paper and pulp mill operatives.....	693,769	57,426	45,374	637,192	609,831	30,700	23,570	623,342	631,938	26,720	22,004	13,849
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.....	206,356	155,147	123,069	72,726	178,511	139,166	110,848	69,270	27,845	15,951	12,211	3,456
<i>Textiles.</i>												
Bleachery and dye-works operatives.....	32,627	22,278	14,210	8,222	27,512	20,493	12,593	7,573	5,115	1,755	1,707	649
Carpet factory operatives.....	1,34,043	1,19,372	22,392	17,068	1,19,932	7,10,371	11,546	9,962	7,14,111	7,9,001	10,756	7,106
Cotton mill operatives.....	331,631	246,391	173,142	169,771	185,341	125,788	80,177	78,292	146,290	120,603	92,965	91,479
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives.....	95,877	47,120	29,555	12,194	27,550	12,630	8,745	4,334	68,327	34,490	20,810	7,900
Silk mill operatives.....	85,959	54,469	34,855	18,071	33,725	22,023	14,192	8,560	52,234	32,437	20,663	9,211
Woolen mill operatives.....	102,609	73,196	84,109	88,010	57,920	42,566	47,638	52,504	44,689	30,630	36,471	35,506
Other textile mill operatives.....	99,903	104,619	108,298	48,565	52,322	53,437	61,661	33,422	47,581	51,182	46,637	15,143
Print works operatives.....	9,112	6,056	6,701	5,419	7,795	4,963	5,162	4,318	1,314	1,093	1,539	1,101
Rope and cordage factory operatives.....	10,696	7,591	8,001	3,514	6,516	4,592	4,896	3,049	4,180	2,999	3,105	474
Dressmakers.....	345,164	346,884	293,504	.....	2,003	2,090	836	.....	343,161	344,794	292,668	.....
Milliners.....	133,921	87,859	61,686	285,401	5,483	1,739	395	3,473	128,438	86,120	61,291	281,928
Seamstresses.....	184,092	150,942	150,044	.....	17,215	4,837	4,001	.....	166,875	146,105	146,043	.....
Tailors and tailoresses.....	312,793	229,649	188,027	133,756	219,967	160,714	123,516	81,658	92,828	68,935	64,509	52,098
Hat and cap makers.....	38,201	22,733	24,013	16,860	26,920	15,110	17,319	13,004	11,281	7,623	6,694	3,856
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers.....	62,938	39,432	21,107	11,823	14,290	8,401	5,132	3,163	48,678	30,941	15,975	8,660
Other textile workers.....	518,631	29,533	15,639	12,163	44,941	8,862	4,631	4,797	73,740	20,671	10,708	7,366
Carpet makers (rag).....	7,647	7,245	.....	.....	1,816	1,916	.....	.....	5,831	5,329	.....	.....
Sail, awning, and tent makers.....	3,718	3,577	3,257	2,950	2,598	3,168	3,068	2,843	1,120	409	251	107
<i>Miscellaneous industries.</i>												
Broom and brush makers.....	12,778	10,220	10,115	8,479	10,519	8,643	8,949	7,837	2,259	1,577	1,166	642
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners.....	22,750	14,436	8,704	5,851	22,766	14,405	8,689	5,851	32	31	15	.....
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	347,213	223,495	139,765	79,028	347,181	223,318	139,718	79,028	82	177	47	.....
Glove makers.....	20,461	12,271	6,416	4,511	6,002	4,503	2,741	2,558	14,459	7,768	3,075	1,953
Manufacturers and officials, etc.....	565,905	243,009	183,882	69,595	558,791	239,649	153,468	69,122	6,714	3,360	414	473
Model and pattern makers.....	23,539	15,073	10,200	5,822	23,006	14,869	10,159	5,822	553	204	141	.....
Photographers.....	31,775	26,941	20,040	9,990	26,811	23,361	17,839	9,539	4,964	3,580	2,201	451
Rubber-factory operatives.....	45,161	21,866	16,162	6,350	33,905	14,492	9,706	4,292	11,256	7,374	6,456	2,058
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	160,382	131,452	111,625	77,045	89,048	87,955	83,634	66,177	71,334	43,497	27,991	10,868
Upholsterers.....	31,531	30,821	25,666	10,443	28,923	28,663	23,918	9,901	2,655	2,168	1,748	542
Other miscellaneous industries.....	520,247	407,069	207,673	182,920	593,272	376,878	174,865	152,712	126,975	90,191	32,808	30,208
Artificial-flower makers.....	9,854	2,779	3,046	3,399	1,238	437	.....	.....	8,616	2,338	2,543	2,887
Button makers.....	12,854	6,621	2,691	4,872	7,810	3,511	1,011	2,480	5,044	3,110	1,590	2,392
Corset makers.....	13,874	8,016	6,533	4,660	1,649	815	733	795	12,235	7,201	5,800	3,885
Straw workers.....	6,471	3,838	3,066	4,223	2,365	911	1,243	1,531	4,106	2,927	2,423	2,698
Whitewashers.....	1,668	3,439	3,996	3,316	1,663	3,374	3,987	3,301	5	65	9	15

¹ Corrected figures; for explanation, see Occupation Report for 1900, pp. lxxvi-lxxiii.

² Does not include molders or apprentices.

³ Does not include apprentices.

⁴ Figures for 1910 and 1900 not comparable.

⁵ Figures for 1910 approximate only.

⁶ Includes box-factory operatives; probably includes box makers (wood).

⁷ Does not include carpet makers (rag), included in 1910 and 1900 with "Other textile workers."

⁸ Does not include officials of mining and quarrying companies, classified in 1890 with officials of banks and companies, under "Trade and transportation."

Outside of trade and transportation and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the reclassification of the Thirteenth Census occupations according to the Twelfth Census classification is believed to be fairly accurate, except in a few occupations. In trade and transportation, and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the reclassification probably is fairly accurate in about 75 per cent of the occupations and poor in about 25 per cent. In case of such large and general occupation groups as "Other iron and steel workers," "Other woodworkers," "Other metal workers," and "Other textile workers," the reclassification at best can be considered only approximately

correct. In case of the five general divisions of occupations, however, the per cent of error in reclassification is believed to be practically negligible.

The 1910 classification of occupations is so different from that of 1900 that in many cases the 1910 figures for a specific occupation, as presented in Table 15, differ very much from those for the same occupation, as presented in the other tables of the report. In any such case, it is evident that the figures presented in this comparative table can not properly be used in connection with the figures presented in the other tables of the report.

PERSONS OCCUPIED DISTRIBUTED BY SEX.

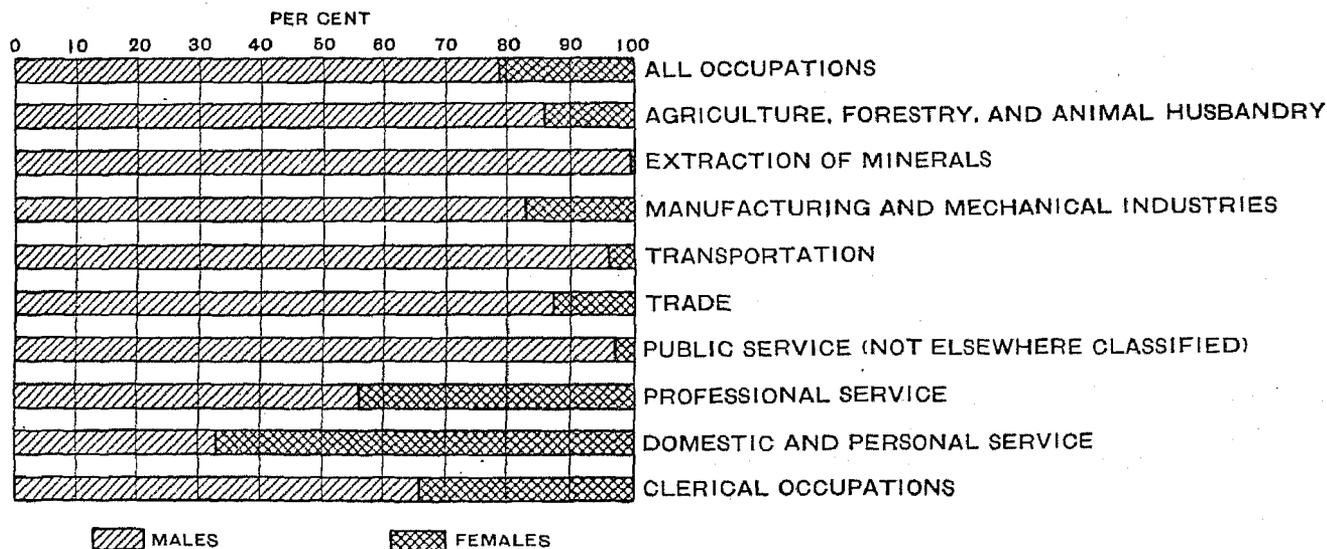
United States.—Table 16 shows, for all occupations and for each general division of occupations, the number of males and of females gainfully occupied in 1910 and the per cent which the workers of each sex constituted of the total.

GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Total: 1910	MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations.....	38,167,336	30,091,564	78.8	8,075,772	21.2
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	12,659,203	10,851,702	85.7	1,807,501	14.3
Extraction of minerals.....	964,824	963,730	99.9	1,094	0.1
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	10,658,881	8,837,901	82.9	1,820,980	17.1
Transportation.....	2,637,671	2,531,075	96.0	106,596	4.0
Trade.....	3,614,670	3,146,582	87.1	468,088	12.9
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	459,291	445,733	97.0	13,558	3.0
Professional service.....	1,663,569	929,684	55.9	733,885	44.1
Domestic and personal service.....	3,772,174	1,241,328	32.9	2,530,846	67.1
Clerical occupations.....	1,737,053	1,143,829	65.8	593,224	34.2

These figures show that in 1910 domestic and personal service was the only general division of occupations in which the women outnumbered the men, there being in this general division more than two women employed to each man. In professional service there were four women to every five men, a large proportion of the women being teachers. In clerical occupations one-third of the persons were women. In manufacturing and mechanical industries women constituted one in six, in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry one in seven, and in trade one in eight of the gainful workers; they constituted only 4 per cent of the persons engaged in transportation, 3 per cent of the persons engaged in public service, and but one-tenth of 1 per cent of the persons engaged in the extraction of minerals.

The proportion of each sex in all gainful occupations and in each general division of occupations in 1910 is also shown graphically in the following diagram:

PROPORTION OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS: 1910.



In Table 17, for purposes of comparison with 1900, the Thirteenth Census occupations are rearranged, by sex, according to the five general divisions followed at previous censuses.

The marked increase from 1900 to 1910, as shown by Table 17, in the proportion which females constituted of all persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was discussed in a previous section (see p. 27). The increase during this period in the proportion which females constituted of all persons engaged in domestic and personal service is accounted for in part by the great decrease in the number of "laborers (not specified)," a very large proportion of whom were males. The great difference shown by Tables 16 and 17 in the proportion which females constituted of all persons engaged in domestic and personal service in 1910 is accounted for by the fact that "soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)," "watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.," and "laborers (not specified)," classified under domestic and personal service in 1900, were, with the

exception of a part of the "laborers (not specified)," classified elsewhere in 1910.

CENSUS YEAR AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1910					
All occupations.....	38,167,336	30,091,564	78.8	8,075,772	21.2
Agricultural pursuits.....	12,567,925	10,760,875	85.6	1,807,050	14.4
Professional service.....	1,825,127	1,151,709	63.1	673,418	36.9
Domestic and personal service.....	5,361,043	2,740,176	51.1	2,620,867	48.9
Trade and transportation.....	7,605,730	6,403,378	84.2	1,202,352	15.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	10,807,521	9,035,426	83.6	1,772,095	16.4
1900					
All occupations.....	23,072,222	22,722,333	98.5	349,889	1.5
Agricultural pursuits.....	10,881,765	9,404,429	86.4	1,477,336	13.6
Professional service.....	1,258,538	827,941	65.8	430,597	34.2
Domestic and personal service.....	5,589,657	3,485,268	62.5	2,094,389	37.5
Trade and transportation.....	4,766,964	4,263,617	89.4	503,347	10.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	7,045,209	5,772,641	81.9	1,272,568	18.1

Divisions and states.—Table 18 (p. 59) shows, for each geographic division and for each state, the per

cent which the workers of each sex constituted of all workers and of the workers in each general division of occupations in 1910.

This table shows that, in the United States in 1910, 78.8 per cent of the persons engaged in gainful occupations were males and 21.2 per cent were females. Males constituted over seven-tenths of the gainful workers in each geographic division, and over eight-tenths in the East North Central, the West North Central, the Mountain, and the Pacific divisions. In the Middle Atlantic and West South Central divisions females constituted over one-fifth, and in the New England, South Atlantic, and East South Central divisions over one-fourth of the gainful workers. In the District of Columbia, South Carolina, and Mississippi over one-third of the gainful workers in 1910 were females, but in each of the remaining states over two-thirds of the gainful workers in 1910 were males, the proportion rising to over nine-tenths in Idaho, Wyoming, and Nevada.

Since in any area the proportion which females engaged in gainful occupations form of all persons engaged in gainful occupations is governed largely by the proportion of the female population gainfully occupied, it follows that variations between different areas in the proportion which gainfully occupied females constituted of all gainful workers must in the main be due to the same causes which produced the variations in the proportion of the female population gainfully occupied. For example, the high proportion which females in 1910 constituted of all gainful workers in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions, as compared with the East North Central and West North Central divisions, corresponds very closely with the high proportion of gainful workers in the female population 10 years of age and over in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions, as compared with the East North Central and West North Central divisions (see Table 1, p. 26); and in each case the higher proportion in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions was due mainly to the same causes—a larger proportion of foreign born in the female population, a larger proportion of urban population, and the existence of more industries which furnished suitable employment to females. Likewise, the high proportion which females constituted of all gainful workers in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions, as compared with the Mountain and Pacific divisions, is accounted for mainly by the large negro female population in the South, together with the fact that a much larger proportion of the negro than of the white females were gainfully occupied in 1910. Also, in the different states the variations in the proportion which females constituted of all gainful workers in 1910 corresponded in general with the variations in the proportion of the female population 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied in 1910 (see Table 1), and, usually, the causes of the

variations were the same in each case. However, since in 1910, 81.3 per cent of the males and only 23.4 per cent of the females 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations, the proportion which females constituted of all gainful workers in any area was influenced to some extent by the number of males to each 100 females. Thus, the fact that in the Mountain division there were 127.9 males and in the Pacific division 129.5 males to each 100 females, accounts in part for the comparatively low proportion which females constituted of all gainful workers in each of these divisions. In Nevada in 1910 the proportion of the females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was larger than in any other state in the Mountain division (see Table 1, p. 26), but the proportion which the females constituted of all gainful workers was smaller in Nevada than in any other state in the division except Wyoming. This unusual condition probably was due to the fact that in Nevada the number of males to each 100 females, 179.2, was larger than in any other state in the United States, while the proportion of the males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, 87.3 per cent, was also very large.

The proportion of each sex in all gainful occupations in 1910, as compared with 1900, is shown graphically for each state in the diagram on page 60, while the proportion of males and females in each principal occupation in which the workers of each sex constituted 1 per cent or more of the total workers in the United States in 1910 is shown graphically in the diagram on page 61.

In the United States as a whole in 1910 females constituted 14.3 per cent of all persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, but this proportion varied from 3.1 per cent in the Pacific to 24.6 per cent in the East South Central division, and exceeded 4 per cent only in the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions, where the high proportions are explained by the large numbers of negro female agricultural laborers. The great variation in the proportions between the different states of these three geographic divisions are due mainly to differences in the proportion of negroes in the population. The large negro population and the great importance of cotton raising together account for the exceptionally large proportion which females constituted of all persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana in 1910.

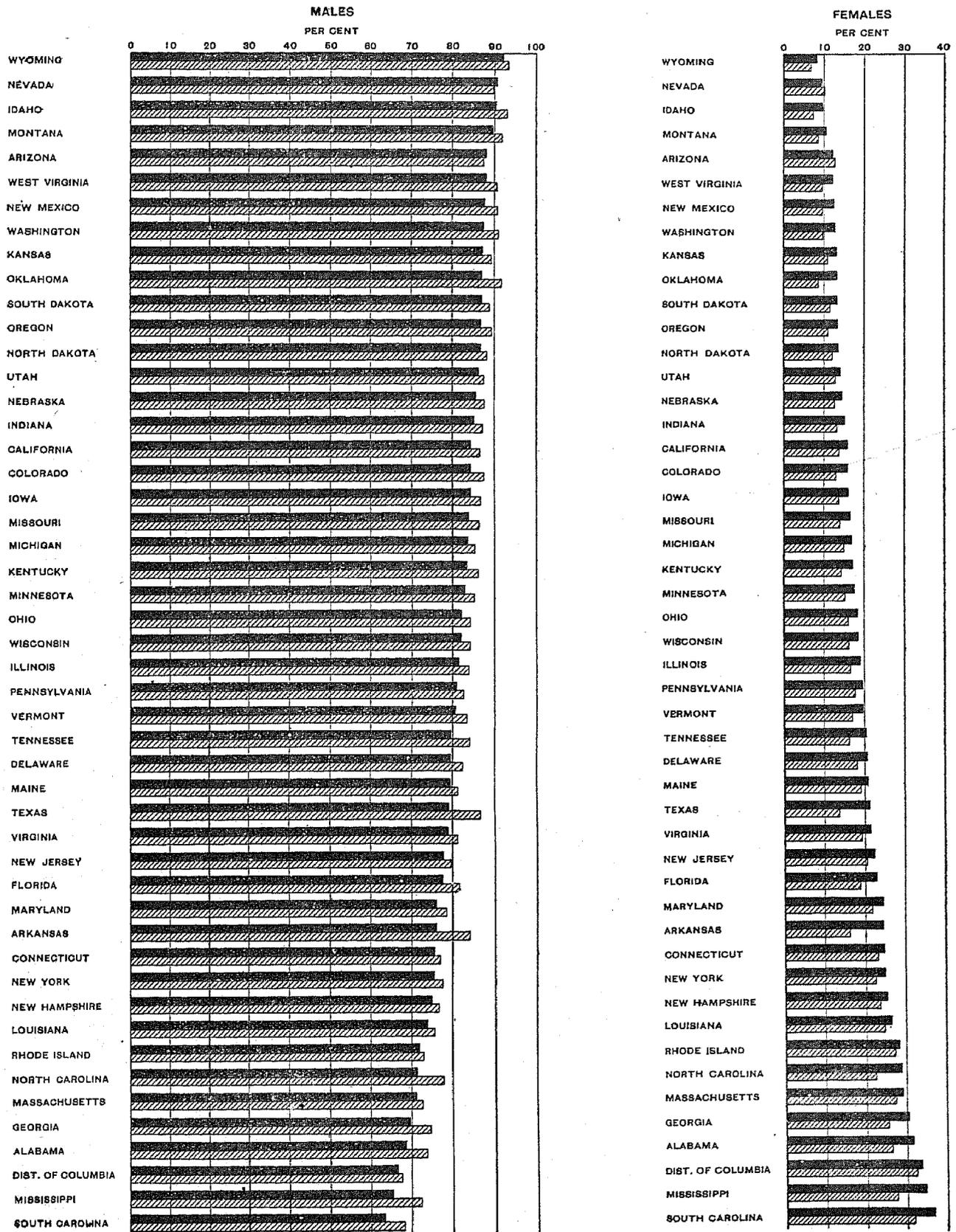
In the United States, in each of the geographic divisions, and in each of the states males in 1910 had practically a complete monopoly of the occupations peculiar to the extraction of minerals. Few of these occupations are suitable for females and they are usually prohibited by law from pursuing them.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX, OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN EACH GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

Table 18 DIVISION AND STATE.	ALL OCCUPATIONS: 1910		AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.		EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.		MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.		TRANSPORTATION.		TRADE.		PUBLIC SERVICE (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED).		PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
United States.....	78.8	21.2	85.7	14.3	99.9	0.1	82.9	17.1	98.0	4.0	87.1	12.9	97.0	3.0	55.9	44.1	32.9	67.1	65.8	34.2
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:																				
New England.....	73.4	26.6	96.5	3.5	99.9	0.1	75.4	24.6	95.6	4.4	85.8	14.2	97.8	2.2	50.7	49.3	30.7	69.3	56.9	43.1
Middle Atlantic.....	77.7	22.3	96.3	3.7	99.9	0.1	80.3	19.7	96.0	4.0	85.6	14.4	98.3	1.7	58.0	42.0	36.7	63.3	67.3	32.7
East North Central.....	82.3	17.7	96.7	3.3	99.8	0.2	85.8	14.2	94.9	5.1	85.1	14.9	97.2	2.8	55.2	44.8	34.6	65.4	62.8	37.2
West North Central.....	84.5	15.5	96.7	3.3	99.9	0.1	86.0	14.0	95.3	4.7	88.3	11.7	95.4	4.6	48.7	51.3	34.3	65.7	63.7	36.3
South Atlantic.....	73.2	26.8	75.9	24.1	99.9	0.1	82.0	18.0	97.4	2.6	89.1	10.9	96.6	3.4	56.7	43.3	21.3	78.7	73.2	26.8
East South Central.....	73.9	26.1	75.4	24.6	99.9	0.1	85.6	14.4	96.7	3.3	90.2	9.8	95.5	4.5	59.5	40.5	20.9	79.1	72.8	27.2
West South Central.....	78.7	21.3	80.2	19.8	99.9	0.1	90.7	9.3	96.6	3.4	91.0	9.0	95.7	4.3	60.9	39.1	30.9	69.1	77.7	22.3
Mountain.....	87.4	12.6	96.2	3.8	99.9	0.1	90.1	9.9	97.3	2.7	89.0	11.0	95.0	5.0	60.7	39.3	45.3	54.7	69.0	31.0
Pacific.....	85.4	14.6	96.9	3.1	99.9	0.1	91.2	8.8	96.5	3.5	88.5	11.5	97.5	2.5	59.7	40.3	53.8	46.2	64.6	35.4
NEW ENGLAND:																				
Maine.....	79.3	20.7	96.8	3.2	100.0		80.6	19.4	96.4	3.6	87.4	12.6	95.5	4.5	44.4	55.6	27.3	72.7	54.0	46.0
New Hampshire.....	74.8	25.2	96.2	3.8	100.0		74.2	25.8	96.3	3.7	88.2	11.8	94.5	5.5	46.1	53.9	26.4	73.6	55.2	44.8
Vermont.....	80.4	19.6	97.1	2.9	100.0		84.3	15.7	94.9	5.1	89.0	11.0	94.9	5.1	45.0	55.0	18.9	81.1	55.2	44.8
Massachusetts.....	71.0	29.0	96.3	3.7	99.9	0.1	73.8	26.2	95.2	4.8	85.0	15.0	98.2	1.8	52.1	47.9	31.6	68.4	56.0	44.0
Rhode Island.....	71.8	28.2	96.1	3.9	99.8	0.2	72.1	27.9	95.8	4.2	86.0	14.0	99.3	0.7	53.7	46.3	34.8	65.2	57.2	42.8
Connecticut.....	75.5	24.5	96.2	3.8	99.7	0.3	78.6	21.4	96.1	3.9	86.2	13.8	97.8	2.2	52.3	47.7	32.8	67.2	61.8	38.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:																				
New York.....	75.4	24.6	96.6	3.4	98.9	1.1	78.1	21.9	95.4	4.6	86.1	13.9	98.6	1.4	58.0	42.0	39.7	60.3	65.5	34.5
New Jersey.....	77.7	22.3	95.9	4.1	99.9	0.1	81.4	18.6	96.9	3.1	87.3	12.7	98.7	1.3	58.5	41.5	36.6	63.4	68.6	31.4
Pennsylvania.....	80.7	19.3	96.1	3.9	99.9	0.1	82.7	17.3	96.4	3.6	83.9	16.1	97.7	2.3	57.9	42.1	31.5	68.5	70.0	30.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:																				
Ohio.....	81.9	18.1	96.9	3.1	99.8	0.2	85.4	14.6	95.0	5.0	84.9	15.1	97.4	2.6	58.2	41.8	32.9	67.1	63.5	36.5
Indiana.....	85.0	15.0	97.4	2.6	100.0	(1)	87.4	12.6	94.8	5.2	87.3	12.7	96.7	3.3	59.2	40.8	33.6	66.4	61.4	38.6
Illinois.....	81.2	18.8	97.3	2.7	99.9	0.1	85.4	14.6	94.7	5.3	84.8	15.2	97.7	2.3	56.6	43.4	33.4	61.6	63.5	36.5
Michigan.....	83.3	16.7	96.9	3.1	99.7	0.3	86.5	13.5	94.3	5.7	85.5	14.5	97.0	3.0	50.1	49.9	32.4	67.6	60.0	40.0
Wisconsin.....	81.8	18.2	94.8	5.2	99.9	0.1	85.5	14.5	96.2	3.8	83.8	16.2	95.8	4.2	46.8	53.2	31.1	68.9	62.4	37.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:																				
Minnesota.....	82.6	17.4	95.6	4.4	100.0	(1)	86.5	13.5	96.3	3.7	87.0	13.0	96.5	3.5	45.6	54.4	33.8	66.2	63.2	36.8
Iowa.....	84.1	15.9	97.3	2.7	99.9	0.1	84.5	15.5	95.1	4.9	88.1	11.9	93.2	6.8	42.0	58.0	32.1	67.9	58.5	41.5
Missouri.....	83.6	16.4	96.4	3.6	99.9	0.1	84.7	15.3	94.9	5.1	88.4	11.6	97.0	3.0	57.8	42.2	36.1	63.9	67.1	32.9
North Dakota.....	86.6	13.4	96.3	3.7	100.0		88.9	11.1	96.3	3.7	92.3	7.7	98.7	11.3	46.3	53.7	24.5	75.5	66.4	33.6
South Dakota.....	88.9	13.1	95.8	4.2	99.5	0.5	88.5	11.5	95.8	4.2	90.3	9.7	91.6	8.4	46.6	53.4	34.3	65.7	58.8	41.2
Nebraska.....	85.6	14.4	97.3	2.7	99.8	0.2	87.2	12.8	94.8	5.2	88.8	11.2	93.7	6.3	46.0	54.0	36.6	63.4	63.0	37.0
Kansas.....	87.0	13.0	97.5	2.5	99.8	0.2	89.0	11.0	95.0	5.0	88.0	12.0	96.1	3.9	49.8	50.2	35.2	64.8	61.5	38.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																				
Delaware.....	79.6	20.4	95.3	4.7	100.0		85.3	14.7	97.7	2.3	81.9	18.1	98.5	1.5	55.5	44.5	22.4	77.6	68.1	31.9
Maryland.....	75.9	24.1	95.4	4.6	99.9	0.1	77.3	22.7	97.4	2.6	84.9	15.1	98.0	2.0	58.4	41.6	26.4	73.6	74.4	25.6
District of Columbia.....	66.5	33.5	96.5	3.5	(2)		81.8	18.2	94.7	5.3	84.1	15.9	96.1	3.9	64.1	35.9	29.4	70.6	65.1	34.9
Virginia.....	78.8	21.2	89.9	10.1	99.9	0.1	84.0	16.0	97.8	2.2	90.6	9.4	97.3	2.7	52.3	47.7	19.7	80.3	73.5	26.5
West Virginia.....	87.9	12.1	94.6	5.4	99.9	0.1	90.9	9.1	97.1	2.9	89.3	10.7	94.2	5.8	62.9	37.1	27.9	72.1	73.3	26.7
North Carolina.....	71.2	28.8	73.4	26.6	99.3	0.7	77.9	22.1	97.7	2.3	91.7	8.3	94.8	5.7	52.8	47.2	17.0	83.0	75.1	24.9
South Carolina.....	63.2	36.8	62.7	37.3	99.3	0.7	77.7	22.3	97.4	2.6	91.0	9.0	96.7	3.3	51.9	48.1	16.8	83.2	75.2	24.8
Georgia.....	69.6	30.4	71.3	28.7	99.9	0.1	82.6	17.4	97.3	2.7	91.3	8.7	97.1	2.9	55.7	44.3	18.0	82.0	77.6	22.4
Florida.....	77.3	22.7	81.6	18.4	99.7	0.3	88.5	11.5	98.3	1.7	91.3	8.7	95.5	4.5	61.2	38.8	24.0	76.0	78.6	21.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																				
Kentucky.....	83.0	17.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	(1)	81.7	18.3	95.7	4.3	87.5	12.5	95.4	4.6	61.7	38.3	24.5	75.5	67.3	32.7
Tennessee.....	79.7	20.3	86.4	13.6	100.0	(1)	85.9	14.1	96.6	3.4	91.6	8.4	97.2	2.8	60.2	39.8	21.9	78.1	73.0	27.0
Alabama.....	68.5	31.5	66.7	33.3	99.9	0.1	87.8	12.2	97.7	2.3	91.4	8.6	95.5	4.5	59.9	40.1	17.6	82.4	78.1	21.9
Mississippi.....	65.3	34.7	64.4	35.6	(2)		90.1	9.9	97.3	2.7	91.2	8.8	92.4	7.6	53.8	46.2	18.6	81.4	79.1	20.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																				
Arkansas.....	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2	99.9	0.1	92.3	7.7	96.8	3.2	91.4	8.6	94.2	5.8	64.5	35.5	27.3	72.7	75.8	24.2
Louisiana.....	73.8	26.2	75.2	24.8	99.8	0.2	89.3	10.7	97.7	2.3	89.5	10.5	96.6	3.4	57.1	42.9	23.6	76.4	82.6	17.4
Oklahoma.....	86.9	13.1	91.1	8.9	99.9	0.1	92.1	7.9	96.0	4.0	91.3	8.7	94.3	5.7	62.5	37.5	41.0	59.0	67.5	32.5
Texas.....	78.9	21.1	80.3	19.7	99.7	0.3	90.4	9.6	96.2	3.8	91.4	8.6	96.3	3.7	60.3	39.7	33.9	66.1	78.9	21.1
MOUNTAIN:																				
Montana.....	89.5	10.5	96.8	3.2	99.9	0.1	94.6	5.4	98.4	1.6	89.3	10.7	95.1	4.9	58.5	41.5	51.5	48.5	70.7	29.3
Idaho.....	90.1	9.9	97.2	2.8	99.9	0.1	93.6	6.4	97.0	3.0	90.4	9.6	96.0	4.0	63.2	36.8	48.1	51.9	68.9	31.1
Wyoming.....	91.8	8.2	97.7	2.3	99.9	0.1	95.0	5.0	99.0	1.0	91.0	9.0	98.4	1.6	60.2	39.8	50.3	49.7	75.0	25.0

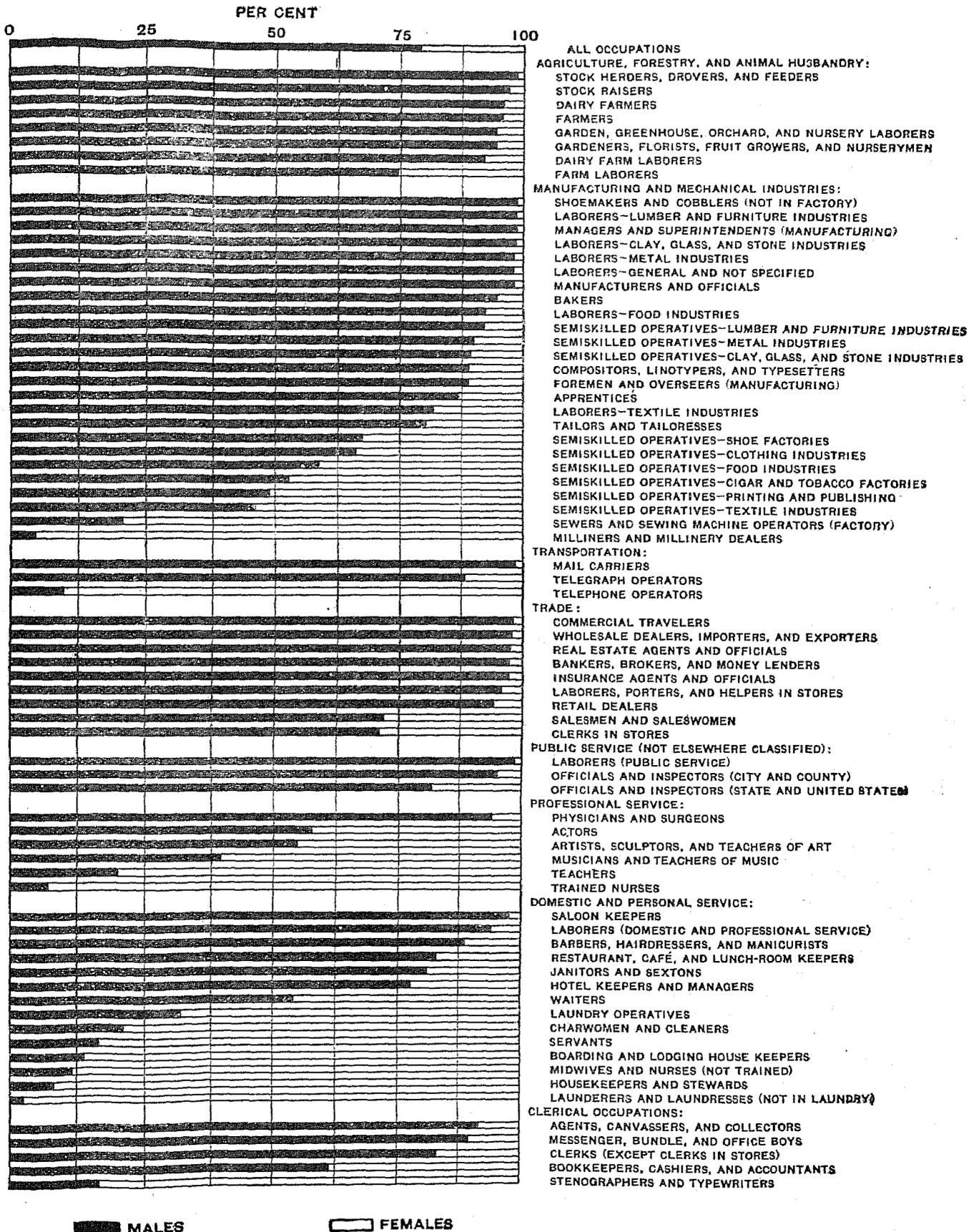
PROPORTION OF MALES AND OF FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS,
BY STATES: 1910 AND 1900.



1910

1900

PROPORTION OF MALES AND OF FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN CERTAIN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1910.



In the United States as a whole in 1910 females constituted 17.1 per cent of the persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, but this proportion ranged from 8.8 per cent in the Pacific to 24.6 per cent in the New England division. The proportion which females constitute of all persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in any area is dependent largely upon the nature of these industries. For example, the low proportion of females in manufacturing and mechanical industries in Maine and in Vermont, as contrasted with the other states of the New England division, probably is accounted for partly by the fact that in these two states a smaller proportion of the females were gainfully occupied, but largely by the fact that in these two states textile and other industries which give suitable employment to females are far less prominent than in the other New England states. The large proportion of females in manufacturing and mechanical industries in New Mexico and in Arizona, as compared with the other states of the Mountain division, was due mainly to the large number of Indian female blanket and cloth weavers in these two states.

Females constituted but 4 per cent of the persons engaged in transportation, the proportion varying from 2.6 per cent in the South Atlantic to 5.1 per cent in the East North Central division, and from 1 per cent in Wyoming to 5.7 per cent in Michigan. More than eight out of ten (82.8 per cent) of the females engaged in transportation were telephone operators; and female telephone and telegraph operators combined formed nine out of ten (90.5 per cent) of the females engaged in transportation. Likewise in each state a very large majority of the females engaged in transportation in 1910 were telephone and telegraph operators.

More than one-eighth (12.9 per cent) of the persons engaged in trade in the United States in 1910 were females, the proportion ranging from 9 per cent in the West South Central to 14.9 per cent in the East North Central division, and from 7.7 per cent in North Dakota to 18.1 per cent in Delaware. The proportion was high also in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Of all the females engaged in trade in the United States considerably more than one-half (53.5 per cent) were saleswomen in stores; and saleswomen in stores, clerks in stores, and retail dealers combined formed over nine-tenths (91.7 per cent) of the females engaged in trade. In each of the states also these three occupations gave employment to a very large proportion of all females engaged in trade.

In 1910 females constituted 3 per cent of all persons engaged in the pursuits classified under public service.¹

¹ Clerical pursuits in public service were classified with corresponding clerical pursuits under "Clerical occupations."

This proportion varied from 1.7 per cent in the Middle Atlantic to 5 per cent in the Mountain division, and from seven-tenths of 1 per cent in Rhode Island and 1.3 per cent in New Jersey to 11.3 per cent in North Dakota and to 14 per cent in Idaho. The high proportion in North Dakota and Idaho, respectively, was due to the large proportion which female postmistresses constituted of all persons engaged in public service in each of these states in 1910. In the United States not far from two-thirds (64.3 per cent), and in most of the states considerably over one-half of the females engaged in the pursuits here classified under public service were postmistresses.

Of the persons engaged in professional service in 1910, 55.9 per cent were males and 44.1 per cent were females. In no other general division of occupations, except domestic and personal service, did the females form so large a proportion of the workers. The high proportion of females engaged in professional service was due to the large number of female musicians and teachers of music, school teachers, and trained nurses, the excess of females over males in these three occupations being 458,757. More than six out of seven of the females engaged in professional service in 1910 were in these three occupations. The proportion which females constituted of all persons engaged in professional service ranged from 39.1 per cent in the West South Central to 51.3 per cent in the West North Central division, and from 28.9 per cent in Nevada to 58 per cent in Iowa. In 10 different states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—the number of females engaged in professional service in 1910 exceeded the number of males. This is explained mainly by the fact that the proportion which female musicians and teachers of music and female school teachers constituted of the total number was considerably higher in each of these states than in the United States as a whole.

More than two-thirds of the persons engaged in domestic and personal service in the United States in 1910 were females, and in no other general division of occupations did the females form so large a proportion of the workers. In the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions more than three-fourths of the persons engaged in domestic and personal service were females; and in each of six different states in these two geographic divisions, and in the state of Vermont, females constituted over four-fifths of the persons engaged in this class of work. In the Pacific division, however, females constituted less than half the persons in this general division of occupations, and in Nevada the proportion of females was less than two-fifths. This low proportion in Nevada is accounted for in part by the small proportion which females constituted of all persons gainfully occupied in the state in 1910, 9.7 per cent, as compared with a proportion of 21.2 per cent for the females of the entire United States.

Females constituted somewhat over one-third of the persons engaged in clerical occupations in the United States in 1910, the proportion ranging from 22.3 per cent in the West South Central division to 43.1 per cent in New England, and from 17.4 per cent in Louisiana to 46 per cent in Maine.

Outlying territories.—The following table shows for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, for all occupations and for each general division of occupations, the number of males and of females engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 and the per cent which the workers of each sex constituted of the total:

Table 19 AREA AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	Total: 1910	MALE.		FEMALE.	
		Num- ber.	Per cent.	Num- ber.	Per cent.
ALASKA.					
All occupations.....	40,073	38,350	95.7	1,723	4.3
Agriculture, forestry, and animal hus- bandry.....	4,558	4,529	99.4	29	0.6
Extraction of minerals.....	11,372	11,360	99.9	12	0.1
Manufacturing and mechanical indus- tries.....	9,164	8,541	93.2	623	6.8
Transportation.....	3,487	3,463	99.3	24	0.7
Trade.....	1,452	1,384	95.3	68	4.7
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	1,470	1,406	95.7	64	4.3
Professional service.....	1,128	896	79.4	232	20.6
Domestic and personal service.....	6,732	6,068	90.1	664	9.9
Clerical occupations.....	710	643	90.6	67	9.4
HAWAII.					
All occupations.....	101,194	89,923	88.9	11,271	11.1
Agriculture, forestry, and animal hus- bandry.....	56,329	51,501	91.4	4,828	8.6
Extraction of minerals.....	282	282	100.0	.....	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical indus- tries.....	15,345	14,304	93.2	1,041	6.8
Transportation.....	6,723	6,684	99.4	39	0.6
Trade.....	5,831	5,379	92.2	452	7.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	2,842	2,832	99.6	10	0.4
Professional service.....	2,601	1,658	63.7	943	36.3
Domestic and personal service.....	9,434	5,660	60.0	3,774	40.0
Clerical occupations.....	1,807	1,023	89.8	184	10.2
PORTO RICO.					
All occupations.....	394,148	317,256	80.5	76,892	19.5
Agriculture, forestry, and animal hus- bandry.....	240,845	230,066	95.5	10,779	4.5
Extraction of minerals.....	116	116	100.0	.....	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical indus- tries.....	53,075	34,881	65.7	18,194	34.3
Transportation.....	9,089	8,064	88.6	1,025	1.4
Trade.....	25,579	24,687	96.4	892	3.6
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	3,535	3,538	99.7	47	1.3
Professional service.....	4,275	2,778	65.0	1,497	35.0
Domestic and personal service.....	54,060	9,811	17.9	45,149	82.1
Clerical occupations.....	2,624	2,435	92.8	189	7.2

Table 19 shows that in Alaska in 1910, 95.7 per cent of the gainful workers were males, and that the males

constituted over nine out of ten of the workers in every general division of occupations except professional service, where they constituted eight out of ten of the workers. Even in domestic and personal service nine out of ten of the workers were males. The females constituted 20.6 per cent of the persons in professional service, 9.9 per cent of the persons in domestic and personal service, 9.4 per cent of the persons in clerical occupations, 6.8 per cent of the persons in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 4.7 per cent of the persons in trade; but in none of the other branches of occupations did they constitute so large a proportion as 1 per cent of the workers. In each general division of occupations except extraction of minerals, females constituted a much smaller proportion of the workers in Alaska than in the United States.¹

In Hawaii in 1910, 88.9 per cent of the gainful workers were males, and in each general division of occupations, except professional service and domestic and personal service, from 90 to 100 per cent of the workers were males. Females constituted 40 per cent of the persons in domestic and personal service, 36.3 per cent of the persons in professional service, and 10.2 per cent of the persons in clerical occupations. In each general division of occupations the females constituted a larger proportion of the workers in the United States¹ than in Hawaii.

In Porto Rico in 1910, over eight out of ten of the gainful workers were males, and except in manufacturing and mechanical industries, professional service, and domestic and personal service, males constituted over nine out of ten of the workers in each main branch of occupations. Females constituted 34.3 per cent of the workers in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 35 per cent of the workers in professional service, and 82.1 per cent of the workers in domestic and personal service. In manufacturing and mechanical industries and in domestic and personal service females constituted a larger proportion of the workers in Porto Rico than in the United States,¹ but in each of the other main branches of occupations females constituted a larger proportion of the workers in the United States¹ than in Porto Rico.

¹ See Table 16, p. 57.

PERSONS OCCUPIED DISTRIBUTED BY COLOR OR RACE, NATIVITY, AND PARENTAGE.

United States.—Table 20 (p. 64) shows, for the United States and for each of its geographic divisions, a distribution by color or race, nativity, and parentage of the population 10 years of age and over and of the persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1910.

This table shows that in the United States in 1910 the foreign-born whites and the negroes each constituted a larger per cent, and that each of the native white classes constituted a smaller per cent of the persons engaged in gainful occupations than it did of

the population 10 years of age and over. The only exceptions to this relationship in the geographic divisions were that in the East North Central division the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage constituted a larger proportion of the gainful workers than of the population 10 years of age and over, and that in the East South Central division the foreign-born whites constituted the same proportion of the gainful workers as of the population 10 years of age and over. Only in the Mountain division and in the Pacific divi-

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sion did the persons included in the Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and "all other" group constitute an important proportion of the population 10 years of age and

over or of the gainful workers, but in each of these divisions they constituted a larger proportion of the latter than of the former.

Table 20

DIVISION AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		DIVISION AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
United States	71,580,270	100.0	38,167,336	100.0	South Atlantic	9,012,826	100.0	5,187,729	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	37,081,278	51.8	17,054,464	47.0	Native white—Native parentage.....	5,397,864	59.9	2,726,782	52.6
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	13,908,063	19.4	7,008,090	18.4	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	339,771	3.8	173,187	3.3
Foreign-born white.....	12,944,520	18.1	7,811,502	20.5	Foreign-born white.....	280,387	3.1	173,318	3.3
Negro.....	7,317,922	10.2	5,192,535	13.6	Negro.....	2,986,936	33.1	2,108,786	40.6
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	328,478	0.5	200,745	0.5	Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	7,868	0.1	6,650	0.1
New England	5,330,914	100.0	2,914,680	100.0	East South Central	6,178,578	100.0	3,599,695	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	2,135,801	40.1	1,059,170	36.3	Native white—Native parentage.....	3,945,830	63.9	1,952,498	55.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,377,187	25.8	729,882	25.0	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	184,771	3.0	98,606	2.7
Foreign-born white.....	1,757,244	33.0	1,083,643	37.2	Foreign-born white.....	84,893	1.4	48,968	1.4
Negro.....	55,321	1.0	37,506	1.3	Negro.....	1,960,898	31.7	1,470,092	40.8
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	6,361	0.1	4,479	0.2	Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	2,186	(1)	1,531	(1)
Middle Atlantic	15,446,515	100.0	8,208,885	100.0	West South Central	6,394,043	100.0	3,507,081	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	6,685,600	42.5	3,155,888	38.4	Native white—Native parentage.....	4,101,510	64.1	2,038,500	58.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,851,367	24.9	1,952,702	23.8	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	439,348	7.0	235,801	6.7
Foreign-born white.....	4,661,990	30.2	2,845,350	34.7	Foreign-born white.....	330,431	5.2	200,927	5.7
Negro.....	351,546	2.3	243,095	3.0	Negro.....	1,460,705	22.8	1,013,475	28.9
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	15,712	0.1	11,850	0.1	Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	52,049	0.8	18,288	0.5
East North Central	14,568,949	100.0	7,257,953	100.0	Mountain	2,054,249	100.0	1,107,937	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	7,370,055	50.6	3,384,287	46.6	Native white—Native parentage.....	1,081,180	52.6	544,549	49.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	3,941,206	27.1	1,976,943	27.2	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	461,403	22.5	228,399	20.6
Foreign-born white.....	2,985,853	20.5	1,727,011	23.8	Foreign-born white.....	423,668	20.6	282,142	25.5
Negro.....	254,545	1.7	160,339	2.2	Negro.....	18,755	0.9	12,860	1.2
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	17,350	0.1	9,373	0.1	Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	69,838	3.4	39,987	3.6
West North Central	9,097,311	100.0	4,449,043	100.0	Pacific	3,496,885	100.0	1,934,333	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	4,798,510	52.7	2,209,823	49.7	Native white—Native parentage.....	1,684,658	48.2	852,967	44.1
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	2,482,634	27.3	1,200,724	27.0	Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	820,371	23.5	413,756	21.4
Foreign-born white.....	1,876,694	20.7	899,473	20.0	Foreign-born white.....	840,999	24.0	550,670	28.5
Negro.....	403,641	4.4	128,013	2.9	Negro.....	25,575	0.7	17,469	0.9
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	32,832	0.4	10,110	0.2	Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	125,282	3.6	99,471	5.1

The following summary for the United States shows, for both sexes and for each sex separately, a per cent distribution by color or race, nativity, and parentage of the population 10 years of age and over, and of the persons engaged in gainful occupations, in 1910 and 1900, respectively:

SEX AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF—			
	Population 10 years of age and over.		Persons engaged in gainful occupations.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	51.8	52.3	47.0	47.7
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	19.4	18.9	18.4	18.2
Foreign-born white.....	18.1	17.3	20.5	19.7
Negro.....	10.2	11.1	13.6	13.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	51.1	52.0	49.4	50.3
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	18.7	18.4	17.6	17.3
Foreign-born white.....	19.8	18.2	21.9	20.4
Negro.....	9.8	10.7	10.6	11.3
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	52.5	52.6	38.4	36.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	20.3	19.4	21.3	22.2
Foreign-born white.....	16.3	16.3	15.1	16.5
Negro.....	10.7	11.4	24.9	24.8
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other.....	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

This summary shows for both sexes that in 1910 the native whites of native parentage and the negroes each constituted a smaller proportion both of the population 10 years of age and over and of the persons engaged in gainful occupations than in 1900; and that in 1910 the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born whites each constituted a larger proportion both of the population 10 years of age and over and of the persons engaged in gainful occupations than in 1900. The relationship between the proportions for the respective classes was the same for the males as for both sexes. In case of the females, however, the native whites of native parentage and the negroes each constituted in 1910 a smaller proportion of all females 10 years of age and over but a larger proportion of the gainfully occupied females than in 1900. The native white females of foreign or mixed parentage in 1910 formed a larger proportion of all females 10 years of age and over but a smaller proportion of the gainfully occupied females than in 1900; and the foreign-born white females in 1910 formed the same proportion of all females 10 years of age and over but a smaller proportion of the gainfully occupied females than in 1900.

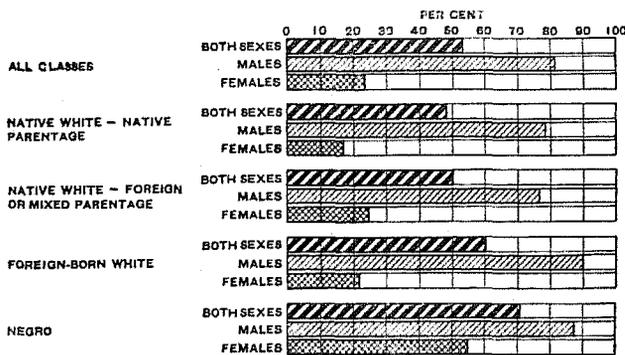
The following summary for the United States shows, for each principal class of the population, the proportion which the persons of both sexes and of each sex engaged in gainful occupations constituted of all persons of the same sex or class 10 years of age and over, in 1910 and in 1900, respectively.

Table 22

CLASS OF POPULATION.	1910			1900		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	53.3	81.3	23.4	50.2	80.0	18.8
Native white—Native parentage.....	48.4	78.5	17.1	45.8	77.3	13.0
Native white—Foreign or mixed par..	50.4	76.5	24.6	48.5	75.4	21.7
Foreign-born white.....	60.3	90.0	21.7	57.3	89.7	19.1
Negro.....	71.0	87.4	54.7	62.2	84.1	46.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other	61.1	80.8	17.6	59.2	80.0	14.2

This summary shows that in the total population and in each class of the population a larger proportion of the persons 10 years of age and over was engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 than in 1900, the increase being especially marked for the negroes. Likewise, in case of each sex, the proportion of the persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was larger in each class of the population in 1910 than in 1900, the increase being greatest for the negroes, and especially great in case of the negro females. For both the males and the females the rank of the principal classes of the population in accordance with the proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was the same in 1910 as in 1900. The proportion of gainful workers in each principal class of the population in 1910 is also shown graphically in the following diagram:

PROPORTION OF EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1910.



Divisions and states.—The proportion which the number of gainfully occupied males in each principal class of the population in 1910 constituted of all males 10 years of age and over in the same class is shown, for each geographic division and for each state, in Table 23 (p. 66).

This table shows, that in the United States as a whole in 1910, 78.5 per cent of the native white males

of native parentage 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations, but that the proportion varied in the geographic divisions from 75.5 per cent in the East North Central to 83.4 per cent in the East South Central division, and in the states from only 65.7 per cent in Wisconsin to 86.8 per cent in Alabama. The proportion of the native white males of foreign or mixed parentage 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied in 1910 was 76.5 per cent in the entire United States, but ranged in the geographic divisions from 72.1 per cent in New England to 84.6 per cent in the East South Central division, and in the states from 69.5 per cent in New Hampshire to 87.1 per cent in Kentucky. Of the foreign-born white males 10 years of age and over in the United States in 1910, 90 per cent were gainful workers. In the geographic divisions, the proportion was lowest in the West North Central division, 87.3 per cent, and highest in the Mountain division, 92.7 per cent. In each geographic division the proportion was higher for the foreign-born white males than for the males of either of the native white classes, and in each of the geographic divisions, except the East South Central, the proportion was higher for the foreign-born white than for the negro males. Next to the foreign-born whites, the negroes had the highest proportion of gainful workers in the male population 10 years of age and over in 1910. This proportion was 87.4 per cent for the United States as a whole, but in the geographic divisions varied from 84.2 per cent in the West North Central to 89.3 per cent in the Pacific division, and in the states from 79.2 per cent in Kansas to 96.9 per cent in Maine.

Table 24 (p. 67) shows, for each geographic division and for each state, the proportion which the number of gainfully occupied females in each principal class of the population in 1910 constituted of all females 10 years of age and over in the same class.

According to Table 24, 17.1 per cent of the native white females of native parentage 10 years of age and over in the United States in 1910 were engaged in gainful occupations. This proportion varied in the geographic divisions from 14.2 per cent in the West North Central to 22.7 per cent in the New England division, and in the states from 11.6 per cent in West Virginia to 27.3 per cent in South Carolina. The proportion of the native white females of foreign or mixed parentage gainfully occupied in 1910 was 24.6 per cent in the United States as a whole, but varied in the geographic divisions from 17.1 per cent in the Mountain to 35.1 per cent in the New England division; and in the states from 12.8 per cent in Oklahoma to 38.7 per cent in Rhode Island. In each geographic division the proportion was higher for the native white females of foreign or mixed parentage than for either the native white females of native parentage or the foreign-born white females.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF MALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

Table 23

MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910

DIVISION AND STATE.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910											
	Native white of native parentage.			Native white of foreign or mixed parentage.			Foreign-born white.			Negro.		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
United States.....	18,933,751	14,855,825	78.5	6,909,282	5,285,811	76.5	7,321,196	6,588,711	90.0	3,637,386	3,178,554	87.4
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	1,052,314	813,451	77.3	666,075	480,166	72.1	899,625	818,230	91.0	27,389	23,607	86.2
Middle Atlantic.....	3,250,046	2,494,264	76.7	1,871,013	1,402,622	75.0	2,558,973	2,323,540	90.8	171,008	148,638	86.9
East North Central.....	3,737,890	2,822,147	75.5	1,947,589	1,516,726	77.9	1,699,847	1,514,523	89.1	133,614	113,526	85.0
West North Central.....	2,491,516	1,882,439	75.6	1,263,623	967,407	76.6	927,721	809,576	87.3	106,567	89,765	84.2
South Atlantic.....	2,719,402	2,227,897	81.9	166,758	133,622	80.1	167,727	151,138	90.1	1,470,297	1,280,335	87.1
East South Central.....	2,005,254	1,672,807	83.4	89,271	75,551	84.6	49,514	43,485	87.8	970,921	866,089	89.2
West South Central.....	2,149,751	1,747,514	81.3	231,081	188,307	81.5	193,328	173,827	89.9	732,945	634,809	86.6
Mountain.....	604,332	475,149	78.6	247,958	191,891	77.4	279,095	258,750	92.7	10,461	9,125	87.2
Pacific.....	923,246	720,157	78.0	425,914	329,519	77.4	545,366	495,642	90.9	14,184	12,660	89.3
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	205,350	160,038	77.9	45,346	31,886	70.3	55,564	49,251	88.6	610	591	96.9
New Hampshire.....	90,167	75,796	84.1	32,743	22,770	69.5	48,912	44,483	90.9	247	229	92.8
Vermont.....	92,809	70,486	75.9	27,941	21,267	76.1	26,826	22,988	85.7	1,089	1,022	93.8
Massachusetts.....	435,354	335,100	77.0	377,731	270,853	71.7	508,878	464,618	91.3	15,629	13,488	86.3
Rhode Island.....	64,420	50,704	78.7	63,069	46,839	74.3	87,501	79,713	91.1	3,839	3,347	87.2
Connecticut.....	158,214	121,327	76.7	119,245	86,551	72.6	171,944	157,177	91.4	5,975	4,920	82.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1,258,228	955,733	76.0	1,020,596	762,994	74.8	1,384,830	1,244,701	89.9	55,170	49,205	89.2
New Jersey.....	389,900	298,766	76.6	256,413	188,427	73.5	345,789	315,367	91.2	36,191	30,918	85.4
Pennsylvania.....	1,601,918	1,239,765	77.4	594,004	451,201	76.0	828,354	763,472	92.2	79,647	68,515	86.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1,183,112	903,810	76.4	399,797	325,761	81.5	337,157	300,917	89.3	49,297	41,243	83.7
Indiana.....	650,617	501,617	77.1	148,658	124,924	84.0	95,207	83,148	87.3	26,258	21,932	83.5
Illinois.....	991,581	744,338	75.1	633,994	486,343	76.7	656,301	589,929	89.9	49,031	42,624	86.9
Michigan.....	470,154	355,935	75.7	356,916	267,457	74.9	325,735	294,378	90.4	7,727	6,511	84.3
Wisconsin.....	254,914	167,447	65.7	408,224	312,236	76.5	285,357	246,151	86.3	1,301	1,216	93.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	207,469	145,641	70.2	351,238	256,355	73.0	315,895	282,196	89.3	3,835	3,479	90.7
Iowa.....	491,100	358,014	72.9	259,203	201,461	77.7	155,230	129,161	83.2	6,813	5,843	85.8
Missouri.....	917,388	718,456	78.3	219,430	185,496	84.5	129,201	114,189	88.4	68,113	57,984	85.1
North Dakota.....	61,856	46,655	75.4	86,310	60,798	70.4	69,680	79,229	88.3	348	309	88.8
South Dakota.....	94,372	71,611	75.8	84,886	64,257	75.7	58,512	51,129	87.4	404	337	83.4
Nebraska.....	244,546	182,422	74.6	141,550	105,146	74.3	99,839	85,589	85.7	3,751	3,366	89.7
Kansas.....	474,285	359,640	75.8	121,006	93,894	77.6	79,364	68,083	85.8	23,303	18,447	79.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	51,820	41,503	80.1	9,357	7,373	78.8	9,687	8,898	91.9	12,888	10,512	81.6
Maryland.....	282,098	228,766	78.3	72,904	59,294	81.3	52,682	46,944	89.1	89,335	75,495	84.5
District of Columbia.....	65,427	51,277	78.4	17,992	14,212	79.0	12,606	10,247	81.3	35,540	28,937	81.4
Virginia.....	494,870	395,020	79.9	15,027	11,631	77.4	16,288	14,202	87.2	243,957	205,093	84.1
West Virginia.....	391,885	312,552	79.8	21,136	17,591	83.2	40,036	37,620	94.0	30,058	26,527	88.3
North Carolina.....	535,105	457,190	85.4	3,276	2,502	76.4	3,639	3,329	91.5	236,640	209,373	88.5
South Carolina.....	241,058	203,216	84.3	4,509	3,670	81.4	3,657	3,320	90.8	282,305	250,443	88.7
Georgia.....	504,254	423,532	84.0	10,445	8,437	80.8	9,291	8,379	90.2	415,552	366,612	88.2
Florida.....	142,885	114,241	80.0	12,112	8,912	73.6	19,841	18,199	91.7	124,024	107,343	86.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	693,799	565,437	81.5	53,239	46,383	87.1	21,354	18,413	86.2	105,770	89,018	84.2
Tennessee.....	612,548	505,538	82.5	15,907	13,050	82.0	10,896	9,403	86.3	177,698	154,155	86.8
Alabama.....	423,692	367,712	86.8	12,232	9,714	79.4	11,479	10,429	90.9	325,655	295,010	90.6
Mississippi.....	275,215	234,120	85.1	7,893	6,404	81.1	5,785	5,240	90.6	361,798	327,897	90.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	396,050	339,540	85.7	15,626	13,205	84.5	10,368	9,399	90.7	165,880	148,088	89.3
Louisiana.....	279,331	216,228	77.4	43,471	36,203	83.3	28,935	26,069	90.1	259,937	222,284	85.5
Oklahoma.....	504,566	405,063	80.5	39,960	32,285	80.8	25,148	22,886	91.0	53,686	44,793	83.4
Texas.....	969,804	785,683	81.0	132,024	106,614	80.8	128,877	115,473	89.6	253,442	219,644	86.7
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	75,669	61,498	81.3	43,353	32,989	76.1	63,504	59,751	94.1	963	819	85.0
Idaho.....	82,855	63,536	76.7	32,403	25,484	78.6	27,676	25,857	93.4	364	335	92.0
Wyoming.....	39,197	33,149	84.6	14,451	11,913	82.4	19,743	18,941	95.9	1,442	1,390	96.4
Colorado.....	197,133	155,066	78.7	69,096	52,798	76.4	76,165	70,131	92.1	5,154	4,385	85.1
New Mexico.....	99,055	79,159	79.9	10,164	7,770	76.4	14,117	13,023	92.3	766	672	87.7
Arizona.....	36,921	29,975	81.2	15,764	11,812	74.9	29,035	26,163	90.1	892	743	83.3
Utah.....	55,367	37,435	67.6	52,274	40,178	76.9	35,149	31,897	90.7	634	555	87.5
Nevada.....	18,135	15,331	84.5	10,453	8,949	85.6	13,706	12,987	94.8	246	226	91.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	260,406	205,630	78.9	113,646	85,770	75.5	157,493	145,726	92.5	3,473	3,103	89.3
Oregon.....	185,343	145,278	78.4	57,663	44,733	77.6	68,619	62,897	91.7	838	810	96.7
California.....	477,497	369,249	77.3	254,605	199,016	78.2	319,254	287,019	89.9	9,873	8,747	88.6

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

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NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL CLASS OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

Table 24

FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910

DIVISION AND STATE.	Native white of native parentage.			Native white of foreign or mixed parentage.			Foreign-born white.			Negro.		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.		Number.	Perct.
United States	18,147,527	3,098,639	17.1	6,998,781	1,722,279	24.6	5,623,333	1,222,791	21.7	3,680,536	2,013,981	54.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	1,083,487	245,719	22.7	711,112	249,716	35.1	857,619	265,413	30.9	27,932	13,899	49.8
Middle Atlantic.....	3,315,854	661,624	20.0	1,980,354	550,080	27.8	2,103,017	521,810	24.8	180,538	94,457	52.3
East North Central.....	3,632,135	562,140	15.5	1,993,617	460,217	23.1	1,285,976	212,488	16.5	120,631	46,813	38.7
West North Central.....	2,306,994	327,384	14.2	1,219,011	233,317	19.1	651,973	89,897	13.8	97,074	39,148	40.3
South Atlantic.....	2,678,462	498,885	18.6	173,013	39,565	22.9	112,669	22,180	19.7	1,516,639	828,451	54.6
East South Central.....	1,940,576	309,691	16.0	95,500	21,035	22.0	35,379	5,483	15.5	989,977	604,003	61.0
West South Central.....	1,951,759	290,986	14.9	218,267	47,581	21.8	137,103	27,100	19.8	727,760	378,666	52.0
Mountain.....	476,848	69,400	14.6	213,450	36,508	17.1	143,973	23,392	16.2	8,294	3,735	45.0
Pacific.....	761,412	132,810	17.4	394,457	84,237	21.4	295,633	55,028	18.6	11,391	4,809	42.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	201,601	38,134	18.9	44,257	11,628	26.3	49,772	13,140	26.4	556	206	37.1
New Hampshire.....	97,416	21,370	21.9	34,241	11,671	34.1	44,064	15,165	34.4	233	128	54.9
Vermont.....	90,483	17,086	18.9	28,766	6,968	24.2	20,828	4,125	19.8	357	123	34.5
Massachusetts.....	465,395	117,785	25.3	408,655	149,497	36.6	511,716	168,878	33.0	16,089	8,026	49.9
Rhode Island.....	64,859	16,126	24.9	67,389	26,083	38.7	84,403	26,612	31.5	4,074	2,059	50.5
Connecticut.....	163,733	35,218	21.5	127,813	43,899	34.3	146,835	37,493	25.5	6,623	3,357	50.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1,281,665	277,495	21.7	1,089,043	317,583	29.2	1,249,748	353,303	28.3	60,673	34,782	57.3
New Jersey.....	398,105	76,859	19.3	270,585	75,236	27.8	291,059	67,415	23.2	38,386	20,004	52.1
Pennsylvania.....	1,636,024	307,270	18.8	620,726	157,261	25.3	562,210	101,092	18.0	81,479	39,671	48.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1,169,569	188,932	16.2	422,352	99,260	23.5	242,117	40,892	16.9	44,613	17,593	39.4
Indiana.....	816,541	109,717	13.4	150,298	29,284	19.5	60,299	7,168	11.9	24,392	9,534	39.1
Illinois.....	950,298	148,791	15.7	653,899	167,079	25.6	512,258	98,299	19.2	43,867	17,105	39.0
Michigan.....	449,683	70,407	15.7	359,150	75,107	20.9	254,068	38,083	15.0	6,830	2,133	31.2
Wisconsin.....	246,044	44,293	18.0	407,918	89,487	21.9	217,234	28,046	12.9	1,199	448	37.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	182,257	34,647	19.0	340,548	75,641	22.2	218,020	34,138	15.7	2,531	923	36.5
Iowa.....	471,335	70,976	15.1	256,519	45,935	17.9	114,016	12,807	11.2	5,567	1,781	32.0
Missouri.....	875,431	117,880	13.5	225,526	49,538	22.0	94,377	15,295	16.2	64,272	28,796	44.8
North Dakota.....	46,566	7,079	15.2	74,249	12,934	17.4	60,771	8,859	14.6	198	86	43.4
South Dakota.....	75,519	11,242	14.9	74,654	12,168	16.3	39,822	5,030	12.6	293	91	31.1
Nebraska.....	220,879	31,672	14.3	134,512	21,624	16.1	72,658	8,785	12.1	2,974	1,175	39.5
Kansas.....	435,007	53,888	12.4	113,003	15,477	13.7	52,309	4,983	9.5	21,239	6,296	29.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	50,501	8,423	16.7	9,647	2,466	25.6	7,253	1,343	18.5	11,891	5,313	44.7
Maryland.....	298,617	54,379	18.2	78,477	20,313	25.9	48,269	10,326	21.4	91,119	45,231	49.6
District of Columbia.....	71,480	18,006	25.2	20,004	5,294	26.5	11,149	2,901	26.0	44,424	26,699	60.1
Virginia.....	490,188	62,337	12.7	13,609	2,258	16.6	9,351	1,335	14.3	252,461	102,729	40.7
West Virginia.....	364,299	42,262	11.6	20,812	3,734	17.9	14,610	1,737	11.9	20,867	6,360	30.5
North Carolina.....	535,300	129,457	24.2	3,382	561	16.6	2,095	362	17.3	253,755	141,391	55.7
South Carolina.....	237,668	64,799	27.3	4,674	937	20.0	2,254	440	19.5	301,759	201,623	66.8
Georgia.....	498,976	101,151	20.3	10,295	2,081	20.2	5,365	762	14.2	430,648	248,924	57.8
Florida.....	131,433	18,071	13.7	12,113	1,921	15.9	12,314	2,974	24.2	109,720	50,181	45.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	667,015	83,708	12.5	58,774	14,615	24.9	18,217	2,749	15.1	104,258	46,510	44.6
Tennessee.....	597,468	76,901	12.9	16,396	3,051	18.6	7,089	1,090	15.4	182,965	92,220	50.4
Alabama.....	412,000	96,561	23.4	12,355	2,155	17.4	6,812	969	14.2	336,701	214,533	63.7
Mississippi.....	264,093	52,521	19.9	7,975	1,234	15.5	3,261	675	20.7	366,053	250,740	68.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	365,189	64,745	17.7	13,414	2,800	20.9	6,086	1,121	18.4	161,129	93,248	57.9
Louisiana.....	266,367	37,295	14.0	47,477	8,435	17.8	21,398	3,299	15.4	265,513	128,512	48.4
Oklahoma.....	430,346	53,132	12.3	33,318	4,280	12.8	13,916	1,432	10.3	47,471	17,659	37.2
Texas.....	889,907	135,814	15.3	124,058	32,069	25.9	95,703	21,248	22.2	253,647	139,247	54.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	49,099	7,667	15.6	33,548	6,063	18.1	25,952	4,654	17.9	670	312	46.6
Idaho.....	62,559	7,814	12.5	26,108	3,474	13.3	11,943	1,571	13.2	214	106	49.5
Wyoming.....	22,836	3,314	14.5	9,702	1,480	15.3	6,633	911	13.7	582	283	48.6
Colorado.....	171,923	29,007	16.9	65,989	13,726	20.8	46,861	8,710	18.6	4,836	2,132	44.1
New Mexico.....	86,160	10,122	11.7	8,444	1,283	15.2	7,113	873	12.3	578	247	42.7
Arizona.....	25,062	3,315	13.2	12,372	1,626	13.1	14,689	2,049	13.9	799	402	50.3
Utah.....	49,198	6,515	13.2	50,337	7,610	15.1	26,691	3,834	14.4	392	135	34.4
Nevada.....	10,021	1,646	16.4	6,950	1,246	17.9	4,081	790	19.4	223	118	52.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	199,310	32,294	16.2	96,667	18,900	19.6	77,435	13,359	17.3	2,044	776	38.0
Oregon.....	146,149	24,102	16.5	40,699	10,281	20.7	32,140	5,628	17.5	521	230	44.1
California.....	415,953	76,414	18.4	248,091	55,056	22.2	186,053	36,041	19.4	8,826	3,803	43.1

Of the foreign-born white females 10 years of age and over in the United States in 1910, 21.7 per cent were gainfully occupied, the proportion varying in the geographic divisions from 13.8 per cent in the West North Central to 30.9 per cent in the New England division, and in the states from 9.5 per cent in Kansas to 34.4 per cent in New Hampshire. In general, the proportion was much higher in the manufacturing states than in the agricultural states, but contrary to this general rule the proportion was high in Maine, Vermont, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, and Nevada. The proportion of the negro females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 was considerably more than double the proportion for either of the other principal classes of the female population. This proportion was 54.7 per cent for the entire United States, but varied in the geographic divisions from 38.7 per cent in the East North Central to 61 per cent in the East South Central division, and in the states from 29.6 per cent in Kansas to 68.5 per cent in Mississippi.

Outlying territories.—Table 25 shows, for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, a distribution by color or race, nativity, and parentage of the population 10 years of age and over and of the persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1910.

In Alaska, as shown by Table 25, over two-fifths (41.3 per cent) of the gainful workers in 1910 were foreign-born white persons, over one-fifth (20.3 per cent) were Indians, and almost one-fifth (19.6 per cent) were native white persons of native parentage. Native white persons of foreign or mixed parentage constituted one-eighth (12.5 per cent) and Chinese, Japanese, negro, and all other constituted one-sixteenth (6.3 per cent) of the gainful workers. The Indians formed almost one-third of the population 10 years of age and over, but only slightly over one-fifth of the gainful workers. Each of the other classes of the population, however, formed a larger proportion of the gainful workers than of the population, the excess being most marked in case of the foreign-born whites.

PERSONS OCCUPIED DISTRIBUTED BY AGE PERIODS.

United States.—In the tabulation of occupations for this report, all gainful workers were distributed into the following five age periods: 10 to 13, 14 to 15, 16 to 20, 21 to 44 and unknown, and 45 years and over. Table 26 (p. 69) shows for the males and for the females the number of persons of each specified age engaged in gainful occupations compared with the total number of the same age in 1910 and in 1900.

Table 26 shows that in the United States in 1910 more than eight in every ten (81.3 per cent) males 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations. In the lowest age period, 10 to 13, the proportion was one in six (16.6 per cent); in the next

Table 25

AREA AND CLASS OF POPULATION.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.	
	Number.	Per cent. distribution.	Number.	Per cent. distribution.
Alaska	54,967	100.0	40,073	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	10,048	18.3	7,857	19.6
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	6,414	11.7	5,010	12.5
Foreign-born white.....	17,848	32.5	16,515	41.3
Indian.....	18,044	32.8	8,124	20.3
Chinese, Japanese, negro, and all other.....	2,613	4.8	2,537	6.3
Hawaii	148,789	100.0	101,194	100.0
Hawaiian.....	20,819	14.0	8,654	8.6
Part Hawaiian.....	7,618	5.1	2,760	2.7
Caucasian.....	32,138	21.6	17,957	17.7
Chinese.....	18,159	12.2	14,094	13.9
Japanese.....	62,959	42.3	51,478	50.9
All other.....	7,105	4.8	6,251	6.2
Porto Rico	781,600	100.0	394,148	100.0
Native white—Native parentage.....	486,016	62.2	233,382	59.2
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage.....	20,727	2.7	9,300	2.4
Foreign-born white.....	9,456	1.2	7,330	1.9
Negro.....	265,381	34.0	144,120	36.6
Chinese and Japanese.....	20	(¹)	16	(¹)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Hawaii 50.9 per cent—over one-half—of the gainful workers in 1910 were Japanese. The Hawaiians and the part Hawaiians combined constituted 11.3 per cent, the Caucasians 17.7 per cent, the Chinese 13.9 per cent, and all others 6.2 per cent of the gainful workers. The Hawaiian, the part Hawaiian, and the Caucasian elements each constituted a much smaller proportion of the gainful workers than of the population 10 years of age and over, but the reverse was true of the Chinese and of the Japanese element.

In Porto Rico native white persons of native parentage formed 59.2 per cent of the gainful workers in 1910, negroes 36.6 per cent, and all other persons only 4.3 per cent. The native whites of native parentage and the native whites of foreign or mixed parentage each constituted a smaller proportion of the gainful workers than of the population 10 years of age and over, but the foreign-born whites and the negroes each constituted a larger proportion of the gainful workers than of the population.

age period, 14 to 15, the proportion more than doubled, being over two in each five (41.4 per cent); and in the age period 16 to 20 the proportion increased to almost four in five (79.2 per cent). The proportion was highest for the age period 21 to 44 (including persons of unknown age). In this age period 96.7 per cent of the males were gainfully occupied; or, stated otherwise, only 3.3 men out of every 100 in this age period were without gainful occupations in 1910. In the highest age period, 45 years and over, the proportion of males gainfully occupied in 1910 dropped to 85.9 per cent. If the two highest age periods be combined, it is found that of all the males 21 years of

age and over in the United States in 1910 considerably over nine out of every ten (93.1 per cent) were engaged in gainful occupations.

Table 26

CENSUS YEAR AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1910						
10 years and over.....	37,027,558	30,091,564	81.3	34,552,712	8,075,772	23.4
10 to 13 years.....	3,665,779	609,039	16.6	3,593,235	285,846	8.0
14 to 15 years.....	1,798,449	744,109	41.4	1,770,888	350,140	19.8
16 to 20 years.....	4,564,179	3,615,623	79.2	4,632,821	1,847,660	39.9
21 to 44 years ¹	17,849,843	17,262,209	96.7	16,371,449	4,362,969	26.3
45 years and over.....	9,149,308	7,869,593	85.9	8,224,365	1,288,117	15.7
1900						
10 years and over.....	29,703,440	23,763,836	80.0	28,246,584	5,319,397	18.8
10 to 13 years.....	3,289,701	585,687	17.8	3,221,960	204,936	6.4
14 to 15 years.....	1,562,726	678,724	43.4	1,538,856	280,831	18.2
16 to 20 years.....	3,716,714	2,855,425	76.8	3,837,851	1,237,907	32.3
21 to 44 years ¹	14,113,999	13,463,704	95.4	13,187,534	2,759,546	20.9
45 years and over.....	7,020,300	6,170,296	87.9	6,460,174	836,117	12.9

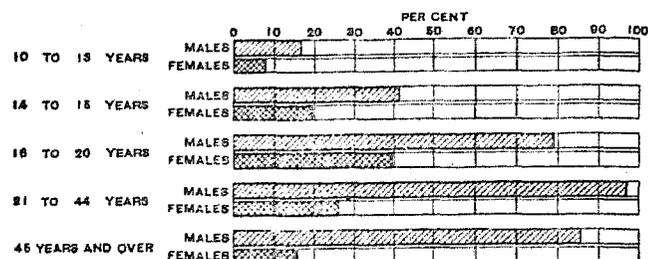
¹ Includes persons of unknown age.

The proportion of all males 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was slightly larger in 1910 than in 1900. However, this increase was confined to two age periods, 16 to 20 and 21 to 44. In each of the other three age periods the proportion of gainful workers was smaller in 1910 than in 1900, the decrease being greatest for the age period 14 to 15.

Of the females 10 years of age and over in the United States in 1910, 23.4 per cent were engaged in gainful occupations. In each of the first three age periods—10 to 13, 14 to 15, and 16 to 20—the proportion of gainful workers was approximately only half as large for the females as for the males. In case of the males the highest proportion of gainful workers was in the age period 21 to 44 and the next highest in the age period 45 years and over; but in case of the females the highest proportion of gainful workers was in the age period 16 to 20 (39.9 per cent) and the next highest in the age period 21 to 44 (26.3 per cent), while the proportion in the age period 45 years and over (15.7 per cent) was smaller than in the age period 14 to 15 (19.8 per cent). The large proportion of the females 16 to 20 years of age engaged in gainful occupations is accounted for by the fact that in this age period all the females are old enough to work and matrimony has had little effect in decreasing the number of workers. The proportion of gainful workers of each sex in each specified age is also shown graphically for 1910 in the diagram in the next column.

There was a marked increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of all females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, the respective percentages being 18.8 and 23.4. In each age period also the proportion of gainful workers was considerably larger in 1910 than in 1900, and, as was true also of the males, the increase was most marked for the age period 16 to 20.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1910.



The following summary for the United States shows, for both sexes and for each sex separately, the per cent which the gainful workers in each age period constituted of all gainful workers in 1910 and in 1900:

Table 27

CENSUS YEAR AND AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
1910			
10 years and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	2.3	2.0	3.0
14 to 15 years.....	2.9	2.5	4.3
16 to 20 years.....	14.3	12.0	22.9
21 to 44 years ¹	55.5	57.4	53.3
45 years and over.....	24.0	26.1	16.0
1900			
10 years and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	2.7	2.5	3.9
14 to 15 years.....	3.3	2.9	5.3
16 to 20 years.....	14.1	12.0	23.3
21 to 44 years ¹	55.8	56.7	51.9
45 years and over.....	24.1	26.0	15.7

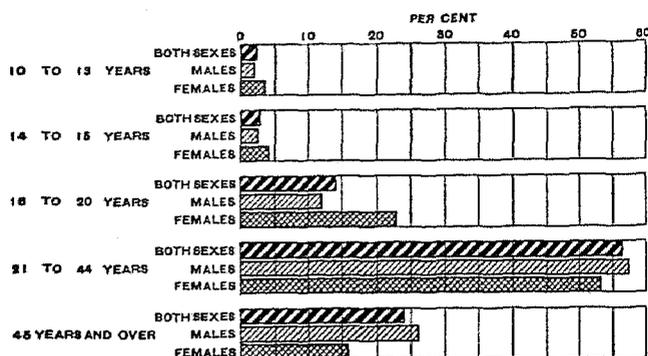
¹ Includes persons of unknown age.

According to this summary, in 1910 more than 8 out of 10 (80.5 per cent) of the gainful workers in the United States were 21 years of age and over, and almost 95 out of every 100 (94.8 per cent) were 16 years of age and over. Children 10 to 13 years of age constituted 2.3 per cent, children 14 to 15 years of age constituted 2.9 per cent, or—combining the two groups—children 10 to 15 years of age constituted 5.2 per cent of all gainful workers. In each of the three lower age periods the proportion of the male workers was smaller than that of the females, and in each of the two higher age periods it was larger. While the male workers 10 to 15 years of age constituted 4.5 per cent of all male workers, the female workers 10 to 15 years of age constituted 7.9 per cent of all female workers; and while the male workers 45 years of age and over constituted 26.1 per cent of all male workers, the female workers 45 years of age and over constituted only 16 per cent of all female workers. The distribution of gainful workers in 1910 according to specified ages is shown graphically, for both sexes and for each sex separately, in the diagram on the next page.

In 1900 the proportion of the gainful workers in each of the first two age periods—10 to 13 and 14 to 15 years—and in the last age period—45 years and over—was larger, and the proportion in each of the two

remaining age periods was smaller than in 1910. As a result the proportion which children 10 to 15 years of age constituted of all gainful workers decreased from 6 per cent in 1900 to 5.2 per cent in 1910. For the males the decrease was from 5.4 per cent in 1900 to 4.5 per cent in 1910, and for the females it was from 9.2 per cent in 1900 to 7.9 per cent in 1910. The proportion of occupied females in the age period 16 to 20 was also smaller in 1910 than in 1900, the respective percentages being 22.9 and 23.3.

PROPORTION WHICH THE GAINFUL WORKERS OF EACH SPECIFIED AGE CONSTITUTED OF ALL GAINFUL WORKERS: 1910.



In the following summary for the United States the number of children of each sex, 10 to 15 years of age, engaged in gainful occupations is compared with the total number of children of the same sex and age in 1910, 1900, and 1880:

Table 28

CENSUS YEAR AND SEX.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.		
	Total number.	Number.	Per cent.
1910			
Both sexes.....	10,828,365	1,990,225	18.4
Male.....	5,464,228	1,353,139	24.8
Female.....	5,364,137	637,086	11.9
1900			
Both sexes.....	9,613,252	1,750,178	13.2
Male.....	4,852,427	1,264,411	26.1
Female.....	4,760,825	485,767	10.2
1880			
Both sexes.....	6,649,483	1,118,356	16.8
Male.....	3,376,114	825,157	24.4
Female.....	3,273,369	293,199	9.0

These figures show that, while there was a slight increase from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of all children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, this increase came entirely from the increase in the proportion of gainfully occupied females 10 to 15 years of age, since there was a decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of the males 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations. In the next summary children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, in 1910 and in 1900, are divided into two broad occupational

groups—agricultural pursuits and nonagricultural pursuits:

Table 29

SEX AND CENSUS YEAR.	CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE EN- GAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		
	All occupations.	Agricultural pursuits.	Nonagri- cultural pursuits.
BOTH SEXES.			
1910.....	1,990,225	1,431,254	558,971
1900.....	1,750,178	1,061,971	688,207
MALE.			
1910.....	1,353,139	1,021,084	332,055
1900.....	1,264,411	854,090	409,721
FEMALE.			
1910.....	637,086	410,170	226,916
1900.....	485,767	207,281	278,486

This summary shows that the increase from 1900 to 1910 in the number, and hence in the proportion, of all children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was confined to children engaged in agricultural pursuits, where the increase was 369,283, or 34.8 per cent, for both sexes, 166,394, or 19.5 per cent, for the males, and 202,889, or 97.9 per cent, for the females.¹ There was a marked decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, the decrease being 129,236, or 18.8 per cent, for both sexes, 77,666, or 19 per cent, for males, and 51,570, or 18.5 per cent, for females. Furthermore, the proportion which children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in nonagricultural pursuits constituted of all children 10 to 15 years of age was considerably smaller in 1910 than in 1900, the respective percentages being 5.2 and 7.2 for both sexes, 6.1 and 8.4 for the males, and 4.2 and 5.8 for the females.

Divisions and states.—Table 30 (p. 71) shows for each geographic division and for each state the per cent which the males of each specified age engaged in gainful occupations formed of all males of the same age in 1910.

This table shows that in the United States, in 1910, 16.6 per cent—one in six—of the males 10 to 13 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations, but that this proportion varied from only 1.6 per cent in New England to 42.6 per cent in the East South Central division. The proportion was very high, also, in the South Atlantic division (35.1 per cent) and in the West South Central division (33.9 per cent). In these two geographic divisions more than one in three, and in the East South Central division more than two in five, of the males 10 to 13 years of age were engaged in gainful labor in 1910. The highest proportion in any other geographic division was less than one in ten (9 per cent), in the West North Central division. Also, between the different states of each geographic division, except the Pacific, there was a wide variation in the proportion of the males 10 to 13 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in 1910.

¹ See p. 28 for a discussion as to a possible excess in the number of children returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1910.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF MALES IN EACH AGE GROUP ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

Table 30 DIVISION AND STATE.	MALES 10 TO 13 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			MALES 14 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			MALES 16 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			MALES 21 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			MALES 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.									
United States.....	3,665,779	609,030	16.6	1,798,449	744,109	41.4	4,564,179	3,615,623	79.2	17,849,843	17,262,209	96.7	9,149,308	7,860,593	85.9
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
New England.....	223,558	3,518	1.6	111,204	34,578	31.1	296,039	232,560	78.6	1,282,408	1,241,788	96.8	736,598	627,085	85.1
Middle Atlantic.....	691,060	16,076	2.3	336,708	102,236	30.4	915,315	738,983	80.7	3,999,481	3,877,524	97.0	1,921,020	1,645,379	85.7
East North Central.....	684,009	32,014	4.7	341,606	100,989	29.6	899,653	698,993	77.7	3,583,719	3,466,618	96.7	2,020,781	1,676,749	83.0
West North Central.....	471,831	42,529	9.0	234,100	78,072	33.3	607,596	449,724	74.0	2,263,072	2,176,502	96.2	1,230,565	1,011,776	82.2
South Atlantic.....	564,151	197,848	35.1	271,495	166,681	61.4	621,868	521,278	83.8	2,053,657	1,987,669	96.8	1,017,771	923,781	90.8
East South Central.....	392,710	167,283	42.6	191,127	127,972	67.0	436,263	369,613	84.7	1,387,505	1,348,668	97.2	708,681	645,554	91.1
West South Central.....	411,063	139,185	33.9	198,444	109,580	55.2	463,205	372,746	80.5	1,553,983	1,501,172	96.6	707,783	638,099	90.2
Mountain.....	98,149	7,003	7.1	46,661	11,592	24.8	126,679	90,067	71.1	641,947	617,405	96.2	271,611	241,857	89.0
Pacific.....	129,248	3,574	2.8	67,104	12,409	18.5	197,561	141,659	71.7	1,084,381	1,044,863	96.4	534,498	450,313	84.2
NEW ENGLAND:															
Maine.....	25,702	684	2.7	13,124	3,026	23.0	32,822	23,342	71.1	132,257	127,683	96.5	103,470	87,440	84.5
New Hampshire.....	14,393	234	1.6	7,317	1,988	27.2	19,773	15,295	77.4	78,620	76,009	96.8	58,048	49,777	85.8
Vermont.....	12,733	455	3.6	6,374	1,512	23.7	16,073	11,891	73.6	64,179	61,098	95.2	49,327	40,885	82.8
Massachusetts.....	113,895	1,378	1.2	56,095	17,794	31.7	148,858	117,169	78.7	670,868	650,451	97.0	350,801	299,975	85.5
Rhode Island.....	18,598	233	1.3	9,497	4,117	43.4	27,292	23,361	85.6	108,964	106,208	97.5	54,870	47,043	85.7
Connecticut.....	38,237	534	1.4	18,797	6,141	32.7	51,221	41,562	81.1	227,610	220,279	96.8	120,082	101,965	84.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
New York.....	314,982	3,600	1.1	151,913	35,757	23.5	423,550	340,441	80.4	1,904,066	1,844,857	96.9	932,707	795,503	85.3
New Jersey.....	91,854	1,466	1.6	44,455	13,482	30.3	118,638	95,879	80.8	526,760	510,452	96.9	247,942	213,516	86.1
Pennsylvania.....	284,224	11,010	3.9	140,340	52,997	37.8	373,127	302,663	81.1	1,568,655	1,522,215	97.0	740,371	636,360	86.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Ohio.....	170,383	7,822	4.6	85,330	24,084	28.2	230,049	177,612	77.2	942,768	912,905	96.8	541,467	449,920	83.1
Indiana.....	102,400	8,116	7.9	51,838	19,572	37.8	132,095	101,951	77.2	503,906	497,047	96.7	318,528	264,293	83.0
Illinois.....	207,990	9,433	4.5	103,771	32,479	31.3	278,287	222,072	79.8	1,172,675	1,130,956	96.4	570,597	470,442	82.5
Michigan.....	104,138	3,217	3.1	51,364	11,295	22.0	137,457	105,446	76.7	536,348	522,116	97.3	334,528	284,741	85.1
Wisconsin.....	99,098	3,426	3.5	49,303	13,559	27.5	121,765	91,912	75.5	427,992	413,554	96.6	255,751	207,353	81.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Minnesota.....	86,775	4,725	5.4	42,256	9,982	23.6	110,346	81,517	73.9	428,093	413,554	96.6	214,576	180,069	83.9
Iowa.....	89,483	5,865	6.6	44,594	14,912	33.4	114,979	84,183	73.2	409,128	391,743	95.8	254,544	198,096	77.8
Missouri.....	129,159	16,544	12.8	66,024	27,929	42.1	166,606	129,409	77.7	626,855	605,480	96.6	346,207	297,504	85.9
North Dakota.....	24,436	2,294	9.4	11,412	3,635	31.9	30,920	21,012	70.5	127,548	121,011	94.9	66,342	39,620	59.5
South Dakota.....	24,625	2,856	11.6	11,896	4,097	34.4	31,281	22,155	70.8	122,458	116,630	95.2	55,731	44,625	80.1
Nebraska.....	49,391	3,825	7.7	24,224	7,040	29.1	64,465	46,680	72.4	229,759	221,211	96.3	123,867	99,055	80.0
Kansas.....	67,962	6,420	9.4	33,694	10,577	31.4	88,999	63,968	71.9	319,231	306,867	96.1	189,298	152,807	80.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
Delaware.....	7,758	1,034	13.3	4,068	1,719	42.3	10,074	8,116	80.6	38,768	37,331	96.3	23,119	20,117	87.0
Maryland.....	51,817	5,307	10.2	25,541	11,029	43.2	62,155	50,378	81.1	235,853	228,007	96.7	132,055	116,163	88.0
District of Columbia.....	9,701	183	1.9	4,704	730	15.5	13,817	9,854	71.3	70,360	66,370	94.3	33,401	27,907	83.6
Virginia.....	96,070	22,680	23.6	46,247	24,521	53.0	104,655	85,527	81.7	339,421	328,646	96.8	184,111	165,491	89.9
West Virginia.....	53,530	8,886	16.6	25,813	11,662	45.2	65,529	52,112	79.5	236,618	228,354	96.5	101,731	83,376	81.8
North Carolina.....	107,636	53,457	49.7	51,640	38,192	74.0	116,024	100,855	86.9	327,873	318,049	97.0	178,261	164,305	92.2
South Carolina.....	77,561	39,258	50.6	36,458	27,124	74.4	82,627	72,314	87.6	230,271	224,499	97.5	104,775	97,569	93.1
Georgia.....	127,557	57,927	45.4	61,821	43,721	70.7	129,797	112,232	86.5	423,264	411,651	97.3	197,362	181,674	92.1
Florida.....	32,521	9,116	28.0	15,203	7,980	52.5	37,190	29,860	80.3	151,239	144,791	95.7	82,959	57,179	69.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Kentucky.....	102,391	26,640	26.0	50,120	27,198	54.3	118,341	97,694	82.6	390,630	378,283	96.8	212,824	189,554	89.1
Tennessee.....	98,168	33,932	34.6	49,155	30,103	61.2	117,183	97,776	83.4	357,105	345,306	96.7	195,563	175,131	89.6
Alabama.....	102,832	50,591	55.0	49,338	37,535	76.1	108,134	95,599	88.4	343,091	335,068	97.7	170,020	158,401	93.2
Mississippi.....	80,319	50,120	66.1	42,514	33,136	77.9	92,605	78,544	84.8	296,679	290,011	97.8	130,274	122,468	93.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Arkansas.....	72,285	35,597	49.2	35,590	24,512	68.9	84,434	72,296	85.6	264,451	257,202	97.3	131,373	120,803	92.0
Louisiana.....	77,875	19,248	24.7	36,891	19,582	53.1	82,849	67,935	82.0	293,187	283,786	96.8	121,732	111,623	91.2
Oklahoma.....	75,651	18,484	24.4	36,693	16,869	46.1	88,506	66,083	75.2	307,508	295,228	95.9	139,358	123,177	88.3
Texas.....	185,252	65,856	35.5	89,270	48,587	54.4	207,416	165,927	80.0	688,137	664,956	96.6	315,220	283,096	90.8
MOUNTAIN:															
Montana.....	11,980	439	3.7	5,914	1,009	17.1	17,352	12,526	72.2	114,471	109,595	95.7	40,546	36,327	89.6
Idaho.....	13,255	931	7.0	6,271	1,493	23.8	16,394	11,172	68.1	77,635	74,351	96.5	33,828	30,103	89.0
Wyoming.....	4,471	285	6.4	2,040	470	23.0	7,548	5,771	76.5	49,609	48,526	97.8	13,592	12,541	92.3
Colorado.....	28,309	1,466	5.2	13,674	3,217	23.5	37,053	25,999	70.2	182,672	175,901	96.3	88,976	78,410	88.1
New Mexico.....	14,110	2,302	16.3	6,701	2,610	39.4	16,380	12,144	74.1	63,455	61,683	96.3	21,182	20,249	96.0
Arizona.....	7,612	472	6.2	3,554	825	23.2	9,595	6,751	70.4	53,171	50,714	95.4	20,880	18,474	88.5
Utah.....	16,367	1,040	6.4	7,530	1,771	23.5	18,997	13,194	69.5	74,025	70,642	95.4	30,090	26,466	88.0
Nevada.....	2,045	68	3.3	977	167	17.1	3,360	2,510	74.7	27,509	26,503	96.3	12,517	11,287	90.2
PACIFIC:															
Washington.....	37,385	1,127	3.0	19,007	3,297	17.3	54,900	39,066	71.2	311,480	298,424	95.8	129,814	113,461	87.4
Oregon.....	22,442	891	3.6</												

This proportion varied in the South Atlantic division (excluding the District of Columbia) from 10.2 per cent in Maryland to 50.6 per cent in South Carolina; and in the East South Central division from 26 per cent in Kentucky to 56.1 per cent in Mississippi, where the proportion was larger than in any other state. In the West South Central division the variation was from 24.4 per cent in Oklahoma to 49.2 per cent in Arkansas; and in the Mountain division the variation was from 3.3 per cent in Nevada to 16.3 per cent in New Mexico.

Of the males 14 to 15 years of age 41.4 per cent—more than two in five—were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, the proportion ranging all the way from 18.5 per cent in the Pacific to 67 per cent in the East South Central division. In the South Atlantic, the East South Central, and the West South Central divisions combined three in every five (61.1 per cent) of the males 14 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. In New England the proportion varied from 23 per cent in Maine to 43.4 per cent in Rhode Island, and in the West North Central division from 23.6 per cent in Minnesota to 42.1 per cent in Missouri. In the South Atlantic division (excepting the District of Columbia) the variation was from 42.3 per cent in Delaware to 74.4 per cent in South Carolina; in the East South Central division from 54.3 per cent in Kentucky to 77.9 per cent in Mississippi, where the proportion was higher than in any other state; and in the West South Central division from 46.1 per cent in Oklahoma to 68.9 per cent in Arkansas.

In the age period 16 to 20, 79.2 per cent—almost four in every five—of the males were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, the proportion varying from 71.1 per cent in the Mountain division to 84.7 per cent in the East South Central division. In the states which comprise the respective geographic divisions, the variation in the proportion of the males gainfully occupied was much less for the age period 16 to 20 than for either of the two lower age periods. However, the proportion of males 16 to 20 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 was large in Rhode Island, Arkansas, and Wyoming, and small in Maine, Vermont, and Oklahoma, as compared with the proportion in the respective geographic divisions to which these different states belong. The proportion was small, also, in the District of Columbia.

The most striking thing about the age period 21 to 44 years¹—aside from the fact that only 3.3 per cent of the males in it were without gainful occupation in 1910—is the slight variation from one area to another in the proportion gainfully occupied. This proportion was 96.7 per cent for the entire United States, and, in the different geographic divisions, varied only from 96.2 per cent in the West North Central and Mountain

divisions to 96.8 per cent in the New England and South Atlantic divisions. In the different states (if the District of Columbia be excepted) the variation was only from 94.9 per cent in North Dakota to 97.8 per cent in Mississippi and Wyoming. Thus, regardless of existing differences in localities, in industries, in nativity and color, and in economic well being, in no state, in 1910, did the number of gainful workers in every one hundred males 21 to 44 years of age vary more than one and four-fifths from the number for the entire United States—96.7.

Of the males 45 years of age and over 85.9 per cent were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, the proportion varying from 82.2 per cent in the West North Central to 91.1 per cent in the East South Central division, and from 77.8 per cent in Iowa to 94 per cent in Mississippi. In the states of each respective geographic division, however, the variation was small, being greatest in the West North Central division, where the proportion was 77.8 per cent in Iowa and 85.9 per cent in Missouri.

In each of the five age periods shown in Table 30, the proportion of the males engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 was larger in the East South Central than in any other geographic division, and, except in the age period 16 to 20, larger in Mississippi than in any other state.

Table 31 (p. 73) shows, for each geographic division and for each state, the per cent which the females of each specified age engaged in gainful occupations formed of all females of the same age in 1910.

According to Table 31, 8 per cent of the females 10 to 13 years of age in the United States in 1910 were engaged in gainful occupations. In the geographic divisions outside of the South, this proportion was very small, varying from only four-tenths of 1 per cent in New England to 1.3 per cent in the Mountain division. In the West South Central division, however, 18.1 per cent, in the South Atlantic division 20.1 per cent, and in the East South Central division 22.8 per cent of the females 10 to 13 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. In these three geographic divisions combined, the proportion was 20.3 per cent—one in five—as contrasted with a proportion of only eight-tenths of 1 per cent for the remainder of the United States. Outside of the South in only eight states was the proportion as high as 1 per cent, being lowest in Massachusetts, three-tenths of 1 per cent, and highest in New Mexico, 2.9 per cent; but in the states comprising the three southern divisions the proportion ranged (if the District of Columbia be excluded) all the way from 2.4 per cent in West Virginia to 39.5 per cent in South Carolina. In 6 of these 16 states over one-fourth of the females 10 to 13 years of age were gainfully occupied in 1910, and in 3 of them the proportion far exceeded one-third.

¹ Includes males of unknown age.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FEMALES IN EACH AGE GROUP ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910.

Table 31 DIVISION AND STATE.	FEMALES 10 TO 13 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			FEMALES 14 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			FEMALES 16 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			FEMALES 21 TO 44 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			FEMALES 45 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.									
United States.....	3,593,239	286,946	8.0	1,770,898	350,140	19.8	4,632,821	1,847,600	39.9	16,331,449	4,392,969	27.3	8,224,305	1,288,117	15.7
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:															
New England.....	222,895	872	0.4	110,991	24,971	22.5	303,133	172,441	56.9	1,272,894	447,110	35.1	771,194	129,777	16.8
Middle Atlantic.....	687,202	5,729	0.8	338,025	63,740	18.9	949,516	487,983	51.4	3,790,987	1,990,704	27.0	1,997,291	270,531	14.2
East North Central.....	673,184	4,241	0.6	336,568	38,996	11.6	895,749	341,342	38.1	3,288,539	694,595	21.1	1,845,141	293,416	11.0
West North Central.....	460,511	5,113	1.1	228,942	16,332	7.1	594,920	171,324	28.8	1,985,483	391,471	19.7	1,029,291	166,200	16.4
South Atlantic.....	550,684	110,499	20.1	264,895	88,218	33.3	661,187	274,960	41.4	2,054,631	684,374	33.3	952,427	233,321	24.5
East South Central.....	378,877	86,207	22.8	185,876	60,428	32.5	460,475	173,571	37.7	1,495,379	461,337	30.8	691,685	159,682	23.0
West South Central.....	399,591	72,509	18.1	195,002	51,399	26.4	477,612	149,290	31.3	1,432,128	362,777	25.3	555,632	110,321	19.9
Mountain.....	94,105	1,198	1.3	45,805	2,395	5.3	115,050	25,614	22.3	439,802	84,530	19.2	174,934	29,275	16.0
Pacific.....	126,190	578	0.5	65,294	3,661	5.6	175,173	51,975	29.7	751,546	176,041	23.4	365,890	69,560	13.5
NEW ENGLAND:															
Maine.....	25,091	172	0.7	12,763	1,544	12.1	32,328	12,597	39.0	127,461	34,492	27.1	98,275	14,477	14.7
New Hampshire.....	14,494	83	0.6	7,231	1,454	20.1	18,870	10,070	53.4	76,598	26,201	34.2	58,774	19,892	17.9
Vermont.....	12,451	66	0.5	6,090	532	8.7	15,018	5,660	37.7	60,001	15,144	25.2	46,882	6,996	14.7
Massachusetts.....	113,674	305	0.3	56,368	13,268	23.5	157,640	95,091	60.3	687,139	255,530	37.2	387,346	70,167	18.1
Rhode Island.....	18,043	101	0.5	9,656	3,025	31.5	26,154	17,484	66.9	108,196	39,845	36.8	58,195	9,884	17.0
Connecticut.....	37,942	145	0.4	18,883	4,548	24.1	53,123	31,539	59.4	213,499	65,898	30.9	121,632	17,851	14.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
New York.....	313,440	1,252	0.4	153,751	24,485	15.9	458,889	259,940	56.6	1,818,033	552,642	30.4	939,488	145,367	15.5
New Jersey.....	90,770	717	0.8	45,223	10,127	22.4	125,645	68,348	54.4	490,799	126,244	25.7	245,860	34,129	13.9
Pennsylvania.....	282,992	3,760	1.3	139,051	29,128	20.9	364,982	159,695	43.8	1,392,155	321,818	23.1	721,853	91,035	12.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Ohio.....	168,220	978	0.6	83,843	9,962	11.9	228,310	87,020	38.1	878,873	187,051	21.4	519,468	69,501	11.7
Indiana.....	100,734	838	0.8	50,155	5,167	10.3	130,661	35,577	27.3	480,441	83,891	17.5	290,217	39,288	13.4
Illinois.....	205,596	1,118	0.5	103,895	13,480	13.0	283,612	121,236	42.7	1,051,139	237,333	22.6	516,952	58,169	11.3
Michigan.....	102,069	473	0.5	50,124	4,308	8.6	134,191	49,495	36.9	499,178	100,686	20.1	265,855	31,221	11.7
Wisconsin.....	96,565	834	0.9	48,641	6,079	12.5	119,539	48,614	40.7	387,908	84,734	21.8	223,249	22,947	10.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Minnesota.....	84,199	981	1.2	41,703	2,676	6.4	108,276	40,359	37.3	343,071	84,348	24.6	169,349	17,241	10.2
Iowa.....	87,840	628	0.7	43,791	2,080	4.8	112,283	32,630	29.1	380,903	74,268	19.5	222,741	21,068	9.4
Missouri.....	127,082	1,631	1.3	65,054	6,698	10.3	171,461	48,482	28.3	593,656	117,654	19.8	302,496	37,669	12.3
North Dakota.....	23,327	562	2.4	10,821	861	8.0	27,518	7,879	28.6	90,509	16,485	18.2	31,897	3,329	10.4
South Dakota.....	23,629	507	2.1	11,043	749	6.8	28,616	7,225	25.2	93,342	16,237	17.4	40,845	3,996	9.8
Nebraska.....	48,042	367	0.8	23,784	1,672	7.0	62,469	16,544	26.5	199,079	36,394	18.2	98,961	9,616	9.7
Kansas.....	66,392	437	0.7	32,746	1,296	4.0	84,366	18,205	21.6	284,923	46,175	16.2	154,011	14,881	9.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
Delaware.....	7,421	260	3.5	3,838	643	16.8	9,592	3,773	39.3	36,300	9,281	25.6	22,142	3,589	16.2
Maryland.....	51,544	2,659	5.0	25,186	5,772	22.9	65,980	28,540	43.3	240,597	68,218	28.4	133,222	23,691	17.8
District of Columbia.....	9,925	64	0.6	5,135	368	7.2	15,867	7,179	45.2	78,257	34,063	43.5	37,891	11,217	29.7
Virginia.....	93,331	6,554	7.0	45,589	8,121	17.8	108,499	31,780	29.3	345,320	86,137	24.9	173,153	36,168	20.9
West Virginia.....	51,434	1,246	2.4	24,224	2,068	8.5	59,974	11,638	19.4	197,959	29,066	14.7	87,010	10,112	11.7
North Carolina.....	105,295	30,822	29.3	50,200	22,161	44.1	122,191	56,441	46.2	351,675	120,764	34.4	168,460	42,892	25.4
South Carolina.....	75,882	29,974	39.5	36,211	20,990	57.7	90,418	51,063	56.5	244,562	125,077	51.1	99,366	37,823	38.1
Georgia.....	124,050	35,171	28.4	59,273	24,770	41.8	148,838	68,404	46.0	480,724	171,143	35.6	182,425	58,193	32.0
Florida.....	31,802	4,349	13.7	15,239	3,479	22.8	39,887	12,242	30.7	129,897	40,625	31.3	48,788	12,466	25.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Kentucky.....	99,289	4,752	4.8	49,152	6,102	12.4	120,141	27,644	23.0	385,897	76,526	19.8	193,859	32,587	16.8
Tennessee.....	94,842	10,603	11.2	47,150	9,318	19.8	119,695	31,531	26.4	370,673	88,918	24.0	171,735	32,628	19.2
Alabama.....	98,762	37,003	37.5	48,033	23,583	49.1	119,496	59,283	49.6	352,593	146,063	41.4	149,366	48,398	32.4
Mississippi.....	85,984	33,849	39.4	41,541	21,425	51.6	101,323	55,113	54.4	296,216	149,860	50.6	116,725	45,119	38.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Arkansas.....	70,608	19,482	27.6	35,309	12,559	35.4	88,043	32,692	37.1	252,005	74,169	29.4	99,989	22,791	22.8
Louisiana.....	76,869	10,695	13.9	37,302	10,297	27.4	91,517	33,178	36.3	282,438	92,429	32.7	112,916	31,160	27.5
Oklahoma.....	72,684	6,124	8.4	35,076	4,604	13.1	85,406	17,195	20.1	261,400	39,447	15.1	94,794	10,883	11.5
Texas.....	179,430	36,208	20.2	87,315	23,729	27.2	212,646	66,225	31.1	636,285	156,732	24.6	247,933	45,550	18.4
MOUNTAIN:															
Montana.....	11,722	85	0.7	5,608	231	4.1	14,217	3,531	24.8	61,378	12,191	19.9	29,363	2,813	9.6
Idaho.....	12,316	97	0.8	5,933	177	3.0	14,168	2,586	18.3	50,830	7,886	15.5	18,988	2,292	12.1
Wyoming.....	4,262	23	0.5	1,951	88	4.4	5,242	1,078	20.6	22,022	3,805	17.3	6,818	1,019	14.9
Colorado.....	27,439	351	1.3	13,549	830	6.1	25,749	8,927	34.7	148,393	32,965	22.2	65,032	10,628	16.3
New Mexico.....	13,627	390	2.9	6,393	474	7.4	15,990	2,524	15.8	51,665	8,143	15.8	21,487	3,548	16.5
Arizona.....	7,016	148	2.1	3,353	228	6.8	8,587	1,666	19.4	32,733	6,488	19.8	11,158	2,069	18.5
Utah.....	15,834	90	0.6	7,572	330	4.4	18,634	4,752	25.5	59,468	10,250	17.2	26,261	3,065	11.4
Nevada.....	1,889	14	0.7	916	37	4.0	2,469	550	22.3	13,313	2,862	21.5	4,827	612	12.7
PACIFIC:															
Washington.....	36,503	168	0.4	18,427	884	4.8	48,313	13,524	28.0	195,788	41,712	21.3	81,969	9,848	12.0
Oregon.....	21,591	129	0.6	11,209	406	3.6	29,791	8,206	27.5	114,214	25,473	22.3	54,109	6,214	11.5
California.....	68,096	291	0.4	35,658	2,371	6.6	97,069	30,245	31.2	441,574	108,851	24.7	229,812	33,153	14.4

* Includes females of unknown age.

Of the females 14 to 15 years of age 18.8 per cent were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The proportion was low in the West North Central division (7.1 per cent), in the Mountain division (5.3 per cent), and in the Pacific division (5.6 per cent), and was high in New England (22.5 per cent), in the South Atlantic division (33.3 per cent), in the East South Central division (32.5 per cent), and in the West South Central division (26.4 per cent). As compared with the proportion for the entire New England division, the proportion of females 14 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was low in Maine and in Vermont and high in Rhode Island. Similarly compared, in the South Atlantic division the proportion was high in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia and low in the remaining states; in the East South Central division the proportion was low in Kentucky and Tennessee, and high in Alabama and Mississippi; and in the West South Central division the proportion was low in Oklahoma and high in Arkansas.

In the age period 16 to 20, 39.9 per cent of the females were gainfully occupied in 1910, the proportion ranging from 22.3 per cent in the Mountain division to 56.9 per cent in New England. In the United States and in each geographic division the proportion of the females gainfully occupied was highest in this age period. The proportion was low in Maine (39 per cent) and in Vermont (37.7 per cent) and high in Rhode Island (66.9 per cent), as compared with the proportion for the New England division; low in Pennsylvania, as compared with New York and New Jersey; and low in Indiana, as compared with the other East North Central states. In the West North Central division the proportion was low in Kansas and high in Minnesota, as compared with the proportion in the other states. The proportion was low in Virginia, West Virginia, and Florida, and high in South Carolina, as compared with the proportion for the entire South Atlantic division. In the East South Central division the proportion was much lower in Kentucky and Tennessee than in Alabama and Mississippi; in the West South Central division the proportion was low in Oklahoma; and in the Mountain division the proportion was low in New Mexico.

Of the females 21 to 44 years of age ¹26.3 per cent were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The proportion was high in New England (35.1 per cent), in the South Atlantic division (33.3 per cent), and in the East South Central division (32.8 per cent), and was low in the West North Central division (19.7 per cent) and in the Mountain division (19.2 per cent). In this age period, the proportion of the females engaged in gainful labor varied less among the different states of the

respective geographic divisions than in any of the three preceding age periods. However, the proportion was low in Maine and in Vermont as contrasted with the other New England states, low in West Virginia as contrasted with the District of Columbia and with South Carolina, low in Kentucky as contrasted with Mississippi, and low in Oklahoma as contrasted with Louisiana.

While in the United States as a whole 15.7 per cent of the females 45 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, the proportion ranged from 10.4 per cent in the West North Central division to 24.5 per cent in the South Atlantic and to 25.2 per cent in the East South Central. In the states the proportion was lowest in Nebraska (9.1 per cent) and highest in Mississippi (38.7 per cent). The proportion was low in Delaware and in West Virginia and high in South Carolina, as contrasted with the proportion for the entire South Atlantic division; low in Kentucky and in Tennessee as contrasted with Alabama and Mississippi; and low in Oklahoma as contrasted with the other states of the West South Central division.

The number of children of each sex 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 and in 1900, and the proportion which they formed of the total number of children of the same sex and age, are shown for each geographic division and for each state in Table 32 (p. 75).

The proportion of gainful workers 10 to 13 and 14 to 15 years of age, respectively, in each state in the United States in 1910 is shown graphically in the two diagrams on page 76, the figures upon which they are based being given in Tables 30 (p. 71) and 31 (p. 73).

Table 32 shows that in the United States as a whole in 1910, 24.8 per cent of the males and 11.9 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations. The proportion varied for the males from 8.1 per cent in the Pacific to 50.6 per cent in the East South Central division, and for the females from 2.2 per cent in the Pacific to 26 per cent in the East South Central division. The proportion was very high also in the South Atlantic division (43.6 per cent for the males and 24.4 per cent for the females), and in the West South Central division (40.8 per cent for the males and 20.8 per cent for the females). If the three southern divisions be combined into one group and the remaining divisions into another, it develops that in the South 44.8 per cent of the males and 23.8 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, as contrasted with a proportion of only 12.9 per cent for the males and 5 per cent for the females in this age period in the remainder of the United States.

¹ Includes females of unknown age.

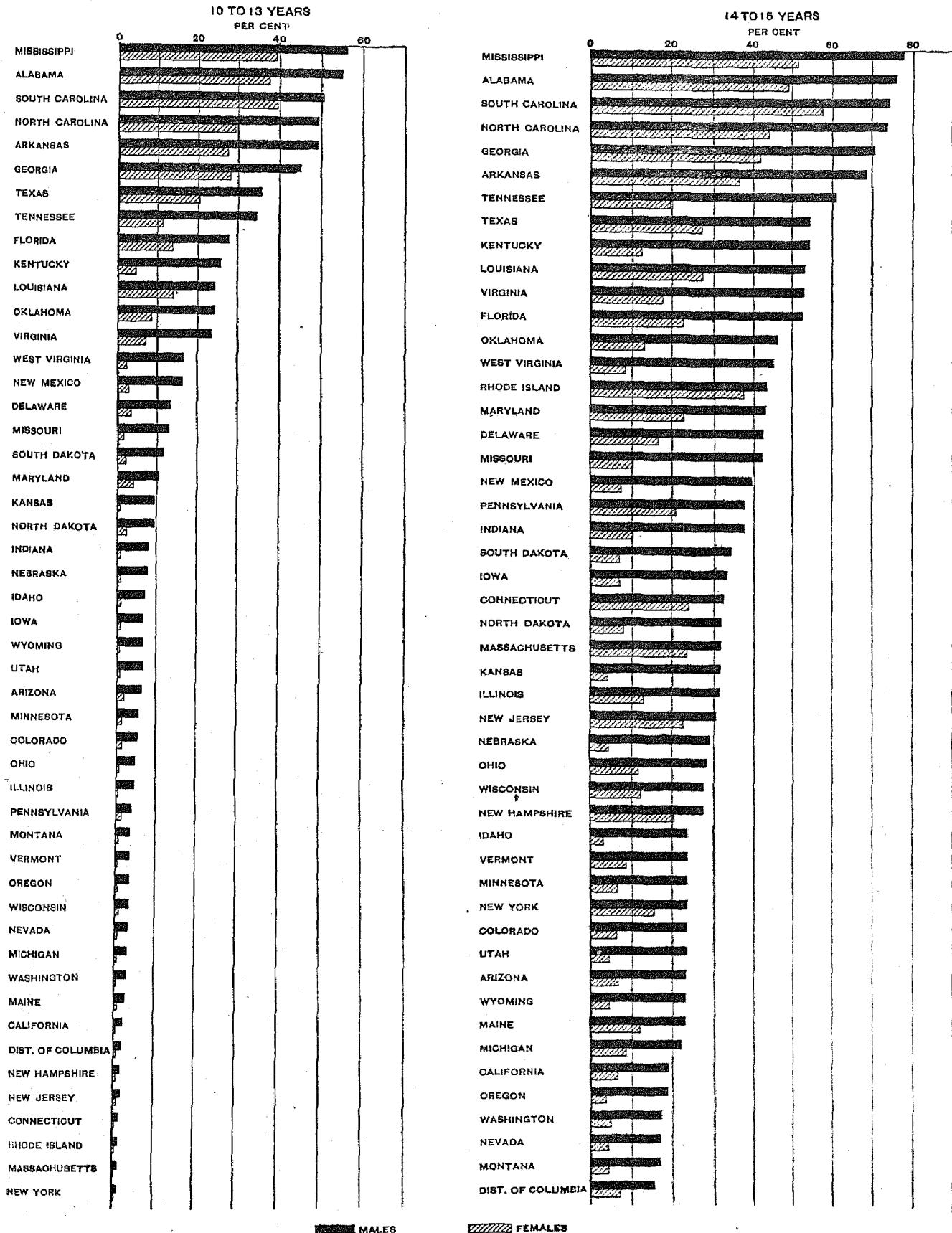
OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF MALES AND OF FEMALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES: 1910 AND 1900.

DIVISION AND STATE.	MALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			MALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1900			FEMALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1910			FEMALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE: 1900		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per ct.		Number.	Per ct.		Number.	Per ct.		Number.	Per ct.
United States.....	5,464,228	1,353,139	24.8	4,852,427	1,264,411	25.1	5,364,137	637,086	11.9	4,760,825	485,767	10.2
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:												
New England.....	334,762	38,096	11.4	270,732	37,070	13.3	333,886	25,842	7.7	279,217	24,971	8.9
Middle Atlantic.....	1,027,768	118,312	11.5	863,192	157,870	18.3	1,025,227	69,409	6.8	837,908	84,411	9.8
East North Central.....	1,025,615	133,003	13.0	994,591	151,978	15.3	1,009,752	43,237	4.3	990,522	54,974	5.6
West North Central.....	705,931	120,601	17.1	694,707	135,745	19.5	689,453	21,445	3.1	675,568	26,833	4.0
South Atlantic.....	835,646	364,529	43.6	748,825	311,266	41.6	815,579	198,717	24.4	731,613	135,280	18.5
East South Central.....	583,837	295,255	50.6	554,930	262,282	47.3	564,753	146,635	26.0	536,438	95,859	17.9
West South Central.....	609,507	248,765	40.8	488,144	183,230	37.5	594,593	123,908	20.8	475,623	57,460	12.1
Mountain.....	144,810	18,595	12.8	97,694	12,645	12.9	139,419	3,593	2.6	95,945	2,748	2.9
Pacific.....	196,352	15,983	8.1	130,612	12,325	9.4	191,484	4,239	2.2	127,991	3,221	2.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	38,826	3,710	9.6	36,893	3,979	10.8	38,454	1,716	4.5	35,513	2,013	5.7
New Hampshire.....	21,710	2,222	10.2	19,637	2,547	13.0	21,725	1,537	7.1	19,802	1,951	9.9
Vermont.....	19,107	1,967	10.3	18,551	2,170	11.7	18,541	598	3.2	17,847	906	5.0
Massachusetts.....	169,990	19,172	11.3	136,612	16,393	12.0	170,042	13,573	8.0	137,945	11,475	8.3
Rhode Island.....	28,095	4,350	15.5	22,205	5,143	23.2	28,299	3,726	13.2	22,403	3,891	17.4
Connecticut.....	57,034	6,675	11.7	45,834	6,838	14.9	56,825	4,663	8.3	45,707	4,741	10.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	466,895	39,357	8.4	384,760	55,218	14.4	467,191	25,737	5.5	384,901	36,726	9.5
New Jersey.....	136,309	14,948	11.0	103,136	18,457	17.9	135,993	19,844	8.0	104,243	11,804	11.3
Pennsylvania.....	424,564	64,007	15.1	375,296	84,195	22.4	422,043	32,888	7.8	368,764	35,881	9.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	255,713	31,906	12.5	250,910	34,165	13.6	252,063	10,940	4.3	246,172	12,894	5.2
Indiana.....	154,238	27,688	18.0	159,985	26,454	16.5	150,889	6,905	4.0	156,985	5,692	3.6
Illinois.....	311,761	41,912	13.4	295,575	50,994	17.3	309,401	14,598	4.7	293,334	19,541	6.7
Michigan.....	155,502	14,512	9.3	148,887	19,523	13.1	152,193	4,781	3.1	146,539	7,174	4.9
Wisconsin.....	148,401	16,985	11.4	139,234	20,842	15.0	145,206	6,613	4.8	137,514	9,673	7.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	129,031	14,707	11.4	115,170	16,973	14.7	125,902	3,657	2.9	112,495	6,041	5.4
Iowa.....	134,077	20,777	15.5	145,433	24,564	16.9	131,631	3,608	2.7	140,930	4,846	3.4
Missouri.....	195,183	44,373	22.7	208,882	52,621	25.2	192,136	8,329	4.3	204,536	9,028	4.4
North Dakota.....	35,848	5,929	16.5	21,355	3,125	14.6	34,148	1,423	4.2	20,332	1,019	5.0
South Dakota.....	36,521	6,953	19.0	28,731	5,876	20.5	34,672	1,256	3.6	27,123	1,219	4.5
Nebraska.....	73,615	10,865	14.8	73,171	12,282	16.8	71,826	1,439	2.0	71,397	2,495	3.5
Kansas.....	101,656	16,997	16.7	101,965	20,304	19.9	99,138	1,733	1.7	98,845	2,185	2.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11,826	2,763	23.3	11,379	2,781	24.4	11,259	903	8.0	11,015	1,078	9.8
Maryland.....	77,358	16,336	21.1	75,671	17,034	22.5	76,730	7,831	10.2	74,879	7,886	10.5
District of Columbia.....	14,405	913	6.3	13,126	1,365	10.4	15,060	432	2.9	14,193	779	5.5
Virginia.....	142,317	47,204	33.2	132,656	44,651	33.7	138,920	14,675	10.6	130,625	11,094	8.5
West Virginia.....	79,343	20,548	25.9	67,718	22,343	33.0	75,698	3,254	4.3	64,320	2,481	3.9
North Carolina.....	159,276	91,649	57.5	141,489	77,986	55.1	155,495	52,983	34.1	137,904	32,421	23.5
South Carolina.....	114,019	66,382	58.2	104,694	56,363	53.8	112,093	50,870	45.4	101,635	38,917	38.3
Georgia.....	189,378	101,648	53.7	165,865	77,462	46.7	183,323	59,941	32.7	161,608	36,592	22.6
Florida.....	47,724	17,096	35.8	36,227	11,281	31.1	47,041	7,828	16.6	35,434	4,122	11.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	152,511	53,838	35.3	151,430	53,676	35.4	148,441	10,854	7.3	147,199	7,441	5.1
Tennessee.....	147,323	64,035	43.5	147,583	63,711	43.2	141,992	19,921	14.0	141,554	12,651	8.9
Alabama.....	152,170	94,126	61.9	137,232	80,989	59.0	146,795	60,586	41.3	132,928	41,664	31.3
Mississippi.....	131,833	83,256	63.2	118,685	63,906	53.8	127,525	55,274	43.3	114,757	34,103	29.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	107,875	60,109	55.7	99,269	49,747	50.1	105,917	32,341	30.5	97,006	15,321	15.8
Louisiana.....	114,766	38,830	33.8	100,439	39,620	39.4	114,171	20,902	18.3	99,035	21,427	21.6
Oklahoma.....	112,344	35,383	31.5	58,849	20,259	34.4	107,760	19,728	18.0	55,623	2,745	4.9
Texas.....	274,522	114,443	41.7	229,587	73,604	32.1	266,745	59,937	22.5	223,959	17,967	8.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	17,894	1,448	8.1	11,437	929	8.1	17,330	316	1.8	11,282	270	2.4
Idaho.....	19,526	2,424	12.4	10,190	1,395	13.7	18,249	274	1.5	9,897	141	1.4
Wyoming.....	6,511	755	11.6	4,853	795	16.4	6,243	111	1.8	4,379	111	2.5
Colorado.....	41,983	4,683	11.2	29,111	2,903	10.0	40,988	1,181	2.9	28,924	597	2.1
New Mexico.....	20,811	4,942	23.7	13,220	2,957	22.6	29,929	864	4.3	12,732	544	4.3
Arizona.....	11,166	1,297	11.6	7,056	1,358	19.2	10,369	376	3.6	6,721	624	9.3
Utah.....	23,897	2,811	11.8	19,757	2,095	10.6	23,406	429	1.8	20,046	439	2.1
Nevada.....	3,022	235	7.8	2,070	183	8.8	2,895	51	1.8	1,964	31	1.6
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	56,392	4,424	7.8	28,688	2,807	9.8	54,930	1,042	1.9	28,478	578	2.0
Oregon.....	33,959	2,970	8.7	25,221	2,331	9.2	32,800	535	1.6	24,219	521	2.2
California.....	106,001	8,589	8.1	76,703	7,187	9.4	163,754	2,662	2.6	75,393	132	2.8

POPULATION.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND OF FEMALES 10 TO 13 AND 14 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES: 1910.



While it is a fact, as shown in Table 32, that in 1910 the proportion of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was far larger in the South than in any other section of the United States, it is also a fact, as shown by the following table, that a far larger proportion of the gainfully occupied children 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in the agricultural states of the South than in the manufacturing states of the North.

Table 33

STATE.	MALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1910			FEMALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1910		
	All occupations.	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.		All occupations.	Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Selected Northern States.						
Maine.....	3,710	1,574	42.4	1,716	26	1.5
New Hampshire.....	2,222	535	24.1	1,537	8	0.5
Vermont.....	1,967	1,291	65.6	598	15	2.5
Massachusetts.....	19,172	1,092	5.7	13,573	39	0.3
Rhode Island.....	4,350	218	5.0	3,726	13	0.3
Connecticut.....	6,675	853	12.8	4,093	28	0.6
New York.....	29,357	6,270	15.9	25,737	342	1.3
New Jersey.....	14,948	2,317	15.5	10,844	225	2.1
Pennsylvania.....	64,007	18,888	29.5	32,888	1,411	4.3
Selected Southern States.						
North Carolina.....	91,649	78,537	85.7	52,083	42,295	79.8
South Carolina.....	66,382	58,221	87.7	50,870	43,884	86.3
Georgia.....	101,648	90,194	88.7	59,941	52,420	87.5
Florida.....	17,096	13,120	76.7	7,828	6,090	76.6
Kentucky.....	53,838	47,033	87.4	10,854	6,174	56.9
Tennessee.....	64,035	55,563	86.8	19,921	15,129	75.9
Alabama.....	94,126	84,584	89.9	60,586	55,726	92.0
Mississippi.....	83,256	79,050	94.9	55,274	52,942	95.8
Arkansas.....	60,109	56,670	94.3	32,341	30,852	95.4
Louisiana.....	38,830	32,454	83.6	20,902	16,981	81.2
Texas.....	114,443	105,717	92.4	59,937	56,003	93.4

This table shows that Vermont was the only one of the selected northern states in which as large a proportion as one-half of the gainfully occupied males 10 to 15 years of age was engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in 1910, and that in Rhode Island the proportion engaged in this branch of occupations was only 5 per cent. In each selected southern state, on the other hand, over three-fourths of the gainfully occupied males 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in this branch of occupations in 1910, and in Mississippi the proportion reached 94.9 per cent. Likewise, Pennsylvania was the only selected northern state in which as large a proportion as 4.3 per cent of the gainfully occupied females 10 to 15 years of age was engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry in 1910, and in Massachusetts and Rhode Island the proportion was only three-tenths of 1 per cent. But in each selected southern state considerably more than one-half of the gainfully occupied females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in this branch of occupations in 1910, and in Mississippi the proportion reached 95.8 per cent. Notwithstanding the fact that in each of these

selected southern states, a large *per cent* of the gainfully occupied children 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, it should be observed that the *number* engaged in other pursuits was large in each state.

In the United States as a whole (see Table 32), the proportion of the males 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations decreased from 26.1 per cent in 1900 to 24.8 per cent in 1910, while the proportion of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations increased during the same period from 10.2 per cent to 11.9 per cent. But in each geographic division outside of the South there was a decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion both of the males and of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations. For each sex the decrease was most marked in the Middle Atlantic division, being from 18.3 per cent in 1900 to 11.5 per cent in 1910 for the males, and from 9.8 per cent in 1900 to 6.8 per cent in 1910 for the females. In each of the three geographic divisions of the South, however, a considerably larger proportion both of the males and of the females 10 to 15 years of age was gainfully occupied in 1910 than in 1900. For both the males and the females the increase was greatest in the West South Central division—from 37.5 per cent in 1900 to 40.8 per cent in 1910 for males, and from 12.1 per cent in 1900 to 20.8 per cent in 1910 for females.

In the New England division 11.4 per cent of the males and 7.7 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The proportion in the states varied for the males from 9.6 per cent in Maine to 15.5 per cent in Rhode Island, and for the females from 3.2 per cent in Vermont to 13.2 per cent in Rhode Island. According to the census of manufactures in 1909, Rhode Island led the states in the proportion of the population engaged in manufacturing, and in the per capita value of manufactured products. The textile industry is quite important in the state, and in 1910 large numbers of children 10 to 15 years of age were employed in the textile mills. Probably no other New England state furnished more opportunities for children—especially for girls—to find employment. Also, the proportion of foreign born in the age period 10 to 15 was larger in Rhode Island in 1910 than in any other New England state, and, as a rule, a larger proportion of the foreign born than of the native children engage in gainful occupations.

In each of the New England states there was a decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion both of the males and of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, the decrease for each sex being especially marked in Rhode Island—from 23.2 per cent in 1900 to 15.5 per cent in 1910 for the males, and from 17.4 per cent in 1900 to 13.2 per cent in 1910 for the females.

In the Middle Atlantic division 11.5 per cent of the males and 6.8 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. For the males the proportion was considerably higher in Pennsylvania (15.1 per cent) than in New York (8.4 per cent) or New Jersey (11 per cent), but for the females the proportion was highest in New Jersey (8 per cent). In Pennsylvania 501 boys 10 to 13 years of age and 7,576 boys 14 to 15 years of age were working in 1910 at the coal mines, 3,325 of them as "breaker boys." In each Middle Atlantic state there was a decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of the children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, the decrease being especially marked in case of the males.

In the East North Central division 13 per cent of the males and 4.3 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. The proportion in the states varied for the males from 9.3 per cent in Michigan to 18 per cent in Indiana, and for the females from 3.1 per cent in Michigan to 4.8 per cent in Wisconsin. The great variation between Michigan and Indiana in the proportion of the males 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 resulted in part from the proportion of the males 10 to 13 years of age engaged in gainful occupations (Table 30) being much smaller in Michigan (3.1 per cent) than in Indiana (7.9 per cent). In each state of the East North Central division except Indiana, there was a decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion both of the males and of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations, the decrease being most marked in Illinois for the males and in Wisconsin for the females. In Indiana the increase in the proportion of the children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was from 16.5 per cent in 1900 to 18 per cent in 1910 for the males, and from 3.6 per cent in 1900 to 4 per cent in 1910 for the females.

In the West North Central division 17.1 per cent of the males and 3.1 per cent of the females were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. In the states the proportion for the males was lowest in Minnesota (11.4 per cent) and highest in Missouri (22.7 per cent), while for the females the proportion was lowest in Kansas (1.7 per cent) and highest in Missouri (4.3 per cent). The high proportion in Missouri, as contrasted with that in the other states of this division, is accounted for in part, probably, by the larger proportion of negroes in the population of Missouri. The proportion of the males 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was smaller in 1910 than in 1900 in each state of the West North Central division except North Dakota, where the proportion increased from 14.6 per cent in 1900 to 16.5 per cent in 1910. In each state the proportion of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was smaller

in 1910 than in 1900, the decrease being greatest in Minnesota—from 5.4 per cent in 1900 to 2.9 per cent in 1910.

In the South Atlantic division 43.6 per cent of the males and 24.4 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. In the states of this division (excluding the District of Columbia) the proportion varied greatly, the variation for the males being from 21.1 per cent in Maryland to 58.2 per cent in South Carolina, and for the females from 4.3 per cent in West Virginia to 45.4 per cent in South Carolina. These great variations doubtless are accounted for mainly by differences in the proportion of negroes in this age period, together with the fact that usually a far larger proportion of the negro than of the white children are gainfully occupied. For the tables of this report a separate tabulation by color or race has not yet been made of the Thirteenth Census returns of children engaged in gainful occupations, but the Twelfth Census figures show that in the South Atlantic division, in 1900, the proportion of gainful workers in the age period 10 to 15 was 36.2 per cent for the white males and 50.4 per cent for the negro males, and 10.6 per cent for the white females and 31.1 per cent for the negro females. The proportion of males 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations increased from 1900 to 1910 in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the increase being especially marked in Georgia—from 46.7 per cent in 1900 to 53.7 per cent in 1910; but in each of the other states of the division, and in the District of Columbia, there was a decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion of the males in this age period gainfully occupied. In each state of the South Atlantic division except Delaware and Maryland, the proportion of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was larger in 1910 than in 1900, the increase being especially marked in North Carolina and Georgia. In each of these two states the proportion of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was over 10 per cent higher in 1910 than in 1900.

In the East South Central division 50.6 per cent of the males and 26 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. In the states, the proportion varied for the males from 35.3 per cent in Kentucky to 63.2 per cent in Mississippi, and for the females from 7.3 per cent in Kentucky to 43.3 per cent in Mississippi. These variations correspond rather closely to the variations in the proportion of negroes in the population, and doubtless the proportion of the children gainfully occupied was determined in part by the proportion which negro children constituted of the total. In each state of the East South Central division except Kentucky, the proportion of the males 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was larger in

1910 than in 1900; and in each state of the division the proportion of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was larger in 1910 than in 1900, the increase being quite marked in Alabama and in Mississippi.

In the West South Central division 40.8 per cent of the males and 20.8 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. In the states, the proportion varied for the males from 31.5 per cent in Oklahoma to 55.7 per cent in Arkansas, and for the females from 10 per cent in Oklahoma to 30.5 per cent in Arkansas. The low proportion of the children of Oklahoma engaged in gainful occupations, as contrasted with the proportion for each of the other states of this geographic division, probably is accounted for largely by the smaller proportion of negroes in the population of Oklahoma in 1910—8.3 per cent, as contrasted with 22.6 per cent for the entire division. However, in 1910, the proportion of the children of each sex 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations was far higher in Arkansas than in Louisiana, notwithstanding the fact that the proportion of negroes in the population was 28.1 per cent in Arkansas and 43.1 per cent in Louisiana. In part this resulted from, though it is not accounted for, by the proportion of the children 10 to 13 years of age engaged in gainful occupations being practically twice as large in Arkansas as in Louisiana. While in 1910 the proportion gainfully occupied was larger for the males in each age period and for the females in each of the first three age periods in Arkansas than it was in Louisiana (Tables 30 and 31), the difference was far greater in the age period 10 to 13 than in either of the higher age periods. From 1900 to 1910 the proportion of the males 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations increased in Arkansas and Texas and decreased in Louisiana and Oklahoma, and the proportion of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations decreased in Louisiana and increased in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The increase for the females was very great in Arkansas—from 15.8 per cent in 1900 to 30.5 per cent in 1910.

In the Mountain division 12.8 per cent of the males and 2.6 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, the proportion varying for the males from 7.8 per cent in Nevada to 23.7 per cent in New Mexico, and for the females from 1.5 per cent in Idaho to 4.3 per cent in New Mexico. The high proportion for each sex in New Mexico comes in part from the proportion of the children 10 to 13 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 being much greater in New Mexico than in any other state of the Mountain division (Tables 30 and 31). From 1900 to 1910 the proportion of the children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations increased for the

males in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, and decreased in each of the other states of the Mountain division, and for the females increased in Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Nevada and decreased in each of the other states. For each sex the decrease was greatest in Arizona.

In the Pacific division 8.1 per cent of the males and 2.2 per cent of the females 10 to 15 years of age were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. In no other geographic division was the proportion so small for either sex. In the states of this division, the proportion was highest for the males in Oregon, 8.7 per cent, and highest for the females in California, 2.6 per cent. In each state there was a decrease from 1900 to 1910 in the proportion both of the males and of the females 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations.

Outlying territories.—The following table shows for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico the number of males and of females of each specified age engaged in gainful occupations compared with the total number of the same sex and age in 1910:

AREA AND AGE PERIOD.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1910		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
ALASKA.						
10 years and over.....	41, 108	38, 350	93.3	13, 859	1, 723	12.4
10 to 13 years.....	1, 206	70	5.8	1, 093	23	2.1
14 to 15 years.....	650	183	27.8	561	17	3.0
16 to 20 years.....	2, 342	1, 870	79.8	1, 669	170	10.2
21 to 44 years ¹	27, 446	27, 024	98.5	8, 026	1, 124	14.0
45 years and over.....	9, 455	9, 203	97.3	2, 510	389	15.5
HAWAII.						
10 years and over.....	101, 287	89, 923	88.8	47, 502	11, 271	23.7
10 to 13 years.....	5, 810	204	3.5	5, 252	90	1.7
14 to 15 years.....	2, 626	776	29.6	2, 318	304	13.1
16 to 20 years.....	8, 855	7, 402	83.6	5, 959	1, 434	24.1
21 to 44 years ¹	64, 700	63, 803	98.6	27, 444	8, 320	30.4
45 years and over.....	19, 296	17, 738	91.9	6, 529	1, 104	16.9
PORTO RICO.						
10 years and over.....	386, 516	317, 256	82.1	395, 084	76, 892	19.5
10 to 13 years.....	59, 826	13, 263	22.2	55, 892	3, 296	5.9
14 to 15 years.....	27, 404	16, 701	60.9	27, 488	4, 571	16.6
16 to 20 years.....	82, 268	46, 723	56.9	62, 832	15, 188	24.2
21 to 44 years ¹	181, 672	179, 043	98.6	179, 987	37, 729	21.0
45 years and over.....	65, 346	61, 526	94.2	68, 885	16, 093	23.4

¹ Includes persons of unknown age.

This table shows that in Alaska in 1910 considerably over nine in every ten (93.3 per cent) of the males 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations. In the lowest age period, 10 to 13, the proportion was only 5.8 per cent; in the next age period, 14 to 15, the proportion increased to 27.8 per cent—considerably over one in four; and in the age period 16 to 20, the proportion reached 79.8 per cent—four in every five. The proportion was highest in the age period 21 to 44 (98.5 per cent). In the age period 45

years and over the proportion of gainful workers was still very high, 97.3 per cent. The proportion in the first two age periods—10 to 13 and 14 to 15—was considerably smaller in Alaska than in the United States;¹ in the age period 16 to 20 the proportion was practically the same in Alaska as in the United States; in the age period 21 to 44 the proportion was considerably higher in Alaska than in the United States; and in the age period 45 years and over the proportion was very much higher in Alaska than in the United States. Of the females 10 years of age and over in Alaska in 1910, 12.4 per cent were gainfully occupied. As compared with the proportion in the United States,¹ the proportion in Alaska was very small in each age period except the highest; and while in the United States the proportion of gainful workers was highest for the females in the age period 16 to 20, in Alaska the proportion was highest in the age period 45 years and over.

In Hawaii in 1910, 88.8 per cent—almost nine out of ten—of the males 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations. In the first age period, 10 to 13, the proportion was only 3.5 per cent; in the second age period, 14 to 15, it had jumped to 29.6 per cent, and in the age period 16 to 20 it had further increased to 83.6 per cent. The proportion was highest in the age period 21 to 44 (98.6 per cent); and in the age period 45 years and over more than nine out of ten (91.9 per cent) of the men were still at work. In the first two age periods the proportion of gainful workers was much smaller in Hawaii than in the United States,¹ but in each of the other age periods the proportion was higher in Hawaii than in the United States. The proportion of the females 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 was slightly higher in Hawaii than in the United States. However, in each of the first three age periods the proportion was very much smaller in Hawaii than in the United States. In the United States the proportion of gainful workers was highest for the females in the age period 16 to 20, but in Hawaii the proportion was highest in the age period 21 to 44.

In Porto Rico in 1910, 82.1 per cent of the males 10 years of age and over were engaged in gainful occupations. The proportion was 22.2 per cent for the age period 10 to 13, 60.9 per cent for the age period 14 to 15, and 89.4 per cent for the age period 16 to 20. The proportion was highest for the age period 21 to 44, 98.6 per cent, and next highest for the age period 45 years and over, 94.2 per cent. For all the age periods combined and for each separate age period the proportion of gainful workers was higher for the males in Porto Rico than in the United States.¹ While the proportion of gainful workers in the male population 10 years of age and over in 1910 was much higher in Hawaii than in Porto Rico, the proportion of gainful workers in each separate age period, except the period

21 to 44, was considerably smaller in Hawaii than in Porto Rico, and the proportion in the age period 21 to 44 was the same in each place. These percentages are explained by the fact that the proportion which boys 10 to 20 years of age constituted of the male population 10 years of age and over in 1910 was only 17.1 per cent in Hawaii, as compared with 36.1 per cent in Porto Rico. Of the females 10 years of age and over in Porto Rico in 1910, 19.5 per cent were engaged in gainful occupations, as compared with a proportion of 23.4 per cent in the United States. In each age period except the highest the proportion was higher in the United States than in Porto Rico, but in the highest age period, 45 years and over, the proportion was much higher in Porto Rico than in the United States.

The following table shows for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, for both sexes and for each sex separately, the per cent which the gainful workers in each age period constituted of all gainful workers in 1910.

Table 35

AREA AND AGE PERIOD.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1910		
	Both sexes.	Male.	Female.
ALASKA.			
10 years and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	0.2	0.2	1.3
14 to 15 years.....	0.5	0.5	1.0
16 to 20 years.....	5.1	4.9	9.9
21 to 44 years ¹	70.2	70.5	65.2
45 years and over.....	23.9	24.0	22.6
HAWAII.			
10 years and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	0.3	0.2	0.8
14 to 15 years.....	1.1	0.9	2.7
16 to 20 years.....	8.7	8.2	12.7
21 to 44 years ¹	71.3	71.0	74.0
45 years and over.....	18.6	19.7	9.8
PORTO RICO.			
10 years and over.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 to 13 years.....	4.2	4.2	4.3
14 to 15 years.....	5.4	5.3	5.9
16 to 20 years.....	15.7	14.7	19.8
21 to 44 years ¹	55.0	56.4	49.1
45 years and over.....	19.7	19.4	20.9

¹ Includes persons of unknown age.

According to Table 35, considerably over nine out of ten (94.1 per cent) of the gainful workers of Alaska in 1910 were 21 years of age and over. Children 10 to 15 years of age constituted less than 1 per cent, and young persons 16 to 20 years of age constituted but slightly over 5 per cent of the gainful workers. Persons 10 to 20 years of age constituted a much smaller proportion of the gainful workers in Alaska than in the United States;² persons 45 years of age and over the same proportion, and persons 21 to 44 years a much larger proportion. The respective proportions for the males followed very closely the proportions for both sexes. A larger proportion of the female than of the male workers was in the younger age periods, and a smaller proportion in the age period 21 to 44.

¹ See Table 26, p. 69.

² See Table 27, p. 69.

In Hawaii in 1910 nine out of ten (89.9 per cent) of the gainful workers were 21 years of age and over. Children 10 to 15 years of age formed only 1.4 per cent, and young persons 16 to 20 years of age formed only 8.7 per cent of the gainful workers. As compared with the United States,¹ the proportion of the workers in the age period 21 to 44 years was very high and the proportion in each of the other age periods was very low. The proportions for the males did not vary much from the proportions for both sexes. Of the female workers almost three-fourths (74 per cent) were in the age period 21 to 44 years. The proportion in this age period was considerably larger and the proportion in each of the other age periods considerably smaller than in the United States.

¹ See Table 27, p. 69.

In Porto Rico practically three-fourths (74.7 per cent) of the gainful workers in 1910 were 21 years of age and over. Children 10 to 13 years of age constituted 4.2 per cent, children 14 to 15 years of age constituted 5.4 per cent, and young persons 16 to 20 years of age constituted 15.7 per cent of the gainful workers. As compared with the United States,¹ the proportion of the workers in each of the first three age periods was high in Porto Rico, and the proportion in each of the last two age periods was low. The proportions for the males differed little from the proportions for both sexes. A smaller proportion of the female than of the male workers was in the age period 21 to 44, but each of the other age periods contained a larger proportion of the females than of the males.