CHAPTER III.

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE OCCUPATION RETURNS.

The return of occupations has been made at each of the last four censuses with reference to persons of each sex 10 years of age and over, but, for reasons already explained,[1] this discussion is confined to the results shown for the last three censuses only, namely, 1880, 1890, and 1900.

The differences in the age and sex constitution of the population affect to a greater or less extent the proportions of workers reported in the several states and territories. Some of the variations which occur may be due to the manner in which the enumeration was made in the various sections of the country, either at the same census or at different censuses. It is essential at the very outset of this discussion, therefore, to make a comparison for continental United States, as shown by Table VI below, of the proportion of males and of females 10 years of age and over reported as engaged in gainful occupations in each state and territory, at each of the last three censuses, in order to establish, as nearly as possible, the relative sufficiency of the occupation returns at these periods.

An inspection of the percentages contained in Table VI shows that, while many of the variations in the proportions of workers can be ascribed very properly to differences of age and sex, the greatly decreased proportion of workers in many of the states and territories in 1890, as compared with 1880 and 1900, suggest the possibility of a deficiency in the returns of occupations in such cases, affecting certain classes of gainful workers and possibly one or more occupation groups. Accordingly, the variations above noted were analyzed and found to be most pronounced in the returns for children at work as agricultural laborers, as hereinafter explained.

[1] Chapter II, page xxxiii.

TABLE VI.—PER CENT WHICH THE NUMBER OF MALES AND OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS FORMS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SAME SEX 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States	80.0	77.3	78.7	18.8	17.0	14.7
North Atlantic division	80.8	80.3	78.4	22.1	20.5	17.0
Maine	78.6	78.0	76.7	18.6	16.7	12.8
New Hampshire	81.3	82.0	80.4	24.6	23.1	20.6
Vermont	78.7	78.9	77.6	16.7	15.0	12.2
Massachusetts	80.1	81.1	80.2	28.1	27.6	23.2
Rhode Island	82.9	83.2	83.0	29.6	29.3	25.9
Connecticut	81.3	81.7	79.5	24.3	23.1	19.1
New York	80.8	80.6	78.2	23.0	21.1	17.7
New Jersey	81.6	80.8	77.4	20.8	19.4	15.2
Pennsylvania	81.0	79.3	77.9	18.0	16.2	13.5
South Atlantic division	81.4	76.5	81.9	23.8	21.2	20.7
Delaware	80.7	80.1	83.3	18.2	16.0	14.5
Maryland	79.0	78.6	77.8	21.3	20.9	16.6
District of Columbia	79.0	77.8	74.0	33.4	32.2	26.8
Virginia	79.0	74.4	79.6	18.3	17.3	15.3
West Virginia	80.0	71.8	75.7	9.3	8.1	5.5
North Carolina	84.1	75.4	84.5	23.4	19.6	17.6
South Carolina	83.8	78.7	83.9	38.0	31.8	35.0
Georgia	82.5	78.5	87.4	27.5	24.4	28.5
Florida	80.7	75.2	78.9	20.6	19.4	19.5
North Central division	77.7	75.5	76.1	14.3	12.5	8.8
Ohio	78.1	75.5	72.9	15.1	13.0	9.5
Indiana	77.7	74.7	77.6	12.1	10.4	7.2
Illinois	78.5	76.5	75.9	16.3	14.3	9.7
Michigan	78.6	78.0	78.0	14.6	12.5	9.5
Wisconsin	76.0	75.3	73.7	15.5	13.5	10.0
North Central division—Continued.						
Minnesota	77.7	77.1	74.8	16.2	14.9	9.9
Iowa	76.4	73.0	77.5	13.1	11.7	8.0
Missouri	79.0	74.3	77.1	13.5	11.8	8.5
North Dakota	78.5	80.5	[1]85.5	14.5	14.2	[1]18.0
South Dakota	75.1	77.0		11.8	11.1	
Nebraska	76.2	76.2	78.5	12.6	12.4	7.6
Kansas	76.1	72.3	78.0	10.4	9.2	6.1
South Central division	81.9	74.7	81.2	19.6	17.3	17.6
Kentucky	80.1	73.5	79.4	13.5	12.4	9.4
Tennessee	81.9	73.9	74.6	15.8	12.7	10.5
Alabama	86.4	77.4	89.0	30.6	24.2	28.3
Mississippi	84.5	74.8	81.2	32.7	27.7	29.2
Louisiana	81.5	79.6	83.3	26.5	27.2	29.1
Texas	79.0	73.4	81.4	13.6	11.7	11.9
Indian Territory	81.4	.....	.....	9.8	.....	.....
Oklahoma	77.5	76.9	.....	7.9	5.6	.....
Arkansas	84.2	72.6	82.7	17.3	12.9	12.1
Western division	80.7	82.8	82.1	14.5	13.3	9.0
Montana	84.9	89.4	88.6	14.5	14.4	6.8
Wyoming	86.5	87.9	70.5	12.3	12.6	10.2
Colorado	80.1	85.2	87.0	14.9	15.3	10.1
New Mexico	77.7	81.1	79.9	9.8	7.8	5.7
Arizona	81.7	83.6	89.8	18.3	9.6	5.4
Utah	73.1	75.0	73.5	11.2	10.5	6.2
Nevada	81.6	85.1	84.9	15.2	14.2	10.4
Idaho	80.8	82.6	85.4	9.4	8.4	4.1
Washington	82.4	85.3	80.5	13.0	11.6	5.4
Oregon	79.6	79.2	79.7	13.3	11.0	5.6
California	80.9	82.1	81.9	16.5	15.1	11.0

[1] Dakota territory.

PROBABLE DEFICIENCY IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN REPORTED AS AT WORK IN 1890.

In the discussion relating to occupations in the Report on Population for 1890, attention was called to the marked decrease shown in the proportion of persons 10 to 14 years of age at work, as compared with the proportion of those 10 to 15 years of age at the preceding census; but as the instructions to enumerators in 1890 were practically the same as those which had been prepared by Gen. F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Tenth Census, and used by him in 1880, there did not appear to be any good reason for doubting the accuracy of the returns for 1890. Moreover, confidence in these returns was strengthened by the fact that the changes they seemed to indicate were such as might easily have occurred, and possible reasons for these variations were suggested in the report for 1890. But when the figures for the succeeding census (1900) became available, an analysis of the returns for 1890, in the light of those for both 1880 and 1900, at once revealed the fact that the abrupt change shown in 1890 was not maintained in 1900; on the contrary, the proportion of children from 10 to 15 years of age who were at work in 1900 showed significant uniformity with the proportion in 1880, especially in the Southern states, in which the supposed change in 1890 was most pronounced. It appeared not unlikely, therefore, that the census of 1890 understated the number of children from 10 to 14 years of age gainfully occupied.

It is to be regretted that the age period representing children employed in 1890 (10 to 14) differs slightly from that used in 1880 and 1900 (10 to 15), because no readjustment of figures can make the three census periods comparable with absolute accuracy. But even if allowance be made for some variation due to this cause, there still remains so marked a difference in the figures for 1890, as compared with those for 1880 and 1900, that some other explanation is demanded. From a careful study of such facts as are available, the following conclusions appear to be justified:

1. The similarity of the proportions, in all states and territories, of persons between 10 and 15 years of age gainfully employed in 1880 and 1900 proves that there has been no marked change in this age group during the twenty-year period. Therefore the marked deficiency in the proportion of persons from 10 to 14 years of age gainfully employed in 1890 should be regarded as probably erroneous.

2. This deficiency was practically confined to agricultural pursuits, and within this main class to agricultural laborers; it was most marked in the Southern states, and for the entire country appears to have been considerably more than half a million.

3. By using, for 1890, the mean between figures based upon the proportions of each sex from 10 to 15 years of age at work in 1880 and 1900 for each state and territory, the total number of agricultural laborers is increased by 582,522. The use of this mean is justified by the facts, and produces figures more trustworthy than the actual returns for 1890.

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS FOR 1890.

As the figures for the number of children gainfully occupied in 1900 were prepared for both the 10 to 14 and 10 to 15 age periods, it is possible to make an exact comparison of the former with the returns for 1890, and of the latter with those for 1880. This is done in Table VII, in which the relative importance of the number of children engaged in gainful occupations at each census is clearly shown.

TABLE VII.—*Number of children engaged in gainful occupations compared with the total number of children of the same age, for both sexes and for each sex separately: 1880, 1890, and 1900.*

A.—CHILDREN 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE.

SEX AND CENSUS YEARS.	Total.	ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes.			
1900[1]	8,080,234	1,197,324	14.8
1890	7,033,509	603,013	8.6
Males.			
1900[1]	4,083,041	875,342	21.4
1890	3,574,787	400,586	11.2
Females.			
1900[1]	3,997,193	321,982	8.1
1890	3,458,722	202,427	5.9

B.—CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Both sexes.			
1900[1]	9,613,252	1,750,178	18.2
1880	6,649,483	1,118,356	16.8
Males.			
1900[1]	4,852,427	1,264,411	26.1
1880	3,376,114	825,187	24.4
Females.			
1900[1]	4,760,825	485,767	10.2
1880	3,273,369	293,169	9.0

[1] For continental United States.

In Table VII the upper portion shows, for 1890 and 1900, the total number of children from 10 to 14 years of age and the number and per cent reported as gainfully employed. The difference in the percentages here shown is very marked, the change for males being especially noticeable.

The lower portion of the table shows, for 1880 and 1900, corresponding figures for children from 10 to 15 years of age. The differences between the percentages for 1880 and 1900 herein shown are insignificant, indicating clearly that the marked decrease in the number of children from 10 to 14 years of age gainfully occupied in 1890, as shown by the returns for that census, can not be regarded as normal.

When the general facts indicated in Table VII were analyzed for each state and territory separately, it was found that in the North Atlantic states, with the exception of Maine, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, the

returns showed a larger proportion of children at work in 1890 than in 1900; that in the Southern states the returns were very incomplete for both males and females; and that in the North Central and Western states they were noticeably defective for males.

The extent to which the returns of children from 10 to 14 years of age at work in 1890 appear to have been deficient in different sections of the country is revealed by a comparison with similar figures for 1900, in the following table:

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			MALES 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1890.			FEMALES 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			FEMALES 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1890.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	4,083,041	875,342	21.4	3,574,787	400,586	11.2	3,997,193	321,982	8.1	3,458,722	202,427	5.9
North Atlantic division	957,414	99,640	10.4	842,596	78,087	9.3	950,769	52,711	5.5	824,238	41,148	5.0
Maine	30,782	1,965	6.4	31,967	1,322	4.1	29,525	1,018	3.4	30,408	861	2.8
New Hampshire	16,350	1,282	7.8	16,410	1,410	8.6	16,547	988	6.0	15,908	976	6.1
Vermont	15,331	817	5.3	16,442	1,004	6.1	14,848	339	2.3	15,202	455	3.0
Massachusetts	114,122	5,966	5.2	96,693	5,812	6.0	115,208	4,390	3.8	95,535	3,904	4.1
Rhode Island	18,212	2,612	14.3	15,918	3,086	19.4	18,527	1,981	10.7	15,960	2,391	15.0
Connecticut	38,321	2,702	7.1	33,524	2,634	7.9	38,034	1,886	5.0	32,568	1,693	5.2
New York	322,541	23,816	7.4	279,909	22,441	8.0	321,247	16,304	5.1	275,269	14,073	5.1
New Jersey	86,789	9,386	10.8	71,861	7,388	10.3	87,558	5,826	6.7	70,904	4,143	5.8
Pennsylvania	314,966	51,094	16.2	279,872	32,990	11.8	309,275	19,979	6.5	272,484	12,652	4.6
South Atlantic division	632,576	239,607	37.9	595,793	128,848	21.6	615,215	103,821	16.9	573,063	68,452	11.9
Delaware	9,538	1,786	18.7	9,566	1,485	15.5	9,208	660	7.2	8,984	566	6.3
Maryland	63,526	10,731	16.9	58,426	7,547	12.9	62,691	4,746	7.6	57,690	4,034	7.0
District of Columbia	10,953	697	6.4	11,217	844	7.5	11,781	386	3.3	11,635	538	4.6
Virginia	111,517	32,769	29.4	112,500	18,515	16.5	109,320	7,738	7.1	108,499	7,873	7.3
West Virginia	56,708	16,635	29.3	49,742	3,556	7.1	54,021	1,693	3.1	47,905	1,068	2.2
North Carolina	119,436	62,445	52.3	112,621	27,704	24.6	115,889	25,541	22.0	108,884	13,668	12.6
South Carolina	88,697	45,088	50.8	85,255	28,416	33.3	85,666	31,199	36.4	80,827	18,939	23.4
Georgia	141,202	60,870	43.1	130,642	37,394	28.6	136,663	28,748	21.0	124,019	19,980	16.1
Florida	30,999	8,586	27.7	25,824	3,387	13.1	29,976	3,111	10.4	24,710	1,791	7.2
North Central division	1,417,469	172,169	12.1	1,248,364	59,311	4.8	1,388,518	41,098	3.0	1,211,715	28,520	2.4
Ohio	209,149	17,289	8.3	201,062	9,702	4.8	205,698	5,833	2.8	195,470	4,812	2.5
Indiana	133,640	16,101	12.0	123,170	5,087	4.1	131,182	2,809	2.1	119,906	2,225	1.9
Illinois	248,689	29,140	11.7	202,051	12,016	5.9	246,241	9,642	3.9	198,625	6,281	3.2
Michigan	124,919	9,476	7.6	111,438	5,353	4.8	122,698	3,126	2.5	108,789	2,561	2.4
Wisconsin	116,963	10,786	9.2	94,732	4,617	4.9	115,149	4,843	4.2	93,127	2,818	3.0
Minnesota	97,205	10,000	10.3	70,094	2,690	3.8	94,859	3,149	3.3	68,545	1,770	2.6
Iowa	121,662	14,718	12.1	111,138	4,028	3.6	117,887	2,529	2.1	107,043	1,701	1.7
Missouri	175,600	36,316	20.7	160,014	9,561	6.0	171,665	5,098	3.0	155,489	3,643	2.3
North Dakota	18,193	2,029	11.2	9,303	490	5.3	17,314	604	3.5	8,326	246	3.0
South Dakota	24,396	4,183	17.1	18,174	804	4.4	22,903	824	3.6	16,820	310	1.8
Nebraska	61,690	7,918	12.8	59,877	2,589	4.2	60,053	1,384	2.3	56,671	1,060	1.9
Kansas	85,413	14,213	16.6	87,311	2,424	2.8	82,864	1,262	1.5	82,904	1,003	1.2
South Central division	883,686	349,841	39.6	747,683	127,654	17.1	854,701	121,311	14.2	713,605	62,094	8.7
Kentucky	127,657	40,686	31.9	118,395	11,831	10.0	123,996	4,913	4.0	113,387	3,891	3.4
Tennessee	124,492	49,425	39.7	119,577	17,309	14.5	119,281	9,693	8.1	113,246	5,829	5.1
Alabama	116,236	65,188	56.1	106,742	30,320	28.4	112,449	33,865	30.1	101,786	16,975	16.7
Mississippi	100,970	51,621	51.1	93,475	21,023	22.5	97,095	27,487	28.3	89,229	13,180	14.8
Louisiana	85,573	30,534	35.7	74,107	19,829	26.8	88,812	16,800	20.0	71,611	12,018	16.8
Texas	194,483	56,675	29.1	153,124	15,444	10.1	188,694	13,983	7.4	146,462	5,062	3.5
Indian Territory	25,695	10,201	39.7	.....	.....	.....	24,211	1,787	7.4	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	24,246	5,597	23.1	3,557	155	4.4	23,016	380	1.7	3,341	30	0.9
Arkansas	84,334	39,914	47.3	78,706	11,743	14.9	82,147	12,453	15.2	74,548	5,109	6.9
Western division	191,896	14,085	7.3	140,351	6,686	4.8	187,995	3,041	1.6	136,101	2,213	1.6
Montana	9,754	484	5.0	4,256	159	3.7	9,643	129	1.3	4,138	68	1.6
Wyoming	4,103	475	11.6	2,312	88	3.8	3,740	32	0.9	2,148	54	2.5
Colorado	24,508	1,667	6.8	16,848	881	5.2	24,363	262	1.1	15,986	291	1.8
New Mexico	11,164	2,154	19.3	8,028	1,175	14.6	10,685	383	3.6	7,470	208	2.8
Arizona	6,013	967	16.1	3,005	159	5.3	5,658	487	8.6	2,755	27	1.0
Utah	16,639	1,174	7.1	12,428	611	4.9	16,731	203	1.2	12,145	247	2.0
Nevada	1,737	68	3.9	2,061	53	2.6	1,651	18	1.1	2,000	14	0.7
Idaho	8,599	935	10.9	4,213	150	3.6	8,383	61	0.7	4,043	40	1.0
Washington	24,175	1,496	6.2	14,734	489	3.3	24,058	276	1.1	14,218	218	1.5
Oregon	21,119	1,250	5.9	16,359	542	3.3	20,279	248	1.2	16,139	190	1.2
California	64,085	3,415	5.3	56,107	2,379	4.2	62,804	942	1.5	55,059	856	1.6

The significance of the variations shown in Table VIII for the several geographic divisions should not be overlooked. In the North Atlantic division, where manufacturing and mechanical industries predominate, the proportion of agricultural laborers is comparatively small, and some fluctuation, due to industrial changes, but hardly in the direction shown, might reasonably be expected. Yet this group of states showed the least change, while in those geographic divisions where agriculture is the prevailing industry, and changes therefore least likely, the variation was most marked. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that if any omissions were made by the enumerators they must have occurred almost wholly in connection with the return of persons engaged in agricultural labor.

Examination of the schedules for 1890 makes it clear that the enumerators at that census did not properly interpret the instructions concerning children at work on farms.[1] The enumerator was required to make an entry on the schedules, in the space devoted to occupations, for every person enumerated, either by the return of a specific occupation or by the use of some term indicative of status in the family, as *housewife*, for a woman keeping house; *housework*, for a grown daughter assisting in household duties without pay; *at school; at home*, for a person too young to go to school; or *no occupation*. The entries for nonworking members of the household were not so specifically required in 1880, and in 1890 doubtless the enumerator, when uncertain concerning the younger members of a family, either used the entry *at school* or left the space blank.

In certain districts the number of children from 10 to 14 years of age returned without gainful occupation was so large as to create the suspicion that many children at work in 1890 had been erroneously reported by the enumerators. A considerable number of schedules for 1890, therefore, were examined in detail and the character of the returns suggested strongly the inference that in many cases, especially those of large families living on farms, the older children, although returned without occupation, were engaged in farm labor, within the meaning of the instructions. The reasonableness of this inference is fully borne out by the figures contained in Table IX, in which comparison is made for each state and territory of the relative proportions of children from 10 to 14 years of age who were actually returned as agricultural laborers at the two censuses named.

[1] The instructions concerning this subject issued to enumerators in 1890 (which were practically identical with those issued in 1880) were as follows: The doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school hours, where a child regularly attends school, should not be considered an occupation. But if a boy or girl, whatever the age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the kind of work performed should be stated.

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE RETURNED AS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			MALES 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1890.			FEMALES 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1900.			FEMALES 10 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE: 1890.		
	Total.	Agricultural laborers.		Total.	Agricultural laborers.		Total.	Agricultural laborers.		Total.	Agricultural laborers.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States.	4,083,041	646,697	15.8	3,574,787	240,558	6.7	3,997,193	167,899	4.2	3,458,722	83,550	2.4
North Atlantic division	957,414	19,895	2.1	842,596	11,910	1.4	950,769	417	(1)	824,238	201	(1)
Maine	30,782	588	1.9	31,967	320	1.0	29,525	8	(1)	30,408	4	(1)
New Hampshire	16,350	222	1.4	16,410	322	2.0	16,547	.....	.....	15,908	2	(1)
Vermont	15,331	502	3.3	16,442	553	3.4	14,848	3	(1)	15,202	1	(1)
Massachusetts	114,122	386	0.3	96,693	469	0.5	115,208	5	(1)	95,535	3	(1)
Rhode Island	18,212	113	0.6	15,918	95	0.6	18,527	3	(1)	15,960	4	(1)
Connecticut	38,321	361	0.9	33,524	508	1.5	38,034	6	(1)	32,568	2	(1)
New York	322,541	3,920	1.2	279,909	3,571	1.3	321,247	123	(1)	275,269	39	(1)
New Jersey	86,789	1,261	1.5	71,861	1,298	1.8	87,558	87	0.1	70,904	14	(1)
Pennsylvania	314,966	12,542	4.0	279,872	4,774	1.7	309,275	182	0.1	272,484	132	(1)
South Atlantic division	632,576	188,111	29.7	595,793	98,367	16.5	615,215	65,968	10.7	573,063	39,449	6.9
Delaware	9,538	1,055	11.1	9,566	786	8.2	9,208	57	0.6	8,984	9	0.1
Maryland	63,526	4,535	7.1	58,426	2,757	4.7	62,691	205	0.3	57,600	111	0.2
District of Columbia	10,953	10	0.1	11,217	21	0.2	11,781	.....	.....	11,635	5	(1)
Virginia	111,517	23,438	21.0	112,500	11,883	10.6	109,320	2,020	1.8	108,499	1,341	1.2
West Virginia	56,708	13,230	23.3	49,742	2,236	4.5	54,021	240	0.4	47,905	126	0.3
North Carolina	119,436	51,474	43.1	112,621	22,995	20.4	115,889	16,163	13.9	108,884	7,844	7.2
South Carolina	88,697	37,493	42.3	85,255	24,875	29.2	85,666	24,034	28.1	80,827	15,032	18.6
Georgia	141,202	50,397	35.7	130,642	30,475	23.3	136,663	21,033	15.4	124,019	13,965	11.3
Florida	30,999	6,479	20.9	25,824	2,339	9.1	29,976	2,216	7.4	24,710	1,016	4.1
North Central division	1,417,469	123,371	8.7	1,248,364	23,475	1.9	1,388,513	2,909	0.2	1,211,715	475	(1)
Ohio	209,149	9,303	4.4	201,062	2,246	1.1	205,698	150	0.1	195,470	31	(1)
Indiana	133,640	11,962	9.0	123,170	2,239	1.8	131,182	157	0.1	119,906	34	(1)
Illinois	248,639	16,880	6.8	202,051	3,428	1.7	246,241	260	0.1	198,625	73	(1)
Michigan	124,919	5,635	4.5	111,438	1,773	1.6	122,698	148	0.1	108,789	48	(1)
Wisconsin	116,963	6,765	5.8	94,732	1,857	2.0	115,149	306	0.3	93,127	44	(1)
Minnesota	97,205	8,182	8.4	70,094	1,413	2.0	94,859	341	0.4	68,545	44	0.1
Iowa	121,662	12,122	10.0	111,138	2,255	2.0	117,887	193	0.2	107,043	29	(1)
Missouri	175,600	27,668	15.8	160,014	4,463	2.8	171,665	551	0.3	155,489	101	0.1
North Dakota	18,193	1,700	9.3	9,303	347	3.7	17,314	118	0.7	8,326	10	0.1
South Dakota	24,396	3,830	15.7	18,174	575	3.2	22,903	226	1.0	16,820	22	0.1
Nebraska	61,690	6,881	11.1	59,877	1,278	2.1	60,053	205	0.3	56,671	18	(1)
Kansas	85,418	12,493	14.6	87,311	1,601	1.8	82,864	194	0.2	82,904	21	(1)
South Central division	883,686	309,277	35.0	747,683	105,288	14.1	854,701	98,277	11.5	713,605	43,390	6.1
Kentucky	127,657	34,310	26.9	118,395	7,485	6.3	123,996	1,533	1.2	113,387	325	0.3
Tennessee	124,492	41,759	33.5	119,577	13,290	11.1	119,281	5,999	5.0	113,246	2,796	2.5
Alabama	116,236	57,503	49.5	106,742	26,414	24.7	112,449	28,621	25.5	101,786	13,458	13.2
Mississippi	100,970	47,658	47.2	93,475	18,924	20.2	97,095	24,619	25.4	89,229	10,889	12.2
Louisiana	85,573	25,576	29.9	74,107	16,284	22.0	83,812	13,403	16.0	71,611	9,102	12.7
Texas	194,483	50,916	26.2	153,124	12,143	7.9	188,694	11,702	6.2	146,462	2,836	1.9
Indian Territory	25,695	9,199	35.8	.....	.....	.....	24,211	1,328	5.5	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	24,246	5,305	21.9	3,557	101	2.8	23,016	230	1.0	3,941	2	0.1
Arkansas	84,334	37,051	43.9	78,706	10,647	13.5	82,147	10,842	13.2	74,543	3,982	5.3
Western division	191,896	6,043	3.1	140,351	1,518	1.1	187,995	328	0.2	136,101	35	(1)
Montana	9,754	212	2.2	4,256	31	0.7	9,643	4	(1)	4,138	1	(1)
Wyoming	4,103	265	6.5	2,312	10	0.4	3,740	2	0.1	2,148	.....	.....
Colorado	24,508	704	2.9	16,848	202	1.2	24,363	8	(1)	15,986	6	(1)
New Mexico	11,164	658	5.9	8,028	189	2.4	10,685	21	0.2	7,470	6	0.1
Arizona	6,013	433	7.2	3,005	22	0.7	5,658	169	3.0	2,755	.....	.....
Utah	16,639	736	4.4	12,428	175	1.4	16,731	9	0.1	12,145	1	(1)
Nevada	1,737	36	2.1	2,061	27	1.3	1,651	2	0.1	2,000	.....	.....
Idaho	8,599	768	8.9	4,213	81	1.9	8,383	8	0.1	4,043	3	0.1
Washington	24,175	781	3.2	14,734	116	0.8	24,058	63	0.3	14,218	3	(1)
Oregon	21,119	760	3.6	16,359	230	1.4	20,279	19	0.1	16,139	4	(1)
California	64,085	690	1.1	56,107	435	0.8	62,804	28	(1)	55,059	13	(1)

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

From the evidence afforded by the percentages given in Table IX, when compared with those contained in Table VIII, it is clear that the discrepancies between the proportions of children reported as at work in 1890 and 1900 are due to omissions in the returns of persons engaged in agricultural labor in 1890, and that these omissions were confined almost wholly to the children of farm families.

Having established a strong probability of error, the next step was the preparation of figures which could be offered and generally accepted as more accurate than the original returns. Obviously, it was necessary to make comparable the figures for the three censuses—1880, 1890, and 1900. Accordingly, the number of persons from 10 to 14 years of age reported as engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 was increased in the proportion which the number from 10 to 14 years of age at work in 1900 bore to the number from 10 to 15 years of age at work in that year. Having thus made the figures for 1890 more nearly comparable with those for 1880 and 1900, the percentages derived therefrom are now brought into comparison in Table X with similar percentages based upon the actual returns for the other two census periods.

TABLE X.—PER CENT WHICH THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS FORMS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
Continental United States	26.1	14.3	24.4	10.2	7.7	9.0
North Atlantic division	17.1	15.7	15.1	9.6	8.8	7.5
Maine	10.8	7.0	10.4	5.7	4.6	4.3
New Hampshire	13.0	14.4	14.1	9.9	10.0	9.4
Vermont	11.7	13.6	12.8	5.0	6.6	5.4
Massachusetts	12.0	13.8	12.8	8.3	8.8	9.4
Rhode Island	23.2	31.6	23.3	17.4	24.2	18.2
Connecticut	14.9	16.6	16.4	10.4	10.8	11.4
New York	14.4	15.6	12.8	9.5	9.6	7.4
New Jersey	17.9	17.0	14.0	11.3	9.9	6.1
Pennsylvania	22.4	16.4	19.0	9.7	7.0	6.6
South Atlantic division	41.6	24.1	40.2	18.5	13.4	17.9
Delaware	24.4	20.5	27.6	9.8	8.6	9.0
Maryland	22.5	17.4	17.7	10.5	9.8	7.6
District of Columbia	10.4	12.4	5.8	5.5	7.7	5.4
Virginia	33.7	19.2	31.6	8.5	8.8	11.2
West Virginia	33.0	8.2	21.0	3.9	2.8	2.8
North Carolina	55.1	26.2	55.9	23.5	13.6	20.1
South Carolina	53.8	35.7	44.2	38.3	24.9	29.1
Georgia	46.7	31.3	58.3	22.6	17.4	29.8
Florida	31.1	14.8	34.1	11.6	8.2	17.8
North Central division	17.0	7.0	16.2	4.9	4.0	3.1
Ohio	13.6	8.0	14.4	5.2	4.6	3.4
Indiana	16.5	5.7	22.7	3.6	3.2	2.6
Illinois	17.3	8.8	17.3	6.7	5.4	3.4
Michigan	13.1	8.4	11.0	4.9	4.6	3.4
Wisconsin	15.0	8.0	11.2	7.0	5.1	3.9
North Central division—Continued.						
Minnesota	14.7	5.5	9.6	5.4	4.2	3.0
Iowa	16.9	5.1	15.3	3.4	2.7	2.2
Missouri	25.2	7.3	20.0	4.4	3.5	3.1
North Dakota	14.6	7.0	[1]10.1	5.0	4.3	12.8
South Dakota	20.5	5.3		4.5	2.3	
Nebraska	16.8	5.6	12.8	3.5	2.9	2.7
Kansas	19.9	3.4	18.4	2.2	1.8	1.8
South Central division	42.7	18.5	41.5	15.1	9.4	15.7
Kentucky	35.4	11.2	29.9	5.1	4.4	4.6
Tennessee	43.2	15.9	38.8	8.9	5.7	9.1
Alabama	59.0	30.2	70.8	31.3	17.5	29.5
Mississippi	53.8	23.8	38.6	29.7	15.6	22.1
Louisiana	39.4	29.8	38.0	21.6	18.2	31.4
Texas	32.1	11.2	33.3	8.0	3.8	10.2
Indian Territory	42.9	.....	.....	7.7	.....	.....
Oklahoma	25.5	4.9	.....	2.0	1.1	.....
Arkansas	50.1	15.8	49.5	15.8	7.1	13.8
Western division	10.9	7.4	10.5	2.7	3.0	2.2
Montana	8.1	6.1	7.3	2.4	2.9	1.9
Wyoming	16.4	5.5	8.9	2.5	7.4	3.8
Colorado	10.0	7.8	10.5	2.1	3.5	2.3
New Mexico	22.6	17.1	23.4	4.3	3.3	3.2
Arizona	19.2	6.5	11.4	9.3	1.1	1.3
Utah	10.6	7.4	21.5	2.1	3.6	3.0
Nevada	8.8	5.9	4.6	1.6	1.0	1.8
Idaho	13.7	4.6	6.2	1.4	2.0	1.1
Washington	9.8	5.3	7.3	2.0	2.8	1.3
Oregon	9.2	5.3	8.5	2.2	2.1	0.9
California	9.4	7.5	7.1	2.8	3.0	2.2

[1] Dakota territory.

The substantial agreement between the percentages denoting the proportions of children at work in 1880 and in 1900, for continental United States, for each of its geographic divisions, and in general for each of the states and territories, proves that the change during the twenty-year period was very slight. As the percentages for 1890 show an apparent difference which is very marked, it is clear that the use, for that year, of the mean between figures based upon the proportions of males and females from 10 to 15 years of age at work in 1880 and in 1900 would produce figures more accurate than the actual returns.

Table XI presents, for continental United States and for each state and territory, the number and percentage of males and females from 10 to 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in 1890, as corrected by the use of the mean between figures based upon the 1880 and 1900 proportions, in comparison with the figures approximately as returned; that is, figures derived from the actual returns for persons from 10 to 14 years of age, as previously explained.

TABLE XI.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, AS RETURNED AND AS CORRECTED, COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SAME SEX AND AGE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.					FEMALES 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.				
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.				Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.			
		As returned.		As corrected.			As returned.		As corrected.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	4,219,145	603,263	14.3	1,094,854	25.9	4,103,228	317,950	7.7	408,917	10.0
North Atlantic division	1,003,054	157,777	15.7	173,426	17.3	989,018	86,812	8.8	86,812	8.8
Maine	38,218	2,677	7.0	4,049	10.6	36,805	1,703	4.6	1,703	4.6
New Hampshire	19,516	2,801	14.4	2,801	14.4	19,240	1,927	10.0	1,927	10.0
Vermont	19,541	2,667	13.6	2,667	13.6	18,208	1,208	6.6	1,208	6.6
Massachusetts	116,090	15,970	13.8	15,970	13.8	115,902	10,205	8.8	10,205	8.8
Rhode Island	19,252	6,076	31.6	6,076	31.6	19,404	4,696	24.2	4,696	24.2
Connecticut	40,110	6,666	16.6	6,666	16.6	39,450	4,256	10.8	4,256	10.8
New York	333,384	52,030	15.6	52,030	15.6	330,253	31,701	9.6	31,701	9.6
New Jersey	85,317	14,528	17.0	14,528	17.0	84,758	8,394	9.9	8,394	9.9
Pennsylvania	331,587	54,362	16.4	68,639	20.7	324,848	22,722	7.0	22,722	7.0
South Atlantic division	697,069	168,108	24.1	288,714	41.4	674,227	90,274	13.4	125,453	18.6
Delaware	11,300	2,312	20.5	2,939	26.0	10,692	924	8.6	1,004	9.4
Maryland	69,046	11,980	17.4	13,880	20.1	68,181	6,703	9.8	6,703	9.8
District of Columbia	13,338	1,653	12.4	1,653	12.4	13,974	1,078	7.7	1,078	7.7
Virginia	131,586	25,229	19.2	42,914	32.6	127,799	11,288	8.8	12,560	9.8
West Virginia	58,333	4,776	8.2	15,741	27.0	56,407	1,595	2.8	1,876	3.3
North Carolina	131,859	34,599	26.2	73,222	55.5	127,632	17,350	13.6	27,852	21.8
South Carolina	99,544	35,522	35.7	48,777	49.0	94,961	23,624	24.9	32,000	33.7
Georgia	152,075	47,587	31.3	79,813	52.5	145,510	25,369	17.4	38,101	26.2
Florida	29,988	4,450	14.8	9,775	32.6	29,068	2,373	8.2	4,279	14.7
North Central division	1,477,933	102,937	7.0	242,850	16.4	1,438,706	57,188	4.0	58,846	4.1
Ohio	238,853	19,172	8.0	33,487	14.0	233,086	10,637	4.6	10,637	4.6
Indiana	145,781	8,358	5.7	28,603	19.6	142,530	4,509	3.2	4,509	3.2
Illinois	240,307	21,028	8.8	41,573	17.3	237,026	12,729	5.4	12,729	5.4
Michigan	131,964	11,029	8.4	15,891	12.0	128,851	5,877	4.6	5,877	4.6
Wisconsin	175,195	8,922	8.0	14,705	13.1	110,450	5,628	5.1	6,024	5.5
Minnesota	82,686	4,566	5.5	10,046	12.1	80,753	3,396	4.2	3,396	4.2
Iowa	131,923	6,723	5.1	21,135	16.1	126,962	3,432	2.7	3,575	2.8
Missouri	189,304	13,854	7.3	42,771	22.6	184,803	6,458	3.5	6,955	3.8
North Dakota	10,758	755	7.0	1,800	16.7	9,722	415	4.3	528	5.4
South Dakota	21,208	1,120	5.3	2,691	12.7	19,707	459	2.3	581	2.9
Nebraska	70,561	3,938	5.6	10,442	14.8	66,598	1,911	2.9	2,046	3.1
Kansas	102,091	3,463	3.4	19,706	19.1	98,218	1,797	1.8	1,991	2.0
South Central division	875,878	162,240	18.5	372,750	42.6	840,487	78,928	9.4	133,052	15.8
Kentucky	139,127	15,608	11.2	45,462	32.7	134,172	5,893	4.4	6,452	4.8
Tennessee	140,408	22,312	15.9	57,519	41.0	133,367	7,608	5.7	12,068	9.0
Alabama	124,698	37,669	30.2	80,965	64.9	119,210	20,884	17.5	36,261	30.4
Mississippi	109,495	26,026	23.8	50,624	46.2	104,846	16,382	15.6	27,163	25.9
Louisiana	86,440	25,739	29.8	33,456	38.7	84,162	15,328	18.2	22,319	26.5
Texas	179,179	20,057	11.2	58,518	32.7	172,603	6,504	3.8	15,726	9.1
Indian Territory										
Oklahoma	4,146	202	4.9	202	4.9	3,944	43	1.1	43	1.1
Arkansas	92,885	14,636	15.8	46,004	49.8	88,083	6,286	7.1	13,029	14.8
Western division	165,211	12,231	7.4	17,114	10.4	160,700	4,754	3.0	4,754	3.0
Montana	4,963	305	6.1	382	7.7	4,878	142	2.9	142	2.9
Wyoming	2,696	147	5.5	340	12.6	2,535	187	7.4	187	7.4
Colorado	19,700	1,531	7.8	2,029	10.3	18,848	663	3.5	663	3.5
New Mexico	9,525	1,629	17.1	2,189	23.0	9,041	295	3.3	295	3.3
Arizona	3,426	221	6.5	525	15.3	3,243	35	1.1	35	1.1
Utah	14,653	1,090	7.4	2,354	16.1	14,394	523	3.6	523	3.6
Nevada	2,407	143	5.9	161	6.7	2,344	24	1.0	24	1.0
Idaho	4,919	224	4.6	488	9.9	4,677	92	2.0	92	2.0
Washington	17,244	918	5.3	1,469	8.5	16,551	457	2.8	457	2.8
Oregon	19,187	1,011	5.3	1,705	8.9	18,925	399	2.1	399	2.1
California	66,401	5,007	7.5	5,472	8.2	65,354	1,937	3.0	1,937	3.0

The corrected figures presented in Table XI undoubtedly reflect more accurately than do the returns for the census of 1890 the actual facts concerning children at work in that year. It appears, therefore, that instead of a total of 921,249 persons of both sexes from 10 to 15 years of age gainfully employed in 1890, as based upon the returns for those from 10 to 14 years of age, the total was, approximately, 1,503,771, showing a difference of 582,522, of which nearly three-fourths are found in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions.[1]

It is interesting to observe that in a large majority of those states in which the use of the mean between figures based upon the proportions shown in 1880 and in 1900 reduces the number of all persons 10 to 15 years of age gainfully employed in 1890, the same method produces an increase in the number of agricultural laborers 10 to 15 years of age in that year. This fact may be regarded as an interesting corroboration of the inaccuracy of the returns for agricultural laborers from 10 to 15 years of age, not only in those states in which there has been a decrease for all occupations, but even in those localities where there appears to have been a normal increase.

From the foregoing analysis the presumption of deficiency in the returns for agricultural laborers from 10 to 15 years of age in 1890 is so strong that it is believed to justify the substitution of corrected figures throughout this volume, and this accordingly has been done.

RETURN OF FARM LABORERS AS FARMERS IN 1890.

The whole number of agricultural laborers actually returned in 1890 was 3,004,061, as against a similar return in 1880 of 3,323,876, and in 1900, for continental United States, of 4,410,877. These figures show, on their face, a decrease in the number of agricultural laborers of 319,815 from 1880 to 1890, and an increase of 1,406,816 from 1890 to 1900; but even after making allowance for the 582,522 children added to this occupation group by the correction of the 1890 figures, there still remains a considerable disparity in the figures for the three censuses, as shown by the following summary:

[1] As it is only natural to suppose that there were some omissions among persons over 15 years of age, tables were prepared in order to determine whether such omissions were sufficient in number to deserve consideration; but these tables showed that although deficiencies existed in some Southern states and in one or two North Central states, they were inconsiderable and could not be defined clearly.

Number of agricultural laborers 10 years of age and over: 1880, 1890, and 1900.

CENSUS YEARS.	Number of agricultural laborers.	Increase over preceding census year.
1900[1]	4,410,877	824,294
1890	3,586,583	262,707
1880	3,323,876	.....

[1] For continental United States.

In this summary the corrected figures for 1890 are employed, but the increase shown for the decade from 1880 to 1890—262,707—is small as compared with that for the next decade, when it amounted to over 800,000. It is clear, therefore, that there must have been either a violent change from 1890 to 1900 or that a further deficiency exists in the number of agricultural laborers of all ages for 1890. If, as is very probable, this deficiency is due to the return by the enumerators of agricultural laborers under some other classification, it is most natural to suppose that they were reported as farmers. Some light can be thrown on this possibility by comparing in Table XII (page lxxiii) for the three censuses the number of farms, as reported on the agricultural schedule, and the number of farmers, as reported on the population schedule.

In order to make the number of farms, as defined for census purposes, as nearly comparable as possible with the number denoting farmers in Table XII, the latter head has been made to include gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc., and stock raisers, as well as farmers, planters, and overseers. It was found in the classification work of 1900 that farm and plantation laborers, garden and nursery laborers, and stock herders and drovers were frequently returned as farmers, gardeners, florists, nurserymen, or stock raisers, but unless farm schedules were also returned for such persons they were classified under the laborer rather than the proprietor designation. By this means a much closer correspondence was reached between the population and agricultural returns than had been the case heretofore, and this is clearly brought out by the figures contained in Table XII. In 1880 there was a difference of nearly 300,000 between the number of farms and farmers, but this figure is insignificant when compared with the immense difference of 818,326 shown in 1890. While it is true that in 1880, and to some extent in 1890, the surplus of farmers over farms was due to the definitions employed at those two censuses, this fact is not sufficient to explain the apparently abnormal surplus shown in 1890. It is probable, therefore, that a considerable number of persons were erroneously returned as farmers in 1890 who should have been returned as farm laborers.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF FARMERS AND FARMS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1900				1890				1880			
	Farmers.	Farms.	Excess of farmers.	Excess of farms.	Farmers.	Farms.	Excess of farmers.	Excess of farms.	Farmers.	Farms.	Excess of farmers.	Excess of farms.
Continental United States.	5,774,292	5,737,372	36,920	.....	5,382,967	4,564,641	818,326	.....	4,301,611	4,008,907	292,704	.....
North Atlantic division	638,425	677,506	.....	39,081	716,549	658,569	57,980	.....	690,699	696,139	.....	5,440
Maine	52,728	59,299	.....	6,571	61,341	62,013	.....	672	60,204	64,309	.....	4,105
New Hampshire	24,871	29,324	.....	4,453	29,569	29,151	418	.....	30,561	32,181	.....	1,620
Vermont	30,827	33,104	.....	2,277	35,159	32,573	2,586	.....	35,983	35,522	461	.....
Massachusetts	33,943	37,715	.....	3,772	41,255	34,374	6,881	.....	42,134	38,406	3,728	.....
Rhode Island	5,477	5,498	.....	21	6,694	5,500	1,194	.....	7,001	6,216	785	.....
Connecticut	24,305	26,948	.....	2,643	29,805	26,350	3,455	.....	28,271	30,598	.....	2,327
New York	228,976	226,720	.....	2,744	259,976	226,223	33,753	.....	250,673	241,058	9,615	.....
New Jersey	34,966	34,650	316	.....	38,850	30,828	8,022	.....	36,287	34,307	1,980	.....
Pennsylvania	207,332	224,248	.....	16,916	213,900	211,557	2,343	.....	199,585	213,542	.....	13,957
South Atlantic division	945,436	962,225	.....	16,789	828,590	749,600	78,990	.....	658,779	644,429	14,350	.....
Delaware	9,753	9,687	66	.....	10,066	9,381	685	.....	9,027	8,749	278	.....
Maryland	44,272	46,012	.....	1,740	44,407	40,798	3,609	.....	39,345	40,517	.....	1,172
District of Columbia	709	269	440	.....	923	382	541	.....	875	435	440	.....
Virginia	159,613	167,886	.....	8,273	139,367	127,600	11,767	.....	121,014	118,517	2,497	.....
West Virginia	90,215	92,874	.....	2,659	83,458	72,773	10,685	.....	65,738	62,674	3,064	.....
North Carolina	221,789	224,637	.....	2,848	193,084	178,359	14,725	.....	156,672	157,609	.....	937
South Carolina	153,482	155,355	.....	1,873	127,540	115,008	12,532	.....	94,076	93,864	212	.....
Georgia	225,355	224,691	664	.....	190,749	171,071	19,678	.....	145,956	138,626	7,330	.....
Florida	40,248	40,814	.....	566	38,996	34,228	4,768	.....	26,076	23,438	2,638	.....
North Central division	2,240,780	2,196,567	44,213	.....	2,291,236	1,923,822	367,414	.....	1,861,901	1,697,968	163,933	.....
Ohio	273,796	276,719	.....	2,923	289,007	251,430	37,577	.....	265,302	247,189	18,113	.....
Indiana	222,187	221,897	290	.....	234,987	198,167	36,820	.....	211,915	194,013	17,902	.....
Illinois	272,386	264,151	8,235	.....	302,333	240,681	61,652	.....	284,593	255,741	28,852	.....
Michigan	204,720	203,261	1,459	.....	200,878	172,344	28,534	.....	169,120	154,008	15,112	.....
Wisconsin	169,935	169,795	140	.....	168,259	146,409	21,850	.....	139,535	134,322	5,213	.....
Minnesota	158,679	154,659	4,020	.....	135,028	116,851	18,177	.....	97,236	92,386	4,850	.....
Iowa	236,681	228,622	8,059	.....	246,064	201,903	44,161	.....	213,624	185,351	28,273	.....
Missouri	296,231	284,886	11,345	.....	293,558	238,043	55,515	.....	239,060	215,575	23,485	.....
North Dakota	46,402	45,332	1,070	.....	31,137	27,611	3,526	.....	[1]22,871	[1]17,435	[1]5,436	.....
South Dakota	54,563	52,622	1,941	.....	55,184	50,158	5,026	.....				
Nebraska	124,807	121,525	3,282	.....	133,877	113,608	20,269	.....	69,474	63,387	6,087	.....
Kansas	180,393	173,098	7,295	.....	200,924	166,617	34,307	.....	149,171	138,561	10,610	.....
South Central division	1,694,874	1,658,166	36,708	.....	1,338,922	1,086,772	252,150	.....	973,645	886,648	86,997	.....
Kentucky	240,041	234,667	5,374	.....	213,089	179,264	33,825	.....	172,962	166,453	6,509	.....
Tennessee	226,678	224,623	2,055	.....	208,333	174,412	33,921	.....	155,803	165,650	.....	9,847
Alabama	223,307	223,220	87	.....	182,649	157,772	24,877	.....	144,752	135,864	8,888	.....
Mississippi	226,730	220,803	5,927	.....	177,477	144,318	33,159	.....	124,145	101,772	22,373	.....
Louisiana	117,103	115,969	1,134	.....	89,591	69,294	20,297	.....	59,087	48,292	10,795	.....
Texas	360,080	352,190	7,840	.....	289,198	228,126	61,072	.....	207,791	174,184	33,607	.....
Indian Territory	50,562	45,505	5,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	66,100	62,495	3,605	.....	12,619	8,826	3,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	184,328	178,694	5,629	.....	165,966	124,760	41,206	.....	109,105	94,433	14,672	.....
Western division	254,777	242,908	11,869	.....	207,670	145,878	61,792	.....	116,587	83,723	32,864	.....
Montana	14,495	13,370	1,125	.....	8,027	5,603	2,424	.....	3,043	1,519	1,524	.....
Wyoming	6,563	6,095	468	.....	3,874	3,125	749	.....	993	457	536	.....
Colorado	26,679	24,700	1,979	.....	23,358	16,389	6,969	.....	8,143	4,506	3,637	.....
New Mexico	13,745	12,311	1,434	.....	12,387	4,458	7,929	.....	7,837	5,053	2,784	.....
Arizona	9,452	5,809	3,643	.....	3,223	1,426	1,797	.....	2,145	767	1,378	.....
Utah	18,448	19,387	.....	939	13,579	10,517	3,062	.....	9,433	9,452	.....	19
Nevada	2,370	2,184	186	.....	2,219	1,277	942	.....	2,460	1,404	1,056	.....
Idaho	17,617	17,471	146	.....	9,462	6,603	2,859	.....	2,847	1,885	962	.....
Washington	34,739	33,202	1,537	.....	28,672	18,056	10,616	.....	9,442	6,529	2,913	.....
Oregon	36,991	35,837	1,154	.....	32,550	25,530	7,020	.....	19,763	16,217	3,546	.....
California	73,678	72,542	1,136	.....	70,319	52,894	17,425	.....	50,481	35,934	14,547	.....

[1] Dakota territory.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS OCCUPIED.

DISTRIBUTION BY SEX.

According to the census of 1900 there were 29,287,070 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and the military and naval stations abroad. For continental United States the number was 29,073,233, which was one-half (50.2 per cent) of all persons 10 years of age and over and nearly two-fifths (38.3 per cent) of the entire population. Of this number 23,753,836 were males and 5,319,397 were females. The former constituted 80 per cent, or four-fifths, of the male population 10 years of age and over and 61.2 per cent, or more than three-fifths, of the entire male population; the latter represented 18.8 per cent and 14.3 per cent, respectively, of the corresponding totals for females.

The number and proportion of males and of females engaged in gainful occupations in 1900, for the entire area of enumeration and for continental United States, are compared with similar results for 1880 and 1890 in the summary following.

This summary shows that there was an increased proportion of gainful workers for each sex in 1900 as compared with 1880 and 1890. The percentage of the total population of continental United States 10 years of age and over so engaged was 50.2 in 1900, 49.2 in 1890, and 47.3 in 1880.

The relative proportions of each sex returned as gainfully occupied at the census of 1900 are shown graphically in Diagram 1, Plate 1, by a square representing the population 10 years of age and over, divided as to sex and shaded so as to indicate in each case the proportion of wage-earners.

Number of persons engaged in gainful occupations compared with the total population and with the population 10 years of age and over, for both sexes and for each sex separately: 1880, 1890, and 1900.

SEX AND CENSUS YEARS.	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.					
1900:					
Entire area	76,303,387	58,224,600	29,287,070	38.4	50.3
Continental U. S.	75,994,575	57,949,824	29,073,233	38.3	50.2
1890	62,622,250	47,413,559	[1]23,318,183	37.2	49.2
1880	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.7	47.3
Males.					
1900:					
Entire area	39,059,242	29,928,804	23,957,778	61.3	80.0
Continental U. S.	38,816,448	29,703,440	23,753,836	61.2	80.0
1890	32,067,880	24,352,659	[1]19,312,651	60.2	79.3
1880	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.8	78.7
Females.					
1900:					
Entire area	37,244,145	28,295,796	5,329,292	14.3	18.8
Continental U. S.	37,178,127	28,246,384	5,319,397	14.3	18.8
1890	30,554,370	23,060,900	[1]4,005,532	13.1	17.4
1880	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.7	14.7

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

The number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1880, 1890, and 1900, by states and territories, is compared with the total population in Table XIII, and with the total number of persons 10 years of age and over, by sex, in Tables XIV, XV, and XVI.

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION: 1900.			POPULATION: 1890.			POPULATION: 1880.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.[1]		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	76,303,387	29,287,070	38.4	62,622,250	23,318,183	37.2	50,155,783	17,392,099	34.7
Continental United States	75,994,575	29,073,233	38.3	62,622,250	23,318,183	37.2	50,155,783	17,392,099	34.7
North Atlantic division	21,046,695	8,579,191	40.8	17,401,545	6,987,109	40.2	14,507,407	5,309,722	36.6
Maine	694,466	276,777	39.9	661,086	258,468	39.1	648,936	231,993	35.7
New Hampshire	411,588	178,719	43.4	376,530	164,703	43.7	346,991	142,468	41.1
Vermont	343,641	134,933	39.3	332,422	128,771	38.7	332,286	118,584	35.7
Massachusetts	2,805,346	1,208,407	43.1	2,238,943	982,444	43.9	1,783,085	720,774	40.4
Rhode Island	428,556	191,923	44.8	345,506	155,878	45.1	276,531	116,979	42.3
Connecticut	908,420	385,610	42.4	746,258	317,014	42.5	622,700	241,333	38.8
New York	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	1,883,669	757,759	40.2	1,444,933	570,788	39.5	1,131,116	396,879	35.1
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	2,448,589	38.9	5,258,014	1,973,368	37.5	4,282,891	1,456,067	34.0
South Atlantic division	10,443,480	4,000,531	38.3	8,857,920	3,273,841	37.0	7,597,197	2,677,762	35.2
Delaware	184,735	72,996	39.5	168,493	64,993	38.6	146,608	54,580	37.2
Maryland	1,188,044	458,738	38.6	1,042,390	395,167	37.9	934,943	324,432	34.7
District of Columbia	278,718	126,941	45.5	230,392	101,119	43.9	177,624	66,624	37.5
Virginia	1,854,184	662,415	35.7	1,655,980	570,796	34.5	1,512,565	494,240	32.7
West Virginia	958,800	325,663	34.0	762,794	235,064	30.8	618,457	176,199	28.5
North Carolina	1,893,810	716,742	37.8	1,617,947	586,488	36.2	1,399,750	480,187	34.3
South Carolina	1,340,316	570,995	42.6	1,151,149	462,485	40.2	995,577	392,102	39.4
Georgia	2,216,331	864,471	39.0	1,837,353	713,671	38.8	1,542,180	597,862	38.8
Florida	528,542	201,570	38.1	391,422	144,058	36.8	269,493	91,536	34.0
North Central division	26,333,004	9,580,649	36.4	22,362,279	7,815,409	34.9	17,364,111	5,625,128	32.4
Ohio	4,157,545	1,545,952	37.2	3,672,316	1,287,101	35.0	3,198,062	994,475	31.1
Indiana	2,516,462	898,953	35.7	2,192,404	744,303	33.9	1,978,301	635,080	32.1
Illinois	4,821,550	1,804,040	37.4	3,826,351	1,374,104	35.9	3,077,871	999,780	32.5
Michigan	2,420,982	905,990	37.4	2,093,889	764,437	36.5	1,636,937	569,204	34.8
Wisconsin	2,069,042	732,538	35.4	1,686,880	582,469	34.5	1,315,497	417,455	31.7
Minnesota	1,751,394	645,874	36.9	1,301,826	474,566	36.5	780,773	255,125	32.7
Iowa	2,231,853	789,404	35.4	1,911,896	646,390	33.8	1,624,615	528,302	32.5
Missouri	3,106,665	1,121,392	36.1	2,679,184	913,793	34.1	2,168,380	692,959	32.0
North Dakota	319,146	117,640	36.9	182,719	68,927	37.7	[2] 135,177	[2] 57,844	42.8
South Dakota	401,570	137,156	34.2	328,808	115,777	35.2			
Nebraska	1,066,300	378,970	35.1	1,058,910	374,699	35.4	452,402	152,614	33.7
Kansas	1,470,495	507,740	34.5	1,427,096	468,843	32.9	996,096	322,285	32.4
South Central division	14,080,047	5,209,755	37.0	10,972,893	3,900,448	35.5	8,919,371	3,022,173	33.9
Kentucky	2,147,174	752,531	35.0	1,858,635	620,737	33.4	1,648,690	519,854	31.5
Tennessee	2,020,616	727,587	36.0	1,767,518	593,420	33.6	1,542,359	447,970	29.0
Alabama	1,828,697	763,188	41.7	1,513,017	600,275	39.7	1,262,505	492,790	39.0
Mississippi	1,551,270	645,123	41.6	1,289,600	498,118	38.6	1,131,597	415,506	36.7
Louisiana	1,381,625	536,093	38.8	1,118,587	437,782	39.1	939,946	363,228	38.6
Texas	3,048,710	1,033,033	33.9	2,235,523	743,891	33.3	1,591,749	522,133	32.8
Indian Territory	392,060	133,710	34.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	398,331	132,695	33.3	61,834	20,906	33.8	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,311,564	485,795	37.0	1,128,179	385,319	34.2	802,525	260,692	32.5
Western division	4,091,349	1,703,107	41.6	3,027,613	1,341,376	44.3	1,767,697	757,319	42.8
Montana	243,329	114,799	47.2	132,159	72,300	54.7	39,159	22,255	56.8
Wyoming	92,531	44,268	47.8	60,705	30,823	50.8	20,789	8,884	42.7
Colorado	539,700	218,263	40.4	412,198	192,433	46.7	194,327	101,251	52.1
New Mexico	195,310	66,020	33.8	153,593	54,711	35.6	119,565	40,822	34.1
Arizona	122,931	53,370	43.4	59,620	26,718	44.8	40,440	22,271	55.1
Utah	276,749	84,604	30.6	207,905	68,165	32.8	143,963	40,055	27.8
Nevada	42,335	19,809	46.8	45,761	23,433	51.2	62,266	32,233	51.8
Idaho	161,772	62,683	38.7	84,385	35,436	42.0	32,610	15,578	47.8
Washington	518,103	225,387	43.5	349,390	165,247	47.3	75,116	30,122	40.1
Oregon	413,536	169,637	41.0	313,767	127,475	40.6	174,768	67,343	38.5
California	1,485,053	644,267	43.4	1,208,130	544,630	45.1	864,694	376,505	43.5
Alaska	63,592	33,335	52.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	154,001	90,172	58.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military and naval	91,219	90,330	99.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Dakota territory.

TABLE XIV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1900.			POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890.			POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1880.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.[1]		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	58,224,600	29,287,070	50.3	47,413,559	23,318,183	49.2	36,761,607	17,392,099	47.3
Continental United States	57,949,824	29,073,233	50.2	47,413,559	23,318,183	49.2	36,761,607	17,392,099	47.3
North Atlantic division	16,692,161	8,579,191	51.4	13,888,377	6,987,109	50.3	11,270,090	5,309,722	47.1
Maine	565,440	276,777	48.9	541,662	258,468	47.7	519,669	231,993	44.6
New Hampshire	337,893	178,719	52.9	315,497	164,703	52.2	286,188	142,468	49.8
Vermont	278,943	134,933	48.4	271,173	128,771	47.5	264,052	118,584	44.9
Massachusetts	2,267,048	1,208,407	53.3	1,839,607	982,444	53.4	1,432,183	720,774	50.3
Rhode Island	344,824	191,923	55.7	281,959	155,878	55.3	220,461	116,979	53.1
Connecticut	730,454	385,610	52.8	609,830	317,014	52.0	497,303	241,333	48.5
New York	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	1,480,498	757,759	51.2	1,143,123	570,738	49.9	865,591	396,879	45.9
Pennsylvania	4,885,379	2,448,589	50.1	4,063,134	1,973,368	48.6	3,203,215	1,456,067	45.5
South Atlantic division	7,616,159	4,000,531	52.5	6,415,921	3,273,841	51.0	5,286,645	2,677,762	50.7
Delaware	145,500	72,996	50.2	131,967	64,993	49.2	110,856	54,580	49.2
Maryland	920,715	458,733	49.8	798,605	395,167	49.5	695,364	324,432	46.7
District of Columbia	231,837	126,941	54.8	188,567	101,119	53.6	136,907	66,624	48.7
Virginia	1,364,501	662,415	48.5	1,211,934	570,796	47.1	1,059,034	494,240	46.7
West Virginia	701,646	325,663	46.4	549,538	235,064	42.8	428,587	176,199	41.1
North Carolina	1,346,734	716,742	53.2	1,147,446	586,488	51.1	959,951	480,187	50.0
South Carolina	942,402	570,995	60.6	892,406	462,485	57.6	667,456	392,102	58.7
Georgia	1,577,334	864,471	54.8	1,302,208	713,671	54.8	1,043,840	597,862	57.3
Florida	385,490	201,570	52.3	288,250	144,058	50.9	184,650	91,536	49.6
North Central division	20,281,866	9,580,649	47.2	16,909,613	7,815,409	46.2	12,760,841	5,625,123	44.1
Ohio	3,289,921	1,545,952	47.0	2,858,659	1,287,101	45.0	2,399,367	994,475	41.4
Indiana	1,968,215	898,953	45.7	1,674,028	744,303	44.5	1,468,095	635,080	43.3
Illinois	3,727,745	1,804,040	48.4	2,907,671	1,374,104	47.3	2,269,315	999,780	44.1
Michigan	1,896,265	905,990	47.8	1,619,035	764,437	47.2	1,236,686	569,204	46.0
Wisconsin	1,561,156	732,538	46.9	1,258,390	582,469	46.3	965,712	417,455	43.2
Minnesota	1,305,657	645,874	49.5	962,350	474,566	49.3	559,977	255,125	45.6
Iowa	1,711,789	789,404	46.1	1,441,308	646,390	44.8	1,181,641	528,302	44.7
Missouri	2,371,865	1,121,392	47.3	1,995,638	913,793	45.8	1,557,631	692,959	44.5
North Dakota	229,161	117,640	51.3	129,452	68,927	53.2	[2] 99,849	[2] 57,844	57.9
South Dakota	294,304	137,156	46.6	236,208	115,777	49.0			
Nebraska	799,755	373,970	46.8	771,659	374,699	48.6	318,271	152,614	48.0
Kansas	1,126,033	507,740	45.1	1,055,215	468,843	44.4	704,297	322,285	45.8
South Central division	10,124,215	5,209,755	51.5	7,799,487	3,900,448	50.0	6,076,243	3,022,173	49.7
Kentucky	1,589,685	752,531	47.3	1,360,031	620,737	45.6	1,163,498	519,854	44.7
Tennessee	1,480,948	727,587	49.1	1,276,631	593,420	46.5	1,062,130	447,970	42.2
Alabama	1,304,703	763,188	58.5	1,069,545	600,275	56.1	851,780	492,790	57.9
Mississippi	1,098,891	645,123	58.7	902,028	498,118	55.2	753,693	415,506	55.1
Louisiana	990,364	536,093	54.1	794,683	437,782	55.1	649,070	363,228	56.0
Texas	2,163,913	1,033,033	47.7	1,564,755	743,891	47.5	1,064,196	522,133	49.1
Indian Territory	274,324	133,710	48.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	287,055	132,695	46.2	44,701	20,906	46.8	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	934,332	485,795	52.0	787,113	385,319	49.0	531,876	260,692	49.0
Western division	3,235,423	1,703,107	52.6	2,400,161	1,341,376	55.9	1,367,788	757,319	55.4
Montana	191,596	114,799	59.9	107,811	72,300	67.1	31,989	22,255	69.6
Wyoming	72,062	44,208	61.4	47,755	30,823	64.5	16,479	8,884	53.9
Colorado	425,424	218,263	51.3	327,896	192,438	58.7	158,220	101,251	64.0
New Mexico	141,282	66,020	46.7	112,541	54,711	48.6	87,966	40,822	46.4
Arizona	94,147	53,370	56.7	46,076	26,718	58.0	32,922	22,271	67.6
Utah	196,769	84,604	43.0	147,227	68,165	46.3	97,194	40,055	41.2
Nevada	34,959	19,809	56.7	38,225	23,433	61.3	50,666	32,238	63.6
Idaho	119,837	62,683	52.3	62,721	35,436	56.5	25,005	15,578	62.3
Washington	408,437	225,387	55.2	275,639	165,247	60.0	55,720	30,122	54.1
Oregon	328,799	169,637	51.6	244,374	127,475	52.2	130,565	67,343	51.6
California	1,222,111	644,267	52.7	989,896	544,680	55.0	681,062	376,505	55.3
Alaska	55,981	33,335	59.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	127,768	90,172	70.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military and naval	91,027	90,330	99.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Dakota territory.

TABLE XV.—NUMBER OF MALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1900.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1880.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.[1]		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	29,928,804	23,957,778	80.0	24,352,659	19,312,651	79.3	18,735,980	14,744,942	78.7
Continental United States	29,703,440	23,753,836	80.0	24,352,659	19,312,651	79.3	18,735,980	14,744,942	78.7
North Atlantic division	8,336,593	6,734,881	80.8	6,904,566	5,558,690	80.5	5,527,160	4,333,047	78.4
Maine	286,114	224,847	78.6	271,787	213,405	78.5	258,587	198,465	76.7
New Hampshire	168,483	136,961	81.3	155,928	127,845	82.0	139,807	112,340	80.4
Vermont	142,528	112,181	78.7	137,899	108,804	78.9	132,936	102,417	77.6
Massachusetts	1,097,581	879,374	80.1	887,063	719,166	81.1	681,786	546,591	80.2
Rhode Island	168,704	139,829	82.9	135,955	113,164	83.2	104,986	87,120	83.0
Connecticut	365,130	296,971	81.3	300,675	245,631	81.7	242,892	192,663	79.5
New York	2,877,822	2,324,429	80.8	2,385,622	1,921,785	80.6	1,950,059	1,524,264	78.2
New Jersey	739,224	603,237	81.6	568,585	459,467	80.8	426,451	330,103	77.4
Pennsylvania	2,491,007	2,017,052	81.0	2,061,052	1,649,420	80.0	1,591,056	1,239,084	77.9
South Atlantic division	3,798,278	3,093,091	81.4	3,178,769	2,552,393	80.3	2,588,035	2,119,492	81.9
Delaware	74,395	60,024	80.7	67,309	54,565	81.1	56,003	46,652	83.3
Maryland	455,285	359,755	79.0	392,485	310,415	79.1	341,621	265,632	77.8
District of Columbia	108,613	85,780	79.0	88,703	68,992	77.8	63,429	46,966	74.0
Virginia	679,440	536,883	79.0	598,677	463,158	77.4	516,395	411,043	79.6
West Virginia	367,973	294,502	80.0	281,576	213,046	75.7	217,650	164,691	75.7
North Carolina	661,731	556,581	84.1	559,764	460,794	82.3	465,268	393,211	81.5
South Carolina	465,022	389,645	83.8	395,466	324,678	82.1	324,364	272,015	83.9
Georgia	782,629	645,932	82.5	647,922	541,016	83.5	509,830	445,530	87.4
Florida	203,190	163,989	80.7	146,867	115,729	78.8	93,475	73,752	78.9
North Central division	10,527,915	8,183,118	77.7	8,828,083	6,801,062	77.0	6,684,105	5,088,033	76.1
Ohio	1,663,595	1,299,881	78.1	1,442,430	1,102,924	76.5	1,209,435	881,836	72.9
Indiana	1,006,755	782,237	77.7	855,368	659,401	77.1	752,405	583,658	77.6
Illinois	1,922,803	1,509,394	78.5	1,507,159	1,173,794	77.9	1,178,131	893,679	75.9
Michigan	983,089	772,299	78.6	851,163	668,489	78.5	659,101	514,191	78.0
Wisconsin	811,123	616,391	76.0	657,968	501,012	76.1	593,434	371,062	73.7
Minnesota	706,401	548,946	77.7	523,342	408,941	78.1	397,449	296,048	74.8
Iowa	893,912	682,521	76.4	755,134	565,830	74.9	623,675	483,457	77.5
Missouri	1,223,168	966,866	79.0	1,037,994	800,471	77.1	816,962	630,016	77.1
North Dakota	131,893	103,548	78.5	74,442	61,001	81.9	[2] 64,343	[2] 54,993	85.5
South Dakota	161,746	121,512	75.1	133,252	104,197	78.2			
Nebraska	429,465	327,354	76.2	426,815	331,920	77.8	181,022	142,159	78.5
Kansas	593,965	452,169	76.1	563,016	423,082	75.1	388,148	302,934	78.0
South Central division	5,176,755	4,237,934	81.9	3,977,614	3,183,555	80.0	3,069,756	2,492,259	81.2
Kentucky	807,156	646,909	80.1	689,572	536,800	77.8	586,424	465,432	79.4
Tennessee	746,793	611,383	81.9	640,677	508,878	79.4	524,559	391,562	74.6
Alabama	651,523	563,179	86.4	531,941	454,923	85.5	414,095	368,734	89.0
Mississippi	552,676	466,766	84.5	451,788	362,529	80.2	375,561	305,089	81.2
Louisiana	496,879	405,182	81.5	394,815	322,019	81.6	322,004	268,176	83.3
Texas	1,129,899	892,641	79.0	830,783	648,654	78.1	568,928	469,190	81.4
Indian Territory	149,318	121,494	81.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	157,910	122,438	77.5	25,811	19,849	76.9	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	484,601	407,942	84.2	412,227	330,403	80.2	278,185	230,076	82.7
Western division	1,863,899	1,504,812	80.7	1,463,627	1,216,951	83.1	866,924	712,111	82.1
Montana	123,724	104,990	84.9	75,596	67,664	89.5	24,558	21,748	88.6
Wyoming	47,731	41,264	86.5	32,675	28,929	88.5	11,950	8,420	70.5
Colorado	237,665	190,297	80.1	202,719	173,291	85.5	110,896	96,472	87.0
New Mexico	76,819	59,710	77.7	61,885	50,777	82.1	48,266	38,560	79.9
Arizona	57,027	46,584	81.7	29,736	25,149	84.6	24,267	21,800	89.8
Utah	100,999	73,840	73.1	79,747	61,089	76.6	50,580	37,168	73.5
Nevada	21,822	17,809	81.6	25,370	21,609	85.2	36,211	30,730	84.9
Idaho	72,000	58,167	80.8	40,276	33,542	83.3	17,910	15,287	85.4
Washington	248,282	204,606	82.4	179,965	154,132	85.6	36,085	29,059	80.5
Oregon	190,087	151,200	79.6	146,406	116,682	79.7	81,931	64,564	79.7
California	687,793	556,345	80.9	589,252	484,087	82.2	425,170	348,303	81.9
Alaska	41,968	29,707	70.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	92,934	84,047	90.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military and naval	90,462	90,188	99.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Dakota territory.

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1900.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1890.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1880.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.[1]		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	28,295,796	5,329,292	18.8	23,060,900	4,005,532	17.4	18,025,627	2,647,157	14.7
Continental United States	28,246,384	5,319,397	18.8	23,060,900	4,005,532	17.4	18,025,627	2,647,157	14.7
North Atlantic division	8,355,568	1,844,310	22.1	6,983,811	1,428,419	20.5	5,742,930	976,675	17.0
Maine	279,326	51,930	18.6	269,875	45,063	16.7	261,082	33,528	12.8
New Hampshire	169,410	41,758	24.6	159,569	36,858	23.1	146,381	30,128	20.6
Vermont	136,415	22,752	16.7	133,274	19,907	15.0	132,016	16,147	12.2
Massachusetts	1,169,467	329,033	28.1	952,544	263,278	27.6	750,397	174,183	23.2
Rhode Island	176,120	52,094	29.6	146,004	42,714	29.3	115,475	29,859	25.9
Connecticut	365,324	88,639	24.3	309,155	71,380	23.1	254,911	48,670	19.1
New York	2,923,860	672,045	23.0	2,436,770	513,940	21.1	2,031,369	360,381	17.7
New Jersey	741,274	154,522	20.8	574,538	111,271	19.4	439,140	66,776	15.2
Pennsylvania	2,394,372	431,537	18.0	2,002,082	323,948	16.2	1,612,159	216,983	13.5
South Atlantic division	3,817,881	907,440	23.8	3,237,152	721,448	22.3	2,698,610	558,270	20.7
Delaware	71,105	12,972	18.2	64,658	10,428	16.1	54,853	7,928	14.5
Maryland	465,430	98,983	21.3	406,120	84,752	20.9	353,743	58,800	16.6
District of Columbia	123,224	41,161	33.4	99,864	32,127	32.2	73,478	19,658	26.8
Virginia	685,061	125,532	18.3	613,257	107,638	17.6	542,639	83,197	15.3
West Virginia	338,673	31,161	9.3	267,962	22,018	8.2	210,937	11,508	5.5
North Carolina	685,003	160,161	23.4	587,682	125,694	21.4	494,683	86,976	17.6
South Carolina	477,380	181,350	38.0	406,940	137,807	33.9	343,092	120,087	35.0
Georgia	794,705	218,539	27.5	654,286	172,655	26.4	534,010	152,332	28.5
Florida	182,300	37,581	20.6	136,383	28,329	20.8	91,175	17,784	19.5
North Central division	9,753,951	1,397,531	14.3	8,081,530	1,014,347	12.6	6,076,736	537,090	8.8
Ohio	1,626,326	246,071	15.1	1,416,229	184,177	13.0	1,189,932	112,639	9.5
Indiana	961,460	116,716	12.1	818,060	84,902	10.4	715,690	51,422	7.2
Illinois	1,804,942	294,646	16.3	1,400,512	200,310	14.3	1,091,184	106,101	9.7
Michigan	913,176	133,691	14.6	767,872	95,948	12.5	577,585	55,013	9.5
Wisconsin	750,033	116,147	15.5	600,422	81,457	13.6	462,278	46,393	10.0
Minnesota	599,256	96,928	16.2	439,008	65,625	14.9	252,528	25,077	9.9
Iowa	817,877	106,883	13.1	686,174	80,560	11.7	557,966	44,846	8.0
Missouri	1,148,697	154,526	13.5	957,644	113,322	11.8	740,069	62,943	8.5
North Dakota	97,268	14,092	14.5	55,010	7,926	14.4	[2] 35,506	[2] 2,851	8.0
South Dakota	132,558	15,644	11.8	102,956	11,580	11.2			
Nebraska	370,290	46,616	12.6	344,844	42,779	12.4	137,240	10,455	7.6
Kansas	582,068	55,571	10.4	492,199	45,761	9.3	316,149	19,351	6.1
South Central division	4,947,460	971,821	19.6	3,821,873	716,893	18.8	3,006,487	529,914	17.6
Kentucky	782,529	105,622	13.5	670,459	83,937	12.5	577,074	54,422	9.4
Tennessee	734,155	116,204	15.8	635,954	85,042	13.4	537,571	56,408	10.5
Alabama	653,180	200,009	30.6	537,604	145,352	27.0	437,685	124,050	28.3
Mississippi	546,215	178,357	32.7	450,240	135,589	30.1	378,132	110,417	29.2
Louisiana	493,485	130,911	26.5	399,868	115,763	29.0	327,066	95,052	29.1
Texas	1,034,014	140,392	13.6	733,972	95,237	13.0	405,268	58,943	11.9
Indian Territory	125,006	12,216	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	129,145	10,257	7.9	18,890	1,057	5.6	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	449,731	77,853	17.3	374,886	54,916	14.6	253,691	30,616	12.1
Western division	1,871,524	198,295	14.5	936,534	124,425	13.3	500,864	45,208	9.0
Montana	67,872	9,809	14.5	32,215	4,636	14.4	7,431	507	6.8
Wyoming	24,331	3,004	12.3	15,080	1,894	12.6	4,520	464	10.2
Colorado	187,759	27,966	14.9	125,177	19,147	15.3	47,324	4,779	10.1
New Mexico	64,463	6,310	9.8	50,656	3,934	7.8	39,700	2,262	5.7
Arizona	37,120	6,786	18.3	16,340	1,569	9.6	8,655	471	5.4
Utah	95,770	10,764	11.2	67,480	7,076	10.5	46,614	2,887	6.2
Nevada	18,137	2,000	15.2	12,855	1,824	14.2	14,455	1,503	10.4
Idaho	47,837	4,516	9.4	22,445	1,894	8.4	7,095	291	4.1
Washington	160,155	20,781	13.0	95,674	11,115	11.6	19,035	1,063	5.4
Oregon	188,762	18,437	13.3	97,908	10,793	11.0	49,534	2,779	5.6
California	534,318	87,922	16.5	400,644	60,543	15.1	255,892	28,202	11.0
Alaska	14,013	3,628	25.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	34,834	6,125	17.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military and naval	565	142	25.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Dakota territory.

Productive workers are shown by Table XIII (page lxxv) to have increased from a little over one-third of the entire population of continental United States in 1880 to almost two-fifths in 1900, the percentages being 34.7 in 1880, 37.2 in 1890, and 38.3 in 1900. The proportion of workers to the total population was somewhat smaller in 1900, as compared with 1890, in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, and in all the states of the Western division except Oregon; but of the five geographic divisions the Western is the only one in which the proportion decreased in the division as a whole. During the preceding decade also a decrease was shown for many of the states in this division, and for North Dakota and South Dakota, in the North Central division. These decreases in the proportions of workers to the total population in the more westerly states are probably due to the changing conditions of their settlement, affecting the age and sex constitution of the population.

From Table XIV it appears that in the North Atlantic division Rhode Island had the largest proportion of the population 10 years of age and over gainfully employed in 1900, 55.7 per cent, as compared with 55.3 per cent in 1890 and 53.1 per cent in 1880. The proportions next in rank in 1900 were 53.3 per cent for Massachusetts, 52.9 per cent for New Hampshire, and 52.8 per cent for Connecticut. Somewhat more than 50 per cent of all persons 10 years of age and over were at work also in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, leaving Maine and Vermont as the only states in this division in which, in 1900, less than one-half of the population under consideration were gainfully occupied.

For each of the states in this division the proportion of males at work in 1900 was large, being more than four-fifths of the entire male population 10 years of age and over in each state except Maine and Vermont, and not much less in these states. The proportion of females at work also was large for many of the states in this division, particularly for Rhode Island and Massachusetts, where they constituted, in 1900, very nearly three-tenths of all the females 10 years of age and over.

The proportion of the population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations was somewhat larger in 1900 than in 1890 in all the states of this division except Massachusetts, for which the proportion reported in 1900 was nearly the same as that in 1890. In Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont the proportion for males was slightly less in 1900 than in 1890, while in each of these states the proportion for females was somewhat larger in 1900 than at the preceding census.

In this division manufacturing interests are especially prominent; in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania from 40 to more than 50 per cent of the entire number of persons at work in 1900 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Agricultural pursuits, on the other hand, were represented by a comparatively small proportion of the total number of workers in these states, the percentage being much below the average for the country in every state except Vermont. (See Table XXV, page xciv.)

In the South Atlantic division the proportion of gainful workers in 1900 was largest in South Carolina, where they constituted fully three-fifths (60.6 per cent) of all persons 10 years of age and over. For the District of Columbia, also, the proportion was high, this being due largely to the number of government employees. For Georgia the proportion was the same as that for the District of Columbia, 54.8 per cent; next in order was North Carolina with 53.2 per cent and then Florida with 52.3 per cent. In all of these states agricultural pursuits predominate, and large numbers of women and children are employed in field work, resulting in comparatively large proportions of each sex gainfully occupied. In this division there are only three states—Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia—in which less than one-half of all persons 10 years of age and over in 1900 were gainfully employed; and, as compared with 1890, the proportion showed an increase in all the states of this division except Georgia, where it remained stationary.

Of the states and territories comprising the South Central division, Mississippi and Alabama showed the largest proportions of gainful workers in 1900. In these states and in Louisiana and Arkansas the proportions exceeded one-half of the population 10 years of age and over, while in the other states and territories of this division they ranged between 45 and 50 per cent. In the states and territories of this division agricultural pursuits occupy from one-half to more than three-fourths of all the gainful workers; and here, as in the South Atlantic division, the employment of women and children in field work makes the proportions of gainful workers relatively large for each sex. As compared with 1890, there was an increased proportion of both males and females at work in 1900 in all the states and territories of this division except Louisiana.

In the North Central division North Dakota was the only state which had, in 1900, more than one-half of its population 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, the percentages in the remaining states ranging from 45.1 per cent for Kansas to 49.5 per cent for Minnesota. In each state of this division the proportion of females at work was larger in 1900 than in 1890, while the proportion of males at work in 1900 was slightly smaller in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and somewhat larger in the remaining states of the division.

In all the states and territories of the Western division except New Mexico and Utah, more than one-half of the total population 10 years of age and over in 1900 were engaged in gainful occupations, and for many of these states and territories the proportions were very large—namely, 61.4 per cent for Wyoming, 59.9 per cent for Montana, 56.7 per cent for both Arizona and Nevada, and 55.2 per cent for Washington. In this

region of extensive mining interests a very large proportion of all males were adults, and hence the proportion of males 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied was large, while, on the other hand, the proportion of females at work was small. In each state and territory of this division the proportion of gainful workers showed a decrease from 1890 to 1900, owing in great measure to the fact that mining towns and camps have given place to settled communities. The same cause, moreover, has resulted in an increase in the proportion of females at work except in Wyoming and Colorado.

In general, Table xv (page lxxvii) shows that the proportion of males 10 years of age and over gainfully employed does not vary greatly for different states and territories. The usual percentage is between 75 and 85. In one state only (Utah) does it fall below 75, and in two states only (Wyoming and Alabama) does it

TABLE XVII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR, OF PERSONS

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.			NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.			NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	United States	29,287,070	23,957,778	5,329,292	13,941,377	12,013,566	1,927,811	5,327,204	4,143,158	1,184,046
2	Continental United States	29,073,233	23,753,836	5,319,397	13,875,329	11,948,692	1,926,637	5,300,924	4,117,387	1,183,537
3	North Atlantic division	8,579,191	6,734,881	1,844,310	3,581,004	2,929,630	651,374	2,075,187	1,507,233	567,954
4	Maine	276,777	224,847	51,930	191,628	159,286	32,342	32,517	24,756	7,761
5	New Hampshire	178,719	136,961	41,758	101,375	82,100	19,275	24,575	16,761	7,814
6	Vermont	134,933	112,181	22,752	83,621	70,060	13,561	26,815	20,912	5,903
7	Massachusetts	1,208,407	879,374	329,033	401,335	313,871	87,464	299,617	199,214	100,403
8	Rhode Island	191,923	139,829	52,094	58,213	46,142	12,071	50,878	32,938	17,940
9	Connecticut	385,610	296,971	88,639	142,004	115,257	26,747	97,800	66,750	31,050
10	New York	2,996,474	2,324,429	672,045	1,008,679	819,218	189,461	859,190	625,806	233,384
11	New Jersey	757,759	603,237	154,522	290,906	241,943	48,963	186,382	137,241	49,141
12	Pennsylvania	2,448,589	2,017,052	431,537	1,303,243	1,081,753	221,490	497,413	382,855	114,558
13	South Atlantic division	4,000,531	3,093,091	907,440	2,079,968	1,781,053	298,915	147,822	117,917	29,905
14	Delaware	72,996	60,024	12,972	42,958	36,918	6,040	8,540	6,559	1,981
15	Maryland	458,738	359,755	98,983	233,363	193,876	39,487	69,504	53,963	15,541
16	District of Columbia	126,941	85,780	41,161	52,284	40,607	11,677	15,686	11,702	3,984
17	Virginia	662,415	536,883	125,532	372,220	329,499	42,721	11,387	9,785	1,602
18	West Virginia	325,663	294,502	31,161	271,749	247,711	24,038	19,643	16,599	3,044
19	North Carolina	716,742	556,581	160,161	442,512	370,896	71,616	2,902	2,439	463
20	South Carolina	570,995	389,645	181,350	200,166	158,560	41,606	4,421	3,609	812
21	Georgia	864,471	645,932	218,539	382,184	329,087	53,097	9,160	7,568	1,592
22	Florida	201,570	163,989	37,581	82,532	73,899	8,633	6,579	5,693	886
23	North Central division	9,580,649	8,183,118	1,397,531	4,612,741	4,013,113	599,628	2,471,421	1,982,392	489,029
24	Ohio	1,545,952	1,299,881	246,071	887,526	759,366	128,160	372,060	293,099	78,961
25	Indiana	898,953	782,287	116,716	648,598	571,008	77,590	149,078	123,851	25,227
26	Illinois	1,804,040	1,509,394	294,646	739,565	637,586	101,979	491,908	382,933	108,975
27	Michigan	905,990	772,299	133,691	351,382	301,785	49,597	251,252	201,480	49,772
28	Wisconsin	732,538	616,391	116,147	153,204	127,945	25,259	305,625	241,178	64,447
29	Minnesota	645,874	548,946	96,928	130,646	111,134	19,512	223,895	177,595	46,300
30	Iowa	789,404	682,521	106,883	401,983	348,739	53,244	219,728	181,825	37,903
31	Missouri	1,121,392	966,866	154,526	716,712	637,597	79,115	210,783	170,260	40,523
32	North Dakota	117,640	103,548	14,092	24,049	21,369	2,680	28,044	23,243	4,801
33	South Dakota	137,156	121,512	15,644	43,956	38,612	5,344	41,630	35,346	6,284
34	Nebraska	373,970	327,354	46,616	182,682	160,279	22,403	90,370	75,859	14,511
35	Kansas	507,740	452,169	55,571	382,438	297,693	34,745	87,048	75,723	11,325
36	South Central division	5,209,755	4,237,934	971,821	2,859,351	2,567,820	291,531	246,526	208,061	38,465
37	Kentucky	752,531	646,909	105,622	540,639	488,094	52,545	61,162	47,879	13,283
38	Tennessee	727,587	611,383	116,204	489,729	442,652	47,077	15,981	13,484	2,497
39	Alabama	763,188	563,179	200,009	336,844	289,152	47,692	10,855	9,399	1,456
40	Mississippi	645,123	466,766	178,357	207,051	180,254	26,797	6,100	5,121	979
41	Louisiana	536,093	405,182	130,911	170,978	150,302	20,676	41,457	34,806	6,651
42	Texas	1,033,033	892,641	140,392	610,397	558,089	52,308	81,965	71,194	10,771
43	Indian Territory	133,710	121,494	12,216	99,962	91,924	8,038	3,955	3,651	304
44	Oklahoma	132,695	122,438	10,257	102,411	95,226	7,185	12,588	11,520	1,068
45	Arkansas	485,795	407,942	77,853	301,340	272,127	29,213	12,463	11,007	1,456
46	Western division	1,703,107	1,504,812	198,295	742,265	657,076	85,189	359,968	301,784	58,184
47	Montana	114,799	104,990	9,809	40,403	36,890	3,513	24,548	21,673	2,875
48	Wyoming	44,268	41,264	3,004	21,416	19,942	1,474	9,534	8,661	873
49	Colorado	218,263	190,297	27,966	116,446	102,189	14,257	40,131	33,359	6,772
50	New Mexico	66,020	59,710	6,310	47,338	43,062	4,276	5,438	4,905	533
51	Arizona	53,370	46,584	6,786	18,404	17,060	1,344	8,190	7,506	684
52	Utah	84,604	73,840	10,764	23,500	20,616	2,884	32,102	27,695	4,407
53	Nevada	19,809	17,809	2,000	6,181	5,585	596	4,339	3,788	551
54	Idaho	62,683	58,167	4,516	30,545	28,164	2,381	14,093	12,872	1,221
55	Washington	225,387	204,606	20,781	106,370	96,237	10,133	39,272	34,188	5,084
56	Oregon	169,637	151,200	18,437	94,256	83,454	10,802	27,876	23,448	4,428
57	California	644,267	556,345	87,922	237,406	203,877	33,529	154,445	123,689	30,756
58	Alaska	33,335	29,707	3,628	5,902	5,736	166	3,072	2,960	112
59	Hawaii	90,172	84,047	6,125	12,059	11,121	938	2,580	2,214	366
60	Military and naval	90,330	90,188	142	48,087	48,017	70	20,628	20,597	31

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

exceed 85. But the corresponding percentages for females, shown in Table XVI (page lxxviii), vary more widely, ranging from 7.9 in Oklahoma to 38 in South Carolina. In the manufacturing states of the North Atlantic division the percentages for females are comparatively high, and also in those Southern states where the negro element is prominent; in the agricultural states of the Middle West they are comparatively low, as they are also in most of the states in the region farther west.

DISTRIBUTION BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.

The distribution of the gainful workers in 1900 according to general nativity and color, by sex, and the proportion which each of the principal elements, without distinction of sex, bore to the total number of persons occupied, are presented by states and territories in Table XVII.

ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

FOREIGN WHITE.			NEGRO.			CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND INDIAN.			PERCENTAGE OF ALL PERSONS OCCUPIED.					
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native white—native parents.	Native white—foreign parents.	Foreign white.	Negro.	Chinese, Japanese, and Indian.	
5,767,146	4,886,731	880,415	3,998,963	2,682,091	1,316,872	252,380	232,232	20,148	47.6	18.2	19.7	13.6	0.9	1
5,736,818	4,857,099	879,719	3,992,337	2,675,497	1,316,840	167,825	155,161	12,664	47.7	18.3	19.7	13.7	0.6	2
2,700,721	2,148,562	552,159	204,666	132,618	72,048	17,613	16,838	775	41.7	24.2	31.5	2.4	0.2	3
51,542	39,978	11,564	626	455	171	464	372	92	69.2	11.8	18.6	0.2	0.2	4
52,253	37,741	14,512	398	242	156	118	117	1	56.7	13.8	29.2	0.2	0.1	5
24,049	20,866	3,183	410	305	105	88	88	.....	62.0	19.9	17.8	0.3	(1)	6
487,744	352,366	135,378	16,611	10,864	5,747	3,100	3,059	41	33.2	24.8	40.4	1.4	0.2	7
77,541	57,392	20,149	4,906	2,978	1,928	385	379	6	30.3	26.5	40.4	2.6	0.2	8
137,184	109,402	27,782	7,970	4,923	3,047	652	639	13	36.8	25.3	35.6	2.1	0.2	9
1,062,309	836,686	225,623	57,070	34,011	23,059	9,226	8,708	518	33.7	28.7	35.4	1.9	0.3	10
242,779	199,594	43,185	36,246	23,035	13,211	1,446	1,424	22	38.4	24.6	32.0	4.8	0.2	11
565,320	494,537	70,783	80,429	55,805	24,624	2,184	2,102	82	53.2	20.3	23.1	3.3	0.1	12
114,522	98,912	15,610	1,653,899	1,091,601	562,298	4,320	3,608	712	52.0	3.7	2.9	41.3	0.1	13
7,813	6,729	1,084	13,628	9,764	3,864	57	54	3	58.8	11.7	10.7	18.7	0.1	14
48,959	40,663	8,296	106,386	70,728	35,658	526	525	1	50.9	15.1	10.7	23.2	0.1	15
9,982	7,930	2,052	48,563	25,115	23,448	426	426	.....	41.2	12.4	7.9	33.2	0.3	16
10,521	9,563	958	267,965	187,726	80,239	322	310	12	56.2	1.7	1.6	40.5	(1)	17
13,517	12,712	805	20,697	17,424	3,273	57	56	1	83.4	6.0	4.2	6.4	(1)	18
2,617	2,382	235	266,317	179,139	87,178	2,394	1,725	669	61.7	0.4	0.4	37.2	0.3	19
3,181	2,825	356	363,121	224,561	138,560	106	90	16	35.0	0.8	0.6	63.6	(1)	20
7,092	6,478	614	465,850	302,616	163,234	185	183	2	44.2	1.1	0.8	53.9	(1)	21
10,840	9,630	1,210	101,372	74,528	26,844	247	239	8	40.9	3.3	5.4	50.3	0.1	22
2,254,721	2,004,402	250,319	226,341	169,075	57,266	15,425	14,136	1,289	48.1	25.8	23.5	2.4	0.2	23
242,352	213,853	28,499	43,629	33,180	10,449	385	383	2	57.4	24.1	15.7	2.8	(1)	24
74,594	67,546	7,048	26,404	19,566	6,838	279	266	13	72.2	16.6	8.3	2.9	(1)	25
529,606	455,643	73,963	41,482	31,757	9,725	1,479	1,475	4	41.0	27.3	29.3	2.3	0.1	26
293,775	261,376	32,399	7,188	5,510	1,678	2,393	2,148	245	38.8	27.7	32.4	0.8	0.3	27
269,818	243,844	25,974	1,254	1,019	235	2,637	2,405	232	20.9	41.7	36.8	0.2	0.4	28
286,151	255,960	30,191	2,792	2,224	568	2,390	2,033	357	20.2	34.7	44.3	0.4	0.4	29
161,661	147,009	14,652	5,884	4,801	1,083	148	147	1	50.9	27.8	20.5	0.8	(1)	30
119,856	106,248	13,608	73,566	52,294	21,272	475	467	8	63.9	18.8	10.7	6.6	(1)	31
63,556	57,142	6,414	157	127	30	1,834	1,667	167	20.5	23.8	54.0	0.1	1.6	32
48,852	45,083	3,769	252	197	55	2,466	2,274	192	32.0	30.4	35.6	0.2	1.8	33
96,797	88,042	8,755	3,411	2,508	903	710	666	44	48.8	24.2	25.9	0.9	0.2	34
67,703	62,656	5,047	20,322	15,892	4,430	229	205	24	65.5	17.1	13.3	4.0	0.1	35
194,676	176,334	18,342	1,890,850	1,269,371	621,479	18,352	16,348	2,004	54.9	4.7	3.7	36.3	0.4	36
26,175	23,096	3,079	124,478	87,766	36,712	77	74	3	71.9	8.1	3.5	16.5	(1)	37
10,009	9,130	879	211,757	146,013	65,744	111	104	7	67.3	2.2	1.4	29.1	(1)	38
8,628	8,064	564	406,746	256,452	150,294	115	112	3	44.2	1.4	1.1	53.3	(1)	39
4,968	4,572	396	425,966	275,925	150,041	1,038	894	144	32.1	0.9	0.8	66.0	0.2	40
27,559	24,939	2,620	295,274	194,386	100,888	825	749	76	31.9	7.7	5.1	55.1	0.2	41
96,592	87,011	9,581	243,091	175,382	67,709	988	965	23	59.1	7.9	9.4	23.5	0.1	42
3,060	2,942	118	13,576	11,293	2,283	13,157	11,684	1,473	74.8	3.0	2.3	10.1	9.8	43
8,904	8,435	469	6,822	5,560	1,262	1,970	1,697	273	77.2	9.5	6.7	5.1	1.5	44
8,781	8,145	636	163,140	116,594	46,546	71	69	2	62.0	2.6	1.8	33.6	(1)	45
472,178	428,889	43,289	16,581	12,832	3,749	112,115	104,231	7,884	43.6	21.1	27.7	1.0	6.6	46
43,481	40,383	3,098	912	700	212	5,455	5,344	111	35.2	21.4	37.9	0.8	4.7	47
11,603	11,005	598	577	522	55	1,138	1,134	4	48.4	21.5	26.2	1.3	2.6	48
56,413	50,835	5,578	4,617	3,273	1,344	656	641	15	53.4	18.4	25.8	2.1	0.3	49
7,659	7,235	424	962	833	129	4,623	3,675	948	71.7	8.2	11.6	1.5	7.0	50
13,418	12,546	872	1,342	1,175	167	12,016	8,297	3,719	34.5	15.4	25.1	2.5	22.5	51
27,047	23,754	3,293	447	376	71	1,508	1,399	109	27.8	37.9	32.0	0.5	1.8	52
5,887	5,545	342	75	58	17	3,327	2,833	494	31.2	21.9	29.7	0.4	16.8	53
14,260	13,462	798	165	135	30	3,620	3,534	86	48.7	22.5	22.7	0.3	5.8	54
66,015	61,504	4,511	1,505	1,289	216	12,225	11,388	837	47.2	17.4	29.3	0.7	5.4	55
33,601	30,800	2,801	727	568	159	13,177	12,930	247	55.6	16.4	19.8	0.4	7.8	56
192,794	171,820	20,974	5,252	3,903	1,349	54,370	53,056	1,314	36.9	24.0	29.9	0.8	8.4	57
8,119	7,972	147	151	147	4	16,091	12,892	3,199	17.7	9.2	24.4	0.4	48.3	58
7,578	7,049	529	107	100	7	67,848	63,563	4,285	13.4	2.9	8.4	0.1	75.2	59
14,631	14,611	20	6,368	6,347	21	616	616	.....	53.2	22.8	16.2	7.1	0.7	60

From the preceding table it appears that of the whole body of gainful workers in continental United States in 1900, 47.7 per cent were native white of native parents, 18.3 per cent native white of foreign parents, 19.7 per cent foreign white, 13.7 per cent negro, and 0.6 per cent Chinese, Japanese, and Indian.

In Table XVIII the distribution by general nativity and color of the population gainfully employed is compared with the distribution of the total population 10 years of age and over in continental United States and in each geographic division.

TABLE XVIII.—*Distribution, by general nativity and color, of the population 10 years of age and over and of persons engaged in gainful occupations, by geographic divisions: 1900.*

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	57,949,824	100.0	29,073,233	100.0
Native white—native parents	30,310,261	52.3	13,875,329	47.7
Native white—foreign parents	10,926,401	18.9	5,300,924	18.3
Foreign white	10,014,256	17.3	5,736,818	19.7
Negro	6,415,581	11.1	3,992,337	13.7
Chinese, Japanese, and Indian	283,325	0.4	167,825	0.6
North Atlantic division	16,692,161	100.0	8,579,191	100.0
Native white—native parents	7,699,683	46.1	3,581,004	41.7
Native white—foreign parents	4,029,853	24.2	2,075,187	24.2
Foreign white	4,620,656	27.7	2,700,721	31.5
Negro	320,176	1.9	204,666	2.4
Chinese, Japanese, and Indian	21,793	0.1	17,613	0.2
South Atlantic division	7,616,159	100.0	4,000,531	100.0
Native white—native parents	4,447,906	58.4	2,079,968	52.0
Native white—foreign parents	300,716	3.9	147,822	3.7
Foreign white	205,209	2.7	114,522	2.9
Negro	2,655,833	34.9	1,653,899	41.3
Chinese, Japanese, and Indian	6,495	0.1	4,320	0.1
North Central division	20,281,866	100.0	9,580,649	100.0
Native white—native parents	10,436,150	51.5	4,612,741	48.1
Native white—foreign parents	5,300,323	26.1	2,471,421	25.8
Foreign white	4,095,121	20.2	2,254,721	23.5
Negro	404,568	2.0	226,341	2.4
Chinese, Japanese, and Indian	45,704	0.2	15,425	0.2
South Central division	10,124,215	100.0	5,209,755	100.0
Native white—native parents	6,198,648	61.2	2,859,351	54.9
Native white—foreign parents	525,118	5.2	246,526	4.7
Foreign white	342,942	3.4	194,676	3.7
Negro	3,009,142	29.7	1,890,850	36.3
Chinese, Japanese, and Indian	48,365	0.5	18,352	0.4
Western division	3,235,423	100.0	1,703,107	100.0
Native white—native parents	1,527,874	47.2	742,265	43.6
Native white—foreign parents	770,391	23.8	359,968	21.1
Foreign white	750,328	23.2	472,178	27.7
Negro	25,862	0.8	16,581	1.0
Chinese, Japanese, and Indian	160,968	5.0	112,115	6.6

This table shows that the foreign white and negro elements each constituted in 1900 a somewhat larger per cent of the total population gainfully employed than they did of the total population 10 years of age and over, while the two native white elements each constituted a smaller per cent. This relationship holds good for each of the geographic divisions except the North Atlantic, which shows no difference in the two percentages for native white of foreign parents. It will also be noticed that in the Western division, as compared with the other divisions, the Chinese, Japanese, and Indians combined constituted a considerable proportion of the whole number at work in 1900, and that this proportion was in excess of that shown for the total population 10 years of age and over. From the percentages given in Table XVII (page lxxx) it appears that these elements combined constituted more than one-fifth (22.5 per cent) of all the gainful workers in Arizona and fully one-sixth (16.8 per cent) of all those in Nevada, principally because of the large number of Indians at work.

The following summary for continental United States gives, for both sexes and for each sex separately, for 1890 and 1900, the per cent distribution by general nativity and color of the population 10 years of age and over, and of all such persons gainfully occupied.

The figures for the Chinese, Japanese, and Indian elements of the population are given in detail for 1900, but no similar statement can be made for 1890, as they were not separately tabulated. Furthermore, the Indian population enumerated at the census of 1900 comprised all Indians, including reservation Indians, while the general enumeration of 1890 included only Indians living out of tribal relations.

Per cent distribution, by general nativity and color, of the population 10 years of age and over and of persons engaged in gainful occupations, for both sexes and for each sex separately: 1890 and 1900.

SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890[1]
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white—native parents	52.3	53.5	47.7	47.9
Native white—foreign parents	18.9	16.4	18.3	15.3
Foreign white	17.3	18.5	19.7	22.0
Negro	11.1	11.3	13.7	14.3
Chinese	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5
Japanese	(2)		0.1	
Indian	0.3		0.2	
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white—native parents	52.0	53.0	50.3	50.7
Native white—foreign parents	18.4	16.0	17.3	14.4
Foreign white	18.2	19.6	20.5	22.5
Negro	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.8
Chinese	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6
Japanese	0.1		0.1	
Indian	0.3		0.2	
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native white—native parents	52.6	54.1	36.2	34.3
Native white—foreign parents	19.4	16.8	22.3	20.1
Foreign white	16.3	17.4	16.5	19.4
Negro	11.4	11.6	24.8	26.1
Chinese	(2)	0.1	(2)	0.1
Japanese	(2)		(2)	
Indian	0.3		0.2	

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

This summary shows that the native white of foreign parents gainfully occupied constituted a somewhat larger proportion of the whole body of workers in 1900 than in 1890, and that this was practically offset by a considerably smaller proportion for the foreign white element. There was a similar increase in the proportion of native white of foreign parents to the total population 10 years of age and over, also accompanied by a

decrease in the proportion for foreign white. The change in the distribution of the population 10 years of age and over is due to the increase in the native white element of foreign parentage as a whole; the change in the proportion of workers in the several elements of the population is due in part to the same cause, but in part also to a large increase in the number of females at work, particularly for the native white elements of both native and foreign parentage.

A comparison of the proportion which the number of females of each element at work bore to the whole number of females at work at the two censuses reveals an increase from 34.3 to 36.2 per cent for native white females of native parentage and from 20.1 to 22.3 per cent for native white females of foreign parentage; these are offset by a decrease from 19.4 to 16.5 per cent for foreign white females and from 26.1 to 24.8 per cent for negro females.

The change from 1890 to 1900 in the proportion which those at work bore to the whole number of persons 10 years of age and over in each element of the population is shown by the following summary for continental United States:

Per cent which the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations forms of the total number 10 years of age and over in each element of the population, for both sexes and for each sex separately: 1890 and 1900.

GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.	1900			1890 [1]		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Aggregate	50.2	80.0	18.8	49.2	79.3	17.4
White (total)	48.6	79.5	16.0	47.4	78.4	14.5
Native white	46.5	76.8	15.3	44.5	74.8	13.3
Native parents	45.8	77.3	13.0	44.0	75.9	11.0
Foreign parents	48.5	75.4	21.7	46.1	71.3	20.8
Foreign white	57.3	89.7	19.1	58.3	90.9	19.4
Colored (total)	62.1	83.9	40.0	62.9	86.5	38.8
Negro	62.2	84.1	40.7	62.5	86.3	39.0
Chinese	93.8	97.0	19.3	78.7	91.3	15.4
Japanese	93.8	96.2	30.3			
Indian	36.7	59.2	13.8			

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

From this summary we find again that the proportion of female workers was higher in 1900 than in 1890 for each element of the native white population, as well as for the negro population, but that for foreign white females the proportion at work was slightly lower. The figures also show for 1900, as compared with 1890, a larger proportion of male workers in the two native white elements, and a slightly decreased proportion among the foreign white and negro males.

The proportions of male workers in each of the four principal elements in 1900, arranged in the order of their importance, are as follows: Foreign white, 89.7 per cent; negroes, 84.1 per cent; native white of native parents, 77.3 per cent; and native white of foreign parents, 75.4 per cent. For females, however, the order is very different, the highest percentage of workers, 40.7, being for the negro element, and the lowest, 13, for the native white of native parents; the percentages for the native white of foreign parents and the foreign white are 21.7 and 19.1, respectively.

The variations in these proportions are due to a considerable extent to the different age constitution of the several elements, but also, in part, to the difference in the degree to which employment is sought by the respective elements, particularly in the earlier years of life. This affects in particular the percentage for the white female population of foreign birth or parentage, among whom a very large number from 15 to 24 years of age are at work; for the female negro population the proportion at work is large for every period of life.

A comparison, for each of the four principal elements of the population in 1900, of the number of gainful workers of each sex with the total number 10 years of age and over, is made by states and territories in Tables XIX and XX; but in using the percentages given therein the reader should consider the varying conditions affecting them, as explained in the foregoing paragraph. The relative proportion of wage-earners for each of the principal elements of the population of continental United States, 10 years of age and over in 1900, is also presented graphically in a series of small squares, in Diagrams 2 and 3 on Plate 1. The entire area of each square is subdivided into rectangles, showing in Diagram 3 the proportion of each sex, and in Diagram 2 that of each element, and so shaded as to indicate, for each of these subdivisions, the proportion of wage-earners.

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF MALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES IN THE SAME ELEMENT 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FOREIGN WHITE, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			NEGRO, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	15,532,262	12,013,566	77.3	5,488,050	4,143,158	75.5	5,445,331	4,886,731	89.7	3,188,294	2,682,091	84.1
Continental United States	15,452,855	11,948,692	77.3	5,460,085	4,117,387	75.4	5,414,991	4,857,099	89.7	3,181,650	2,675,497	84.1
North Atlantic division	3,814,104	2,929,630	76.8	1,968,701	1,507,233	76.6	2,378,602	2,148,562	90.3	156,661	132,618	84.7
Maine	204,613	159,286	77.8	34,576	24,756	71.6	45,909	39,978	87.1	568	455	80.1
New Hampshire	102,309	82,100	80.2	23,529	16,761	71.2	42,237	37,741	89.4	289	242	83.7
Vermont	91,327	70,060	76.7	27,063	20,912	77.3	23,707	20,866	88.0	389	305	78.4
Massachusetts	411,854	313,871	76.2	277,062	199,214	71.9	392,427	352,366	89.8	13,018	10,864	83.5
Rhode Island	58,254	46,142	79.2	43,352	32,938	76.0	63,192	57,392	90.8	3,515	2,978	84.7
Connecticut	148,709	115,257	77.5	89,811	66,750	74.3	120,023	109,402	91.2	5,905	4,923	83.4
New York	1,086,403	819,218	75.4	811,295	625,806	77.1	931,160	836,686	89.9	39,636	34,011	85.8
New Jersey	312,580	241,943	77.4	179,044	137,241	76.7	218,481	199,594	91.4	27,656	23,035	83.3
Pennsylvania	1,398,055	1,081,753	77.4	482,969	382,855	79.3	541,466	494,537	91.3	65,685	55,805	85.0
South Atlantic division	2,229,834	1,781,053	79.9	148,062	117,917	79.6	113,552	98,912	87.1	1,302,729	1,091,601	83.8
Delaware	46,722	36,918	79.0	8,112	6,559	80.9	7,419	6,729	90.7	12,087	9,764	80.8
Maryland	253,450	193,876	76.5	66,893	53,963	80.7	46,273	40,663	87.9	88,132	70,728	80.3
District of Columbia	52,136	40,607	77.9	14,766	11,702	79.2	10,117	7,930	78.4	31,145	25,115	80.6
Virginia	420,758	329,499	78.3	12,926	9,785	75.7	11,875	9,563	80.5	233,473	187,726	80.4
West Virginia	313,274	247,711	79.1	20,147	16,599	82.4	13,975	12,712	91.0	20,515	17,424	84.9
North Carolina	443,592	370,896	83.6	3,149	2,439	77.5	2,667	2,382	89.3	210,315	179,139	85.2
South Carolina	195,080	158,560	81.3	4,557	3,609	79.2	3,132	2,825	90.2	262,149	224,561	85.7
Georgia	410,040	329,087	80.3	9,623	7,568	78.6	7,185	6,478	90.2	355,585	302,616	85.1
Florida	94,782	73,899	78.0	7,889	5,693	72.2	10,909	9,630	88.3	89,328	74,528	83.4
North Central division	5,363,311	4,013,113	74.8	2,670,274	1,982,392	74.2	2,258,784	2,004,402	88.7	210,628	169,075	80.3
Ohio	1,011,412	759,366	75.1	366,810	293,099	79.9	243,714	213,853	87.7	41,248	33,180	80.4
Indiana	752,222	571,008	75.9	151,967	123,851	81.5	77,751	67,546	86.9	24,522	19,566	79.8
Illinois	856,839	637,586	74.4	515,029	382,933	74.4	511,103	455,643	89.1	38,305	31,757	82.9
Michigan	401,185	301,785	75.2	282,310	201,480	71.4	289,888	261,376	90.2	6,905	5,510	79.8
Wisconsin	192,688	127,945	66.4	334,466	241,178	72.1	279,289	243,844	87.3	1,239	1,019	82.2
Minnesota	154,394	111,134	72.0	261,743	177,595	67.9	284,428	255,960	90.0	2,519	2,224	88.3
Iowa	474,557	348,739	73.5	243,637	181,825	74.6	169,615	147,009	86.7	5,842	4,801	82.2
Missouri	828,332	637,597	77.0	210,093	170,260	81.0	118,709	106,248	89.5	65,518	52,294	79.8
North Dakota	27,461	21,369	77.8	37,704	23,243	61.6	63,865	57,142	89.5	150	127	84.7
South Dakota	52,644	38,612	73.3	51,497	35,346	68.6	50,148	45,083	89.9	230	197	85.7
Nebraska	215,788	160,279	74.3	110,548	75,859	68.6	98,744	88,042	89.2	2,938	2,508	85.4
Kansas	395,789	297,693	75.2	104,475	75,723	72.5	71,530	62,656	87.6	21,212	15,892	74.9
South Central division	3,193,073	2,567,820	80.4	265,332	208,061	78.4	196,585	176,334	89.7	1,496,705	1,269,371	84.8
Kentucky	614,255	488,094	79.5	56,813	47,879	84.3	26,306	23,096	87.8	109,696	87,766	80.0
Tennessee	544,316	442,652	81.3	16,616	13,484	81.2	10,170	9,130	89.8	175,579	146,013	83.2
Alabama	341,127	289,152	84.8	11,526	9,399	81.5	8,799	8,064	91.6	289,944	256,452	88.4
Mississippi	220,323	180,254	81.8	8,028	5,121	63.8	4,969	4,572	92.0	318,333	275,925	86.7
Louisiana	196,767	150,302	76.4	42,081	34,806	82.7	27,964	24,939	89.2	229,255	194,386	84.8
Texas	715,937	558,089	78.0	97,292	71,194	73.2	97,074	87,011	89.6	218,574	175,382	80.2
Indian Territory	110,252	91,924	83.4	4,391	3,651	83.1	3,196	2,942	92.1	13,999	11,293	80.7
Oklahoma	122,199	95,226	77.9	14,971	11,520	76.9	9,301	8,435	90.7	7,133	5,560	77.9
Arkansas	327,897	272,127	83.0	13,614	11,007	80.9	8,806	8,145	92.5	134,192	116,594	86.9
Western division	852,533	657,076	77.1	407,716	301,784	74.0	467,468	428,889	91.7	14,927	12,832	86.0
Montana	44,538	36,890	82.8	27,472	21,673	78.9	42,644	40,383	94.7	813	700	86.1
Wyoming	23,491	19,942	84.9	10,737	8,661	80.7	11,482	11,005	95.8	561	522	93.0
Colorado	131,948	102,189	77.4	45,891	33,359	72.7	54,751	50,835	92.8	3,886	3,273	84.2
New Mexico	56,099	43,062	76.8	6,538	4,905	75.0	7,941	7,235	91.1	930	833	89.6
Arizona	20,790	17,060	82.1	9,819	7,506	76.4	13,688	12,546	91.7	1,259	1,175	93.3
Utah	31,387	20,616	65.7	40,746	27,695	68.0	26,420	23,754	89.9	418	376	90.0
Nevada	7,086	5,585	78.8	5,012	3,788	75.6	6,038	5,545	91.8	77	58	75.3
Idaho	36,323	28,164	77.5	16,894	12,872	76.2	14,392	13,402	93.5	151	135	89.4
Washington	121,220	96,237	79.4	46,707	34,188	73.2	66,248	61,504	92.8	1,450	1,289	88.9
Oregon	109,360	83,454	76.3	32,314	23,448	72.6	33,605	30,800	91.7	632	568	89.9
California	270,291	203,877	75.4	165,536	123,639	74.7	190,259	171,820	90.3	4,750	3,903	82.2
Alaska	15,526	5,736	36.9	3,098	2,960	95.5	8,096	7,972	98.5	151	147	97.4
Hawaii	15,687	11,121	70.9	4,193	2,214	52.8	7,631	7,049	92.4	128	100	78.1
Military and naval	48,194	48,017	99.6	20,674	20,597	99.6	14,613	14,611	100.0	6,365	6,347	99.7

TABLE XX.—NUMBER OF FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES IN THE SAME ELEMENT 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FOREIGN WHITE, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			NEGRO, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	14,872,500	1,927,811	13.0	5,470,753	1,184,046	21.6	4,604,770	880,415	19.1	3,234,011	1,316,872	40.7
Continental United States	14,857,406	1,926,637	13.0	5,466,316	1,183,537	21.7	4,599,265	879,719	19.1	3,233,931	1,316,840	40.7
North Atlantic division	3,885,579	651,374	16.8	2,061,152	567,954	27.6	2,242,054	552,159	24.6	163,515	72,048	44.1
Maine	202,536	32,342	16.0	33,096	7,761	23.4	42,887	11,564	27.0	523	171	32.7
New Hampshire	103,569	19,275	18.6	24,229	7,814	32.3	41,305	14,512	35.1	297	156	52.5
Vermont	89,658	13,561	15.1	27,069	5,903	21.8	19,398	3,183	16.4	289	105	36.3
Massachusetts	435,457	87,464	20.1	295,846	100,403	33.9	424,381	135,378	31.9	13,555	5,747	42.4
Rhode Island	59,868	12,071	20.2	46,479	17,940	38.6	65,709	20,149	30.7	4,047	1,928	47.6
Connecticut	153,040	26,747	17.5	93,807	31,050	33.1	111,794	27,782	24.9	6,624	3,047	46.0
New York	1,106,806	189,461	17.1	856,867	233,384	27.2	913,178	225,623	24.7	45,052	23,059	51.2
New Jersey	320,740	48,963	15.3	188,336	49,141	26.1	202,284	43,185	21.3	29,878	13,211	44.2
Pennsylvania	1,413,905	221,490	15.7	495,423	114,558	23.1	421,123	70,783	16.8	63,250	24,624	38.9
South Atlantic division	2,218,072	298,915	13.5	152,654	29,905	19.6	91,657	15,610	17.0	1,353,104	562,298	41.6
Delaware	45,454	6,040	13.3	8,101	1,981	24.5	6,105	1,084	17.8	11,440	3,864	33.8
Maryland	258,311	39,487	15.3	70,543	15,541	22.0	45,336	8,296	18.3	91,230	35,658	39.1
District of Columbia	56,501	11,677	20.7	16,711	3,984	23.8	9,192	2,052	22.3	40,804	23,448	57.5
Virginia	420,649	42,721	10.2	11,962	1,602	13.4	6,867	958	14.0	245,448	80,239	32.7
West Virginia	292,127	24,038	8.2	19,702	3,044	15.5	8,050	805	10.0	13,788	3,273	23.7
North Carolina	450,789	71,616	15.9	3,134	463	14.8	1,647	235	14.3	227,376	87,178	38.3
South Carolina	195,032	41,606	21.3	4,871	812	16.7	2,188	356	16.3	275,249	138,560	50.3
Georgia	411,672	53,097	12.9	9,865	1,592	16.1	4,644	614	13.2	368,511	163,234	44.3
Florida	87,537	8,633	9.9	7,765	886	11.4	7,628	1,210	15.9	79,258	26,844	33.9
North Central division	5,072,839	599,628	11.8	2,630,049	489,029	18.6	1,836,337	250,319	13.6	193,940	57,266	29.5
Ohio	999,905	128,160	12.8	380,011	78,961	20.8	208,406	28,499	13.7	37,988	10,449	27.5
Indiana	726,494	77,590	10.7	149,775	25,227	16.8	62,651	7,048	11.2	22,450	6,838	30.5
Illinois	812,732	101,979	12.5	518,696	108,975	21.0	440,598	73,963	16.8	32,879	9,725	29.6
Michigan	385,204	49,597	12.9	279,653	49,772	17.8	239,843	32,399	13.5	6,234	1,678	26.9
Wisconsin	184,031	25,259	13.7	331,755	64,447	19.4	230,351	25,974	11.3	951	235	24.7
Minnesota	182,347	19,512	14.7	247,475	46,300	18.7	214,438	30,191	14.1	1,764	568	32.2
Iowa	443,774	53,244	12.0	235,613	37,903	16.1	133,611	14,652	11.0	4,747	1,083	22.8
Missouri	778,504	79,115	10.2	210,684	40,523	19.2	95,382	13,608	14.3	64,082	21,272	33.2
North Dakota	18,842	2,680	14.2	31,537	4,801	15.2	44,302	6,414	14.5	93	30	32.3
South Dakota	42,726	5,344	12.5	45,373	6,284	13.8	36,622	3,769	10.3	154	55	35.7
Nebraska	187,866	22,403	11.9	102,276	14,511	14.2	76,518	8,755	11.4	2,425	903	37.2
Kansas	360,414	34,745	9.6	97,201	11,325	11.7	53,615	5,047	9.4	20,173	4,430	22.0
South Central division	3,005,575	291,531	9.7	259,786	38,465	14.8	146,357	18,342	12.5	1,512,437	621,479	41.1
Kentucky	588,678	52,545	8.9	60,241	13,283	22.0	23,554	3,079	13.1	110,024	36,712	33.4
Tennessee	531,431	47,077	8.9	16,266	2,497	15.4	7,169	879	12.3	179,254	65,744	36.7
Alabama	336,795	47,692	14.2	11,375	1,456	12.8	5,261	564	10.7	299,685	150,294	50.2
Mississippi	214,711	26,797	12.5	7,890	979	12.4	2,546	396	15.6	320,318	150,041	46.8
Louisiana	190,228	20,676	10.9	45,545	6,651	14.6	22,168	2,620	11.8	235,343	100,888	42.9
Texas	649,679	52,308	8.1	92,086	10,771	11.7	72,962	9,581	13.1	219,136	67,709	30.9
Indian Territory	90,482	8,038	8.9	3,138	304	9.7	1,493	118	7.9	12,255	2,283	18.6
Oklahoma	99,835	7,185	7.2	12,059	1,068	8.9	6,039	469	7.8	6,811	1,262	18.5
Arkansas	303,741	29,213	9.6	11,186	1,456	13.0	5,165	636	12.3	129,616	46,546	35.9
Western division	675,341	85,189	12.6	362,675	58,184	16.0	282,860	43,289	15.3	10,935	3,749	34.3
Montana	26,150	3,513	13.4	18,315	2,875	15.7	18,662	3,098	16.6	526	212	40.3
Wyoming	12,331	1,474	12.0	6,257	873	14.0	4,892	598	12.2	257	55	21.4
Colorado	107,734	14,257	13.2	41,570	6,772	16.3	34,407	5,578	16.2	3,494	1,344	38.5
New Mexico	49,355	4,276	8.7	5,346	533	10.0	4,679	424	9.1	486	129	26.5
Arizona	12,574	1,344	10.7	6,939	684	9.9	7,691	872	11.3	401	167	41.6
Utah	29,208	2,884	9.9	39,695	4,407	11.1	25,728	3,293	12.8	171	71	41.5
Nevada	4,502	596	13.2	4,021	551	13.7	2,506	342	13.6	49	17	34.7
Idaho	25,845	2,381	9.2	12,946	1,221	9.4	7,246	798	11.0	104	30	28.8
Washington	84,040	10,133	12.1	37,040	5,084	13.7	34,234	4,511	13.2	776	216	27.8
Oregon	88,784	10,802	12.2	27,598	4,428	16.0	19,704	2,801	14.2	381	159	41.7
California	234,818	33,529	14.3	162,948	30,756	18.9	123,111	20,974	17.0	4,290	1,349	31.4
Alaska	1,390	166	11.9	610	112	18.4	645	147	22.8	14	4	28.6
Hawaii	13,379	938	7.0	3,694	366	9.9	4,782	529	11.1	37	7	18.9
Military and naval	325	70	21.5	133	31	23.3	78	20	25.6	29	21	72.4

COMPARATIVE INCREASE IN PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

The statistics of occupations contained in the census report of 1890 related only to the population comprehended by the general enumeration at that census—that is, the population of continental United States, exclusive of Indian Territory and Indian reservations. That portion of the mainland excluded from the general enumeration, together with Alaska, was specially enumerated in 1890 under the provisions of the census act, but no comparable data were secured relative to the occupations of the people living within these areas. In order, therefore, to ascertain the increase, during the past two decades, in the number of persons gainfully occupied in continental United States, it is necessary, first, to estimate the proportion of persons at work of the total population specially enumerated on the mainland of the United States in 1890, on the basis of the proportion for the equivalent population in 1900, and, second, to make allowance for the number of children estimated to have been omitted from the returns of occupations at that census. Hence, for the purpose of ascertaining the increase, from 1890 to 1900, in the number of persons occupied, there must be added to the 22,735,661 persons reported as engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 an estimated total of 680,964 persons—made up of 98,442 persons constituting the number of gainful workers for the areas specially enumerated, and 582,522 children omitted from the returns of occupations in certain states and territories (see page lxvi)—making an aggregate of 23,416,625 persons. But to ascertain the increase in the number of gainful workers from 1880 to 1890, it is only necessary to add to the number (22,735,661) reported for 1890 the number of children estimated to have been omitted therefrom, making a total, for this purpose, of 23,318,183 persons. These two totals for 1890, when compared with similar figures for 1880 and 1900, show an approximate increase, for continental United States, of 5,656,608, or 24.2 per cent, from 1890 to 1900, and of 5,926,084, or 34.1 per cent, from 1880 to 1890, as compared with an increase in total population, during the same periods, of 20.7 and 24.9 per cent, respectively.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

DISTRIBUTION BY SEX.

In Table XXI the number of persons of both sexes and of each sex engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 is distributed by main classes of occupations and is compared with a similar distribution for 1880 and 1890.

As explained in Chapter I (see page xxv), the figures given under each class of occupations in 1880 and 1890 have been readjusted in accordance with the classification of occupations at the census of 1900; they differ, therefore, both from the figures for 1880 as contained in the report for that census, and from the figures for 1880 and 1890 as contained in the report for 1890. It should be remembered also that the classification of occupations now in use is based, as far as possible, upon the kind of work performed, so that the figures represent, not the whole number of persons directly or indirectly connected with a given industry, but only the number reported as engaged in the specified kind of work.

TABLE XXI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY MAIN CLASSES, OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	1900				1890[1]		1880	
	Entire area.		Continental United States.					
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes.								
All occupations	29,287,070	100.0	29,078,233	100.0	23,318,183	100.0	17,392,099	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	10,438,219	35.6	10,381,765	35.7	9,148,448	39.2	7,713,875	44.3
Professional service	1,264,536	4.3	1,258,538	4.3	944,333	4.0	603,202	3.5
Domestic and personal service	5,693,778	19.5	5,580,657	19.2	4,220,812	18.1	3,418,793	19.6
Trade and transportation	4,778,233	16.3	4,766,964	16.4	3,326,122	14.3	1,871,503	10.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	7,112,304	24.3	7,085,309	24.4	5,678,468	24.4	3,784,726	21.8
Males.								
All occupations	23,957,778	100.0	23,753,836	100.0	19,312,651	100.0	14,744,942	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	9,458,194	39.5	9,404,429	39.6	8,378,603	43.4	7,119,365	48.3
Professional service	833,362	3.5	827,941	3.5	632,646	3.3	425,947	2.9
Domestic and personal service	3,594,613	15.0	3,485,208	14.7	2,553,161	13.2	2,237,493	15.2
Trade and transportation	4,274,659	17.8	4,263,617	17.9	3,097,701	16.0	1,808,445	12.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,796,950	24.2	5,772,641	24.3	4,650,540	24.1	3,153,692	21.4
Females.								
All occupations	5,329,292	100.0	5,319,397	100.0	4,005,532	100.0	2,647,157	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	980,025	18.4	977,336	18.4	769,845	19.2	594,510	22.5
Professional service	431,174	8.1	430,597	8.1	311,687	7.8	177,255	6.7
Domestic and personal service	2,099,165	39.4	2,095,449	39.4	1,667,651	41.6	1,181,300	44.6
Trade and transportation	503,574	9.4	503,347	9.4	228,421	5.7	63,058	2.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	1,315,354	24.7	1,312,668	24.7	1,027,928	25.7	631,084	23.8

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

It is evident from a comparison of the figures in Table XXI that agricultural pursuits constituted in 1900 the leading class of occupations for males and also for both sexes combined, 39.6 per cent of the male workers and 35.7 per cent of the workers of both sexes in continental United States being engaged in this branch of occupations. For female workers, domestic and personal service formed the principal branch of occupations, employing 39.4 per cent of the gainful workers of this sex. Next to agricultural pursuits the most important class of occupations for males in 1900 was manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; then came trade and transportation, domestic and personal service, and professional service, in the order named. For females also manufacturing and mechanical pursuits formed the class of occupations second in importance, ranking next to domestic and personal service; agricultural pursuits were third, followed in order by trade and transportation and professional service.

It is noticeable that the relative importance of agricultural pursuits is less marked in 1900 than it was at the two preceding censuses, the proportion of the total number of gainful workers of both sexes engaged in that branch of occupations having decreased in each decade since 1880, while the proportions engaged in professional service and in trade and transportation have increased. This statement holds true also of each sex separately. It is evident, then, that the professions and trade and transportation are absorbing an increasing proportion of the growing army of workers of each sex, while the agricultural class constitutes a diminishing proportion. For females there was a decline also in the relative importance of domestic and personal service, the per cent of the total number of gainful workers of this sex engaged in that branch of occupations having decreased from 44.6 in 1880 to 41.6 in 1890 and to 39.4 in 1900; for males the proportion engaged in domestic and personal service has increased somewhat since 1890—producing a slight increase for both sexes combined—but has decreased compared with 1880. The percentages for manufacturing and mechanical pursuits in 1900 show little change compared with 1890, but are somewhat greater than in 1880.

The proportion of workers in the several classes of occupations in 1900 is no doubt affected somewhat by the manner in which the returns of occupations were made by the enumerators. For instance, many persons who might have been reported as engaged in some specific branch of industry were returned simply as "laborers" and therefore were of necessity classified as "laborers (not specified)" under the main head of domestic and personal service. This defect in the returns may explain, in part, the fact that the proportion of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits appears to have remained stationary from 1890 to 1900, while the proportion engaged in domestic and personal service shows an increase.

As previously stated (see page xxv), the heading "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits" includes persons engaged in fishing and in mining and quarrying. In order to ascertain the number of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper, it is necessary to separate this class into three subclasses of occupations, as follows:

Distribution, by occupation subclasses, of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, for both sexes and for each sex separately: 1880, 1890, and 1900.

SEX AND OCCUPATION SUBCLASSES.	1900[1]		1890		1880	
	Number.	Per cent of total gainfully employed.	Number.	Per cent of total gainfully employed[2]	Number.	Per cent of total gainfully employed.
Both sexes	7,085,309	24.4	5,678,468	24.4	3,784,726	21.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.	6,435,608	22.1	5,231,058	22.4	3,493,977	20.1
Mining and quarrying.	[3]580,761	2.0	387,248	1.7	249,397	1.4
Fishing	68,940	0.3	60,162	0.3	41,352	0.3
Males	5,772,641	24.3	4,650,540	24.1	3,153,692	21.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.	5,124,490	21.6	4,203,769	21.8	2,863,087	19.4
Mining and quarrying.	[3]579,673	2.4	386,872	2.0	249,318	1.7
Fishing	68,478	0.3	59,899	0.3	41,287	0.3
Females	1,312,668	24.7	1,027,928	25.7	631,034	23.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.	1,311,118	24.7	1,027,289	25.7	630,890	23.8
Mining and quarrying.	[3]1,088	(4)	376	(4)	79	(4)
Fishing	462	(4)	263	(4)	65	(4)

[1] For continental United States.
[2] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[3] Includes officials of mining and quarrying companies, not separately reported in 1880 and 1890.
[4] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

This summary shows that the total number of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper constituted 22.1 per cent of the entire number of persons at work in 1900, as compared with 22.4 per cent in 1890 and 20.1 per cent in 1880; persons engaged in mining and quarrying numbered 580,761, and constituted 2 per cent of all gainful workers in 1900, as against 1.7 per cent in 1890 and 1.4 per cent in 1880. As already explained, the census classification of occupations is based, as far as possible, upon the kind of work performed, so that these figures represent not the whole number of persons directly or indirectly connected with the mining and quarrying industry, but only those who were returned either as officials of mining and quarrying companies or as miners and quarrymen.

The total number of gainful workers in each state and territory in 1880, 1890, and 1900 are distributed by main classes of occupations, for both sexes and for each sex separately, in Tables XXII to XXVII.

TABLE XXII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL OCCUPATIONS.			AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.			PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		
		1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890	1880
1	United States	29,287,070	23,318,183	17,392,099	10,438,219	9,148,448	7,713,875	1,264,536	944,333	603,202
2	Continental United States	29,073,233	23,318,183	17,392,099	10,381,765	9,148,448	7,713,875	1,258,538	944,333	603,202
3	North Atlantic division	8,579,191	6,987,109	5,309,722	1,074,412	1,115,114	1,048,442	411,279	299,468	207,551
4	Maine	276,777	258,468	231,993	76,923	82,656	83,437	13,921	12,364	10,154
5	New Hampshire	178,719	164,703	142,468	38,782	42,279	45,122	7,765	6,831	6,602
6	Vermont	134,933	128,771	118,584	49,820	53,939	55,645	7,016	6,276	5,420
7	Massachusetts	1,208,407	982,444	720,774	66,551	69,720	65,215	60,603	48,247	27,288
8	Rhode Island	191,923	155,878	116,979	10,957	11,630	10,986	7,861	5,446	3,774
9	Connecticut	385,610	317,014	241,333	44,796	45,596	44,274	16,969	12,485	8,887
10	New York	2,996,474	2,435,725	1,884,645	375,990	397,541	379,178	159,393	115,876	79,677
11	New Jersey	757,759	570,738	396,879	68,881	68,603	59,388	34,740	22,363	14,141
12	Pennsylvania	2,448,589	1,973,368	1,456,067	341,712	343,150	305,197	103,011	75,080	51,608
13	South Atlantic division	4,000,531	3,273,841	2,677,762	2,032,569	1,824,799	1,622,081	119,360	92,361	62,309
14	Delaware	72,996	64,993	54,580	19,002	18,894	17,880	2,789	2,213	1,522
15	Maryland	458,738	395,167	324,432	95,554	93,201	91,139	19,354	14,576	10,938
16	District of Columbia	126,941	101,119	66,624	1,488	1,752	1,480	9,420	7,808	4,331
17	Virginia	662,415	570,796	494,240	300,268	278,284	254,651	21,364	17,695	12,061
18	West Virginia	325,663	235,064	176,199	151,722	131,250	107,790	11,714	8,662	5,696
19	North Carolina	716,742	586,488	480,187	459,306	419,936	361,449	15,012	12,296	8,545
20	South Carolina	570,995	462,485	392,102	393,693	348,159	295,022	10,431	8,193	5,924
21	Georgia	864,471	713,671	597,862	522,848	461,226	433,284	22,161	15,969	10,989
22	Florida	201,570	144,058	91,536	88,688	72,097	59,386	7,115	5,449	2,403
23	North Central division	9,580,649	7,815,409	5,625,123	3,508,808	3,258,614	2,735,525	478,036	371,347	230,622
24	Ohio	1,545,952	1,287,101	994,475	414,662	414,544	398,188	77,120	61,913	43,020
25	Indiana	898,953	744,303	635,080	342,733	342,474	331,783	42,473	34,519	26,170
26	Illinois	1,804,040	1,374,104	999,780	462,781	452,077	437,138	96,321	63,122	41,095
27	Michigan	905,990	764,437	569,204	312,462	292,487	249,226	40,742	33,490	21,135
28	Wisconsin	732,538	582,469	417,455	270,007	243,838	199,711	32,266	24,278	15,835
29	Minnesota	645,874	474,566	255,125	258,944	197,771	133,690	30,216	22,767	9,721
30	Iowa	789,404	646,390	528,302	371,604	336,612	303,922	46,814	37,762	26,578
31	Missouri	1,121,392	913,793	692,959	403,293	419,615	356,415	51,256	39,465	25,124
32	North Dakota	117,640	68,927	[2]57,844	71,626	45,042	[2]28,652	4,952	3,058	[2]1,797
33	South Dakota	137,156	115,777		82,857	70,189		7,877	5,995	
34	Nebraska	373,970	374,699	152,614	186,587	176,809	90,610	21,239	19,539	7,109
35	Kansas	507,740	468,843	322,285	271,252	267,156	206,190	26,760	25,439	13,038
36	South Central division	5,209,755	3,900,448	3,022,173	3,300,817	2,586,328	2,120,525	152,381	114,263	73,455
37	Kentucky	752,531	620,737	519,854	408,185	350,604	320,809	26,502	22,150	15,380
38	Tennessee	727,587	593,420	447,970	413,406	370,502	294,467	22,235	19,450	11,899
39	Alabama	763,188	600,275	492,790	515,737	430,719	381,673	14,946	11,952	8,117
40	Mississippi	645,123	498,118	415,506	490,582	395,037	340,296	12,934	10,862	8,102
41	Louisiana	536,093	437,782	363,228	295,445	253,799	206,014	13,001	10,026	7,788
42	Texas	1,033,033	743,891	522,133	644,634	478,299	360,261	40,207	28,123	15,732
43	Indian Territory	133,710	.....	.....	92,418	.....	.....	4,309	.....	.....
44	Oklahoma	132,695	20,906	.....	94,931	13,911	.....	5,211	1,017	.....
45	Arkansas	485,795	385,319	260,692	345,479	293,457	217,005	13,036	10,683	6,347
46	Western division	1,703,107	1,341,376	757,319	465,159	363,593	187,302	97,482	66,894	29,265
47	Montana	114,799	72,300	22,255	28,693	15,184	4,903	4,870	2,900	669
48	Wyoming	44,268	30,823	8,884	13,407	8,285	1,698	1,609	1,203	374
49	Colorado	218,263	192,438	101,251	44,904	38,764	14,097	13,783	9,830	4,224
50	New Mexico	66,020	54,711	40,822	27,214	24,164	14,324	2,118	1,712	882
51	Arizona	53,370	26,718	22,271	16,174	7,244	3,536	2,187	1,095	521
52	Utah	84,604	68,165	40,055	29,414	21,562	14,725	4,667	2,843	1,281
53	Nevada	19,809	23,438	32,238	5,890	5,681	4,596	1,090	1,060	986
54	Idaho	62,688	35,436	15,578	27,489	13,860	4,082	2,773	1,295	450
55	Washington	225,387	165,247	30,122	61,113	44,045	13,779	12,492	8,214	1,126
56	Oregon	169,637	127,475	67,343	58,490	47,823	27,738	10,046	6,926	2,754
57	California	644,267	544,630	376,505	152,371	136,981	83,829	41,847	29,816	15,998
58	Alaska	33,335	.....	.....	367	.....	.....	733	.....	.....
59	Hawaii	90,172	.....	.....	56,056	.....	.....	1,742	.....	.....
60	Military and naval	90,330	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	3,523	.....	.....

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

IN EACH MAIN CLASS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.			TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.			MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.			
1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	
5,693,778	4,220,812	3,418,793	4,778,233	3,326,122	1,871,503	7,112,304	5,678,468	3,784,726	1
5,580,657	4,220,812	3,418,793	4,766,964	3,326,122	1,871,503	7,085,309	5,678,468	3,784,726	2
1,857,069	1,467,628	1,210,916	1,867,895	1,316,779	829,844	3,368,626	2,788,120	2,012,960	3
54,784	39,709	35,973	43,217	37,291	31,179	87,932	86,448	71,250	4
30,576	22,945	20,831	25,651	19,771	12,630	75,945	72,877	57,288	5
23,028	21,487	22,119	18,889	14,551	9,630	36,180	32,518	25,770	6
231,003	179,004	136,746	283,474	196,513	122,280	566,776	493,960	369,245	7
34,900	27,671	20,105	37,043	27,372	16,179	101,162	83,759	65,935	8
75,317	58,113	41,637	71,714	49,383	30,968	176,814	151,437	115,567	9
673,374	535,650	449,064	753,160	527,564	351,002	1,034,557	859,594	625,724	10
167,916	123,979	95,467	179,811	120,072	68,159	306,411	235,721	159,724	11
566,171	459,070	388,974	454,846	324,262	187,817	982,849	771,806	522,471	12
798,837	581,127	516,845	422,272	308,751	178,020	627,493	466,803	298,507	13
17,012	15,754	15,928	11,487	9,045	5,235	22,706	19,087	14,015	14
119,587	100,065	86,118	91,367	68,979	50,998	132,876	118,346	85,239	15
48,876	39,124	29,199	40,553	28,891	16,251	26,604	24,044	15,363	16
156,596	124,190	133,524	73,966	58,526	31,601	110,221	92,101	62,403	17
56,252	30,264	25,874	38,184	22,973	10,925	67,791	41,915	26,014	18
108,233	70,126	60,379	43,257	28,799	16,394	90,934	55,331	33,420	19
78,795	51,093	57,907	29,345	21,735	14,005	58,731	33,305	19,244	20
163,154	119,108	92,494	70,923	54,770	26,062	85,385	62,598	35,093	21
50,332	31,403	15,422	23,190	15,083	6,549	32,245	20,076	7,776	22
1,759,936	1,328,853	1,023,899	1,671,015	1,151,139	596,981	2,162,854	1,705,456	1,038,096	23
306,433	245,392	203,783	283,932	195,578	108,339	463,805	369,674	241,145	24
168,591	122,141	110,260	138,545	92,344	57,340	206,611	152,825	109,518	25
366,342	257,821	187,174	397,046	246,704	129,985	481,550	354,380	204,388	26
182,031	145,113	121,000	148,475	103,276	56,045	227,280	190,071	121,798	27
124,904	108,483	81,869	105,260	68,620	37,527	176,514	137,250	82,513	28
117,177	91,458	49,416	112,918	72,456	24,736	118,892	90,114	37,562	29
189,752	83,799	76,361	129,006	88,097	51,932	124,803	100,120	69,509	30
17,283	141,889	121,473	198,737	140,046	81,532	218,354	172,778	108,415	31
16,821	9,037	[2]12,211	14,060	6,679	[2]6,237	9,719	5,111	[2]8,947	32
55,148	13,554		15,274	12,850		14,327	18,189		33
66,963	57,888	21,047	61,891	62,883	15,716	49,105	57,580	18,132	34
	52,278	39,296	70,871	61,606	27,592	71,894	62,364	30,169	35
793,549	524,165	462,912	475,931	315,318	163,446	487,077	360,374	201,835	36
127,179	95,739	87,720	83,882	61,145	34,686	106,783	91,099	61,259	37
132,781	83,086	81,485	78,085	53,906	24,490	81,080	66,476	35,629	38
102,571	72,038	63,790	51,318	36,299	17,292	78,636	49,267	21,918	39
75,212	49,133	40,990	35,641	22,417	13,250	30,754	20,669	12,778	40
115,618	88,465	90,182	57,613	40,586	29,297	54,416	44,906	29,947	41
156,413	98,707	81,610	111,612	77,033	35,213	80,167	61,729	29,317	42
15,212	.....	.....	10,874	.....	.....	10,897	.....	.....	43
12,188	1,689	.....	11,586	2,075	.....	8,829	2,214	.....	44
56,375	35,308	17,135	35,370	21,857	9,218	35,595	24,014	10,987	45
371,266	319,039	204,221	329,941	234,135	103,212	439,259	357,715	233,319	46
24,098	19,398	6,305	21,040	11,443	2,750	36,098	23,375	7,628	47
10,315	8,106	3,670	9,323	5,258	1,514	9,614	7,971	1,628	48
41,701	41,167	20,883	47,105	40,538	15,260	70,770	62,139	46,837	49
19,478	16,690	18,160	7,208	4,979	3,261	10,002	7,166	4,195	50
11,266	8,092	7,778	7,732	3,788	3,174	10,011	6,549	7,262	51
16,016	15,122	9,878	14,095	11,088	4,146	20,412	17,550	10,025	52
4,921	5,230	9,605	2,906	3,308	4,255	5,002	8,154	12,791	53
10,772	6,510	3,426	3,003	4,358	1,314	13,646	9,413	6,306	54
49,641	40,403	5,556	43,185	29,266	3,370	58,956	43,319	6,291	55
36,734	25,375	13,978	28,732	19,373	6,084	35,635	27,978	16,799	56
146,324	132,946	105,037	140,012	100,786	58,084	163,113	144,101	113,557	57
12,407	.....	.....	2,508	.....	.....	17,320	.....	.....	58
16,214	.....	.....	6,850	.....	.....	9,310	.....	.....	59
84,500	.....	.....	1,911	.....	.....	365	.....	.....	60

[2] Dakota territory.

TABLE XXIII.—NUMBER OF MALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL OCCUPATIONS.			AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.			PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		
		1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890	1880
1	United States	23,957,778	19,312,651	14,744,942	9,458,194	8,378,603	7,119,365	833,362	632,646	425,947
2	Continental United States	23,753,836	19,312,651	14,744,942	9,404,429	8,378,603	7,119,365	827,941	632,646	425,947
3	North Atlantic division	6,734,881	5,558,690	4,333,047	1,039,729	1,094,440	1,043,497	270,254	192,797	136,572
4	Maine	224,847	213,405	198,465	73,791	81,193	83,194	7,262	6,007	4,951
5	New Hampshire	136,961	127,845	112,340	37,224	41,658	44,931	4,248	3,529	2,759
6	Vermont	112,181	108,804	102,417	48,352	53,290	55,431	3,645	3,029	2,648
7	Massachusetts	879,374	719,166	546,591	64,669	68,790	64,988	37,300	26,248	16,715
8	Rhode Island	139,829	113,164	87,120	10,673	11,446	10,951	4,924	3,447	2,440
9	Connecticut	296,971	245,634	192,663	43,247	44,830	44,184	10,327	7,509	5,402
10	New York	2,324,429	1,921,785	1,524,264	363,619	388,951	376,931	107,689	76,484	54,307
11	New Jersey	603,237	459,467	330,103	67,035	67,193	58,993	24,185	15,600	10,249
12	Pennsylvania	2,017,052	1,649,420	1,239,084	331,119	337,089	303,894	70,674	50,944	37,101
13	South Atlantic division	3,093,091	2,552,393	2,119,492	1,697,623	1,542,301	1,358,072	81,949	66,791	49,168
14	Delaware	60,024	54,565	46,652	18,494	18,508	17,640	1,878	1,505	1,097
15	Maryland	359,755	310,415	265,632	92,014	90,493	89,388	13,266	10,144	8,377
16	District of Columbia	85,780	68,992	46,966	1,440	1,695	1,461	7,084	5,689	3,483
17	Virginia	536,883	463,158	411,043	277,594	260,338	239,503	13,632	11,965	9,191
18	West Virginia	294,502	213,046	164,691	146,142	127,691	107,192	8,527	6,397	4,561
19	North Carolina	556,581	460,794	393,211	385,187	353,882	314,740	10,270	8,971	6,916
20	South Carolina	389,645	324,678	272,015	278,614	251,339	209,092	6,836	5,970	4,612
21	Georgia	645,932	541,016	445,530	422,530	377,984	330,936	15,499	11,907	8,839
22	Florida	163,989	115,729	73,752	75,608	60,421	48,120	5,007	4,243	2,092
23	North Central division	8,183,118	6,801,062	5,088,033	3,408,789	3,176,793	2,720,123	299,075	236,730	156,419
24	Ohio	1,299,881	1,102,924	881,836	399,909	404,365	396,813	52,113	41,783	30,469
25	Indiana	782,237	659,401	583,658	332,840	334,127	330,157	29,492	24,104	19,683
26	Illinois	1,509,394	1,173,794	893,679	450,614	439,171	434,563	63,812	41,176	28,525
27	Michigan	772,299	668,489	514,191	303,559	286,388	248,253	24,269	20,445	12,840
28	Wisconsin	616,391	501,012	371,062	261,450	237,513	198,190	17,931	13,545	8,962
29	Minnesota	548,946	408,941	280,048	252,129	193,947	132,972	17,112	14,060	5,846
30	Iowa	682,521	565,830	483,457	363,472	328,386	302,536	23,529	18,962	15,528
31	Missouri	966,866	800,471	630,016	447,315	406,720	352,799	35,627	27,963	19,088
32	North Dakota	103,548	61,001	[2] 54,993	69,849	44,107	[2] 28,512	2,850	1,945	[2] 1,449
33	South Dakota	121,512	104,197		80,696	68,657		4,322	3,613	
34	Nebraska	327,354	331,920	142,159	182,338	173,218	89,984	11,872	12,294	4,835
35	Kansas	452,169	423,082	302,934	264,618	260,194	205,344	16,146	16,840	9,194
36	South Central division	4,237,934	3,183,555	2,492,259	2,808,511	2,208,315	1,811,486	109,401	86,914	61,011
37	Kentucky	646,909	536,800	465,482	390,226	338,174	315,683	18,934	16,135	12,352
38	Tennessee	611,383	508,378	391,562	379,443	342,228	275,934	16,452	14,988	9,944
39	Alabama	563,179	454,923	368,734	386,735	334,366	292,520	10,759	9,180	6,566
40	Mississippi	466,766	362,529	305,089	362,551	294,891	252,682	8,121	7,587	6,349
41	Louisiana	405,182	322,019	268,176	227,614	191,360	148,246	8,936	7,196	6,243
42	Texas	892,641	648,654	463,190	585,394	434,904	331,069	29,175	22,226	13,791
43	Indian Territory	121,494	.....	.....	86,894	.....	.....	3,394	.....	.....
44	Oklahoma	122,438	19,849	.....	91,513	13,600	.....	3,672	843	.....
45	Arkansas	407,942	330,403	230,076	298,141	258,792	195,352	9,958	8,764	5,766
46	Western division	1,504,812	1,216,951	712,111	449,777	356,754	186,187	67,262	49,414	22,777
47	Montana	104,990	67,664	21,748	28,149	14,992	4,894	3,490	2,294	562
48	Wyoming	41,264	28,929	8,420	13,177	8,216	1,694	1,079	958	338
49	Colorado	190,297	178,291	96,472	43,747	38,077	14,020	9,605	7,458	3,641
50	New Mexico	59,710	50,777	38,560	26,273	23,744	14,210	1,648	1,386	796
51	Arizona	46,584	25,149	21,800	13,904	7,144	3,524	1,682	928	482
52	Utah	73,840	61,089	37,168	28,401	20,992	14,645	3,235	2,135	932
53	Nevada	17,809	21,609	30,730	5,753	5,591	4,562	682	730	770
54	Idaho	58,167	33,542	15,287	26,780	13,659	4,071	1,928	1,004	397
55	Washington	204,606	154,132	29,059	59,159	43,435	13,707	8,926	6,598	837
56	Oregon	151,200	116,682	64,564	56,930	46,931	27,642	6,680	5,007	2,075
57	California	556,345	484,087	348,303	147,504	133,973	83,218	28,307	20,921	11,897
58	Alaska	29,707	.....	.....	354	.....	.....	620	.....	.....
59	Hawaii	84,047	.....	.....	53,380	.....	.....	1,294	.....	.....
60	Military and naval	90,188	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	3,507	.....	.....

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

IN EACH MAIN CLASS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.			TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.			MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.			
1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	
3,594,613	2,553,161	2,237,493	4,274,659	3,097,701	1,808,445	5,796,950	4,650,540	3,153,692	1
3,485,208	2,553,161	2,237,493	4,263,617	3,097,701	1,808,445	5,772,641	4,650,540	3,153,692	2
1,165,352	890,856	773,767	1,629,782	1,201,302	791,344	2,629,764	2,179,295	1,587,867	3
36,543	25,526	25,453	38,508	34,850	30,376	68,743	65,829	54,491	4
18,436	13,662	12,674	23,020	18,339	12,030	54,033	50,657	39,946	5
12,842	11,233	12,739	17,238	13,834	9,457	30,104	27,418	22,142	6
124,812	92,822	77,911	238,530	174,239	115,696	414,063	357,067	271,281	7
21,342	16,512	12,311	31,512	24,709	15,559	71,378	57,050	45,859	8
45,022	33,207	24,482	61,656	44,457	29,900	136,719	115,631	88,695	9
407,834	308,772	268,928	656,970	481,790	335,162	788,317	665,788	488,936	10
107,400	75,793	64,303	160,332	111,385	65,728	244,285	189,496	130,330	11
391,121	313,329	274,966	402,016	297,699	177,436	822,122	650,359	445,687	12
418,784	271,493	288,781	389,390	291,228	171,263	505,345	380,580	252,208	13
10,587	9,845	10,786	10,172	8,331	4,977	18,893	16,376	12,152	14
68,689	52,221	48,794	82,102	63,233	48,534	103,684	94,324	70,539	15
23,527	18,544	15,179	32,640	23,900	14,136	21,130	19,164	12,707	16
82,188	56,476	77,406	69,761	56,649	30,990	93,708	77,730	53,953	17
41,145	18,267	17,592	36,016	22,239	10,779	62,672	38,452	24,567	18
52,794	27,949	27,461	41,321	28,171	16,218	67,009	41,871	27,876	19
33,732	21,656	29,265	27,794	21,024	13,603	42,669	24,689	15,443	20
73,709	47,654	52,392	67,296	53,054	25,535	66,898	50,417	27,828	21
32,413	18,881	9,906	22,288	14,627	6,491	28,673	17,557	7,143	22
1,162,678	854,956	713,599	1,489,968	1,076,163	583,545	1,822,608	1,456,420	914,347	23
207,041	163,490	140,011	249,936	180,978	105,270	390,882	312,308	209,273	24
118,113	83,102	79,567	125,081	87,059	56,145	176,711	131,009	98,106	25
243,505	164,883	127,575	346,144	227,246	126,629	405,319	301,318	176,387	26
125,146	99,818	89,369	126,328	95,991	54,544	192,997	165,847	109,185	27
97,314	69,684	55,510	92,869	63,830	36,422	146,827	116,440	71,978	28
77,074	54,741	33,625	102,273	68,185	24,319	100,358	78,008	33,286	29
73,827	50,784	53,073	118,186	83,666	51,248	103,507	84,032	61,072	30
121,032	85,598	81,359	180,383	132,083	79,900	182,509	148,107	96,870	31
9,234	4,162	[2]10,197	13,359	6,505	[2]6,199	8,256	4,282	[2]8,636	32
9,743	7,875		14,322	12,461		12,429	11,591		33
35,812	37,361	15,362	56,385	59,355	15,569	40,947	49,692	16,409	34
44,837	33,458	27,951	64,702	68,804	27,300	61,866	53,786	33,145	35
452,563	277,033	281,310	450,308	304,360	160,275	417,151	306,933	178,177	36
73,643	49,434	49,951	77,051	57,940	33,871	87,055	75,117	53,575	37
71,842	41,228	49,641	73,993	52,126	24,047	69,653	57,813	31,996	38
47,676	33,398	34,318	49,091	35,388	16,938	68,918	42,591	18,392	39
36,088	20,866	21,949	34,127	21,817	13,123	25,879	17,368	10,986	40
68,920	49,615	59,736	54,259	38,483	28,218	45,453	35,365	25,733	41
101,821	61,497	56,179	106,498	75,209	34,937	69,753	54,818	27,214	42
10,589	.....	.....	10,513	.....	.....	10,104	.....	.....	43
8,641	1,315	.....	10,827	2,025	.....	7,785	2,066	.....	44
33,343	19,680	9,536	33,949	21,372	9,141	32,551	21,795	10,281	45
285,831	258,823	180,036	304,169	224,648	102,018	397,773	327,312	221,093	46
18,629	16,715	5,997	20,078	11,219	2,743	34,644	22,444	7,552	47
8,821	6,941	3,337	9,074	5,172	1,497	9,113	7,647	1,554	48
27,970	30,873	17,839	48,123	38,779	15,104	65,852	58,104	45,868	49
16,108	14,169	16,447	7,008	4,903	3,249	8,673	6,575	3,858	50
9,486	7,141	7,476	7,491	3,705	3,158	14,021	6,231	7,160	51
11,497	11,624	8,303	12,735	10,548	4,024	17,972	15,790	9,214	52
3,894	4,306	8,717	2,788	3,251	4,243	4,692	7,731	12,438	53
8,859	5,580	3,269	7,635	4,273	1,308	12,965	9,026	6,242	54
40,685	34,804	5,031	40,460	28,421	3,357	55,376	40,374	6,127	55
29,249	20,680	12,694	26,298	18,534	6,042	32,048	25,530	16,111	56
110,638	105,990	90,926	127,479	95,848	57,293	142,422	127,360	104,969	57
10,803	.....	.....	2,464	.....	.....	15,466	.....	.....	58
14,221	.....	.....	6,668	.....	.....	8,484	.....	.....	59
84,381	.....	.....	1,910	.....	.....	359	.....	.....	60

[2] Dakota territory.

TABLE XXIV.—NUMBER OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ALL OCCUPATIONS.			AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.			PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		
		1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890	1880
1	United States	5,329,292	4,005,532	2,647,157	980,025	769,845	594,510	431,174	311,687	177,255
2	Continental United States	5,319,397	4,005,532	2,647,157	977,336	769,845	594,510	430,597	311,687	177,255
3	North Atlantic division	1,844,310	1,428,419	976,675	34,683	20,674	4,945	141,025	106,671	70,979
4	Maine	51,930	45,063	33,528	3,132	1,463	243	6,659	6,357	5,203
5	New Hampshire	41,758	36,858	30,128	1,558	621	191	3,517	3,302	3,843
6	Vermont	22,752	19,967	16,167	1,468	649	214	3,371	3,247	2,772
7	Massachusetts	329,033	263,278	174,183	1,882	930	227	23,303	16,999	10,573
8	Rhode Island	52,094	42,714	29,859	284	184	35	2,937	1,999	1,334
9	Connecticut	88,639	71,380	48,670	1,549	766	90	6,642	4,976	3,485
10	New York	672,045	513,940	360,381	12,371	8,590	2,247	51,704	38,892	25,370
11	New Jersey	154,522	111,271	66,776	1,846	1,410	395	10,555	6,763	3,892
12	Pennsylvania	431,537	323,948	216,983	10,593	6,061	1,303	32,337	24,136	14,507
13	South Atlantic division	907,440	721,448	558,270	334,946	282,498	264,009	37,411	25,570	13,141
14	Delaware	12,972	10,428	7,928	508	386	240	911	708	425
15	Maryland	98,983	84,752	58,800	3,540	2,708	1,751	6,088	4,432	2,561
16	District of Columbia	41,161	32,127	19,658	48	57	19	2,386	1,619	848
17	Virginia	125,532	107,638	83,197	22,674	17,946	15,148	7,732	5,730	2,870
18	West Virginia	31,161	22,018	11,508	5,580	3,559	598	3,187	2,265	1,035
19	North Carolina	160,161	125,694	86,976	74,119	66,104	46,709	4,742	3,825	1,629
20	South Carolina	181,350	137,807	120,087	115,079	96,820	85,930	3,595	2,223	1,312
21	Georgia	218,539	172,655	152,332	100,318	83,242	102,348	6,662	4,062	2,150
22	Florida	37,581	28,329	17,784	13,080	11,676	11,266	2,108	1,206	311
23	North Central division	1,397,531	1,014,347	537,090	100,019	81,821	15,402	178,961	134,617	74,203
24	Ohio	246,071	184,177	112,639	14,753	10,179	1,375	25,007	20,130	12,551
25	Indiana	116,716	84,902	51,422	9,893	8,347	1,626	12,981	10,415	6,487
26	Illinois	294,646	200,310	106,101	12,167	12,906	2,575	32,509	21,946	12,570
27	Michigan	133,691	95,948	55,013	8,903	6,099	973	16,473	13,045	8,295
28	Wisconsin	116,147	81,457	46,393	8,557	6,325	1,521	14,335	10,733	6,873
29	Minnesota	96,928	65,625	25,077	6,815	3,824	718	13,104	8,707	3,875
30	Iowa	106,883	80,560	44,845	8,132	8,226	1,386	23,285	18,800	11,050
31	Missouri	154,526	113,322	62,943	15,978	12,895	3,616	15,629	11,502	6,036
32	North Dakota	14,092	7,926	[2]2,851	1,777	935	[2]140	2,102	1,113	[2]348
33	South Dakota	15,644	11,580		2,161	1,532		3,555	2,382	
34	Nebraska	46,616	42,779	10,455	4,249	3,591	626	9,367	7,245	2,274
35	Kansas	55,571	45,761	19,351	6,634	6,962	846	10,614	8,599	3,844
36	South Central division	971,821	716,893	529,914	492,306	378,013	309,039	42,980	27,349	12,444
37	Kentucky	105,622	83,937	54,422	17,959	12,480	5,126	7,568	6,015	3,028
38	Tennessee	116,204	85,042	56,408	33,963	28,274	18,583	5,783	4,467	1,955
39	Alabama	200,009	145,352	124,056	129,002	96,353	89,153	4,187	2,772	1,551
40	Mississippi	178,357	135,589	110,417	128,031	100,146	87,614	4,813	3,275	1,843
41	Louisiana	130,911	115,763	95,052	67,831	62,439	57,768	4,065	2,830	1,545
42	Texas	140,392	95,237	58,943	59,240	43,395	29,192	11,032	5,897	1,941
43	Indian Territory	12,216	.....	.....	5,524	.....	.....	915	.....	.....
44	Oklahoma	10,257	1,057	.....	3,418	311	.....	1,539	174	.....
45	Arkansas	77,853	54,916	30,616	47,338	34,665	21,653	3,078	1,919	581
46	Western division	198,295	124,425	45,208	15,382	6,839	1,115	30,220	17,480	6,488
47	Montana	9,809	4,636	507	544	192	9	1,380	606	107
48	Wyoming	3,004	1,894	464	230	69	4	530	250	36
49	Colorado	27,966	19,147	4,779	1,157	687	77	4,178	2,372	583
50	New Mexico	6,310	3,934	2,262	941	420	114	470	326	86
51	Arizona	6,786	1,569	471	2,270	100	12	505	167	39
52	Utah	10,764	7,076	2,887	1,013	570	80	1,432	708	299
53	Nevada	2,000	1,824	1,503	137	90	34	408	330	216
54	Idaho	4,516	1,894	291	709	201	11	845	291	53
55	Washington	20,781	11,115	1,063	1,954	610	72	3,566	1,616	289
56	Oregon	18,437	10,793	2,779	1,560	892	91	3,366	1,919	679
57	California	87,922	60,543	28,202	4,867	3,008	611	13,540	8,895	4,101
58	Alaska	3,628	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	113	.....	.....
59	Hawaii	6,125	.....	.....	2,676	.....	.....	448	.....	.....
60	Military and naval	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

AND IN EACH MAIN CLASS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.			TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.			MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.			
1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	
2,099,165	1,667,651	1,181,300	503,574	228,421	63,058	1,315,354	1,027,928	631,034	1
2,095,449	1,667,651	1,181,300	503,347	228,421	63,058	1,312,668	1,027,928	631,034	2
691,717	576,772	437,149	238,023	115,477	38,500	738,862	608,825	425,102	3
18,241	14,183	10,520	4,709	2,441	803	19,189	20,619	16,759	4
12,140	9,283	8,157	2,631	1,432	600	21,012	22,220	17,337	5
10,186	10,254	9,380	1,651	717	173	6,076	5,100	3,628	6
106,191	86,182	58,835	44,944	22,274	6,584	152,713	136,393	97,964	7
13,558	11,159	7,794	5,531	2,663	620	29,784	26,709	20,076	8
30,295	24,906	17,155	10,058	4,926	1,068	40,095	35,806	26,872	9
265,540	226,878	180,136	96,190	45,774	15,840	246,240	193,806	136,788	10
60,516	48,186	31,164	19,479	8,687	2,431	62,126	46,225	28,894	11
175,050	145,741	114,008	52,830	26,563	10,381	160,727	121,447	76,784	12
380,053	309,634	228,064	32,882	17,528	6,757	122,148	86,223	46,299	13
6,425	5,909	5,142	1,315	714	258	3,813	2,711	1,863	14
50,898	47,844	37,324	9,265	5,746	2,464	29,192	24,022	14,700	15
25,349	20,580	14,020	7,913	4,991	2,115	5,465	4,880	2,656	16
74,408	67,714	56,118	4,205	1,877	611	16,513	14,371	8,450	17
15,107	11,997	8,282	2,168	734	146	5,119	3,463	1,447	18
55,439	42,177	32,918	1,936	628	176	23,925	13,460	5,544	19
45,063	29,437	28,642	1,551	711	402	16,062	8,616	3,801	20
89,445	71,454	40,102	3,627	1,716	527	18,487	12,181	7,205	21
17,919	12,522	5,516	902	406	58	3,572	2,519	633	22
597,258	473,897	310,300	181,047	74,976	13,436	340,246	249,036	123,749	23
99,392	81,902	63,772	33,996	14,600	3,069	72,923	57,306	31,872	24
50,478	39,039	30,702	18,464	5,285	1,195	29,900	21,816	11,412	25
122,837	92,938	59,599	50,902	19,458	3,356	76,231	53,062	28,001	26
56,885	45,295	31,631	17,147	7,285	1,501	34,283	24,224	12,613	27
51,177	38,799	26,359	12,391	4,790	1,105	29,687	20,810	10,535	28
47,830	36,717	15,791	10,645	4,271	417	18,534	12,106	4,276	29
43,350	33,015	23,288	10,820	4,431	684	21,296	16,088	8,437	30
68,720	56,291	40,114	18,354	7,963	1,632	35,845	24,671	11,546	31
8,049	4,875	[2] 2,014	701	174	[2] 38	1,463	829	[2] 311	32
7,078	5,679		952	389		1,898	1,598		33
19,336	20,527	5,685	5,506	3,528	147	8,158	7,388	1,723	34
22,126	18,820	11,345	6,169	2,802	292	10,028	8,578	3,024	35
340,986	247,132	181,602	25,623	10,958	3,171	69,926	53,441	23,658	36
53,536	46,305	37,769	6,831	3,205	815	19,728	15,982	7,684	37
60,939	41,858	31,844	4,092	1,780	443	11,427	8,663	3,633	38
54,895	38,640	29,472	2,227	911	354	9,698	6,676	3,526	39
39,124	28,267	19,041	1,514	600	127	4,875	3,301	1,792	40
46,608	38,850	30,446	3,354	2,103	1,079	8,963	9,541	4,214	41
54,592	37,210	25,431	5,114	1,824	276	10,414	6,911	2,103	42
4,623	.....	.....	361	.....	.....	793	.....	.....	43
3,547	374	.....	709	50	.....	1,044	148	.....	44
28,032	15,628	7,599	1,421	485	77	2,984	2,219	706	45
85,435	60,216	24,185	25,772	9,487	1,194	41,486	30,403	12,226	46
5,469	2,683	308	962	224	7	1,454	931	76	47
1,494	1,165	333	249	86	17	501	324	74	48
13,731	10,294	2,994	3,982	1,759	156	4,918	4,035	969	49
3,370	2,521	1,713	200	76	12	1,329	591	337	50
1,780	951	302	241	33	16	1,990	318	102	51
4,519	3,498	1,575	1,360	540	122	2,440	1,760	811	52
1,027	924	888	118	57	12	310	423	353	53
1,913	930	157	368	85	6	681	387	64	54
8,956	5,599	525	2,725	845	13	3,580	2,445	164	55
7,485	4,695	1,279	2,434	839	42	3,592	2,448	688	56
35,691	26,956	14,111	13,133	4,943	791	20,691	16,741	8,588	57
1,604	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	1,854	.....	.....	58
1,993	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	826	.....	.....	59
119	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	60

[2] Dakota territory.

TABLE XXV.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MAIN CLASSES, OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.			PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.			DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.			TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.			MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.		
	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880
United States	35.6	39.2	44.3	4.3	4.0	3.5	19.5	18.1	19.6	16.3	14.3	10.8	24.3	24.4	21.8
Continental United States	35.7	39.2	44.3	4.3	4.0	3.5	19.2	18.1	19.6	16.4	14.3	10.8	24.4	24.4	21.8
North Atlantic division	12.5	16.0	19.8	4.8	4.3	3.9	21.6	21.0	22.8	21.8	18.8	15.6	39.3	39.9	37.9
Maine	27.8	32.0	36.0	5.0	4.8	4.4	19.8	15.4	15.5	15.6	14.4	13.4	31.8	33.4	30.7
New Hampshire	21.7	25.7	31.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	17.1	13.9	14.6	14.4	12.0	8.9	42.5	44.3	40.2
Vermont	36.9	41.9	46.9	5.2	4.9	4.6	17.1	16.7	18.7	14.0	11.3	8.1	26.8	25.2	21.7
Massachusetts	5.5	7.1	9.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	19.1	18.2	19.0	23.5	20.0	17.0	46.9	50.3	51.2
Rhode Island	5.7	7.5	9.4	4.1	3.5	3.2	18.2	17.8	17.2	19.3	17.5	13.8	52.7	53.7	56.4
Connecticut	11.6	14.4	18.3	4.4	3.9	3.7	19.5	18.3	17.3	18.6	15.6	12.8	45.9	47.8	47.9
New York	12.6	16.3	20.1	5.3	4.7	4.3	22.5	22.0	23.8	25.1	21.7	18.6	34.5	35.3	33.2
New Jersey	9.1	12.0	15.0	4.6	3.9	3.6	22.2	21.7	24.0	23.7	21.1	17.2	40.4	41.3	40.2
Pennsylvania	14.0	17.4	21.0	4.2	3.8	3.5	23.1	23.3	26.7	18.6	16.4	12.9	40.1	39.1	35.9
South Atlantic division	50.8	55.7	60.6	3.0	2.8	2.3	20.0	17.8	19.3	10.5	9.4	6.7	15.7	14.3	11.1
Delaware	26.0	29.1	32.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	23.3	24.2	29.2	15.8	13.9	9.6	31.1	29.4	25.7
Maryland	20.8	23.6	28.1	4.2	3.7	3.4	26.1	25.3	26.5	19.9	17.5	15.7	29.0	29.9	26.3
District of Columbia	1.2	1.7	2.2	7.4	7.2	6.5	38.5	38.7	43.8	31.9	28.6	24.4	21.0	23.8	23.1
Virginia	45.3	48.8	51.5	3.2	3.1	2.5	23.7	21.8	27.0	11.2	10.2	6.4	16.6	16.1	12.6
West Virginia	46.6	55.8	61.2	3.6	3.7	3.2	17.3	12.9	14.7	11.7	9.8	6.2	20.8	17.8	14.7
North Carolina	64.1	71.6	75.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	15.1	12.0	12.6	6.0	4.9	3.4	12.7	9.4	6.9
South Carolina	69.0	75.3	75.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	13.8	11.0	14.8	5.1	4.7	3.6	10.3	7.2	4.9
Georgia	60.5	64.6	72.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	18.9	16.7	15.5	8.2	7.7	4.3	9.9	8.8	5.9
Florida	44.0	50.1	64.9	3.5	3.8	2.6	25.0	21.8	16.8	11.5	10.4	7.2	16.0	13.9	8.5
North Central division	36.6	41.7	48.6	5.0	4.8	4.1	18.4	17.0	18.2	17.4	14.7	10.6	22.6	21.8	18.5
Ohio	26.8	32.2	40.0	5.0	4.8	4.3	19.8	19.1	20.5	18.4	15.2	10.9	30.0	28.7	24.3
Indiana	38.1	46.0	52.2	4.7	4.7	4.1	18.8	16.4	17.4	15.4	12.4	9.0	23.0	20.5	17.3
Illinois	25.7	32.9	43.7	5.3	4.6	4.1	20.3	18.8	18.7	22.0	17.9	13.0	26.7	25.8	20.5
Michigan	34.5	38.2	43.8	4.5	4.4	3.7	20.1	19.0	21.3	15.8	13.5	9.8	25.1	24.9	21.4
Wisconsin	36.8	41.8	47.8	4.4	4.2	3.8	20.3	18.6	19.6	14.4	11.8	9.0	24.1	23.6	19.8
Minnesota	40.1	41.7	52.4	4.7	4.8	3.8	19.3	19.3	19.4	17.5	15.2	9.7	18.4	19.0	14.7
Iowa	47.1	52.1	57.5	5.9	5.8	5.0	14.9	13.0	14.5	16.3	13.6	9.8	15.8	15.5	13.2
Missouri	41.3	45.9	51.4	4.6	4.3	3.6	16.9	15.6	17.5	17.7	15.3	11.8	19.5	18.9	15.7
North Dakota	60.9	65.4	[2] 49.5	4.2	4.4	[2] 3.1	14.7	13.1	[2] 21.1	11.9	9.7	[2] 10.8	8.3	7.4	[2] 15.5
South Dakota	60.4	60.6		5.7	5.2		12.3	11.7		11.1	11.1		10.5	11.4	
Nebraska	49.9	47.2	59.4	5.7	5.2	4.6	14.7	15.4	13.8	16.6	16.8	10.3	13.1	15.4	11.9
Kansas	53.4	57.0	64.0	5.3	5.4	4.0	13.2	11.2	12.2	13.9	13.1	8.6	14.2	13.3	11.2
South Central division	63.4	66.3	70.2	2.9	2.9	2.4	15.2	13.4	15.3	9.1	8.1	5.4	9.4	9.3	6.7
Kentucky	54.2	56.5	61.7	3.5	3.6	2.9	16.9	15.4	16.9	11.2	9.8	6.7	14.2	14.7	11.8
Tennessee	56.8	62.4	65.7	3.1	3.3	2.7	18.3	14.0	18.2	10.7	9.1	5.5	11.1	11.2	7.9
Alabama	67.6	71.8	77.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	13.4	12.0	12.9	6.7	6.0	3.5	10.3	8.2	4.5
Mississippi	76.0	79.3	81.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	11.7	9.9	9.8	5.5	4.5	3.2	4.8	4.1	3.1
Louisiana	55.1	58.0	56.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	21.6	20.2	24.8	10.7	9.3	8.1	10.2	10.2	8.3
Texas	62.4	64.3	69.0	3.9	3.8	3.0	15.1	13.3	15.6	10.8	10.3	6.8	7.8	8.3	5.6
Indian Territory	69.1	.....	.....	3.2	.....	.....	11.4	.....	.....	8.1	.....	.....	8.2	.....	.....
Oklahoma	71.5	66.5	.....	3.9	4.9	.....	9.2	8.1	.....	8.7	9.9	.....	6.7	10.6	.....
Arkansas	71.1	76.1	83.3	2.7	2.8	2.4	11.6	9.2	6.6	7.3	5.7	3.5	7.3	6.2	4.2
Western division	27.3	27.1	24.7	5.7	5.0	3.9	21.8	23.8	27.0	19.4	17.4	13.6	25.8	26.7	30.8
Montana	25.0	21.0	22.0	4.2	4.0	3.0	21.0	26.8	28.3	18.3	15.8	12.4	31.5	32.4	34.3
Wyoming	30.3	26.9	19.1	3.6	3.9	4.2	23.3	26.3	41.3	21.1	17.0	17.1	21.7	26.9	18.3
Colorado	20.6	20.1	13.9	6.3	5.1	4.2	19.1	21.4	20.6	21.6	21.1	15.1	32.4	32.3	46.2
New Mexico	41.2	44.2	35.1	3.2	3.1	2.1	29.5	30.5	44.5	10.9	9.1	8.0	15.2	13.1	10.3
Arizona	30.3	27.1	15.9	4.1	4.1	2.3	21.1	30.3	34.9	14.5	14.0	14.3	30.0	24.5	32.6
Utah	34.8	31.6	36.8	5.5	4.2	3.2	18.9	22.2	24.7	16.7	16.3	10.3	24.1	25.7	25.0
Nevada	29.7	24.3	14.2	5.5	4.5	3.1	24.8	22.3	29.8	14.7	14.1	13.2	25.3	34.8	39.7
Idaho	43.8	39.1	26.2	4.4	3.6	2.9	17.2	18.4	22.0	12.8	12.3	8.4	21.8	26.6	40.5
Washington	27.1	26.7	45.7	5.5	5.0	3.7	22.0	24.4	18.5	19.2	17.7	11.2	26.2	26.2	20.9
Oregon	34.5	37.5	41.2	5.9	5.4	4.1	21.7	19.9	20.8	16.9	15.2	9.0	21.0	22.0	24.9
California	23.7	25.1	22.3	6.5	5.5	4.2	22.7	24.4	27.9	21.8	18.5	15.4	25.3	26.5	30.2
Alaska	1.1	.....	.....	2.2	.....	.....	37.2	.....	.....	7.5	.....	.....	52.0	.....	.....
Hawaii	62.2	.....	.....	1.9	.....	.....	18.0	.....	.....	7.6	.....	.....	10.3	.....	.....
Military and naval	([3])	.....	.....	3.9	.....	.....	93.6	.....	.....	2.1	.....	.....	0.4	.....	.....

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Dakota territory.

[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE XXVI.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MAIN CLASSES, OF MALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.			PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.			DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.			TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.			MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.		
	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880
United States	39.5	43.4	48.3	3.5	3.3	2.9	15.0	13.2	15.2	17.8	16.0	12.2	24.2	24.1	21.4
Continental United States	39.6	43.4	48.3	3.5	3.3	2.9	14.7	13.2	15.2	17.9	16.0	12.2	24.3	24.1	21.4
North Atlantic division	15.4	19.7	24.1	4.0	3.5	3.1	17.3	16.0	17.9	24.2	21.6	18.3	39.1	39.2	36.6
Maine	32.8	38.0	41.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	16.3	12.0	12.8	17.1	16.3	15.3	30.6	30.9	27.5
New Hampshire	27.2	32.6	40.0	3.1	2.8	2.4	13.4	10.7	11.3	16.8	14.3	10.7	39.5	39.6	35.6
Vermont	43.1	49.0	54.1	3.3	2.8	2.6	11.4	10.3	12.5	15.4	12.7	9.2	26.8	25.2	21.6
Massachusetts	7.4	9.6	11.9	4.2	3.6	3.1	14.2	12.9	14.2	27.1	24.2	21.2	47.1	49.7	49.6
Rhode Island	7.6	10.1	12.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	15.3	14.6	14.1	22.5	21.8	17.9	51.1	50.4	52.6
Connecticut	14.6	18.2	22.9	3.5	3.1	2.8	15.1	13.5	12.7	20.8	18.1	15.5	46.0	47.1	46.1
New York	15.6	20.2	24.7	4.6	4.0	3.6	17.6	16.1	17.6	28.3	25.1	22.0	33.9	34.6	32.1
New Jersey	11.1	14.6	17.9	4.0	3.4	3.1	17.8	16.5	19.5	26.6	24.2	19.9	40.5	41.3	39.6
Pennsylvania	16.4	20.4	24.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	19.4	19.0	22.2	19.9	18.1	14.3	40.8	39.4	36.0
South Atlantic division	54.9	60.4	64.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	13.5	10.7	13.6	12.6	11.4	8.1	16.3	14.9	11.9
Delaware	30.8	33.9	37.8	3.1	2.8	2.4	17.6	18.0	23.1	17.0	15.3	10.7	31.5	30.0	26.0
Maryland	25.6	29.1	33.6	3.7	3.3	3.1	19.1	16.8	18.4	22.8	20.4	18.3	28.8	30.4	26.6
District of Columbia	1.7	2.5	3.1	8.2	8.2	7.4	27.4	26.9	32.3	38.1	34.6	30.1	24.6	27.8	27.1
Virginia	51.7	56.2	58.3	2.5	2.6	2.2	15.3	12.2	18.8	13.0	12.2	7.6	17.5	16.8	13.1
West Virginia	49.6	59.9	65.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	14.0	8.6	10.7	12.2	10.4	6.5	21.3	18.1	14.9
North Carolina	69.2	76.3	80.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	9.5	6.1	7.0	7.4	6.1	4.1	12.0	9.1	7.1
South Carolina	71.5	77.4	76.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	8.7	6.7	10.7	7.1	6.5	5.0	10.9	7.6	5.7
Georgia	65.4	69.9	74.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	11.4	8.8	11.8	10.4	9.8	5.7	10.4	9.3	6.2
Florida	46.1	52.2	65.3	3.0	3.7	2.8	19.8	16.3	13.4	13.6	12.6	8.8	17.5	15.2	9.7
North Central division	41.7	46.7	53.4	3.6	3.6	3.1	14.2	12.6	14.0	18.2	15.8	11.5	22.3	21.4	18.0
Ohio	30.8	36.7	45.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	15.9	14.8	15.9	19.2	16.4	11.9	30.1	28.3	23.7
Indiana	42.5	50.7	56.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	15.1	12.6	13.6	16.0	13.2	9.6	22.6	19.9	16.8
Illinois	29.9	37.4	48.6	4.2	3.5	3.2	16.1	14.0	14.3	22.9	19.4	14.2	26.9	25.7	19.7
Michigan	39.3	42.8	48.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	16.2	14.9	17.4	16.4	14.4	10.6	25.0	24.8	21.2
Wisconsin	42.4	47.4	53.4	2.9	2.7	2.4	15.8	13.9	15.0	15.1	12.7	9.8	23.3	23.3	19.4
Minnesota	45.9	47.4	57.8	3.1	3.4	2.5	14.1	13.4	14.6	18.6	16.7	10.6	18.3	19.1	14.5
Iowa	58.3	58.0	62.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	10.8	9.0	11.0	17.3	14.8	10.6	15.2	14.8	12.6
Missouri	46.3	50.8	56.0	3.7	3.5	3.0	12.5	10.7	12.9	18.6	16.5	12.7	18.9	18.5	15.4
North Dakota	67.5	72.3	[2] 51.9	2.7	3.2	[2] 2.6	8.9	6.8	[2] 18.5	12.9	10.7	[2] 11.3	8.0	7.0	[2] 15.7
South Dakota	66.4	65.9		3.6	3.5		8.0	7.5		11.8	12.0		10.2	11.1	
Nebraska	55.7	52.2	63.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	11.0	11.2	10.8	17.2	17.9	11.0	12.5	15.0	11.5
Kansas	58.5	61.5	67.8	3.6	4.0	3.0	9.9	7.9	9.2	14.3	13.9	9.0	13.7	12.7	11.0
South Central division	66.3	69.4	72.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	10.7	8.7	11.3	10.6	9.6	6.4	9.8	9.6	7.2
Kentucky	60.3	63.0	67.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	11.4	9.2	10.7	11.9	10.8	7.3	13.5	14.0	11.5
Tennessee	62.1	67.3	70.5	2.7	2.9	2.5	11.7	8.1	12.7	12.1	10.3	6.1	11.4	11.4	8.2
Alabama	68.7	73.5	79.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	8.5	7.3	9.3	8.7	7.8	4.6	12.2	9.4	5.0
Mississippi	77.7	81.3	82.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	7.7	5.8	7.2	7.3	6.0	4.3	5.6	4.8	3.6
Louisiana	56.2	59.4	55.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	17.0	15.4	22.3	13.4	12.0	10.5	11.2	11.0	9.6
Texas	65.6	67.0	71.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	11.4	9.5	12.1	11.9	11.6	7.5	7.8	8.5	5.9
Indian Territory	71.5	.....	.....	2.8	.....	.....	8.7	.....	.....	8.7	.....	.....	8.3	.....	.....
Oklahoma	74.7	68.5	.....	3.0	4.3	.....	7.1	6.6	.....	8.8	10.2	.....	6.4	10.4	.....
Arkansas	73.1	78.3	84.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	8.2	6.0	4.1	8.3	6.5	4.0	8.0	6.6	4.5
Western division	29.9	29.3	26.1	4.5	4.1	3.2	19.0	21.3	25.3	20.2	18.4	14.3	26.4	26.9	31.1
Montana	26.8	22.1	22.5	3.3	3.4	2.6	17.8	24.7	27.6	19.1	16.6	12.6	33.0	33.2	34.7
Wyoming	31.9	28.4	20.1	2.6	3.3	4.0	21.4	24.0	39.6	22.0	17.9	17.8	22.1	26.4	18.5
Colorado	23.0	22.0	14.5	5.0	4.3	3.8	14.7	17.8	18.5	22.7	22.4	15.7	34.6	33.5	47.5
New Mexico	44.0	46.8	36.8	2.8	2.7	2.1	27.0	27.9	42.7	11.7	9.7	8.4	14.5	12.9	10.0
Arizona	29.8	28.4	16.2	3.6	3.7	2.2	20.4	28.4	34.3	16.1	14.7	14.5	30.1	24.8	32.8
Utah	38.4	34.4	39.4	4.5	3.5	2.7	15.6	19.0	22.3	17.2	17.3	10.3	24.3	25.8	24.8
Nevada	32.3	25.9	14.8	3.8	3.4	2.5	21.9	19.9	28.4	15.7	15.0	13.8	26.3	35.8	40.5
Idaho	46.1	40.7	26.6	3.3	3.0	2.6	15.2	16.6	21.4	13.1	12.8	8.6	22.3	26.9	40.8
Washington	28.9	28.2	47.2	4.3	4.3	2.9	19.9	22.6	17.3	19.8	18.4	11.5	27.1	26.5	21.1
Oregon	37.7	40.2	42.8	4.4	4.3	3.2	19.3	17.7	19.7	17.4	15.9	9.4	21.2	21.9	24.9
California	26.5	27.7	23.9	5.1	4.3	3.4	19.9	21.9	26.1	22.9	19.8	16.5	25.6	26.3	30.1
Alaska	1.2	.....	.....	2.1	.....	.....	36.3	.....	.....	8.3	.....	.....	52.1	.....	.....
Hawaii	68.5	.....	.....	1.6	.....	.....	16.9	.....	.....	7.9	.....	.....	10.1	.....	.....
Military and naval	([3])	.....	.....	3.9	.....	.....	93.6	.....	.....	2.1	.....	.....	0.4	.....	.....

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Dakota territory.

[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE XXVII.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY MAIN CLASSES, OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.			PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.			DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.			TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.			MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.		
	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880
United States	18.4	19.2	22.5	8.1	7.8	6.7	39.4	41.6	44.6	9.4	5.7	2.4	24.7	25.7	23.8
Continental United States	18.4	19.2	22.5	8.1	7.8	6.7	39.4	41.6	44.6	9.4	5.7	2.4	24.7	25.7	23.8
North Atlantic division	1.9	1.4	0.5	7.6	7.5	7.3	37.5	40.4	44.8	12.9	8.1	3.9	40.1	42.6	43.5
Maine	6.0	3.2	0.7	12.8	14.1	15.5	35.1	31.5	31.4	9.1	5.4	2.4	37.0	45.8	50.0
New Hampshire	3.7	1.7	0.6	8.4	8.9	12.8	29.1	25.2	27.1	6.3	3.9	2.0	52.5	60.3	57.5
Vermont	6.4	3.2	1.3	14.8	16.3	17.2	44.8	51.4	58.0	7.3	3.6	1.1	26.7	25.5	22.4
Massachusetts	0.6	0.3	0.1	7.1	6.5	6.1	32.3	32.7	33.8	13.6	8.5	3.8	46.4	52.0	56.2
Rhode Island	0.6	0.4	0.1	5.6	4.7	4.5	26.0	26.1	26.1	10.6	6.3	2.1	57.2	62.5	67.2
Connecticut	1.8	1.1	0.2	7.5	7.0	7.2	34.2	34.9	35.2	11.3	6.9	2.2	45.2	50.1	55.2
New York	1.9	1.7	0.6	7.7	7.6	7.0	39.5	44.1	50.0	14.3	8.9	4.4	36.6	37.7	38.0
New Jersey	1.2	1.3	0.6	6.8	6.1	5.8	39.2	43.3	46.7	12.6	7.8	3.6	40.2	41.5	43.3
Pennsylvania	2.5	1.9	0.6	7.5	7.4	6.7	40.6	45.0	52.5	12.2	8.2	4.8	37.2	37.5	35.4
South Atlantic division	36.9	39.2	47.3	4.1	3.5	2.4	41.9	42.9	40.8	3.6	2.4	1.2	13.5	12.0	8.3
Delaware	3.9	3.7	3.0	7.0	6.3	5.4	49.5	56.7	64.9	10.2	6.8	3.2	29.4	26.0	23.5
Maryland	3.6	3.2	3.0	6.1	5.2	4.3	51.4	56.5	63.5	9.4	6.8	4.2	29.5	28.3	25.0
District of Columbia	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.8	5.0	4.3	61.6	64.1	71.3	19.2	15.5	10.8	13.3	15.2	13.5
Virginia	18.1	16.7	18.2	6.2	5.3	3.4	59.3	62.9	67.5	3.3	1.7	0.7	13.1	13.4	10.2
West Virginia	17.9	16.2	5.2	10.2	10.3	9.0	48.5	54.5	71.9	7.0	3.3	1.3	16.4	15.7	12.6
North Carolina	46.3	52.6	53.7	3.0	2.6	1.9	34.6	33.6	37.8	1.2	0.5	0.2	14.9	10.7	6.4
South Carolina	63.5	70.3	71.6	2.0	1.6	1.1	24.8	21.4	23.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	8.9	6.2	3.2
Georgia	45.9	48.2	67.2	3.0	2.3	1.4	40.9	41.4	26.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	8.5	7.1	4.7
Florida	34.8	41.2	63.4	5.6	4.3	1.7	47.7	44.2	31.0	2.4	1.4	0.3	9.5	8.9	3.6
North Central division	7.2	8.1	2.9	12.8	13.3	13.8	42.7	46.7	57.8	13.0	7.4	2.5	24.3	24.5	23.0
Ohio	6.0	5.5	1.2	10.2	10.9	11.2	40.4	44.5	56.6	13.8	7.9	2.7	29.6	31.2	28.8
Indiana	8.5	9.8	3.2	11.1	12.3	12.6	43.3	46.0	59.7	11.5	6.2	2.3	25.6	25.7	22.2
Illinois	4.1	6.4	2.4	11.0	11.0	11.8	41.7	46.4	58.2	17.3	9.7	3.2	25.9	26.5	26.4
Michigan	6.7	6.4	1.8	12.3	13.6	15.1	42.6	47.2	57.5	12.8	7.6	2.7	25.6	25.2	22.9
Wisconsin	7.4	7.8	3.3	12.3	13.2	14.8	44.1	47.6	56.8	10.7	5.9	2.4	25.5	25.5	22.7
Minnesota	7.0	5.8	2.9	13.5	13.3	15.4	49.4	56.0	63.0	11.0	6.5	1.7	19.1	18.4	17.0
Iowa	7.6	10.2	3.1	21.8	23.3	24.7	40.6	41.0	51.9	10.1	5.5	1.5	19.9	20.0	18.8
Missouri	10.3	11.4	5.8	10.1	10.1	9.6	44.5	49.7	63.7	11.9	7.0	2.6	23.2	21.8	18.3
North Dakota	12.6	11.8	[2]4.9	14.9	14.0	[2]12.2	57.1	61.5	[2]70.7	5.0	2.2	[2]1.3	10.4	10.5	[2]10.9
South Dakota	13.8	13.2		22.7	20.6		45.3	49.0		6.1	3.4		12.1	13.8	
Nebraska	9.1	8.4	6.0	20.1	16.9	21.7	41.5	48.0	54.4	11.8	8.3	1.4	17.5	18.4	16.5
Kansas	11.9	15.2	4.4	19.1	18.8	19.9	39.8	41.1	58.6	11.1	6.1	1.5	18.1	18.8	15.6
South Central division	50.7	52.7	58.3	4.4	3.8	2.3	35.1	34.5	34.3	2.6	1.5	0.6	7.2	7.5	4.5
Kentucky	17.0	14.8	9.4	7.1	7.2	5.6	50.7	55.2	69.4	6.5	3.8	1.5	18.7	19.0	14.1
Tennessee	29.2	33.2	32.9	5.0	5.3	3.5	52.5	49.2	56.4	3.5	2.1	0.8	9.8	10.2	6.4
Alabama	64.5	66.3	71.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	27.4	26.6	23.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	4.9	4.6	2.8
Mississippi	71.8	73.9	79.4	2.7	2.4	1.7	21.9	20.9	17.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.7	2.4	1.6
Louisiana	51.8	53.9	60.8	3.1	2.5	1.6	35.7	33.6	32.0	2.6	1.8	1.2	6.8	8.2	4.4
Texas	42.2	45.6	49.5	7.9	6.2	3.3	38.9	39.1	43.1	3.6	1.9	0.5	7.4	7.2	3.6
Indian Territory	45.2	.....	.....	7.5	.....	.....	37.8	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....	6.5	.....	.....
Oklahoma	33.3	29.4	.....	15.0	16.5	.....	34.6	35.4	.....	6.9	4.7	.....	10.2	14.0	.....
Arkansas	60.8	63.1	70.7	4.0	3.5	1.9	29.6	28.5	24.8	1.8	0.9	0.3	3.8	4.0	2.3
Western division	7.8	5.5	2.5	15.2	14.1	14.4	43.1	48.4	53.5	13.0	7.6	2.6	20.9	24.4	27.0
Montana	5.5	4.1	1.8	14.1	13.1	21.1	55.8	57.9	60.7	9.8	4.8	1.4	14.8	20.1	15.0
Wyoming	7.7	3.7	0.9	17.6	13.2	7.7	49.7	61.5	71.8	8.3	4.5	3.7	16.7	17.1	15.9
Colorado	4.1	3.6	1.6	15.0	12.4	12.2	49.1	53.7	62.6	14.2	9.2	3.3	17.6	21.1	20.3
New Mexico	14.9	10.7	5.1	7.4	8.3	3.8	53.4	64.1	75.7	3.2	1.9	0.5	21.1	15.0	14.9
Arizona	33.5	6.4	2.5	7.4	10.6	8.3	26.2	60.6	64.1	3.6	2.1	3.4	29.3	20.3	21.7
Utah	9.4	8.1	2.8	13.3	10.0	10.4	42.0	49.4	54.5	12.6	7.6	4.2	22.7	24.9	28.1
Nevada	6.8	4.9	2.2	20.4	18.1	14.4	51.4	50.7	59.1	5.9	3.1	0.8	15.5	23.2	23.5
Idaho	15.7	10.6	3.8	18.7	15.4	18.2	42.4	49.1	53.9	8.1	4.5	2.1	15.1	20.4	22.0
Washington	9.4	5.5	6.8	17.2	14.5	27.2	43.1	50.4	49.4	13.1	7.6	1.2	17.2	22.0	15.4
Oregon	8.5	8.2	3.3	18.2	17.8	24.4	40.6	43.5	46.0	13.2	7.8	1.5	19.5	22.7	24.8
California	5.5	5.0	2.2	15.4	14.7	14.5	40.6	44.5	50.0	15.0	8.2	2.8	23.5	27.6	30.5
Alaska	0.4	.....	.....	3.1	.....	.....	44.2	.....	.....	1.2	.....	.....	51.1	.....	.....
Hawaii	42.7	.....	.....	7.3	.....	.....	32.5	.....	.....	3.0	.....	.....	13.5	.....	.....
Military and naval	.....	.....	.....	11.3	.....	.....	83.8	.....	.....	0.7	.....	.....	4.2	.....	.....

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Dakota territory.

In the North Atlantic division, as shown by Table XXV, very nearly two-fifths (39.3 per cent) of all gainful workers in 1900 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. In many of the separate states the proportion was very much higher, particularly in Rhode Island (52.7 per cent), Massachusetts (46.9 per cent), and Connecticut (45.9 per cent). On the other hand, in Maine and Vermont the proportion for this class of workers was relatively small, being 31.8 in the former state and 26.8 in the latter, while in New York only 34.5 per cent, or not much more than one-third, of the workers were engaged in this class of occupations.

In the South Atlantic division fully one-half (50.8 per cent) of all persons at work in 1900 were engaged in agricultural pursuits, but the proportion in the several states varied greatly, ranging (if the District of Columbia be excluded) from two-tenths in Maryland to more than six-tenths in North Carolina and Georgia and very nearly seven-tenths in South Carolina. In Delaware and Maryland there was a large proportion of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, constituting 31.1 per cent of the whole number of persons at work in the former state and 29 per cent in the latter.

In the South Central division the proportion of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1900 was even larger than in the South Atlantic division, being equivalent to almost two-thirds (63.4 per cent) of the total working population and ranging from considerably more than one-half in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee to more than three-fourths in Mississippi.

In the North Central division the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1900 was largest in North Dakota and South Dakota, in which states this class constituted fully three-fifths of all persons gainfully employed, while in Kansas the proportion was more than one-half, and in Nebraska and Iowa nearly one-half. In the more easterly states of this division a considerable proportion of the gainful workers were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, ranging from 23 per cent in Indiana to 30 per cent in Ohio; but in the division as a whole the per cent engaged in these pursuits was only 22.6, while the per cent engaged in agricultural pursuits was 36.6.

In the Western division the proportion of agricultural workers in 1900 was largest in Idaho and New Mexico, where they formed somewhat more than two-fifths of all the gainful workers; the proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits was largest in Colorado, Montana, and Arizona. In this division a relatively large number of persons were reported as engaged in mining and quarrying, industries which are included under the general head "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits;" in Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, and Montana the proportion so engaged in 1900 ranged from 11.7 to 15.2 per cent of the whole number of workers (see Table XXX). The number and proportion of those engaged in mining and quarrying in 1900 and 1890 are shown for each state and territory in Tables XXIX and XXX.

The relative proportions, in 1900, of gainful workers in the five main classes of occupations, for the several states and territories arranged in the order of their importance with respect to agricultural pursuits, are illustrated graphically in the diagram on Plate 3, in which the proportions engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper, in mining and quarrying, and in fishing are distinguished.

The series of cartograms on Plate 4 indicates, for each main class of occupations and for the subclass, mining and quarrying, separately, the states and territories in which workers of that class formed the largest proportions of all gainful workers in the state in 1900.

Since males constitute by far the greater portion, more than four-fifths, of the total number of gainful workers, the per cent distribution of this sex by classes of occupations shown in Table XXVI naturally conforms in a general way to that for both sexes shown in Table XXV and already discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Vermont is the only state in the North Atlantic division in which, in 1900, the males engaged in agricultural pursuits constituted more than two-fifths of all the males at work; in Maine the proportion was about one-third. In the other states of the division the largest proportion of male workers were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the proportion ranging from more than one-half in Rhode Island to about one-third in New York. In Delaware and Maryland, also, the proportion of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits was somewhat larger than the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in all the remaining states and territories in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions, by far the largest proportion of male workers were employed in agriculture. This is true also with respect to the North Central states, with the exception of Ohio, where the proportions of males engaged in agriculture and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were practically the same. In the Western division, agricultural pursuits constituted the leading class of occupations for males in all states and territories except Montana, Colorado, and Arizona; in these three states manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were of greater relative importance.

In many of the states in the North Atlantic division, as shown by Table XXVII, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits constituted the most important class of occupations for female workers in 1900. The proportion engaged in these pursuits was largest (57.2 per cent) in Rhode Island; in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut the proportions were 52.5 per cent, 46.4 per cent, and 45.2 per cent, respectively. In many of the Southern states, where large numbers of women and children are employed in field work, the

largest proportion of the female workers were engaged in agricultural pursuits, the proportions reaching 71.8 per cent in Mississippi, 64.5 per cent in Alabama, and 63.5 per cent in South Carolina. Elsewhere the proportion was largest in domestic and personal service, and this class of occupations comprised a considerable proportion of female workers in all states and territories.

In a large majority of the states and territories the figures for 1900, when compared with those for the two preceding censuses (see Table xxv), indicate a general decrease in the proportion of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits. For continental United States as a whole the proportion of persons so engaged decreased from 44.3 per cent in 1880 to 35.7 per cent in 1900. Of the five geographic divisions, the Western is the only one in which the proportion has increased during this twenty-year period. In this division the proportion was larger in 1900 than in 1880 in all but three states—Washington, Oregon, and Utah; but outside of this division the only states which had an increased proportion in 1900 were the two Dakotas, in the North Central division.

The decline since 1880 in the proportion of agricultural workers has been offset by a considerable increase, for all states and territories, in the proportion of persons engaged in trade and transportation, and, for nearly all of the states and territories, in that of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper, the exceptions in the latter case being Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho, and the two Dakotas. The changes which have occurred since 1880 in the proportions of gainful workers in each of these three classes are shown in the following presentation (derived from Tables xxv and xxx), by states and territories arranged in the order of the percentages for 1900; and for persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper, in the diagram on Plate 2.

TABLE XXVIII.—PER CENT WHICH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, IN TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION, AND IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS PROPER, FORMS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1900.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.			TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.			MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS PROPER.		
States and territories.	1900	1880	States and territories.	1900	1880	States and territories.	1900	1880
Mississippi	76.0	81.9	District of Columbia	31.9	24.4	Rhode Island	52.2	55.4
Arkansas	71.1	83.3	New York	25.1	18.6	Massachusetts	46.2	50.2
South Carolina	69.0	75.2	New Jersey	23.7	17.2	Connecticut	45.3	46.8
Alabama	67.6	77.5	Massachusetts	23.5	17.0	New Hampshire	42.1	39.8
North Carolina	64.1	75.3	Illinois	22.0	18.0	New Jersey	39.4	38.6
Texas	62.4	69.0	California	21.8	15.4	New York	34.2	32.8
Dakotas	60.6	49.5	Colorado	21.6	15.1	Pennsylvania	32.6	30.8
Georgia	60.5	72.5	Wyoming	21.1	17.1	Delaware	30.1	25.1
Tennessee	56.8	65.7	Maryland	19.9	15.7	Maine	29.9	28.4
Louisiana	55.1	56.7	Rhode Island	19.3	13.8	Ohio	27.7	23.6
Kentucky	54.2	61.7	Washington	19.2	11.2	Maryland	25.7	24.0
Kansas	53.4	64.0	Pennsylvania	18.6	12.9	Vermont	25.2	20.3
Nebraska	49.9	59.4	Connecticut	18.6	12.8	Illinois	24.4	19.0
Iowa	47.1	57.5	Ohio	18.4	10.9	Wisconsin	23.5	19.4
West Virginia	46.6	61.2	Montana	18.3	12.4	Michigan	22.3	19.9
Virginia	45.3	51.5	Missouri	17.7	11.8	Indiana	21.5	16.6
Florida	44.0	64.9	Minnesota	17.5	9.7	District of Columbia	20.9	22.9
Idaho	43.8	26.2	Oregon	16.9	9.0	California	20.8	19.5
Missouri	41.3	51.4	Utah	16.7	10.3	Washington	19.2	15.6
New Mexico	41.2	35.1	Nebraska	16.6	10.3	Colorado	18.7	17.5
Minnesota	40.1	52.4	Iowa	16.3	9.8	Missouri	17.5	14.9
Indiana	38.1	52.2	Michigan	15.8	9.8	Minnesota	17.3	14.7
Vermont	36.9	46.9	Delaware	15.8	9.6	Montana	16.3	12.6
Wisconsin	36.8	47.8	Maine	15.6	13.4	Oregon	16.1	14.7
Utah	34.8	36.8	Indiana	15.4	9.0	Utah	15.8	18.4
Oregon	34.5	41.2	Nevada	14.7	13.2	Arizona	15.1	11.6
Michigan	34.5	43.8	Arizona	14.5	14.3	Florida	14.5	8.1
Arizona	30.3	15.9	Wisconsin	14.4	9.0	Iowa	14.3	12.5
Wyoming	30.3	19.1	New Hampshire	14.4	8.9	West Virginia	14.2	12.6
Nevada	29.7	14.2	Vermont	14.0	8.1	Virginia	14.1	11.6
Maine	27.8	36.0	Kansas	13.9	8.6	Nebraska	13.0	11.8
Washington	27.1	45.7	Idaho	12.8	8.4	Kentucky	12.9	11.2
Ohio	26.8	40.0	West Virginia	11.7	6.2	Wyoming	12.5	14.6
Delaware	26.0	32.7	Dakotas	11.5	10.8	Kansas	12.2	10.1
Illinois	25.7	43.7	Florida	11.5	7.2	North Carolina	12.1	6.5
Montana	25.0	22.0	Kentucky	11.2	6.7	Nevada	11.2	19.0
California	23.7	22.3	Virginia	11.2	6.4	Idaho	10.1	10.2
New Hampshire	21.7	31.7	New Mexico	10.9	8.0	South Carolina	9.9	4.8
Maryland	20.8	28.1	Texas	10.8	6.8	Louisiana	9.7	8.1
Colorado	20.6	13.9	Louisiana	10.7	8.1	Georgia	9.6	5.8
Pennsylvania	14.0	21.0	Tennessee	10.7	5.5	Tennessee	9.5	7.6
New York	12.6	20.1	Georgia	8.2	4.3	New Mexico	8.9	6.6
Connecticut	11.6	18.3	Arkansas	7.3	3.5	Dakotas	8.4	9.3
New Jersey	9.1	15.0	Alabama	6.7	3.5	Alabama	7.8	4.2
Rhode Island	5.7	9.4	North Carolina	6.0	3.4	Texas	7.4	5.6
Massachusetts	5.5	9.0	Mississippi	5.5	3.2	Arkansas	6.7	4.2
District of Columbia	1.2	2.2	South Carolina	5.1	3.6	Mississippi	4.7	3.0

A considerable increase in the proportion engaged in professional service (see Table xxv) has taken place in the great majority of the states and territories, this increase being especially marked in some Eastern states with a large per cent of urban population, as Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey; it is also marked in Illinois and Kansas, and in many of the states in the Western division, notably Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and

California. The changes in the per cent for domestic and personal service show considerable diversity—an increase in many states and a decrease in others.

The general character of the changes since 1880 in the distribution of the male working population by main classes of occupations (see Table XXVI) corresponds to that just noted for both sexes; that is, in nearly all the states except some of the Western there has been a decrease in the proportion engaged in agricultural pursuits accompanied by increases in the proportions engaged in trade and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. For female workers (see Table XXVII) the general character of the changes in distribution by main classes of occupations from 1880 to 1900 has been as follows: The small percentage of workers of this sex engaged in agricultural pursuits in the North Atlantic division has increased. This is also the case to a more marked degree in the North Central and Western divisions. But in the Southern divisions, where the percentage of females engaged in agricultural pursuits is large, there has been a marked decrease. The percentage for professional service shows an increase for every division except the North Central. Domestic and personal service shows a decrease in the North and West, but not much change in the South. In trade and transportation there has been an increase common to all divisions and very marked in the two Northern divisions and in the Western. For manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, on the other hand, the increase has been very marked in the South, while there has been only a slight increase in the North Central division, a decrease in the North Atlantic, and a more marked decrease in the Western.

Table XXIX gives for each geographic division and each state or territory the number of persons of both sexes and of each sex engaged in each of three subclasses of occupations included under the main class "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits," while Table XXX gives the per cent which the number, in each case, forms of the total number engaged in all gainful occupations.

It is evident from a comparison of the figures in these tables that in most of the states and territories only a small proportion of the total number of persons classified under the main head of manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were engaged in mining and quarrying or in fishing, the great majority being engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.

In Alaska the number of persons engaged in fishing in 1900 constituted 13.7 per cent of the total number gainfully employed; in the states and territories of continental United States the highest per cent, 2.1, was that shown for the state of Maryland.

The occupation of mining and quarrying, like that of fishing, attains its greatest importance relative to other occupations in Alaska, where it furnished employment to 23 per cent of all the gainful workers in that territory. In continental United States the percentage of gainful workers engaged in mining and quarrying was exceptionally high in the states composing the Western division, ranging from 3.3 in Oregon to 15.2 in Montana. But it is noticeable that in the leading mining states of this division, namely, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, and Idaho, the per cent of workers engaged in this subclass was considerably smaller in 1900 than it was in 1880, indicating the development of other occupations during the intervening twenty-year period. Outside of the Western division the highest per cent was that shown for Pennsylvania, 7.5; in West Virginia the per cent was 6.6; in Indian Territory it was 3.2. The remaining states and territories show smaller percentages, ranging from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in Mississippi and Louisiana to 2.6 per cent in Michigan.

TABLE XXIX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES AND OF EACH SEX ENGAGED IN EACH OF THREE SUBCLASSES STATES AND TERRITORIES:

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	BOTH SEXES.									MALES.		
		Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.			Mining and quarrying.[1]			Fishing.			Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.		
		1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880
1	United States	6,449,261	5,231,058	3,493,977	588,470	387,248	249,397	74,573	60,162	41,352	5,136,808	4,203,769	2,863,087
2	Continental United States	6,435,608	5,231,058	3,493,977	580,761	387,248	249,397	68,940	60,162	41,352	5,124,490	4,203,769	2,863,087
3	North Atlantic division	3,147,564	2,621,635	1,904,907	199,742	142,155	88,419	21,320	24,330	19,643	2,409,284	2,012,984	1,479,845
4	Maine	82,753	81,436	65,848	1,013	1,346	1,158	4,166	3,666	4,244	63,580	60,819	49,090
5	New Hampshire	75,244	72,174	56,783	588	631	274	113	172	226	53,334	49,955	39,448
6	Vermont	33,937	30,274	24,097	2,222	2,201	1,657	21	43	16	27,861	25,174	20,469
7	Massachusetts	558,359	482,580	361,864	2,028	2,126	1,278	6,389	9,254	6,103	405,693	345,694	263,902
8	Rhode Island	100,257	82,783	64,837	180	194	219	725	782	879	70,476	56,074	44,761
9	Connecticut	174,819	148,357	112,801	954	1,763	1,506	1,041	1,317	1,260	134,726	112,552	85,936
10	New York	1,025,406	847,003	617,502	5,614	7,917	4,434	3,537	4,674	3,788	779,195	653,210	480,733
11	New Jersey	298,872	229,435	153,058	2,770	2,691	4,137	4,769	3,595	2,529	236,758	183,212	124,164
12	Pennsylvania	797,917	647,593	448,117	184,373	123,386	73,756	559	827	598	637,661	526,294	371,342
13	South Atlantic division	561,556	421,499	277,935	40,492	23,373	10,779	25,445	21,931	9,793	439,666	335,443	231,666
14	Delaware	22,007	18,572	13,713	255	106	122	444	409	180	18,202	15,862	11,851
15	Maryland	118,070	104,251	77,826	5,282	4,899	3,858	9,524	9,196	3,560	88,920	80,248	63,134
16	District of Columbia	26,528	23,910	15,261	41	36	22	35	98	80	21,064	19,030	12,605
17	Virginia	93,442	79,683	57,329	7,504	4,719	1,449	9,275	7,699	3,625	77,013	65,374	48,880
18	West Virginia	46,286	32,002	22,228	21,478	9,862	3,778	27	51	8	41,218	28,547	20,781
19	North Carolina	86,615	51,783	31,171	1,239	962	867	3,080	2,586	1,382	62,725	38,369	25,642
20	South Carolina	56,542	31,816	18,624	1,618	982	141	571	507	479	40,494	23,206	14,823
21	Georgia	82,894	60,738	34,345	1,816	1,466	518	675	394	170	64,420	48,574	27,141
22	Florida	29,172	18,744	7,438	1,259	341	29	1,814	991	309	25,610	16,283	6,809
23	North Central division	1,989,201	1,583,396	986,364	165,663	116,442	48,506	7,990	5,618	3,226	1,649,268	1,334,467	862,650
24	Ohio	428,603	340,884	234,775	34,209	27,846	6,013	993	944	357	355,764	283,552	202,903
25	Indiana	193,267	144,485	105,238	13,018	8,026	4,118	326	314	162	163,377	122,670	93,834
26	Illinois	440,750	329,424	189,978	39,142	24,197	13,982	1,658	759	428	364,589	276,385	161,984
27	Michigan	202,109	169,195	113,826	23,440	19,255	7,074	1,731	1,621	1,398	167,844	144,975	100,713
28	Wisconsin	172,243	132,810	80,848	3,024	3,646	1,263	1,247	794	402	142,561	112,002	70,313
29	Minnesota	111,688	86,983	37,369	6,666	2,757	119	538	374	74	93,256	74,879	33,094
30	Iowa	112,675	91,787	65,624	11,513	8,116	3,777	615	217	108	91,389	75,710	57,188
31	Missouri	195,860	158,314	103,230	21,877	14,116	4,998	617	348	187	160,065	133,665	91,703
32	North Dakota	9,587	5,042	[2] 5,371	124	50	[2] 3,572	8	19	[2] 4	8,124	4,218	[2] 5,060
33	South Dakota	11,785	10,855		2,519	2,306		23	28		9,891	9,257	
34	Nebraska	48,766	57,176	17,944	230	323	147	109	81	41	40,608	49,289	16,221
35	Kansas	61,868	56,441	32,661	9,901	5,804	3,443	125	119	65	51,850	47,870	29,687
36	South Central division	431,744	334,864	194,595	49,204	21,961	5,410	6,129	3,549	1,880	361,970	281,456	170,947
37	Kentucky	96,809	85,205	58,375	9,471	5,641	2,709	503	253	175	77,092	69,225	50,694
38	Tennessee	69,479	60,425	34,036	11,082	5,716	1,394	519	335	199	58,097	51,764	30,403
39	Alabama	59,757	40,461	20,512	18,247	8,409	1,110	612	397	296	50,097	33,800	16,989
40	Mississippi	30,033	20,278	12,585	21	7	3	700	384	190	25,167	16,977	10,795
41	Louisiana	51,733	43,267	29,209	51	75	12	2,632	1,564	726	42,795	33,733	24,997
42	Texas	76,151	60,027	29,060	3,304	1,271	117	712	431	140	65,747	53,121	26,957
43	Indian Territory	6,590	.....	.....	4,266	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	5,802	.....	.....
44	Oklahoma	8,739	2,197	.....	84	16	.....	6	1	.....	7,697	2,049	.....
45	Arkansas	32,453	23,004	10,818	2,673	826	65	404	184	104	29,476	20,787	10,112
46	Western division	305,543	269,664	130,176	125,660	83,317	96,283	8,056	4,734	6,860	264,302	239,419	117,979
47	Montana	18,700	12,702	2,809	17,337	10,662	4,814	11	11	5	17,270	11,775	2,733
48	Wyoming	5,529	4,862	1,300	4,083	3,099	328	2	10	.....	5,033	4,542	1,226
49	Colorado	40,803	41,165	17,791	29,957	20,961	29,041	10	13	5	35,934	37,138	16,833
50	New Mexico	5,830	4,159	2,685	4,172	2,996	1,507	.....	11	3	4,510	3,569	2,349
51	Arizona	8,064	2,963	2,584	7,947	3,585	4,678	.....	1	.....	6,084	2,646	2,482
52	Utah	13,362	13,765	7,877	7,028	3,762	2,634	22	23	14	10,936	12,008	6,566
53	Nevada	2,211	3,281	6,132	2,741	4,847	6,647	50	26	12	1,908	2,900	5,779
54	Idaho	6,317	4,195	1,592	7,318	5,205	4,708	11	13	6	5,637	3,809	1,528
55	Washington	43,136	38,870	4,693	12,595	3,247	985	3,225	1,202	613	39,633	36,467	4,535
56	Oregon	27,338	24,127	9,903	5,541	2,373	3,704	2,756	1,478	3,192	23,754	21,687	9,218
57	California	134,253	119,575	73,310	26,891	22,580	37,237	1,969	1,946	3,010	113,603	102,878	64,730
58	Alaska	5,101	.....	.....	7,656	.....	.....	4,563	.....	.....	4,586	.....	.....
59	Hawaii	8,205	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	1,069	.....	.....	7,391	.....	.....
60	Military and naval	347	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	341	.....	.....

[1] Includes in 1900 officials of mining and quarrying companies, not separately returned in 1880 and 1890.

OF OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED UNDER THE MAIN CLASS OF MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS, BY 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

MALES—continued.						FEMALES.									
Mining and quarrying.[1]			Fishing.			Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.			Mining and quarrying.[1]			Fishing.			
1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	1900	1890	1880	
587,374	386,872	249,318	72,768	59,899	41,287	1,312,453	1,027,289	630,890	1,096	376	79	1,805	263	65	1
579,673	386,872	249,318	68,478	59,899	41,287	1,311,118	1,027,289	630,890	1,088	376	79	462	263	65	2
199,240	141,998	88,408	21,240	24,313	19,614	738,280	598,651	425,062	502	157	11	80	17	29	3
1,013	1,346	1,158	4,150	3,664	4,243	19,173	20,617	16,738	.....	.....	.....	16	2	1	4
586	630	272	113	172	226	21,910	22,219	17,335	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5
2,222	2,201	1,657	21	43	46	6,056	5,100	3,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2,025	2,126	1,278	6,346	9,247	6,101	152,656	136,886	97,962	3	.....	.....	44	7	2	7
179	194	219	723	782	879	29,781	26,709	20,076	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8
953	1,762	1,506	1,040	1,317	1,253	40,095	35,805	26,865	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	9
5,594	7,909	4,434	3,528	4,669	3,769	246,211	193,703	136,769	20	8	.....	9	5	19	10
2,766	2,690	4,137	4,761	3,594	2,629	62,114	46,223	28,894	4	1	.....	8	1	.....	11
183,902	123,240	73,747	559	825	598	160,256	121,299	76,775	471	146	9	.....	2	.....	12
40,397	23,356	10,761	25,792	21,781	9,778	121,890	86,656	46,269	105	17	15	153	150	15	13
252	106	122	439	408	179	3,805	2,710	1,862	3	.....	.....	5	1	1	14
5,278	4,897	3,853	9,486	9,179	3,552	29,150	24,003	14,692	4	2	.....	38	17	8	15
41	36	22	34	98	80	5,464	4,880	2,656	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16
7,475	4,716	1,449	9,220	7,610	3,654	16,429	14,309	8,419	29	3	.....	52	59	1	17
21,427	9,854	3,778	27	51	8	5,068	3,455	1,447	51	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1,232	960	852	3,052	2,542	1,382	23,590	15,414	5,529	7	2	15	28	44	.....	19
1,608	982	141	567	501	479	16,048	8,610	3,801	10	.....	.....	4	6	.....	20
1,816	1,464	518	662	379	169	18,474	12,164	7,201	.....	2	.....	13	15	1	21
1,258	311	29	1,805	983	364	3,562	2,511	629	1	.....	.....	9	8	4	22
165,471	116,343	48,474	7,869	5,610	3,223	359,933	248,959	123,714	192	99	32	121	8	3	23
34,131	27,812	6,013	987	914	357	72,839	57,352	31,872	78	31	.....	6	.....	.....	24
13,098	8,025	4,110	326	314	162	29,890	21,816	11,404	10	1	8	.....	.....	.....	25
39,126	24,176	13,977	1,634	757	426	76,211	53,059	27,991	16	21	5	4	3	2	26
23,427	19,263	7,074	1,724	1,619	1,398	31,265	24,220	12,613	13	2	.....	5	2	.....	27
3,023	3,416	1,263	1,243	792	402	29,682	20,808	10,555	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	28
6,661	2,756	119	441	373	73	18,452	12,104	4,775	5	1	.....	97	1	1	29
11,506	8,106	3,776	612	216	108	21,286	16,077	8,436	7	10	1	3	1	.....	30
21,820	14,094	4,980	615	348	187	35,795	24,649	11,527	48	22	18	2	.....	.....	31
124	50	[2]8,572	8	19	[2]4	1,463	820	[2]311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
2,515	2,306		21	28		1,894	1,598		4	.....		.....	.....	.....	33
230	322	147	109	81	41	8,198	7,887	1,723	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
9,891	5,797	3,443	125	119	65	10,018	8,571	3,024	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
49,106	21,016	5,407	6,075	3,531	1,823	69,774	53,408	23,648	98	15	3	54	18	7	36
9,464	5,640	2,706	499	252	175	19,717	15,980	7,681	7	1	3	4	1	.....	37
11,040	5,714	1,894	516	335	199	11,382	8,661	3,639	42	2	.....	3	.....	.....	38
18,214	8,400	1,110	607	391	293	9,660	6,661	3,523	33	9	.....	5	6	3	39
21	7	3	691	384	188	4,866	3,301	1,790	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	40
50	75	12	2,608	1,557	724	8,038	9,534	4,212	1	.....	.....	24	7	2	41
3,300	1,298	117	706	420	140	10,404	6,906	2,103	4	3	.....	6	2	.....	42
4,261	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	788	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
83	16	.....	5	1	.....	1,042	148	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	44
2,673	826	65	402	182	101	2,977	2,217	706	5	.....	.....	2	2	.....	45
125,469	83,220	96,265	8,002	4,664	6,849	41,241	30,245	12,107	191	88	18	54	70	11	46
17,363	10,658	4,814	11	11	5	1,430	927	76	24	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
4,078	3,095	328	2	10	.....	496	320	74	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
29,908	20,953	20,030	10	13	5	4,869	4,027	958	49	8	11	.....	.....	.....	49
4,163	2,995	1,506	.....	11	3	1,320	590	330	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	50
7,937	3,584	4,678	.....	1	.....	1,980	317	102	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
7,014	3,759	2,634	22	23	14	2,426	1,757	811	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
2,734	4,805	6,647	50	26	12	303	381	353	7	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
7,317	5,204	4,708	11	18	6	680	336	64	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
12,557	3,245	985	3,186	1,162	607	3,503	2,403	158	88	2	.....	30	40	5	55
5,534	2,370	3,704	2,755	1,473	3,189	3,584	2,440	685	7	3	.....	1	5	8	56
26,864	22,561	37,231	1,055	1,921	3,098	20,650	16,697	8,580	27	19	6	14	25	2	57
7,648	.....	.....	3,232	.....	.....	515	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1,331	.....	.....	58
36	.....	.....	1,057	.....	.....	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	59
17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60

[2] Dakota territory.

TABLE XXX.—PER CENT WHICH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES AND OF EACH SEX ENGAGED IN MECHANICAL PURSUITS FORMS OF THE TOTAL NUMBER ENGAGED IN

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	BOTH SEXES.									MALES.		
		Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.			Mining and quarrying.[1]			Fishing.			Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.		
		1900	1890[2]	1880	1900	1890[2]	1880	1900	1890[2]	1880	1900	1890[2]	1880
1	United States	22.0	22.4	20.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	21.4	21.8	19.4
2	Continental United States	22.1	22.4	20.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	21.6	21.8	19.4
3	North Atlantic division	36.7	37.5	35.9	2.3	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	35.8	36.2	34.1
4	Maine	29.9	31.5	28.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	28.3	28.5	24.7
5	New Hampshire	42.1	43.8	39.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	39.0	39.1	35.1
6	Vermont	25.2	23.5	20.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	24.8	23.1	20.0
7	Massachusetts	46.2	49.1	50.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	46.2	48.1	48.3
8	Rhode Island	52.2	53.1	55.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	50.4	49.5	51.4
9	Connecticut	45.3	46.8	46.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	45.4	45.8	44.6
10	New York	34.2	34.8	32.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	33.5	34.0	31.5
11	New Jersey	39.4	40.2	38.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	39.2	39.9	37.6
12	Pennsylvania	32.6	32.8	30.8	7.5	6.3	5.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	31.6	31.9	30.0
13	South Atlantic division	14.1	12.9	10.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	14.2	13.1	10.9
14	Delaware	30.1	28.6	25.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	30.3	29.1	25.4
15	Maryland	25.7	26.4	24.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.3	1.1	24.7	25.8	23.8
16	District of Columbia	20.9	23.7	22.9	0.1	(3)	0.1	(3)	0.1	0.1	24.6	27.6	26.8
17	Virginia	14.1	14.0	11.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.7	14.4	14.1	11.9
18	West Virginia	14.2	13.6	12.6	6.6	4.2	2.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.0	13.4	12.6
19	North Carolina	12.1	8.8	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	11.3	8.3	6.5
20	South Carolina	9.9	6.9	4.8	0.3	0.2	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.4	7.1	5.4
21	Georgia	9.6	8.5	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(3)	10.0	9.0	6.1
22	Florida	14.5	13.0	8.1	0.6	0.2	(3)	0.9	0.7	0.4	15.6	14.0	9.2
23	North Central division	20.8	20.2	17.5	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	20.2	19.6	17.0
24	Ohio	27.7	26.5	23.6	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.4	25.7	23.0
25	Indiana	21.5	19.4	16.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	20.9	18.6	16.1
26	Illinois	24.4	24.0	19.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	0.1	(3)	0.1	24.2	23.5	18.1
27	Michigan	22.3	22.2	19.9	2.6	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	21.7	21.7	19.6
28	Wisconsin	23.5	22.8	19.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	23.1	22.4	19.0
29	Minnesota	17.3	18.3	14.7	1.0	0.6	(3)	0.1	0.1	(3)	17.0	18.3	14.4
30	Iowa	14.3	14.2	12.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.1	(3)	(3)	13.4	13.4	11.8
31	Missouri	17.5	17.3	14.9	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.1	(3)	0.1	16.5	16.7	14.6
32	North Dakota	8.2	7.3	[4]9.3	0.1	0.1	[4]6.2	(3)	(3)	(5)	7.9	6.9	[4]9.2
33	South Dakota	8.6	9.4		1.9	2.0		(3)	(3)		8.1	8.9	
34	Nebraska	13.0	15.3	11.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.4	14.9	11.4
35	Kansas	12.2	12.1	10.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.5	11.3	9.8
36	South Central division	8.3	8.6	6.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5	8.8	6.9
37	Kentucky	12.9	13.7	11.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.9	12.9	10.9
38	Tennessee	9.5	10.2	7.6	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	(3)	(3)	9.5	10.2	7.8
39	Alabama	7.8	6.7	4.2	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.9	7.4	4.6
40	Mississippi	4.7	4.0	3.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.4	4.7	3.5
41	Louisiana	9.7	9.9	8.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.5	0.3	0.2	10.6	10.5	9.3
42	Texas	7.4	8.1	5.6	0.3	0.2	(3)	0.1	(3)	(3)	7.3	8.2	5.8
43	Indian Territory	4.9	.....	.....	3.2	.....	.....	0.1	.....	.....	4.8	.....	.....
44	Oklahoma	6.6	10.5	.....	0.1	0.1	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	6.3	10.3	.....
45	Arkansas	6.7	6.0	4.2	0.5	0.2	(3)	0.1	(3)	(3)	7.2	6.3	4.4
46	Western division	17.9	20.1	17.2	7.4	6.2	12.7	0.5	0.4	0.9	17.6	19.7	16.6
47	Montana	16.3	17.6	12.6	15.2	14.8	21.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.5	17.4	12.6
48	Wyoming	12.5	15.8	14.6	9.2	10.1	3.7	(3)	(3)	.....	12.2	15.7	14.6
49	Colorado	18.7	21.4	17.5	13.7	10.9	28.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.9	21.4	17.4
50	New Mexico	8.9	7.6	6.6	6.3	5.5	3.7	.....	(3)	(3)	7.5	7.0	6.1
51	Arizona	15.1	11.1	11.6	14.9	13.4	21.0	.....	(3)	.....	13.1	10.5	11.4
52	Utah	15.8	20.2	18.4	8.3	5.5	6.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.8	19.7	17.7
53	Nevada	11.2	14.0	19.0	13.8	20.7	20.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	10.7	13.4	18.8
54	Idaho	10.1	11.9	10.2	11.7	14.7	30.2	(3)	(3)	0.1	9.7	11.4	10.0
55	Washington	19.2	23.5	15.6	5.6	2.0	3.3	1.4	0.7	2.0	19.4	23.7	15.6
56	Oregon	16.1	18.9	14.7	3.3	1.9	5.5	1.6	1.2	4.7	15.7	18.6	14.3
57	California	20.8	22.0	19.5	4.2	4.1	9.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	20.4	21.2	18.6
58	Alaska	15.3	.....	.....	23.0	.....	.....	13.7	.....	.....	15.4	.....	.....
59	Hawaii	9.1	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	1.2	.....	.....	8.8	.....	.....
60	Military and naval	0.4	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	0.4	.....	.....

[1] Includes in 1900 officials of mining and quarrying companies, not separately returned in 1880 and 1890.
[2] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

EACH OF THREE SUBCLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS INCLUDED UNDER THE MAIN CLASS OF MANUFACTURING AND GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

MALES—continued.						FEMALES.									
Mining and quarrying.[1]			Fishing.			Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits proper.			Mining and quarrying.[1]			Fishing.			
1900	1890[2]	1880	1900	1890[2]	1880	1900	1890[2]	1880	1900	1890[2]	1880	1900	1890[2]	1880	
2.5	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	24.6	25.7	23.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	0.1	(3)	(3)	1
2.4	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	24.7	25.7	23.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2
3.0	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	40.1	42.6	43.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3
0.5	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	36.9	45.8	50.0	.....	.....	.....	0.1	(3)	(3)	4
0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	52.5	60.3	57.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	5
2.0	2.0	1.6	(3)	0.1	(3)	26.7	25.5	22.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	46.4	52.0	56.2	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	7
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	57.2	62.5	67.2	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	8
0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	45.2	50.1	55.2	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	9
0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	36.6	37.7	38.0	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	10
0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	40.2	41.5	43.3	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	11
9.1	7.5	6.0	0.1	(3)	(3)	37.1	37.4	35.4	0.1	0.1	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	12
1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	13.5	12.0	8.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	13
0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	29.3	26.0	23.5	(3)	.....	.....	0.1	(3)	(3)	14
1.5	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.0	1.3	29.5	28.3	25.0	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	15
(3)	0.1	0.1	(3)	0.1	0.2	13.3	15.2	13.5	.....	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	16
1.4	1.0	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.9	13.1	13.3	10.2	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	0.1	(3)	17
7.3	4.7	2.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.3	15.7	12.6	0.1	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	14.9	10.7	6.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	19
0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.9	6.2	3.2	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	20
0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	8.5	7.1	4.7	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	21
0.8	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	9.5	8.9	3.6	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	22
2.0	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	24.3	24.5	23.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	23
2.6	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	(3)	29.6	31.2	28.3	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	.....	24
1.7	1.2	0.7	(3)	0.1	(3)	25.6	25.7	22.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	25
2.6	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	(3)	25.9	26.5	26.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	26
3.1	2.9	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	25.6	25.2	22.9	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	27
0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	25.5	25.5	22.7	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	28
1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	(3)	19.0	18.4	17.0	(3)	(3)	.....	0.1	(3)	(3)	29
1.7	1.4	0.8	0.1	(3)	(3)	19.9	20.0	18.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	30
2.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	(3)	(3)	23.2	21.8	18.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	31
0.1	0.1	[4]6.5	(3)	(3)	(5)	10.4	10.5	[4]10.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
2.1	2.2		(3)	(3)		12.1	13.8		(3)	.....		.....	.....		33
0.1	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	17.5	18.4	16.5	.....	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
2.2	1.4	1.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.1	18.8	15.6	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.2	7.5	4.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	36
1.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	(3)	(3)	18.7	19.0	14.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	37
1.8	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	(3)	9.8	10.2	6.4	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	.....	38
3.2	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.9	4.6	2.8	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	39
(3)	(3)	(3)	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7	2.4	1.6	.....	.....	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	40
(3)	(3)	(3)	0.6	0.5	0.3	6.8	8.2	4.4	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	41
0.4	0.2	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.4	7.2	3.6	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	42
3.5	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	6.5	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
0.1	0.1	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	10.2	14.0	.....	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	44
0.7	0.2	(3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	4.0	2.3	(3)	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	.....	45
3.3	6.8	13.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	20.8	24.3	27.0	0.1	0.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	46
16.5	15.8	22.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	14.6	20.0	15.0	0.2	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
9.9	10.7	3.9	(3)	(3)	.....	16.5	16.9	15.9	0.2	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
15.7	12.1	30.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	17.4	21.0	20.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	.....	.....	.....	49
7.0	5.9	3.9	.....	(3)	(3)	20.9	15.0	14.9	0.2	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	50
17.0	14.3	21.4	.....	(3)	.....	29.2	20.2	21.7	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
9.5	6.1	7.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	22.6	24.8	28.1	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
15.3	22.3	21.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	15.2	20.9	23.5	0.3	2.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
12.6	15.5	30.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.1	20.4	22.0	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
6.1	2.1	3.4	1.6	0.7	2.1	16.8	21.6	14.8	0.2	(3)	.....	0.2	0.4	0.6	55
3.7	2.0	5.7	1.8	1.3	4.9	19.5	22.6	24.7	(3)	(3)	.....	(3)	0.1	0.1	56
4.8	4.7	10.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	23.5	27.6	30.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	57
25.8	.....	.....	10.9	.....	.....	14.2	.....	.....	0.2	.....	.....	36.7	.....	.....	58
(3)	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....	13.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	.....	.....	59
(3)	.....	.....	(3)	.....	.....	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60

[4] Dakota territory.

[5] Dakota territory; less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.

Table XXXI presents, for continental United States, a distribution, by general nativity and color, for both sexes and for each sex separately, of the persons engaged in each of the five main classes of occupations in 1900.

TABLE XXXI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR, OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1900.

SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR.	AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.		PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.		MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes	10,381,765	100.0	1,258,538	100.0	5,580,657	100.0	4,766,964	100.0	7,085,309	100.0
Native white—native parents	6,004,039	57.8	806,288	64.1	1,841,853	33.0	2,400,018	50.4	2,823,131	39.8
Native white—foreign parents	1,100,608	10.6	259,434	20.6	913,645	16.4	1,225,351	25.7	1,801,886	25.4
Foreign white	1,074,211	10.4	143,896	11.4	1,435,407	25.7	915,151	19.2	2,168,153	30.6
Negro	2,143,154	20.6	47,219	3.7	1,317,859	23.6	208,989	4.4	275,116	3.9
Chinese	11,935	0.2	618	0.1	50,662	1.1	9,103	0.3	9,967	0.2
Japanese	5,358		137		9,266		6,820		1,025	
Indian	42,460	0.4	946	0.1	11,965	0.2	1,532	(1)	6,031	0.1
Males	9,404,429	100.0	827,941	100.0	3,485,208	100.0	4,263,617	100.0	5,772,641	100.0
Native white—native parents	5,685,429	60.4	530,570	64.1	1,258,045	36.1	2,168,869	50.9	2,305,779	39.9
Native white—foreign parents	1,071,210	11.4	146,357	17.7	554,424	15.9	1,020,507	23.9	1,324,889	23.0
Foreign white	1,032,484	11.0	117,973	14.2	967,838	27.8	852,035	20.0	1,886,769	32.7
Negro	1,561,153	16.6	31,625	3.8	635,933	18.2	204,852	4.8	241,934	4.2
Chinese	11,913	0.2	614	0.1	50,866	1.7	9,074	0.4	9,636	0.2
Japanese	5,345		132		9,058		6,811		994	
Indian	36,895	0.4	670	0.1	9,544	0.3	1,469	(1)	2,640	(1)
Females	977,336	100.0	430,597	100.0	2,095,449	100.0	503,347	100.0	1,312,668	100.0
Native white—native parents	318,610	32.6	275,718	64.0	583,808	27.9	231,149	45.9	517,352	39.4
Native white—foreign parents	29,398	3.0	113,077	26.3	359,221	17.1	204,844	40.7	476,997	36.4
Foreign white	41,727	4.3	25,923	6.0	467,569	22.3	63,116	12.6	281,384	21.4
Negro	582,001	59.5	15,594	3.6	681,926	32.6	4,137	0.8	33,182	2.5
Chinese	22	(1)	4	(1)	296	(1)	29	(1)	331	(1)
Japanese	13		5		208		9		31	
Indian	5,565	0.6	276	0.1	2,421	0.1	63	(1)	3,391	0.3

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the total number of persons engaged in each class of occupations in continental United States in 1900, the native white of native parents formed a larger proportion than any other element. This element constituted more than one-half (57.8 per cent) of all persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, as compared with about one-fifth—the proportion next in rank—for negroes; thus these two elements together constituted more than three-fourths of the total. Among those engaged in professional service, the same element constituted an even larger proportion—very nearly two-thirds (64.1 per cent), as compared with one-fifth for native white of foreign parents, the element next in importance. Of all persons engaged in trade and transportation the native white of native parents constituted fully one-half (50.4 per cent), as compared with a little more than one-fourth for native white of foreign parents and not quite one-fifth for foreign white. In the two remaining classes the proportions of the principal elements were more evenly divided, but for each, as above stated, the native white of native parents had the largest proportion—39.8 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and 33 per cent in domestic and personal service.

Comparing the per cent distribution shown for the sexes, the most noticeable differences result from the relatively greater prominence among female workers of the negro element in agricultural pursuits and in domestic and personal service, and of the native white of foreign parents in trade and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. The first named element constituted in 1900 substantially three-fifths (59.5 per cent) of all females engaged in agricultural pursuits, and very nearly one-third (32.6 per cent) of all those in domestic and personal service; the latter element constituted over two-fifths (40.7 per cent) of all females in trade and transportation and considerably more than one-third (36.4 per cent) of all those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, nearly equaling, in each case, the proportion of native white females of native parents in the same class.

The presentation by general nativity and color, given in Table XXXII, relates only to the four principal elements, namely, native white of native parents, native white of foreign parents, foreign white, and negro. In this table the total number of gainful workers of each element in continental United States in 1900, for both sexes and for each sex separately, are distributed by main classes of occupations and compared with a per cent distribution for 1890.

TABLE XXXII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS, OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN EACH PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN 1900, WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR 1890, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY.

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.			NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.			FOREIGN WHITE.			NEGRO.		
	1900		Per cent, 1890.[1]	1900		Per cent, 1890.[1]	1900		Per cent, 1890.[1]	1900		Per cent, 1890.[1]
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
Both sexes.												
All occupations	13,875,329	100.0	100.0	5,300,924	100.0	100.0	5,736,818	100.0	100.0	3,992,337	100.0	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	6,004,039	43.3	47.0	1,100,608	20.8	21.5	1,074,211	18.7	22.0	2,143,154	53.7	59.6
Professional service	806,288	5.8	5.8	259,434	4.9	4.3	143,896	2.5	2.2	47,219	1.2	1.0
Domestic and personal service	1,841,853	13.3	11.4	913,645	17.2	16.5	1,435,407	25.0	26.1	1,317,859	33.0	28.7
Trade and transportation	2,400,018	17.3	15.4	1,225,351	23.1	20.5	915,151	16.0	13.9	208,989	5.2	4.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	2,823,131	20.3	20.4	1,801,886	34.0	37.2	2,168,153	37.8	35.8	275,116	6.9	6.8
Males.												
All occupations	11,948,692	100.0	100.0	4,117,387	100.0	100.0	4,857,099	100.0	100.0	2,675,497	100.0	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	5,685,429	47.6	51.4	1,071,210	26.0	27.1	1,032,484	21.3	25.1	1,561,153	58.3	64.9
Professional service	530,570	4.4	4.4	146,357	3.5	3.0	117,973	2.4	2.2	31,625	1.2	1.1
Domestic and personal service	1,258,045	10.5	8.4	554,424	13.5	12.3	967,838	19.9	20.1	635,933	23.8	19.7
Trade and transportation	2,168,869	18.2	16.5	1,020,507	24.8	23.3	852,035	17.5	15.6	204,852	7.7	6.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	2,305,779	19.3	19.3	1,324,889	32.2	34.3	1,886,769	38.9	37.0	241,934	9.0	8.0
Females.												
All occupations	1,926,637	100.0	100.0	1,183,537	100.0	100.0	879,719	100.0	100.0	1,316,840	100.0	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	318,610	16.5	15.9	29,398	2.5	1.8	41,727	4.7	4.4	582,001	44.2	48.0
Professional service	275,718	14.3	15.4	113,077	9.6	8.8	25,923	2.9	2.5	15,594	1.2	0.8
Domestic and personal service	583,808	30.3	32.8	359,221	30.3	30.8	467,569	53.2	59.3	681,926	51.8	48.4
Trade and transportation	231,149	12.0	7.4	204,844	17.3	11.1	63,116	7.2	4.5	4,137	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	517,352	26.9	28.5	476,997	40.3	47.5	281,384	32.0	29.3	33,182	2.5	2.6

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

From this table it is evident that the native white of native parents and the negroes were engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1900 to a greater extent than in any other class of occupations, the proportions being 43.3 per cent and 53.7 per cent, respectively. The large proportion of all gainful workers in this class of occupations is due to the high percentages for these two elements. For white persons of foreign birth or foreign parentage the proportion of all gainful workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits was larger than that in any other class of occupations, being 34 per cent for native white of foreign parents and 37.8 per cent for foreign white.

Comparing the sexes in respect to this distribution of the gainful workers by main classes of occupations, a noticeable contrast appears in the proportions shown for domestic and personal service. This class of occupations comprised in 1900 fully three-tenths of all the native white females of either parentage engaged in gainful occupations and more than one-half of the foreign white and of the negro, while the proportion of male workers found in this occupational class ranged from about one-tenth for native white of native parents to somewhat more than two-tenths for negroes. The largest proportion of the native white females of foreign parentage in 1900 were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, but for the other two white elements this class was second in importance to that of domestic and personal service. In each of the two native white elements the proportion of female workers in the manufacturing and mechanical class exceeded that of male workers, but for the foreign white element the proportion of male workers was the larger. It is noticeable that for the native white of native parents the proportion of females engaged in professional pursuits is much larger than that of males—a difference caused by the greater extent to which women are engaged in the occupation of teaching. The difference is less marked in the other elements of the population.

The great majority of negroes of both sexes at work in 1900 were found in two of the five main classes of occupations, namely, agricultural pursuits and domestic and personal service, the percentages for these two classes combined being 82.1 for negro males and 96 for negro females. The negro element was the only one in which the proportion of females engaged in agricultural pursuits was large (44.2 per cent) and not very far below that for males (58.3 per cent). A considerable proportion, however, of the native white females of native parents (16.5 per cent) were also engaged in agricultural pursuits, more than half being farmers, while of the negro women in this branch of occupations seven-eighths were agricultural laborers.

Each element showed a decreased proportion of its total number of gainful workers engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1900 as compared with 1890, the decrease being considerably more than 5 in the percentage for the negro element and over 3 in the percentages for the native white of native parents and the foreign white. These decreases in the proportions for the agricultural class were offset by increased proportions for all other classes with the following exceptions: The proportion of native white of native parents engaged in professional pursuits remained unchanged; the proportion of each of the native white elements engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and the proportion of foreign white in domestic and personal service decreased, influenced largely by the decreases in the proportion of females engaged in these classes of occupations.

The proportion which the number of gainful workers for each of the principal elements in continental United States in 1900 formed of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations (see Table XVIII) and for each principal element the relative proportion in each main class of occupations (see Table XXXII) are presented in combination in the square diagram on Plate 5. The total area of the square, representing the total number of persons gainfully occupied, is divided by heavy horizontal lines into rectangles indicating the relative importance of the principal elements, the negro, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian elements being combined and presented as colored. Each rectangle is divided by vertical lines into sections indicating, for the element represented, the relative importance of the five main classes of occupations, each class being given a distinctive color. Each main class is in turn divided by light horizontal lines into small rectangles or sections representing a further subdivision of gainful workers into specified occupation groups. These small rectangles are numbered serially, and a separate index is given for each class of occupations below the diagram.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

DISTRIBUTION BY SEX.

In Table XXXIII the persons of each sex engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 and 1900, for continental United States, are further distributed by occupation groups. The table specifies the principal occupation groups for each sex, giving the number in each group and the per cent of the total number. In this and succeeding tables in this section the principal occupation groups, or combinations thereof, are alphabetically arranged under each of the five main classes of occupations, thus disregarding the grouping by industry heads given for the manufacturing and mechanical class in the general tables.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1890 AND 1900.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900		1890[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
MALES.				
All occupations	23,753,836	100.0	19,312,651	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	39.6	8,378,603	43.4
Agricultural laborers	3,747,668	15.8	3,048,518	15.8
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,367,169	22.6	5,055,180	26.2
Lumbermen, wood choppers, etc	107,882	0.4	99,503	0.5
All others in this class	181,710	0.8	175,452	0.9
Professional service	827,941	3.5	632,646	3.3
Clergymen	108,265	0.5	87,060	0.5
Lawyers	113,450	0.5	89,422	0.5
Physicians and surgeons	124,615	0.5	100,248	0.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	118,519	0.5	101,278	0.5
All others in this class	363,092	1.5	254,638	1.3
Domestic and personal service	3,485,208	14.7	2,553,161	13.2
Barbers and hairdressers	125,542	0.5	82,157	0.4
Laborers (not specified)	2,505,287	10.6	1,858,558	9.6
Restaurant and saloon keepers	110,659	0.5	85,977	0.5
Servants and waiters	276,958	1.2	238,152	1.2
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	129,711	0.5	74,350	0.4
All others in this class	337,051	1.4	213,967	1.1
MALES—Continued.				
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	17.9	3,097,701	16.0
Agents	230,606	1.0	169,707	0.9
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc	145,785	0.6	75,141	0.4
Bookkeepers and accountants	180,727	0.7	131,602	0.7
Clerks and copyists	544,881	2.3	493,139	2.5
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	538,029	2.3	368,265	1.9
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	756,802	3.2	634,884	3.3
Salesmen	461,909	1.9	205,943	1.0
Steam railroad employees	580,462	2.4	460,771	2.4
All others in this class	824,416	3.5	558,249	2.9
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	5,772,641	24.3	4,650,540	24.1
Blacksmiths	226,284	1.0	209,521	1.1
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	169,393	0.7	180,871	0.9
Butchers	112,815	0.5	105,339	0.6
Carpenters and joiners	599,707	2.5	618,044	3.2
Cotton mill operatives	125,788	0.5	80,177	0.4
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	223,318	0.9	139,718	0.7
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).[2]	390,281	1.6	289,302	1.5
Machinists	282,574	1.2	186,677	1.0
Manufacturers and officials, etc	239,649	1.0	158,468	0.8

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[2] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.

TABLE XXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900		1890[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
MALES—Continued.				
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.				
Masons (brick and stone)	160,638	0.7	160,804	0.8
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	187,919	0.8	146,572	0.8
Miners and quarrymen	562,417	2.4	386,872	2.0
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	275,782	1.2	220,960	1.1
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	139,166	0.6	110,848	0.6
Saw and planing mill employees	161,251	0.7	138,386	0.7
Tailors	160,714	0.7	123,516	0.6
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).[3]	141,027	0.6	143,782	0.8
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[4]	177,430	0.7	175,382	0.9
All others in this class	1,436,488	6.0	1,080,301	5.6
FEMALES.				
All occupations	5,319,397	100.0	4,005,532	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	977,336	18.4	769,845	19.2
Agricultural laborers	663,209	12.5	538,065	13.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	307,706	5.8	226,427	5.7
All others in this class	6,421	0.1	5,353	0.1
Professional service	430,597	8.1	311,687	7.8
Musicians and teachers of music	52,359	1.0	34,519	0.9
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	327,614	6.2	246,066	6.1
All others in this class	50,624	0.9	31,102	0.8
Domestic and personal service	2,095,449	39.4	1,667,651	41.6
Boarding and lodging house keepers	59,455	1.1	32,593	0.8
Housekeepers and stewardesses	146,929	2.8	86,089	2.1
Laborers (not specified)	123,975	2.3	54,815	1.4
FEMALES—Continued.				
Domestic and personal service—Continued.				
Laundresses	335,282	6.3	216,631	5.4
Nurses and midwives	108,691	2.1	41,396	1.0
Servants and waitresses	1,283,763	24.1	1,216,639	30.4
All others in this class	37,354	0.7	19,488	0.5
Trade and transportation	503,347	9.4	228,421	5.7
Bookkeepers and accountants	74,163	1.4	27,772	0.7
Clerks and copyists	85,246	1.6	64,219	1.6
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	34,084	0.6	25,355	0.6
Saleswomen	149,230	2.8	58,451	1.5
Stenographers and typewriters	86,118	1.6	21,270	0.5
All others in this class	74,516	1.4	31,354	0.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	1,312,668	24.7	1,027,928	25.7
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	39,510	0.7	33,704	0.9
Cotton mill operatives	120,603	2.3	92,965	2.3
Dressmakers	344,794	6.5	292,668	7.3
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	34,490	0.7	20,810	0.5
Milliners	86,120	1.6	61,291	1.5
Printers and bookbinders	31,613	0.6	23,771	0.6
Seamstresses	146,105	2.7	146,043	3.7
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	30,941	0.6	15,975	0.4
Silk mill operatives	32,437	0.6	20,663	0.5
Tailoresses	68,935	1.3	64,509	1.6
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).[5]	60,183	1.1	57,393	1.4
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	43,497	0.8	27,991	0.7
Woolen mill operatives	30,630	0.6	36,471	0.9
All others in this class	242,810	4.6	133,674	3.4

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[2] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."
[5] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."

According to the figures in Table XXXIII the decrease in the proportion of males engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1900, as compared with 1890, appears to be mainly confined to farmers, planters, and overseers, no change being shown in the proportion of agricultural laborers; but, as previously stated (see page lxxii), the enumerators in 1890 returned as farmers a large number of persons who should have been returned as farm laborers. It is probable, therefore, that the decreased proportion shown for this main class is in reality divided between the laborer and proprietor groups of farm and plantation workers. For males this is the largest decrease in the proportion of any occupation group. Some of the smaller groups, however, show relative decreases which are more marked in comparison with their size. Farmers and planters have increased in number, although constituting a decreased proportion of the total number of males gainfully employed; but some of the smaller groups have not increased at all. Of boot and shoe makers and repairers there were not so many in 1900 as in 1890. As a result, the per cent which this group forms of the total number of males gainfully employed decreased from 0.9 to 0.7, a difference of only 0.2, but a greater difference proportionately than that shown for farmers and planters. The number of carpenters and joiners also diminished; so too did the number of masons (brick and stone) and of textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).

For females a large decrease is shown in the proportion of servants and waitresses—from 30.4 per cent in 1890 to 24.1 per cent in 1900. This was partly offset by increased proportions for the other principal occupations included under "domestic and personal service;" but there was, as a result of this large decrease, a net loss of 2.2 in the per cent representing the total for this class of occupations. The increased proportion of female workers in the trade and transportation class—9.4 per cent in 1900 as against 5.7 per cent in 1890—is shown to have been due almost wholly to the proportional increases in the number of bookkeepers and accountants, saleswomen, and stenographers and typewriters.

The decrease in the proportion of female workers engaged in agricultural pursuits is confined to agricultural laborers, the proportion of farmers, planters, and overseers being slightly larger than it was in 1890. Under "manufacturing and mechanical pursuits" there are three closely allied occupations—dressmakers, seamstresses, and tailoresses—which showed marked decreases in the proportions which they constituted of the total number of females gainfully employed. These and some other relative decreases were partially offset by relative gains in other occupations in this main class, so that there was but a small decrease in the percentage for the class as a whole.

DISTRIBUTION BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.

The gainful workers of each sex among the native white, foreign white, and negro elements in 1890 and 1900 are distributed by principal occupation groups, for continental United States, in Table XXXIV, while a similar distribution of the gainful workers among the Chinese, Japanese, and Indian elements in 1900 only is made in Table XXXV.

TABLE XXXIV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1890 AND 1900.

MALES.

GENERAL NATIVITY, COLOR, AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900		1890[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.				
All occupations	11,948,692	100.0	9,788,526	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	5,685,429	47.6	5,028,450	51.4
Agricultural laborers	2,153,142	18.0	1,565,001	16.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers	3,394,184	28.4	3,340,291	34.1
Lumbermen, wood choppers, etc	54,136	0.5	46,949	0.5
All others in this class	83,967	0.7	76,209	0.8
Professional service	530,570	4.4	428,803	4.4
Clergymen	56,365	0.5	49,232	0.5
Lawyers	85,718	0.7	71,972	0.7
Physicians and surgeons	92,402	0.8	79,374	0.8
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	84,682	0.7	78,677	0.8
All others in this class	211,403	1.7	154,548	1.6
Domestic and personal service	1,258,045	10.5	822,296	8.4
Laborers (not specified)	957,705	8.0	627,952	6.4
All others in this class	300,340	2.5	194,344	2.0
Trade and transportation	2,168,869	18.2	1,620,503	16.5
Agents	138,336	1.2	112,675	1.1
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc	96,318	0.8	50,923	0.5
Bookkeepers and accountants	100,749	0.8	76,942	0.8
Clerks and copyists	295,756	2.5	272,591	2.8
Commercial travelers	59,235	0.5	39,158	0.4
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	229,463	1.9	155,307	1.6
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	385,093	3.2	351,462	3.6
Salesmen	256,548	2.2	117,697	1.2
Steam railroad employees	284,414	2.4	221,408	2.2
All others in this class	322,957	2.7	222,340	2.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	2,305,779	19.3	1,888,474	19.3
Blacksmiths	106,222	0.9	96,554	1.0
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	58,652	0.5	70,611	0.7
Carpenters and joiners	329,209	2.8	354,393	3.6
Cotton mill operatives	58,139	0.5	23,355	0.2
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	104,885	0.9	68,836	0.7
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).[2]	132,165	1.1	96,018	1.0
Machinists	117,492	1.0	79,445	0.8
Manufacturers and officials, etc	126,796	1.1	85,329	0.9
Masons (brick and stone)	58,869	0.5	64,587	0.7
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[3]	64,654	0.5	53,840	0.6
Miners and quarrymen	181,443	1.5	111,060	1.1
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	136,988	1.1	110,924	1.1
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	66,746	0.6	55,285	0.6
Saw and planing mill employees	74,538	0.6	60,964	0.6
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[4]	62,374	0.5	63,412	0.7
All others in this class	626,607	5.2	493,861	5.0
NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.				
All occupations	4,117,387	100.0	2,775,510	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	1,071,210	26.0	753,498	27.1
Agricultural laborers	481,341	11.7	296,567	10.7
Farmers, planters, and overseers	551,507	13.4	424,786	15.3
All others in this class	38,362	0.9	32,145	1.1
Professional service	146,357	3.5	83,097	3.0
Lawyers	19,781	0.5	11,002	0.4
All others in this class	126,576	3.0	72,095	2.6
Domestic and personal service	554,424	13.5	342,661	12.3
Barbers and hairdressers	27,275	0.6	17,813	0.6
Bartenders	31,977	0.8	17,761	0.6
Laborers (not specified)	356,961	8.7	232,944	8.4
Saloon keepers	24,549	0.6	15,506	0.6
Servants and waiters	29,304	0.7	21,601	0.8
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	35,695	0.9	14,633	0.5
All others in this class	48,663	1.2	22,403	0.8
Trade and transportation	1,020,507	24.8	645,380	23.3
Agents	48,857	1.2	26,127	1.0
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc	25,179	0.6	10,771	0.4
Bookkeepers and accountants	53,360	1.3	33,060	1.2
Clerks and copyists	174,303	4.2	143,279	5.2
NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS—Continued.				
Trade and transportation—Cont'd.				
Commercial travelers	20,515	0.5	10,421	0.4
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	130,909	3.2	81,278	2.9
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	152,388	3.7	105,656	3.8
Messengers and errand and office boys	27,916	0.7	23,236	0.8
Packers, porters, etc	20,324	0.5	9,141	0.3
Salesmen	131,425	3.2	53,003	1.9
Steam railroad employees	112,946	2.7	76,561	2.8
All others in this class	122,385	3.0	72,847	2.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	1,324,889	32.2	950,874	34.3
Blacksmiths	47,110	1.1	37,129	1.3
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	36,224	0.9	31,680	1.2
Butchers	32,626	0.8	27,139	1.0
Carpenters and joiners	96,909	2.4	81,180	2.9
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	50,490	1.2	26,075	1.0
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).[2]	108,608	2.6	78,125	2.8
Machinists	85,632	2.1	48,928	1.8
Manufacturers and officials, etc	51,824	1.3	25,611	0.9
Masons (brick and stone)	30,657	0.7	25,648	0.9
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[5]	37,663	0.9	25,521	0.9
Miners and quarrymen	94,913	2.3	60,994	2.2
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	68,178	1.7	49,905	1.8
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	44,358	1.1	28,551	1.0
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	49,151	1.2	36,195	1.3
Saw and planing mill employees	20,648	0.5	18,327	0.7
Tailors	22,665	0.6	18,575	0.7
Textile mill operatives[6]	60,794	1.5	55,904	2.0
Tin plate and tinware makers	21,365	0.5	17,343	0.6
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	22,363	0.5	20,278	0.7
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[4]	44,801	1.1	39,583	1.4
All others in this class	297,820	7.2	198,188	7.2
FOREIGN WHITE.				
All occupations	4,857,099	100.0	4,348,844	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	1,032,484	21.3	1,090,463	25.1
Agricultural laborers	253,294	5.2	263,185	6.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers	712,829	14.7	743,161	17.1
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	22,012	0.5	31,232	0.7
Lumbermen, wood choppers, etc	24,056	0.5	28,677	0.7
All others in this class	20,293	0.4	24,208	0.6
Professional service	117,973	2.4	94,490	2.2
Clergymen	23,252	0.5	18,238	0.4
All others in this class	94,721	1.9	76,252	1.8
Domestic and personal service	967,888	19.9	876,425	20.1
Barbers and hairdressers	33,516	0.7	21,821	0.5
Bartenders	27,508	0.5	19,888	0.4
Laborers (not specified)	703,535	14.5	664,614	15.3
Saloon keepers	38,866	0.8	37,264	0.8
Servants and waiters	59,576	1.2	55,611	1.3
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	37,415	0.8	26,181	0.6
All others in this class	67,422	1.4	51,046	1.2
Trade and transportation	852,035	17.5	677,726	15.6
Agents	41,404	0.8	29,723	0.7
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc	28,905	0.5	13,050	0.3
Boatmen and sailors	24,888	0.5	21,916	0.5
Bookkeepers and accountants	26,112	0.5	21,188	0.5
Clerks and copyists	68,699	1.4	71,428	1.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	109,797	2.3	87,541	2.0
Hucksters and peddlers	41,074	0.8	30,190	0.7
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	204,996	4.2	167,641	3.9
Salesmen	70,714	1.5	34,039	0.8
Steam railroad employees	120,674	2.5	112,132	2.6
All others in this class	119,772	2.5	88,378	2.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	1,886,769	38.9	1,609,740	37.0
Bakers	42,218	0.9	34,466	0.8
Blacksmiths	62,695	1.3	64,786	1.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	69,633	1.4	72,280	1.7
Butchers	39,749	0.8	38,748	0.9
Carpenters and joiners	152,207	3.1	159,682	3.7
Cotton mill operatives	48,206	1.0	39,717	0.9
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	57,599	1.2	38,440	0.9
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).[2]	135,882	2.8	107,644	2.5
Machinists	78,166	1.6	57,403	1.3

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[2] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[3] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[4] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."
[5] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, and "other metal workers."
[6] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

TABLE XXXIV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

GENERAL NATIVITY, COLOR, AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900		1890[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
FOREIGN WHITE—Continued.				
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.				
Manufacturers and officials, etc	59,544	1.2	41,321	1.0
Marble and stone cutters	24,234	0.5	28,238	0.6
Masons (brick and stone)	56,704	1.2	60,755	1.4
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	62,534	1.3	48,288	1.1
Miners and quarrymen	245,929	5.1	188,436	4.3
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	64,814	1.3	55,638	1.3
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	22,106	0.5	18,466	0.4
Saw and planing mill employees	32,419	0.7	41,359	1.0
Tailors	121,809	2.5	87,046	2.0
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).[3]	60,671	1.2	62,734	1.4
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	28,622	0.6	27,972	0.6
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[4]	63,807	1.3	67,164	1.5
All others in this class	357,221	7.4	269,157	6.2
NEGRO.				
All occupations	2,675,497	100.0	2,282,727	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	1,561,158	58.3	1,482,006	64.9
Agricultural laborers	834,438	31.2	910,545	39.9
Farmers, planters, and overseers	686,157	25.6	541,300	23.7
Lumbermen, wood choppers, etc	15,859	0.6	11,399	0.5
Turpentine farmers and laborers	20,509	0.8	.....	.....
All others in this class	4,190	0.1	18,762	0.8

GENERAL NATIVITY, COLOR, AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900		1890[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
NEGRO—Continued.				
Professional service	31,625	1.2	25,170	1.1
Clergymen	15,364	0.6	12,110	0.5
All others in this class	16,261	0.6	13,060	0.6
Domestic and personal service	635,933	23.8	450,765	19.7
Barbers and hairdressers	18,958	0.7	16,966	0.7
Laborers (not specified)	463,492	17.3	310,733	13.6
Servants and waiters	120,361	4.5	101,742	4.5
All others in this class	33,122	1.3	21,324	0.9
Trade and transportation	204,852	7.7	143,371	6.3
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	67,396	2.5	43,914	1.9
Hostlers	14,472	0.5	10,486	0.5
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	28,779	1.1	11,649	0.5
Steam railroad employees	55,117	2.1	47,316	2.1
All others in this class	39,088	1.5	30,006	1.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	241,934	9.0	181,415	8.0
Carpenters and joiners	21,067	0.8	22,573	1.0
Metal workers[5]	26,467	1.0	20,742	0.9
Masons (brick and stone)	14,370	0.5	9,758	0.4
Miners and quarrymen	36,439	1.4	18,986	0.8
Saw and planing mill employees	33,156	1.2	17,247	0.8
All others in this class	110,435	4.1	92,109	4.1

FEMALES.

NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.	1900		1890[1]	
All occupations	1,926,637	100.0	1,373,536	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	318,610	16.5	218,080	15.9
Agricultural laborers	136,445	7.1	77,149	5.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers	179,448	9.3	138,742	10.1
All others in this class	2,717	0.1	2,189	0.2
Professional service	275,718	14.3	211,982	15.4
Musicians and teachers of music	34,827	1.8	23,727	1.7
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	208,063	10.8	166,347	12.1
All others in this class	33,328	1.7	21,908	1.6
Domestic and personal service	583,808	30.3	450,872	32.8
Boarding and lodging house keepers	31,756	1.6	17,080	1.2
Housekeepers and stewardesses	77,912	4.0	46,823	3.4
Laborers (not specified)	24,744	1.3	8,283	0.6
Laundresses	42,777	2.2	19,677	1.4
Nurses and midwives	43,764	2.3	17,480	1.3
Servants and waitresses	350,189	18.2	334,427	24.4
All others in this class	12,666	0.7	7,202	0.5
Trade and transportation	231,149	12.0	101,959	7.4
Bookkeepers and accountants	36,289	1.9	14,914	1.1
Clerks and copyists	42,442	2.2	31,856	2.3
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	10,538	0.6	7,430	0.6
Saleswomen	62,427	3.2	22,075	1.6
Stenographers and typewriters	45,719	2.4	12,881	0.9
Telegraph and telephone operators	12,337	0.6	4,234	0.3
All others in this class	21,397	1.1	8,569	0.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	517,352	26.9	390,643	28.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	15,903	0.8	14,104	1.0
Cotton mill operatives	50,690	2.6	25,982	1.9
Dressmakers	154,425	8.0	130,177	9.5
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	15,367	0.8	7,826	0.6
Milliners	46,245	2.4	35,089	2.6
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	8,777	0.5	6,327	0.5
Seamstresses	62,375	3.2	70,574	5.1
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	12,762	0.7	5,255	0.4
Silk mill operatives	10,907	0.6	4,531	0.3
Tailoresses	15,153	0.8	15,767	1.1
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).[6]	21,632	1.1	24,102	1.8
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	15,132	0.8	7,582	0.5
All others in this class	87,984	4.6	43,327	3.2

NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.	1900		1890[1]	
All occupations	1,183,537	100.0	805,839	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	29,398	2.5	14,478	1.8
Agricultural laborers	9,845	0.8	4,612	0.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers	18,663	1.6	8,954	1.1
All others in this class	890	0.1	912	0.1
Professional service	113,077	9.6	71,191	8.8
Musicians and teachers of music	13,453	1.2	7,605	0.9
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	88,545	7.5	58,041	7.2
All others in this class	11,079	0.9	5,545	0.7
Domestic and personal service	359,221	30.3	248,348	30.8
Boarding and lodging house keepers	9,784	0.8	4,018	0.5
Housekeepers and stewardesses	29,178	2.5	11,280	1.4
Laborers (not specified)	7,879	0.7	3,305	0.4
Laundresses	30,278	2.6	12,857	1.6
Nurses and midwives	19,505	1.6	5,847	0.7
Servants and waitresses	253,946	21.4	207,248	25.7
All others in this class	8,651	0.7	3,788	0.5
Trade and transportation	204,844	17.3	89,224	11.1
Bookkeepers and accountants	31,270	2.6	10,638	1.3
Clerks and copyists	34,177	2.9	25,480	3.2
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	8,320	0.7	5,252	0.7
Packers and shippers	9,803	0.8	3,519	0.4
Saleswomen	68,437	5.8	29,287	3.6
Stenographers and typewriters	34,225	2.9	6,994	0.9
Telegraph and telephone operators	8,815	0.8	3,421	0.4
All others in this class	9,797	0.8	4,633	0.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	476,997	40.3	382,603	47.5
Bookbinders	8,938	0.8	7,118	0.9
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	17,946	1.5	14,971	1.9
Boxmakers (paper)	9,267	0.8	7,388	0.9
Cotton mill operatives	23,545	2.0	24,874	3.1
Dressmakers	120,914	10.2	104,436	13.0
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	12,910	1.1	8,747	1.1
Metal workers[5]	11,012	0.9	7,697	1.0
Milliners	30,326	2.6	18,503	2.3
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	5,944	0.5	4,757	0.6
Seamstresses	44,951	3.8	41,994	5.2
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	12,898	1.1	7,565	0.9
Silk mill operatives	14,014	1.2	10,406	1.3
Tailoresses	26,994	2.3	27,706	3.4

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[2] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."
[5] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.
[6] Includes carpet factory operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

TABLE XXXIV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

FEMALES—Continued.

GENERAL NATIVITY, COLOR, AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900		1890[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS—Continued.				
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.				
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).[2]	27,858	2.3	21,857	2.7
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	12,289	1.0	8,752	1.1
Woolen mill operatives	12,876	1.1	17,064	2.1
All others in this class	84,315	7.1	48,768	6.0
FOREIGN WHITE.				
All occupations	879,719	100.0	775,911	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	41,727	4.7	34,215	4.4
Agricultural laborers	5,374	0.6	3,677	0.5
Farmers, planters, and overseers	34,975	4.0	29,106	3.7
All others in this class	1,378	0.1	1,432	0.2
Professional service	25,923	2.9	19,623	2.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	17,244	1.9	13,804	1.8
All others in this class	8,679	1.0	5,819	0.7
Domestic and personal service	467,569	53.2	460,189	59.3
Boarding and lodging house keepers	14,305	1.6	9,736	1.3
Housekeepers and stewardesses	30,331	3.5	19,775	2.6
Laborers (not specified)	8,411	1.0	4,746	0.6
Laundresses	43,240	4.9	31,983	4.1
Nurses and midwives	26,702	3.0	13,164	1.7
Servants and waitresses	332,863	37.9	374,253	48.2
All others in this class	11,717	1.3	6,532	0.8
Trade and transportation	63,116	7.2	34,832	4.5
Bookkeepers and accountants	6,392	0.7	2,165	0.3
Clerks and copyists	8,057	0.9	6,522	0.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	14,330	1.6	12,025	1.6
Saleswomen	17,948	2.1	6,944	0.9
Stenographers and typewriters	5,991	0.7	1,363	0.2
All others in this class	10,398	1.2	5,813	0.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	281,384	32.0	227,052	29.3
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	5,590	0.6	4,542	0.6
Cotton mill operatives	46,022	5.2	41,850	5.4

GENERAL NATIVITY, COLOR, AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900		1890[1]	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
FOREIGN WHITE—Continued.				
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.				
Dressmakers	56,846	6.5	50,381	6.5
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	6,192	0.7	4,212	0.5
Metal workers[3]	4,804	0.6	3,020	0.4
Milliners	9,370	1.1	7,311	0.9
Seamstresses	27,051	3.1	21,558	2.8
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	5,140	0.6	3,100	0.4
Silk mill operatives	7,441	0.8	5,713	0.7
Tailoresses	26,362	3.0	20,586	2.7
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).[2]	18,462	2.1	19,072	2.5
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	10,956	1.2	7,124	0.9
Woolen mill operatives	9,829	1.1	11,238	1.5
All others in this class	47,319	5.4	27,345	3.5
NEGRO.				
All occupations	1,316,840	100.0	1,046,422	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	582,001	44.2	502,304	48.0
Agricultural laborers	509,687	38.7	452,168	43.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers	71,665	5.4	49,366	4.7
All others in this class	649	0.1	770	0.1
Professional service	15,594	1.2	8,824	0.8
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	13,524	1.0	7,864	0.7
All others in this class	2,070	0.2	960	0.1
Domestic and personal service	681,926	51.8	505,989	48.4
Housekeepers and stewardesses	9,406	0.7	8,104	0.8
Laborers (not specified)	82,443	6.3	38,269	3.7
Laundresses	218,227	16.6	151,540	14.5
Nurses and midwives	18,672	1.4	4,890	0.5
Servants and waitresses	345,378	26.2	299,473	28.6
All others in this class	7,805	0.6	3,713	0.3
Trade and transportation	4,137	0.3	2,346	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	33,182	2.5	26,959	2.6
Dressmakers	12,514	0.9	7,579	0.7
Seamstresses	11,451	0.9	11,822	1.2
All others in this class	9,217	0.7	7,558	0.7

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[2] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."
[3] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.

TABLE XXXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN THE CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND INDIAN POPULATION GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900.

MALES.

RACE AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900	
	Number.	Per cent.
CHINESE.		
All occupations	81,603	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	11,913	14.6
Agricultural laborers	9,048	11.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers	1,491	1.8
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	1,059	1.3
All others in this class	315	0.4
Professional service	614	0.8
Domestic and personal service	50,366	61.7
Barbers and hairdressers	514	0.6
Laborers (not specified)	10,280	12.6
Launderers	25,314	31.0
Restaurant keepers	866	1.1
Servants and waiters	12,627	15.5
All others in this class	765	0.9
Trade and transportation	9,074	11.1
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	544	0.7
Hucksters and peddlers	593	0.7
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	5,654	6.9
Salesmen	599	0.7
Steam railroad employees	666	0.8
All others in this class	1,018	1.3

RACE AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900	
	Number.	Per cent.
CHINESE—Continued.		
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	9,636	11.8
Fishermen and oystermen	486	0.6
Meat and fruit canners and preservers	1,321	1.6
Miners and quarrymen	3,269	4.0
Powder and cartridge makers	314	0.4
Sewing machine operators	394	0.5
Tailors	752	0.9
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	852	1.0
All others in this class	2,248	2.8
JAPANESE.		
All occupations	22,340	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	5,345	23.9
Agricultural laborers	4,991	22.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers	111	0.5
Wood choppers	111	0.5
All others in this class	132	0.6
Professional service	132	0.6
Domestic and personal service	9,058	40.5
Laborers (not specified)	5,574	24.9
Launderers	115	0.5
Restaurant keepers	106	0.5
Servants and waiters	2,960	13.2
All others in this class	303	1.4

TABLE XXXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN THE CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND INDIAN POPULATION GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

RACE AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900	
	Number.	Per cent.
JAPANESE—Continued.		
Trade and transportation	6,811	30.5
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	198	0.9
Steam railroad employees	6,277	28.1
All others in this class	336	1.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	994	4.5
Miners and quarrymen	168	0.8
Meat and fruit canners and preservers	155	0.7
Saw and planing mill employees	154	0.7
All others in this class	507	2.3
INDIAN.		
All occupations	51,218	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	36,895	72.0
Agricultural laborers	11,414	22.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers	20,890	40.8
Lumbermen and raftsmen	616	1.2
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	3,385	6.6
Wood choppers	454	0.9
All others in this class	106	0.2
INDIAN—Continued.		
Professional service	670	1.3
Domestic and personal service	9,544	18.6
Laborers (not specified)	7,740	15.1
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	573	1.1
Hunters, trappers, guides, and scouts	830	1.6
All others in this class	401	0.8
Trade and transportation	1,469	2.9
Draymen, hacknen, teamsters, etc	348	0.7
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	238	0.5
Steam railroad employees	368	0.7
All others in this class	515	1.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	2,640	5.2
Fishermen and oystermen	946	1.9
Miners and quarrymen	256	0.5
Saw and planing mill employees	250	0.5
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[1]	270	0.5
All others in this class	918	1.8

FEMALES.

RACE AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900	
	Number.	Per cent.
CHINESE.		
All occupations	682	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	22	3.2
Professional service	4	0.6
Domestic and personal service	296	43.4
Housekeepers and stewardesses	31	4.5
Laborers (not specified)	39	5.7
Laundresses	44	6.5
Servants and waitresses	145	21.3
All others in this class	37	5.4
Trade and transportation	29	4.3
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	20	3.0
All others in this class	9	1.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	331	48.5
Dressmakers	25	3.6
Seamstresses	167	24.5
Tailoresses	107	15.7
All others in this class	32	4.7
JAPANESE.		
All occupations	266	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	13	4.9
Professional service	5	1.9
Domestic and personal service	208	78.2
Laborers (not specified)	19	7.1
Servants and waitresses	151	56.8
All others in this class	38	14.3
Trade and transportation	9	3.4
JAPANESE—Continued.		
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	31	11.6
Dressmakers and seamstresses	23	8.6
All others in this class	8	3.0
INDIAN.		
All occupations	11,716	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	5,565	47.5
Agricultural laborers	1,830	15.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers	2,951	25.2
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	716	6.1
All others in this class	68	0.6
Professional service	276	2.4
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	236	2.0
All others in this class	40	0.4
Domestic and personal service	2,421	20.7
Housekeepers and stewardesses	61	0.5
Laborers (not specified)	440	3.8
Laundresses	700	6.0
Servants and waitresses	1,096	9.4
All others in this class	118	1.0
Trade and transportation	63	0.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	3,391	28.9
Basketmakers	1,063	9.1
Dressmakers	56	0.5
Fishermen and oystermen	137	1.2
Lace and embroidery makers	88	0.7
Seamstresses	101	0.8
Textile workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	1,637	14.0
All others in this class	309	2.6

[1] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."

[2] Mostly blanket weavers.

In effect Table XXXIV constitutes an analysis by general nativity and color of those changes in the occupational distribution of the working population during the decade 1890 to 1900 which are shown for all elements combined in Table XXXIII (page cvi). In making comparisons it should be remembered that in many instances a large increase in the number of persons engaged in a given occupation group produces only a slight change in the per cent which that group forms of the total number gainfully employed. For males the most marked changes in the proportions shown in these tables occurred in eight occupation groups, and these changes are summarized for each element in comparison with the corresponding proportions for all males in the tabular statement which follows.

Occupations showing most marked changes since 1890 in the proportion of males in each principal element so occupied.[1]

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.									
	Total.		Native white—native parents.		Native white—foreign parents.		Foreign white.		Negro.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Agricultural laborers	15.8	15.8	18.0	16.0	11.7	10.7	5.2	6.0	31.2	39.9
Farmers, planters, and overseers	22.6	26.2	28.4	34.1	13.4	15.3	14.7	17.1	25.6	23.7
Laborers (not specified)	10.6	9.6	8.0	6.4	8.7	8.4	14.5	15.3	17.3	13.6
Clerks and copyists	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	4.2	5.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.2
Draymen, hacknen, teamsters, etc.	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.0
Salesmen	1.9	1.0	2.2	1.2	3.2	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.1	(2)
Carpenters and joiners	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.7	0.8	1.0
Miners and quarrymen	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.3	2.2	5.1	4.3	1.4	0.8

[1] Percentages for 1890 based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Less than one-fourth of 1 per cent.

From the summary on the preceding page it is apparent that the decrease, already noted (see page cvii), in the proportion of male workers engaged in the occupation of farmers, planters, and overseers is common to each principal element except the negro; but for agricultural laborers an increased proportion is shown for the two native white elements and a decreased proportion for the foreign white and negro elements. Of the other occupation groups included in the foregoing summary, carpenters and joiners show a decreased proportion for each element and clerks and copyists for each element except the negro, for which there has been no change. The remaining groups with one exception show increases for each element, the exception being the group of laborers (not specified) which shows a decrease for the foreign white element only.

There are fifteen occupation groups for females in which considerable changes proportionally have taken place since 1890, the varying proportions shown in Tables XXXIII and XXXIV for each principal element at each census being summarized as follows:

Occupations showing most marked changes since 1890 in the proportion of females in each principal element so occupied.[1]

OCCUPATIONS.	FEMALES.									
	Total.		Native white—native parents.		Native white—foreign parents.		Foreign white.		Negro.	
	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890	1900	1890
Agricultural laborers	12.5	13.4	7.1	5.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	38.7	43.2
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	6.2	6.1	10.8	12.1	7.5	7.2	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.7
Housekeepers and stewardesses.	2.8	2.1	4.0	3.4	2.5	1.4	3.5	2.6	0.7	0.8
Laborers (not specified)	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	6.3	3.7
Laundresses	6.3	5.4	2.2	1.4	2.6	1.6	4.9	4.1	16.6	14.5
Nurses and midwives	2.1	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	3.0	1.7	1.4	0.5
Servants and waitresses	24.1	30.4	18.2	24.4	21.4	25.7	37.9	48.2	26.2	28.6
Bookkeepers and accountants.	1.4	0.7	1.9	1.1	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	(2)	(2)
Saleswomen	2.8	1.5	3.2	1.6	5.8	3.6	2.1	0.9	(2)	(2)
Stenographers and typewriters.	1.6	0.5	2.4	0.9	2.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	(2)	(2)
Cotton mill operatives	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	3.1	5.2	5.4	(2)	(2)
Dressmakers	6.5	7.3	8.0	9.5	10.2	13.0	6.5	6.5	0.9	0.7
Seamstresses	2.7	3.7	3.2	5.1	3.8	5.2	3.1	2.8	0.9	1.2
Tailoresses	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	(2)	(2)
Woolen mill operatives	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.5	(2)	(2)

[1] Percentages for 1890 based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The above summary shows that for each element of the population there has been a large decrease since 1890 in the proportion of female workers employed as servants and waitresses and for the negro element in the proportion employed as agricultural laborers. There has been also for each element of the population except the negro a decrease in the proportion of females employed as woolen mill operatives. In the case of cotton mill operatives there have been decreases in the white elements of foreign birth or foreign parentage, partly offset by an increase for the native white of native parentage. In the occupation of teachers and professors in colleges a decrease is shown for the native white of native parents, but an increase for each of the other elements. It will be noticed that the decrease in the proportion of female workers employed as dressmakers, seamstresses, and tailoresses, already noted in another connection, is confined mainly to the two native white elements, the foreign white showing an increase for each of these occupations except that of dressmakers, for which the percentage remains unchanged. Proportional increases are shown for each element in laborers (not specified), laundresses, and nurses and midwives, and for all but the negro element in bookkeepers and accountants, housekeepers and stewardesses, saleswomen, and stenographers and typewriters.

The gainful workers among the Chinese, Japanese, and Indian elements in 1900, for continental United States, as shown by the figures contained in Table XXXV, were confined to a comparatively few occupation groups. Of all the Chinese males at work, fully seven-tenths were found in four occupation groups, namely, launderers, 31 per cent; servants and waiters, 15.5 per cent; laborers (not specified), 12.6 per cent; agricultural laborers, 11.1 per cent. For the Japanese element there was an even greater concentration of male workers, very nearly nine-tenths being found in the following groups: Steam railroad employees (principally laborers), 28.1 per cent; laborers (not specified), 24.9 per cent; agricultural laborers, 22.3 per cent; servants and waiters, 13.2 per cent. These two elements are found mainly in the Western states and the number of females among them is very small. For the Indian element, however, there was a considerable proportion of female as well as male workers, and more than three-fifths (63.1 per cent) of all the males and more than two-fifths (40.8 per cent) of all the females at work were returned as either farmers, planters, and overseers or as agricultural laborers.

In the tables just discussed the gainful workers in each element of the population are distributed by occupation groups. In Tables XXXVI and XXXVII, which follow, the gainful workers in each occupation group, for continental United States, are distributed by elements of the population, the whole number in each occupation group being taken as 100 per cent.

TABLE XXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR, OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.		NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.		FOREIGN WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN.		CHINESE AND JAPANESE.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations	29,073,233	13,875,329	47.7	5,300,924	18.3	5,736,818	19.7	3,992,337	13.7	62,934	0.2	104,891	0.4
Agricultural pursuits	10,381,765	6,004,039	57.8	1,100,608	10.6	1,074,211	10.4	2,143,154	20.6	42,460	0.4	17,293	0.2
Agricultural laborers	4,410,877	2,289,587	51.9	491,186	11.1	258,668	5.9	1,344,125	30.5	13,244	0.3	14,067	0.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,674,875	3,573,632	63.0	570,170	10.0	747,804	13.2	757,822	13.4	23,841	0.4	1,606	(1)
All others in this class	296,013	140,820	47.6	39,252	13.3	67,739	22.9	41,207	13.9	5,375	1.8	1,620	0.5
Professional service	1,258,538	808,288	64.1	259,434	20.6	143,896	11.4	47,219	3.7	946	0.1	755	0.1
Clergymen	111,638	58,460	52.4	13,549	12.1	23,857	21.4	15,528	13.9	179	0.1	95	0.1
Lawyers	114,460	86,446	75.5	19,990	17.5	7,218	6.3	728	0.6	75	0.1	3	(1)
Physicians and surgeons	132,092	97,284	73.7	17,958	13.6	14,509	11.1	1,731	1.3	124	0.1	303	0.2
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	446,133	292,745	65.6	104,543	23.4	27,134	6.1	21,267	4.8	384	0.1	60	(1)
All others in this class	454,305	271,353	59.7	103,424	22.8	71,088	15.6	7,962	1.8	184	(1)	294	0.1
Domestic and personal service	5,580,657	1,841,853	33.0	913,615	16.4	1,435,407	25.7	1,317,859	23.6	11,965	0.2	59,928	1.1
Barbers and hairdressers	131,116	46,922	35.8	29,105	22.2	34,558	26.4	19,912	15.2	32	(1)	557	0.4
Housekeepers and stewards	155,153	80,677	52.0	30,686	19.8	32,903	21.2	10,596	6.8	65	0.1	186	0.1
Laborers (not specified)	2,029,262	983,419	37.4	364,840	13.9	711,946	27.1	545,935	20.7	8,180	0.3	15,912	0.6
Launderers and laundresses	385,965	54,901	14.2	35,032	9.3	48,826	12.7	220,104	57.0	719	0.2	25,483	6.6
Nurses and midwives	120,956	49,761	41.1	21,785	18.0	26,926	24.8	19,431	16.1	35	(1)	18	(1)
Servants and waiters	1,560,721	402,188	25.8	283,250	18.2	392,439	25.1	465,734	29.8	1,227	0.1	15,883	1.0
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.	130,590	53,327	40.8	35,816	27.4	37,876	29.0	2,993	2.3	574	0.5	5	(1)
All others in this class	466,891	171,628	36.8	112,231	24.0	146,891	31.5	33,124	7.1	1,133	0.2	1,884	0.4
Trade and transportation	4,766,964	2,399,018	50.4	1,225,351	25.7	915,151	19.2	208,989	4.4	1,532	(1)	15,923	0.3
Agents	241,162	145,024	60.1	51,131	21.2	42,725	17.7	2,105	0.9	31	(1)	143	0.1
Bookkeepers and accountants	254,880	137,038	53.8	84,630	33.2	32,501	12.7	475	0.2	20	(1)	213	0.1
Clerks and copyists	630,127	328,198	52.7	208,480	33.1	76,758	12.2	6,172	1.0	126	(1)	395	(1)
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	538,033	229,700	42.6	131,108	24.3	109,984	20.4	67,585	12.6	360	0.1	116	(1)
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	700,886	395,631	56.0	160,708	20.3	219,326	27.7	9,095	1.2	251	(1)	5,875	0.8
Salesmen and saleswomen	611,139	318,975	52.2	199,862	32.7	88,662	14.5	3,799	0.5	150	(1)	691	0.1
Steam railroad employees	582,150	285,131	49.0	113,376	19.5	121,004	20.8	55,327	9.5	369	(1)	6,943	1.2
Stenographers and typewriters	112,364	61,644	54.9	42,100	37.5	8,210	7.3	395	0.3	12	(1)	3	(1)
All others in this class	1,065,323	488,587	48.6	233,956	23.3	215,980	21.5	65,036	6.5	220	(1)	1,544	0.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	7,085,349	2,823,131	39.8	1,801,886	25.4	2,168,153	30.6	275,116	3.9	6,031	0.1	10,992	0.2
Blacksmiths	226,477	106,306	46.9	47,158	20.8	62,738	27.7	10,100	4.5	159	0.1	16	(1)
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	208,903	74,555	35.7	54,170	25.9	75,221	36.0	4,574	2.2	32	(1)	349	0.2
Butchers	113,193	37,366	33.0	32,747	28.9	39,925	35.3	3,062	2.7	30	(1)	123	0.1
Carpenters and joiners	600,252	329,493	54.9	97,010	16.2	152,318	25.4	21,113	3.5	218	(1)	98	(1)
Cotton mill operatives	246,391	108,859	44.2	41,986	17.0	94,228	38.2	1,425	0.6	1	(1)	2	(1)
Dressmakers	346,884	154,944	44.7	121,327	35.0	57,939	16.7	12,569	3.6	57	(1)	48	(1)
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	223,495	104,980	47.0	50,535	22.6	57,657	25.8	10,224	4.6	45	(1)	84	(1)
Iron and steel workers	290,558	95,079	32.7	79,195	27.3	103,926	35.8	12,327	4.2	6	(1)	5	(1)
Machinists	283,145	117,709	41.6	85,835	30.3	78,312	27.7	1,263	0.4	8	(1)	18	(1)
Manufacturers and officials, etc.	243,009	128,381	52.8	52,813	21.8	60,307	24.8	1,186	0.5	17	(1)	305	0.1
Masons (brick and stone)	100,805	58,926	58.4	30,702	30.4	56,752	56.3	14,386	14.3	33	(1)	6	(1)
Miners and quarrymen	553,406	181,727	32.8	95,088	17.2	246,333	44.5	36,561	6.6	260	(1)	3,437	0.6
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	277,541	137,638	49.6	68,950	24.8	65,117	23.5	5,782	2.1	23	(1)	31	(1)
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	97,785	33,479	34.3	44,422	45.4	18,687	19.1	1,193	1.2	2	(1)	2	(1)
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	155,147	75,523	48.7	55,095	35.5	23,264	15.0	1,220	0.8	19	(1)	26	(1)
Saw and planing mill employees	161,624	74,701	46.2	20,712	12.8	32,453	20.1	33,266	20.6	252	0.2	240	0.1
Seamstresses	150,942	63,061	41.8	45,758	30.3	30,188	20.0	11,537	7.6	101	0.1	297	0.2
Tailors and tailoresses	229,619	29,072	12.7	49,659	21.6	148,171	64.5	1,815	0.8	15	(1)	887	0.4
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)	298,767	85,270	28.6	110,091	36.9	102,595	34.3	714	0.2	8	(1)	89	(1)
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	131,152	40,971	31.2	34,652	26.3	39,578	30.1	15,349	11.7	2	(1)	999	0.7
All others in this class	2,475,901	785,119	31.8	584,061	23.6	622,472	25.0	75,480	3.7	4,743	0.2	4,029	0.2

[1] Less than one tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

TABLE XXXVII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: 1900.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.		NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.		FOREIGN WHITE.		NEGRO.		INDIAN.		CHINESE AND JAPANESE.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
MALES.													
All occupations	23,753,836	11,948,692	50.3	4,117,387	17.3	4,857,099	20.5	2,675,497	11.3	51,218	0.2	103,943	0.4
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	5,685,429	60.4	1,071,210	11.4	1,032,484	11.0	1,561,153	16.6	36,895	0.4	17,258	0.2
Agricultural laborers	3,747,668	2,153,142	57.4	481,341	12.8	253,294	6.8	834,438	22.3	11,414	0.3	14,639	0.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,367,169	3,394,184	63.2	551,507	10.3	712,829	13.3	686,157	12.8	20,890	0.4	1,602	(1)
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	58,928	24,127	40.9	9,351	15.9	22,012	37.4	2,288	3.9	9	(1)	1,141	1.9
Lumbermen and raftsmen	71,920	36,880	51.3	10,291	14.3	17,843	24.8	6,203	8.6	646	0.9	57	0.1
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	83,056	48,356	58.2	13,864	16.7	16,056	19.3	1,289	1.6	3,385	4.1	106	0.1
Turpentine farmers and laborers	24,454	3,857	15.8	24	0.1	5	(1)	20,509	83.9	59	0.2	.....	.....
Wood choppers	35,962	17,256	48.0	2,087	5.8	6,213	17.3	9,656	26.8	454	1.3	296	0.8
All others in this class	15,272	7,627	49.9	2,745	18.0	4,232	27.7	613	4.0	38	0.3	17	0.1
Professional service	827,941	530,570	64.1	146,357	17.7	117,973	14.2	31,625	3.8	670	0.1	746	0.1
Actors, professional showmen, etc	27,903	14,899	53.4	7,252	26.0	3,826	13.7	1,764	6.3	49	0.2	113	0.4
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc	28,483	14,804	52.0	7,164	25.1	6,456	22.7	52	0.2	.....	.....	7	(1)
Clergymen	108,265	56,365	52.0	13,012	12.0	23,252	21.5	15,364	14.2	177	0.2	95	0.1
Dentists	28,858	21,228	73.6	4,903	17.0	2,499	8.6	205	0.7	1	(1)	22	0.1
Electricians	50,308	26,061	51.8	15,883	31.6	8,177	16.2	184	0.4	2	(1)	1	(1)
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	43,155	28,662	66.4	8,136	18.9	6,222	14.4	119	0.3	9	(1)	7	(1)
Journalists	27,845	18,752	67.4	5,270	18.9	3,597	12.9	199	0.7	1	(1)	26	0.1
Lawyers	113,450	85,718	75.6	19,781	17.4	7,155	6.3	718	0.6	75	0.1	3	(1)
Musicians and teachers of music	39,815	14,098	35.4	9,195	23.1	13,740	34.5	2,730	6.9	22	(1)	30	0.1
Officials (government)	78,488	52,854	67.3	14,837	18.9	10,124	12.9	595	0.8	61	0.1	17	(1)
Physicians and surgeons	124,615	92,402	74.1	16,684	13.4	13,536	10.9	1,574	1.3	116	0.1	303	0.2
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	118,519	84,682	71.5	15,998	13.5	9,890	8.3	7,743	6.5	148	0.1	58	0.1
All others in this class	38,237	20,045	52.4	8,242	21.6	9,499	24.8	378	1.0	9	(1)	64	0.2
Domestic and personal service	3,485,208	1,258,045	36.1	554,424	15.9	967,838	27.8	635,933	18.2	9,544	0.3	59,424	1.7
Barbers and hairdressers	125,542	45,216	36.0	27,275	21.7	33,516	26.7	18,958	15.1	30	(1)	547	0.5
Bartenders	88,377	26,408	29.9	31,977	36.2	27,508	31.1	2,450	2.8	3	(1)	31	(1)
Hotel keepers	46,264	23,653	51.1	10,002	21.6	12,199	26.4	329	0.7	28	0.1	58	0.1
Janitors and sextons	48,544	14,168	29.2	6,999	14.4	16,507	34.0	10,676	22.0	17	(1)	177	0.4
Laborers (not specified)	2,505,287	957,705	38.2	356,961	14.3	703,535	28.1	463,492	18.5	7,740	0.3	15,854	0.6
Launderers	50,683	12,124	23.9	5,654	11.2	5,586	11.0	1,877	3.7	13	(1)	25,429	50.2
Restaurant keepers	28,999	12,407	42.8	5,011	17.3	7,902	27.2	2,697	9.3	10	(1)	972	3.4
Saloon keepers	81,660	17,339	21.2	24,549	30.1	38,866	47.6	869	1.1	4	(1)	33	(1)
Servants and waiters	276,958	51,999	18.8	29,304	10.6	59,576	21.5	120,361	43.5	131	(1)	15,587	5.6
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U.S.)	43,195	20,983	48.6	11,456	26.5	7,181	16.6	3,498	8.1	70	0.2	7	(1)
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	129,711	53,065	40.9	35,695	27.5	37,415	28.9	2,958	2.3	573	0.4	5	(1)
All others in this class	59,988	22,978	38.3	9,541	15.9	18,047	30.1	7,768	12.9	980	1.6	724	1.2
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	2,168,869	50.9	1,020,507	23.9	852,035	20.0	204,852	4.8	1,469	(1)	15,885	0.4
Agents	230,606	138,336	60.0	48,857	21.2	41,404	17.9	1,834	0.8	32	(1)	143	0.1
Bankers and brokers	72,984	47,363	64.9	10,104	13.9	15,356	21.0	82	0.1	21	(1)	58	0.1
Boatmen and sailors	78,253	33,614	43.0	13,104	16.7	24,888	31.8	6,486	8.3	64	0.1	97	0.1
Bookkeepers and accountants	180,727	100,749	55.7	53,360	29.5	26,112	14.5	281	0.2	14	(1)	211	0.1
Clerks and copyists	544,881	295,756	54.3	174,303	32.0	68,699	12.6	5,612	1.0	119	(1)	392	0.1
Commercial travelers	91,973	59,235	64.4	20,515	22.3	12,027	13.1	175	0.2	3	(1)	18	(1)
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	538,029	229,463	42.7	130,909	24.3	109,797	20.4	67,396	12.5	348	0.1	116	(1)
Foremen and overseers	54,032	27,118	50.2	11,159	20.7	15,178	28.1	555	1.0	6	(1)	16	(1)
Hostlers	64,850	24,814	38.3	11,118	17.2	14,410	22.2	14,472	22.3	27	(1)	9	(1)
Hucksters and peddlers	73,734	18,778	25.5	10,503	14.2	41,074	55.7	2,762	3.8	20	(1)	597	0.8
Livery stable keepers	33,466	23,117	69.1	5,903	17.6	3,924	11.7	505	1.5	14	0.1	3	(1)
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	756,802	385,093	50.9	152,388	20.1	204,996	27.1	8,235	1.1	238	(1)	5,852	0.8
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	42,065	22,727	54.0	9,591	22.8	9,547	22.7	145	0.4	3	(1)	52	0.1
Messengers and errand and office boys	64,959	25,050	38.6	27,916	43.0	7,035	10.8	4,930	7.6	3	(1)	25	(1)
Officials of banks and companies	72,801	48,955	67.3	15,075	20.7	8,549	11.7	143	0.2	7	(1)	72	0.1
Packers and shippers	39,557	15,251	38.6	12,157	30.7	10,200	25.8	1,619	4.1	21	(1)	309	0.8
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	53,625	5,779	10.8	8,167	15.2	10,643	19.8	28,779	53.7	4	(1)	258	0.5
Salesmen	461,909	256,548	55.5	131,425	28.5	70,714	15.3	2,396	0.5	140	(1)	686	0.2
Steam railroad employees	580,462	284,414	49.0	112,946	19.4	120,674	20.8	55,117	9.5	368	0.1	6,948	1.2
Stenographers and typewriters	26,246	15,925	60.7	7,875	30.0	2,219	8.5	218	0.8	8	(1)	1	(1)
Street railway employees	68,873	33,645	48.9	17,914	26.0	16,689	24.2	625	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators	52,426	35,914	68.5	13,164	25.1	3,284	6.3	58	0.1	1	(1)	5	(1)
Undertakers	15,866	8,785	55.4	4,530	28.5	2,102	13.2	439	2.8	1	(1)	9	0.1
All others in this class	64,491	32,440	50.3	17,524	27.2	12,514	19.4	1,988	3.1	7	(1)	18	(1)
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,772,641	2,305,779	39.9	1,324,889	23.0	1,886,769	32.7	241,934	4.2	2,640	(1)	10,630	0.2
Bakers	74,860	15,294	20.4	15,842	21.2	42,218	56.4	1,422	1.9	15	(1)	69	0.1
Blacksmiths	226,284	106,222	46.9	47,110	20.8	62,695	27.7	10,083	4.5	158	0.1	16	(1)
Bleachery and dye works operatives	20,493	4,229	20.6	5,018	24.5	10,853	53.0	390	1.9	1	(1)	2	(1)
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	169,393	58,652	34.6	36,224	21.4	69,633	41.1	4,506	2.7	30	(1)	348	0.2
Brassworkers	25,870	6,153	23.8	9,948	38.5	9,660	37.3	109	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The number of persons of each sex, for each year of age from 10 to 15, inclusive, engaged in each main class of occupations, together with the proportion which the number for each year of age forms of the total number from 10 to 15 in that class, is given for continental United States in the following table:

TABLE LXI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND IN EACH MAIN CLASS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1900.

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	10 YEARS.		11 YEARS.		12 YEARS.		13 YEARS.		14 YEARS.		15 YEARS.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes.													
All occupations	1,750,178	142,105	8.1	158,778	9.1	221,313	12.7	268,427	15.3	406,701	23.2	552,854	31.6
Agricultural pursuits	1,061,971	121,422	11.4	131,807	12.4	171,643	16.2	179,393	16.9	215,678	20.3	242,028	22.8
Professional service	2,945	40	1.4	54	1.8	132	4.5	212	7.2	636	21.6	1,871	63.5
Domestic and personal service	279,031	14,952	5.4	17,341	6.2	28,646	10.3	40,574	14.5	71,347	25.6	106,171	38.0
Trade and transportation	122,362	1,016	0.8	1,874	1.5	5,098	4.2	13,887	11.4	37,135	30.3	63,352	51.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	283,869	4,675	1.6	7,702	2.7	15,794	5.6	34,361	12.1	81,905	28.9	139,432	49.1
Males.													
All occupations	1,264,411	105,580	8.3	119,628	9.5	163,649	12.9	196,830	15.6	289,655	22.9	389,069	30.8
Agricultural pursuits	854,690	93,874	11.0	103,874	12.1	133,893	15.7	143,801	16.8	176,226	20.6	203,022	23.8
Professional service	1,845	12	0.6	31	1.7	78	4.2	136	7.4	413	22.4	1,175	63.7
Domestic and personal service	137,049	7,839	5.7	9,039	6.6	14,746	10.8	19,892	14.5	34,349	25.1	51,184	37.3
Trade and transportation	100,174	920	0.9	1,706	1.7	4,558	4.6	11,984	12.0	30,395	30.3	50,611	50.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	170,653	2,935	1.7	4,978	2.9	10,374	6.1	21,017	12.3	48,272	28.3	83,077	48.7
Females.													
All occupations	485,767	36,525	7.5	39,150	8.1	57,664	11.9	71,597	14.7	117,046	24.1	163,785	33.7
Agricultural pursuits	207,281	27,548	13.3	27,933	13.5	37,750	18.2	35,592	17.2	39,452	19.0	39,006	18.8
Professional service	1,100	28	2.5	23	2.1	54	4.9	76	6.9	223	20.3	696	63.3
Domestic and personal service	141,982	7,113	5.0	8,302	5.8	13,900	9.8	20,682	14.6	36,998	26.1	54,987	38.7
Trade and transportation	22,188	96	0.4	168	0.8	540	2.4	1,903	8.6	6,740	30.4	12,741	57.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	113,216	1,740	1.5	2,724	2.4	5,420	4.8	13,344	11.8	33,633	29.7	56,355	49.8

The per cent distribution by year of age of all the children at work in 1900, as given in Table LXI, is summarized for both sexes and for each sex as follows:

YEAR OF AGE.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 years	8.1	8.3	7.5
11 years	9.1	9.5	8.1
12 years	12.7	12.9	11.9
13 years	15.3	15.6	14.7
14 years	23.2	22.9	24.1
15 years	31.6	30.8	33.7

Cumulatively stated, the numbers and percentages for both sexes combined were as follows: Under 12 years, 300,883, or 17.2 per cent; under 13 years, 522,196, or 29.9 per cent; under 14 years, 790,623, or 45.2 per cent; under 15 years, 1,197,324, or 68.4 per cent. The percentages for the two sexes do not differ widely, but the proportion of all the female children at work under 14 years of age was smaller than that of the male, the difference amounting to 4.1 per cent.

In agricultural pursuits more than one-half (55.6 per cent) of the male children and more than three-fifths (62.2 per cent) of the female were under 14 years of age; but in each of the other four classes of occupations much the larger proportion of each sex was either 14 or 15 years of age, the combined proportions ranging, for these two years in the four classes, from more than three-fifths to more than four-fifths of the whole number.

Table LXII (page clxv) presents for continental United States a proportionate distribution of males and of females from 10 to 15 years of age engaged in specified groups of occupations in 1900, similar to that just given for the five main classes of occupations.

In order to make the groups of workers given in Table LXII as comprehensive as possible, the following combinations of occupations are used: Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.; metal workers (of all kinds); packers and porters; textile mill operatives (in part); textile workers (in part); and woodworkers (of all kinds).

The proportion of child workers under 12 years of age, as shown by Table LXII, was exceptionally large in the occupations of agricultural laborers, laborers (not specified), servants and waiters, and cotton mill operatives, and for male children in the occupation of stock raisers, herders, and drovers. The percentages for males under 12 in these occupation groups were: Agricultural laborers, 23.2; stock raisers, herders, and drovers, 21.6; servants and waiters, 18.1; cotton mill operatives, 15.8; and laborers (not specified), 11.7.

Those for females under 12 were: Agricultural laborers, 26.8; laborers (not specified), 19.9; cotton mill operatives, 13.6; and servants and waitresses, 10. Of the male children employed in mines and quarries more than 7 per cent were under 12 years of age, and of those in tobacco and cigar factories more than 6 per cent were under that age.

TABLE LXII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: 1900.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	10 YEARS.		11 YEARS.		12 YEARS.		13 YEARS.		14 YEARS.		15 YEARS.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Males.													
All occupations	1,264,411	105,580	8.3	119,628	9.5	163,649	12.9	196,830	15.6	289,655	22.9	389,069	30.8
Agricultural laborers	847,642	93,303	11.0	103,185	12.2	132,874	15.7	142,703	16.8	174,632	20.6	200,945	23.7
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	19,121	57	0.3	159	0.8	456	2.4	1,450	7.6	4,975	26.0	12,024	62.9
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	5,212	8	0.2	36	0.6	103	2.0	471	9.0	1,543	29.6	3,057	58.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	11,532	141	1.2	226	2.0	557	4.8	1,313	11.4	3,356	29.1	5,939	51.5
Glassworkers	4,816	44	0.9	129	2.7	365	7.6	802	16.7	1,509	31.3	1,967	40.8
Laborers (not specified)	111,558	5,930	5.3	7,099	6.4	11,609	10.4	15,987	14.3	28,293	25.4	42,649	38.2
Messengers and errand and office boys	37,811	360	1.0	728	1.9	2,016	5.3	5,865	15.5	13,486	35.7	15,356	40.6
Metal workers	21,219	65	0.3	147	0.7	435	2.1	1,613	7.6	5,670	26.7	13,289	62.6
Miners and quarrymen	24,105	565	2.3	1,240	5.1	2,889	12.0	4,267	17.7	6,572	27.3	8,572	35.6
Packers and porters	4,228	52	1.2	75	1.8	255	6.0	535	12.7	1,219	28.8	2,092	49.5
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	3,047	13	0.4	23	0.8	57	1.9	238	7.8	818	26.8	1,898	62.3
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	5,651	16	0.3	44	0.8	120	2.1	464	8.2	1,608	28.5	3,399	60.1
Salesmen	13,357	70	0.5	157	1.2	408	3.0	1,171	8.8	3,606	27.0	7,945	59.5
Servants and waiters	19,863	1,814	9.1	1,782	9.0	2,800	14.1	3,203	16.1	4,513	22.7	5,751	29.0
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	3,895	395	10.2	444	11.4	631	16.2	611	15.7	839	21.5	975	25.0
Tailors	3,549	22	0.6	33	0.9	102	2.9	377	10.6	1,107	31.2	1,908	53.8
Textile mill operatives:													
Cotton mill	21,005	1,411	6.7	1,903	9.1	2,667	12.7	3,317	15.8	5,364	25.5	6,343	30.2
All other	14,114	140	1.0	294	2.1	769	5.5	2,046	14.5	4,579	32.4	6,286	44.5
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	5,090	112	2.2	199	3.9	373	7.3	780	15.3	1,468	28.9	2,158	42.4
Woodworkers	10,976	137	1.2	259	2.4	538	4.9	1,218	11.1	3,132	28.5	5,692	51.9
All other occupations	76,620	925	1.2	1,472	1.9	3,634	4.7	8,399	11.0	21,366	27.9	40,824	53.3
Females.													
All occupations	485,767	36,525	7.5	39,150	8.1	57,664	11.9	71,597	14.7	117,046	24.1	163,785	33.7
Agricultural laborers	206,804	27,470	13.3	27,878	13.5	37,674	18.2	35,517	17.2	39,360	19.0	38,905	18.8
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	6,535	20	0.3	40	0.6	102	1.6	384	5.9	1,409	21.6	4,380	67.0
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	3,020	2	0.1	5	0.2	46	1.5	253	8.4	919	30.4	1,795	59.4
Laborers (not specified)	17,059	1,719	10.1	1,676	9.8	2,681	15.7	2,734	16.0	3,834	22.5	4,415	25.9
Laundresses	6,347	86	1.3	135	2.1	310	4.9	725	11.4	1,787	28.2	3,304	52.1
Messengers and errand and office girls	4,210	28	0.7	52	1.2	163	3.9	614	14.6	1,861	44.2	1,492	35.4
Packers and porters	3,013	13	0.4	21	0.7	78	2.6	284	9.4	961	31.9	1,656	55.0
Saleswomen	6,965	25	0.4	39	0.6	150	2.1	524	7.5	1,941	27.9	4,286	61.5
Servants and waitresses	118,202	5,304	4.5	6,483	5.5	10,888	9.2	17,187	14.5	31,266	26.5	47,074	39.8
Textile mill operatives:													
Cotton mill	23,422	1,359	5.8	1,830	7.8	2,773	11.8	3,666	15.7	6,031	25.8	7,763	33.1
Hosiery and knitting mill	6,197	41	0.7	100	1.6	296	4.8	911	14.7	2,034	32.8	2,815	45.4
Silk mill	6,005	37	0.6	103	1.7	325	5.4	898	15.0	1,874	31.2	2,768	46.1
Woolen mill	3,461	9	0.3	27	0.8	130	3.7	380	11.0	1,123	32.4	1,792	51.8
All other	7,800	25	0.3	77	1.0	290	3.7	950	12.2	2,678	34.3	3,780	48.5
Textile workers:													
Dressmakers	6,650	13	0.2	54	0.8	107	1.6	435	6.6	1,758	26.4	4,283	64.4
Milliners	3,184	3	0.1	10	0.3	40	1.3	206	6.5	858	26.9	2,067	64.9
Seamstresses	7,381	29	0.4	76	1.0	213	2.9	733	9.9	2,215	30.0	4,115	55.8
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	3,153	4	0.1	25	0.8	92	2.9	365	11.6	946	30.0	1,721	54.6
Tailoresses	7,364	23	0.3	60	0.8	228	3.1	947	12.9	2,366	32.1	3,740	50.8
All other	2,202	25	1.1	39	1.8	50	2.3	190	8.6	631	28.7	1,267	57.5
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	6,372	55	0.9	84	1.3	210	3.3	815	12.8	2,009	31.5	3,199	50.2
All other occupations	30,421	235	0.8	336	1.1	818	2.7	2,879	9.5	8,985	29.5	17,168	56.4

The figures contained in Table LXII are of general interest as showing the conditions for continental United States taken as a whole, but data of this character have much greater significance when the state is made the unit of presentation. The first presentation on this basis is a proportionate distribution by year of age, in Table LXIII, of the total number of children of each sex engaged in all gainful occupations in 1900.

TABLE LXIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

MALES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	10 YEARS.		11 YEARS.		12 YEARS.		13 YEARS.		14 YEARS.		15 YEARS.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	1,266,059	105,710	8.3	119,690	9.5	163,807	12.9	196,989	15.6	290,064	22.9	389,790	30.8
Continental United States	1,264,411	105,580	8.3	119,628	9.5	163,649	12.9	196,830	15.6	289,655	22.9	389,069	30.8
North Atlantic division	194,940	2,667	1.4	4,839	2.5	10,709	5.5	24,292	12.4	57,133	29.3	95,300	48.9
Maine	3,979	65	1.6	121	3.1	239	6.0	509	12.8	1,031	25.9	2,014	50.6
New Hampshire	2,547	33	1.3	46	1.8	135	5.3	320	12.5	748	29.4	1,265	49.7
Vermont	2,170	13	0.6	30	1.4	78	3.6	186	8.6	510	23.5	1,353	62.3
Massachusetts	16,393	29	0.2	54	0.3	154	1.0	661	4.0	5,068	30.9	10,427	63.6
Rhode Island	5,143	29	0.6	100	1.9	375	7.3	744	14.5	1,364	26.5	2,531	49.2
Connecticut	6,838	18	0.3	27	0.4	80	1.2	393	5.7	2,184	31.9	4,136	60.5
New York	55,218	256	0.5	507	0.9	1,281	2.3	4,736	8.6	17,036	30.8	31,402	56.9
New Jersey	18,457	157	0.9	340	1.8	1,019	5.5	2,457	13.3	5,413	29.3	9,071	49.2
Pennsylvania	84,195	2,067	2.5	3,614	4.3	7,348	8.7	14,286	17.0	23,779	28.2	33,101	39.3
South Atlantic division	311,266	33,894	10.9	37,220	12.0	50,421	16.2	53,561	17.2	64,511	20.7	71,659	23.0
Delaware	2,781	129	4.6	184	6.6	287	10.3	477	17.2	709	25.5	995	35.8
Maryland	17,034	620	3.6	935	5.5	1,733	10.2	2,801	16.4	4,642	27.3	6,303	37.0
District of Columbia	1,365	19	1.4	25	1.8	75	5.5	184	13.5	394	28.9	668	48.9
Virginia	44,651	3,862	8.6	4,582	10.3	6,655	14.9	7,635	17.1	10,035	22.5	11,882	26.6
West Virginia	22,343	2,194	9.8	2,607	11.7	3,279	14.7	3,747	16.8	4,808	21.5	5,708	25.5
North Carolina	77,986	9,807	12.6	10,956	14.1	13,346	17.1	13,719	17.6	14,617	18.7	15,541	19.9
South Carolina	56,363	7,217	12.8	7,362	13.1	9,957	17.7	9,540	16.9	11,012	19.5	11,275	20.0
Georgia	77,462	8,872	11.5	9,308	12.0	13,241	17.1	13,563	17.5	15,886	20.5	16,592	21.4
Florida	11,281	1,174	10.4	1,261	11.2	1,848	16.4	1,895	16.8	2,408	21.3	2,695	23.9
North Central division	287,723	13,643	4.7	18,366	6.4	26,517	9.2	39,910	13.9	73,733	25.6	115,554	40.2
Ohio	34,165	1,079	3.2	1,444	4.2	2,144	6.3	3,979	11.6	8,643	25.3	16,876	49.4
Indiana	26,454	1,442	5.4	1,926	7.3	2,611	9.9	3,676	13.9	6,446	24.4	10,353	39.1
Illinois	50,994	1,769	3.5	2,442	4.8	3,824	7.5	6,583	12.9	14,522	28.5	21,854	42.8
Michigan	19,523	358	1.8	579	3.0	961	4.9	2,157	11.0	5,421	27.8	10,047	51.5
Wisconsin	20,842	366	1.8	628	3.0	1,185	5.7	2,353	11.3	6,254	30.0	10,056	48.2
Minnesota	16,973	790	4.6	1,017	6.0	1,596	9.4	2,420	14.3	4,177	24.6	6,973	41.1
Iowa	24,564	780	3.2	1,319	5.4	2,195	8.9	3,745	15.2	6,679	27.2	9,846	40.1
Missouri	52,621	4,085	7.8	5,016	9.5	6,717	12.8	8,471	16.1	12,027	22.8	16,305	31.0
North Dakota	3,125	167	5.3	253	8.1	349	11.2	477	15.3	783	25.0	1,096	35.1
South Dakota	5,876	450	7.7	662	11.3	785	13.4	990	16.8	1,296	22.0	1,693	28.8
Nebraska	12,282	759	6.2	1,005	8.2	1,411	11.5	1,840	15.0	2,903	23.6	4,364	35.5
Kansas	20,304	1,598	7.9	2,075	10.2	2,739	13.5	3,219	15.8	4,582	22.6	6,091	30.0
South Central division	445,512	54,358	12.2	57,833	13.0	73,751	16.5	75,885	17.0	88,014	19.8	95,671	21.5
Kentucky	53,676	5,747	10.7	6,323	11.8	8,113	15.1	9,315	17.4	11,188	20.8	12,990	24.2
Tennessee	63,711	7,283	11.4	8,218	12.9	10,158	16.0	11,017	17.3	12,749	20.0	14,286	22.4
Alabama	80,989	10,913	13.5	11,081	13.7	14,214	17.5	13,922	17.2	15,058	18.6	15,801	19.5
Mississippi	63,906	8,420	13.2	8,644	13.5	11,272	17.7	10,754	16.8	12,531	19.6	12,285	19.2
Louisiana	39,620	4,485	11.3	4,481	11.3	6,641	16.8	6,747	17.0	8,180	20.7	9,086	22.9
Texas	73,604	8,666	11.8	9,374	12.7	11,761	16.0	12,109	16.4	14,765	20.1	16,929	23.0
Indian Territory	12,950	1,529	11.8	1,741	13.5	2,166	16.7	2,133	16.5	2,632	20.3	2,749	21.2
Oklahoma	7,309	839	11.5	939	12.9	1,156	15.8	1,238	16.9	1,425	19.5	1,712	23.4
Arkansas	49,747	6,476	13.0	7,032	14.1	8,270	16.6	8,650	17.4	9,486	19.1	9,833	19.8
Western division	24,970	1,018	4.1	1,370	5.5	2,251	9.0	3,182	12.7	6,264	25.1	10,885	43.6
Montana	929	20	2.2	34	3.7	69	7.4	111	11.9	250	26.9	445	47.9
Wyoming	795	41	5.2	57	7.2	72	9.1	109	13.7	196	24.6	320	40.2
Colorado	2,903	109	3.8	163	5.6	253	8.7	396	13.6	746	25.7	1,236	42.6
New Mexico	2,987	244	8.2	317	10.6	474	15.9	456	15.2	663	22.2	833	27.9
Arizona	1,358	156	11.5	117	8.6	213	15.7	179	13.2	302	22.2	391	28.8
Utah	2,095	98	4.7	129	6.1	205	9.8	248	11.8	494	23.6	921	44.0
Nevada	183	6	3.3	8	4.4	8	4.4	8	4.4	38	20.7	115	62.8
Idaho	1,395	81	5.8	133	9.5	166	11.9	226	16.2	329	23.6	460	33.0
Washington	2,807	79	2.8	138	4.9	218	7.8	346	12.3	715	25.5	1,311	46.7
Oregon	2,331	94	4.0	103	4.4	190	8.1	302	13.0	561	24.1	1,081	46.4
California	7,187	90	1.3	171	2.4	383	5.3	801	11.1	1,970	27.4	3,772	52.5
Alaska	802	120	15.0	42	5.2	127	15.8	98	12.2	209	26.1	206	25.7
Hawaii	828	10	1.2	20	2.4	31	3.7	60	7.3	197	23.8	510	61.6
Military and naval	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11.1	3	33.3	5	55.6

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS.

TABLE LXIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN GA
OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

FEMALES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	10 YEARS.		11 YEARS.		12 YEARS.		13 YEARS.		14 YEARS.		15 YE
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.
United States	486,137	36,571	7.5	39,170	8.1	57,717	11.9	71,638	14.7	117,127	24.1	163,914
Continental United States	485,767	36,525	7.5	39,150	8.1	57,664	11.9	71,597	14.7	117,046	24.1	163,785
North Atlantic division	109,382	826	0.8	1,682	1.5	4,123	3.8	12,383	11.3	33,697	30.8	56,671
Maine	2,013	14	0.7	63	3.1	125	6.2	277	13.8	539	26.8	995
New Hampshire	1,951	16	0.8	35	1.8	106	5.4	238	12.2	593	30.4	963
Vermont	900	4	0.5	8	0.9	30	3.3	83	9.2	214	23.8	561
Massachusetts	11,475	20	0.2	39	0.3	113	1.0	518	4.5	3,700	32.3	7,085
Rhode Island	3,891	12	0.3	64	1.6	245	6.3	545	14.0	1,115	28.7	1,910
Connecticut	4,741	16	0.3	31	0.7	69	1.5	263	5.5	1,507	31.8	2,855
New York	36,726	188	0.5	335	0.9	875	2.4	3,274	8.9	11,632	31.7	20,422
New Jersey	11,804	88	0.7	163	1.4	513	4.4	1,482	12.6	3,580	30.3	5,978
Pennsylvania	35,881	468	1.3	944	2.6	2,047	5.7	5,703	15.9	10,817	30.2	15,902
South Atlantic division	135,280	14,953	11.0	15,428	11.4	22,471	16.6	23,001	17.0	27,998	20.7	31,459
Delaware	1,078	37	3.4	40	3.7	90	8.4	180	16.7	313	29.0	418
Maryland	7,886	211	2.7	317	4.0	676	8.6	1,319	16.7	2,223	28.2	3,140
District of Columbia	779	20	2.6	20	2.6	49	6.3	101	12.9	195	25.0	394
Virginia	11,094	811	7.3	892	8.0	1,565	14.1	1,853	16.7	2,617	23.6	3,356
West Virginia	2,481	205	8.3	236	9.5	300	12.1	429	17.3	523	21.1	788
North Carolina	32,421	3,902	12.0	4,206	13.0	5,539	17.1	5,619	17.3	6,275	19.4	6,880
South Carolina	38,917	5,029	12.9	4,923	12.7	7,131	18.3	6,554	16.9	7,562	19.4	7,718
Georgia	36,502	4,341	11.9	4,329	11.9	6,427	17.6	6,263	17.2	7,388	20.2	7,754
Florida	4,122	397	9.6	465	11.3	694	16.8	683	16.6	872	21.2	1,011
North Central division	81,807	1,639	2.0	2,362	2.9	4,170	5.1	9,384	11.5	23,543	28.8	40,709
Ohio	12,894	184	1.4	224	1.7	515	4.0	1,327	10.3	3,583	27.8	7,061
Indiana	5,692	144	2.5	186	3.3	311	5.5	631	11.1	1,537	27.0	2,883
Illinois	19,541	190	1.0	312	1.6	741	3.8	2,230	11.4	6,169	31.6	9,809
Michigan	7,174	58	0.8	103	1.5	260	3.6	676	9.4	2,029	28.3	4,048
Wisconsin	9,673	145	1.5	235	2.4	351	3.6	990	10.3	3,122	32.3	4,830
Minnesota	6,041	187	3.1	293	4.8	408	6.8	770	12.7	1,491	24.7	2,892
Iowa	4,846	100	2.1	174	3.6	340	7.0	604	12.5	1,311	27.0	2,317
Missouri	9,028	268	3.0	367	4.0	639	7.1	1,244	13.8	2,575	28.5	3,935
North Dakota	1,019	53	5.2	69	6.8	92	9.0	128	12.6	262	25.7	416
South Dakota	1,219	94	7.7	136	11.1	141	11.6	182	14.9	272	22.3	395
Nebraska	2,495	97	3.9	127	5.1	187	7.5	306	12.3	667	26.7	1,111
Kansas	2,185	119	5.4	137	6.3	185	8.5	296	13.6	525	24.0	923
South Central division	153,319	18,874	12.3	19,427	12.7	26,495	17.3	26,141	17.0	30,374	19.8	32,008
Kentucky	7,441	507	6.8	565	7.6	802	10.8	1,234	16.6	1,805	24.2	2,528
Tennessee	12,651	1,357	10.7	1,521	12.0	2,000	15.8	2,200	17.4	2,615	20.7	2,958
Alabama	41,664	5,599	13.4	5,611	13.5	7,500	18.0	7,208	17.3	7,047	16.1	7,799
Mississippi	34,103	4,255	12.5	4,340	12.7	6,298	18.5	5,781	17.0	6,700	19.8	6,603
Louisiana	21,427	2,568	12.0	2,559	11.9	3,710	17.3	3,645	17.0	4,318	20.2	4,627
Texas	17,067	2,190	12.2	2,224	12.4	2,993	16.7	3,063	17.0	3,513	19.5	3,984
Indian Territory	2,196	280	12.8	336	15.3	377	17.2	337	15.3	457	20.8	409
Oklahoma	549	49	8.9	75	13.7	65	11.8	84	15.3	107	19.5	169
Arkansas	15,321	2,069	13.5	2,196	14.3	2,750	18.0	2,586	16.9	2,852	18.6	2,868
Western division	5,979	233	3.9	251	4.2	405	6.8	688	11.5	1,464	24.5	2,938
Montana	270	4	1.5	7	2.6	13	4.8	24	8.9	81	30.0	141
Wyoming	111	2	1.8	3	2.7	4	3.6	10	9.0	13	11.7	79
Colorado	597	6	1.0	13	2.2	27	4.5	71	11.9	145	24.3	395
New Mexico	544	50	9.2	44	8.1	78	14.3	77	14.2	134	24.6	161
Arizona	624	110	17.6	94	15.1	86	13.8	89	14.3	108	17.3	137
Utah	430	8	1.9	12	2.8	33	7.7	54	12.5	96	22.3	227
Nevada	81	1	3.2	1	3.2	2	6.5	2	6.5	12	38.7	13
Idaho	141	4	2.8	6	4.3	1	0.7	13	9.2	37	26.3	80
Washington	578	12	2.1	14	2.4	34	5.9	70	12.1	146	25.3	302
Oregon	521	11	2.1	23	4.4	29	5.6	59	11.3	126	24.2	273
California	2,132	25	1.2	34	1.6	98	4.6	219	10.3	566	26.5	1,190
Alaska	200	44	22.0	9	4.5	36	18.0	24	12.0	35	17.5	52
Hawaii	170	2	1.2	11	6.5	17	10.0	17	10.0	46	27.0	77
Military and naval	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The percentages contained in Table LXIII are cumulatively expressed, for purposes of analysis, in Table LXIV under each of three age limits, namely, under 12 years, under 14 years, and under 15 years.

TABLE LXIV.—*Per cent which the number of children of each sex of each specified age engaged in gainful occupations forms of the total number of gainful workers of the same sex 10 to 15 years of age, by states and territories: 1900.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Under 12 years.	Under 14 years.	Under 15 years.	Under 12 years.	Under 14 years.	Under 15 years.
United States	17.8	46.3	69.2	15.6	42.2	66.3
Continental United States	17.8	46.3	69.2	15.6	42.2	66.3
North Atlantic division	3.9	21.8	51.1	2.3	17.4	48.2
Maine	4.7	23.5	49.4	3.8	23.8	50.6
New Hampshire	3.1	20.9	50.3	2.6	20.2	50.6
Vermont	2.0	14.2	37.7	1.4	13.9	37.7
Massachusetts	0.5	5.5	36.4	0.5	6.0	38.3
Rhode Island	2.5	24.3	50.8	1.9	22.2	50.9
Connecticut	0.7	7.6	39.5	1.0	8.0	39.8
New York	1.4	12.3	43.1	1.4	12.7	44.4
New Jersey	2.7	21.5	50.8	2.1	19.1	49.4
Pennsylvania	6.8	32.5	60.7	3.9	25.5	55.7
South Atlantic division	22.9	56.3	77.0	22.4	56.0	76.7
Delaware	11.2	38.7	64.2	7.1	32.2	61.2
Maryland	9.1	35.7	63.0	6.7	32.0	60.2
District of Columbia	3.2	22.2	51.1	5.2	24.4	49.4
Virginia	18.9	50.9	73.4	15.3	46.1	69.7
West Virginia	21.5	53.0	74.5	17.8	47.2	68.3
North Carolina	26.7	61.4	80.1	25.0	59.4	78.8
South Carolina	25.9	60.5	80.0	25.6	60.8	80.2
Georgia	23.5	58.1	78.6	23.8	58.6	78.8
Florida	21.6	54.8	76.1	20.9	54.3	75.5
North Central division	11.1	34.2	59.8	4.9	21.5	50.3
Ohio	7.4	25.3	50.6	3.1	17.4	45.2
Indiana	12.7	36.5	60.9	5.8	22.4	49.4
Illinois	8.3	28.7	57.2	2.6	17.8	49.4
Michigan	4.8	20.7	48.5	2.3	15.3	43.6
Wisconsin	4.8	21.8	51.8	3.9	17.8	50.1
Minnesota	10.6	34.3	58.9	7.9	27.4	52.1
Iowa	8.6	32.7	59.9	5.7	25.2	52.2
Missouri	17.3	46.2	69.0	7.0	27.9	56.4
North Dakota	13.4	39.9	64.9	12.0	33.6	59.3
South Dakota	19.0	49.2	71.2	18.8	45.3	67.6
Nebraska	14.4	40.9	64.5	9.0	28.8	55.5
Kansas	18.1	47.4	70.0	11.7	33.8	57.8
South Central division	25.2	58.7	78.5	25.0	59.3	79.1
Kentucky	22.5	55.0	75.8	14.4	41.8	66.0
Tennessee	24.3	57.6	77.6	22.7	55.9	76.6
Alabama	27.2	61.9	80.5	26.9	62.2	81.3
Mississippi	26.7	61.2	80.8	25.2	60.7	80.5
Louisiana	22.6	56.4	77.1	23.9	58.2	78.4
Texas	24.5	56.9	77.0	24.6	58.3	77.8
Indian Territory	25.3	58.5	78.8	28.1	60.6	81.4
Oklahoma	24.4	57.1	76.6	22.6	49.7	69.2
Arkansas	27.1	61.1	80.2	27.8	62.7	81.3
Western division	9.6	31.3	56.4	8.1	26.4	50.9
Montana	5.9	25.2	52.1	4.1	17.8	47.8
Wyoming	12.4	35.2	59.8	4.5	17.1	28.8
Colorado	9.4	31.7	57.4	3.2	19.6	43.9
New Mexico	18.3	49.9	72.1	17.3	45.8	70.4
Arizona	20.1	49.0	71.2	32.7	60.8	78.1
Utah	10.8	32.4	56.0	4.7	24.9	47.2
Nevada	7.7	16.5	37.2	6.4	19.4	58.1
Idaho	15.3	43.4	67.0	7.1	17.0	43.3
Washington	7.7	27.8	53.3	4.5	22.5	47.8
Oregon	8.4	29.5	53.6	6.5	23.4	47.6
California	3.7	20.1	47.5	2.8	17.7	44.2
Alaska	20.2	48.2	74.3	26.5	56.5	74.0
Hawaii	3.6	14.6	38.4	7.7	27.7	54.7
Military and naval	.....	11.1	44.4	.....	.....	.....

In the more southerly section of the South Atlantic division—extending from Virginia to Florida—and uniformly throughout the South Central division, as shown by Table LXIV, from about one-fifth to more than one-fourth of all the male children at work in 1900 were under 12 years of age. This statement is also true with respect to female children at work in these states except the two Virginias and Kentucky, in which the proportions are somewhat below one-fifth but are high as compared with the proportions for females in many other states. In several of the states of the North Central and Western divisions also, particularly in Arizona, South Dakota, and New Mexico, those under 12 years of age constituted considerable proportions of all the children of each sex at work; in Arizona the large proportion (32.7 per cent) for females—the highest for either sex in any state or territory—is due mainly to the inclusion of Indians, as already explained.

In all the North Atlantic states except Pennsylvania, and in Michigan, Wisconsin, California, and the District of Columbia, on the other hand, males under 12 years of age constituted less than 5 per cent of all male children at work in 1900, the highest percentage being 4.8, for both Michigan and Wisconsin, and the lowest 0.5, for Massachusetts. In all the states named, as well as in many of the other Northern and Western states, the per cent of all the female children at work in 1900 who were under 12 years of age was also less than 5; and in this connection it should be noted that in most of those states and territories for which a large proportion of children under 12 at work is shown, there is not a wide difference between the percentages for the two sexes, but that in the other states and territories the proportion of females under 12 is usually considerably less than that of males.

In general, it may be said that the proportions of children under 12 years of age at work in 1900 in the several states and territories were high or low according to the relative predominance of agricultural pursuits, and also in a somewhat less degree according to the extent to which the employment of children was restricted by legislative enactment. Children are employed in agricultural labor very generally throughout the South, and to a less extent in the North and West, and if the analysis is extended to include those under 14 years of age it is found from Table LXIV that in some of the Southern states more than three-fifths, and in all of them, except Kentucky and the Virginias, fully one-half of all the children of each sex at work in 1900 were included within this age limit. In states with important manufacturing interests the proportion of children under 12 or 14 years of age at work is also influenced somewhat by restrictive legislation concerning their employment in industrial and mercantile pursuits. A noticeable contrast in this respect is shown for Rhode Island as compared with Massachusetts and Connecticut, due to a difference in the laws prohibiting the employment of children under certain ages in these states.[1] In Rhode Island 24.3 per cent of all the male children and 22.2 per cent of all the female children at work in 1900 were under 14 years of age, while in neither of the other two states mentioned did the proportion under that age exceed 8 per cent for either sex.

[1] See Appendix B.

In Table LXV a presentation is made for each state and territory of the leading occupation groups in which children were reported as having been engaged during any portion of the census year.[1] The statements contained in this table—particularly those referring to children in the earlier years of life—have been carefully verified by reference to the original returns on the population schedules, and represent, as far as the returns of the census enumerators can be relied upon, the conditions with respect to the employment of children as they existed during the period covered by the Twelfth Census.

For this table, as for Table LXII, certain occupation groups have been combined in whole or in part as follows:

Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.—Bookkeepers and accountants; clerks and copyists; stenographers and typewriters.

Lumbermen and wood choppers.—Lumbermen and raftsmen; wood choppers.

Metal workers.—Blacksmiths; brassworkers; clock and watch makers and repairers; gold and silver workers; iron and steel workers; machinists; steam boiler makers; stove, furnace, and grate makers; tin plate and tinware makers; tool and cutlery makers; wheelwrights; wireworkers; other metal workers.

Packers and porters.—Packers and shippers; porters and helpers (in stores, etc.).

Printers and bookbinders.—Bookbinders; printers, lithographers, and pressmen.

Textile mill operatives.—Carpet factory operatives; cotton mill operatives; hosiery and knitting mill operatives; silk mill operatives; woolen mill operatives; other textile mill operatives.

Textile workers.—Dressmakers; hat and cap makers; milliners; seamstresses; shirt, collar, and cuff makers; tailors and tailoresses; other textile workers.

Woodworkers.—Cabinetmakers; coopers; saw and planing mill employees; other woodworkers.

No detailed analysis of the figures in Table LXV is required, nor is it the purpose of this report to discuss the question of child labor from the standpoint of these statistics taken in connection with the labor laws operative in the several states in 1900; but for the convenience of the reader, a synopsis of the legislation as it existed at the period of the Twelfth Census is published in Appendix B.

[1] Census year beginning June 1, 1899 and ending May 31, 1900.

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
ALABAMA.															
All occupations	122,653	80,989	10,913	11,081	14,214	13,922	15,058	15,801	41,664	5,599	5,611	7,500	7,208	7,947	7,799
Agricultural laborers[1]	105,058	70,348	10,010	10,090	12,676	12,120	12,719	12,733	34,710	4,845	4,865	6,366	6,019	6,506	6,079
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	254	220	3	8	10	31	58	110	34	.....	.....	1	4	4	25
Brick and tile makers, etc	80	79	5	5	14	12	19	24	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	124	124	10	9	20	27	34	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	254	250	4	13	30	36	61	106	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Laborers (not specified)	6,103	4,363	448	483	725	755	922	1,030	1,740	204	205	330	297	381	323
Launderers and laundresses	391	12	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	379	7	11	22	48	112	179
Lumbermen and wood choppers	76	74	5	9	13	11	17	19	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Messengers and errand and office boys	342	336	22	31	42	65	89	87	6	1	2	.....	2	.....	1
Metal workers	306	306	3	10	16	49	63	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners and quarrymen	896	894	22	56	110	147	249	310	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Packers and porters	174	173	12	3	18	35	45	60	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	309	259	1	8	17	46	57	130	50	.....	1	4	6	9	30
Servants and waiters	4,039	1,097	166	132	198	184	213	204	2,942	379	327	488	515	586	647
Steam railroad employees	109	106	3	2	4	15	21	61	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	2,747	1,276	150	172	219	231	239	265	1,471	153	180	225	278	297	338
All other	182	34	6	1	7	12	5	3	98	5	9	8	11	17	48
Textile workers	101	8	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	93	2	3	13	16	17	42
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	195	194	13	17	20	27	49	68	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
All other	71	68	2	3	10	10	16	27	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
All other occupations	892	768	28	29	62	103	180	366	124	2	7	11	9	15	80
ALASKA.															
All occupations	1,002	802	120	42	127	98	209	206	200	44	9	36	24	35	52
Fishermen and oystermen	270	180	41	12	30	13	48	36	90	33	5	18	10	16	8
Hunters, trappers, guides, and scouts	596	529	71	25	91	73	136	133	67	7	3	12	8	12	25
Servants and waiters	40	16	1	2	2	1	4	6	24	4	1	3	5	4	7
All other occupations	96	77	7	3	4	11	21	31	19	.....	.....	3	1	3	12
ARIZONA.															
All occupations	1,982	1,358	156	117	213	179	302	391	624	110	94	86	89	108	137
Agricultural laborers	777	576	67	64	106	84	112	143	201	53	45	32	18	21	32
Laborers (not specified)	193	187	7	9	12	27	39	93	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Miners and quarrymen	58	57	1	.....	9	8	20	19	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Servants and waiters	106	21	3	1	2	2	8	5	85	4	8	8	14	32	29
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	560	376	77	39	77	44	83	56	184	42	24	31	31	25	28
Textile workers	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	9	13	9	14	25	34
All other occupations	184	141	1	4	7	14	40	75	43	2	3	4	9	14	11

[1] Includes turpentine farmers and laborers.

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
ARKANSAS.															
All occupations	65,068	49,747	6,476	7,032	8,270	8,650	9,486	9,833	15,321	2,069	2,196	2,750	2,586	2,852	2,868
Agricultural laborers	58,760	45,633	6,168	6,651	7,711	7,973	8,548	8,582	13,127	1,847	1,937	2,446	2,234	2,378	2,285
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	198	197	3	15	22	31	58	68	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	2,725	2,203	212	240	328	388	466	569	522	70	78	83	93	105	98
Launderers and laundresses	103	7	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	96	4	2	8	15	30	37
Lumbermen and wood choppers	78	78	7	8	17	10	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messengers and errand and office boys	108	107	3	11	13	32	23	25	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners and quarrymen	90	90	3	4	9	11	25	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	150	135	1	9	8	13	39	65	15	1	.....	.....	3	2	9
Servants and waiters	1,820	369	38	45	72	63	68	83	1,451	144	172	205	224	318	388
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	361	354	17	19	35	53	89	141	7	.....	1	.....	1	2	3
All other	89	88	4	7	9	12	26	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
All other occupations	586	486	20	23	44	63	122	214	100	3	10	7	16	17	47
CALIFORNIA.															
All occupations	9,319	7,187	90	171	383	801	1,970	3,772	2,132	25	34	98	219	566	1,190
Agricultural laborers	1,493	1,453	35	44	81	160	370	763	40	1	2	2	4	14	17
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	377	327	3	4	6	18	76	220	50	.....	.....	2	4	8	36
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	181	181	.....	1	7	13	55	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	58	55	1	8	6	4	14	22	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Laborers (not specified)	1,099	1,067	21	26	65	98	282	575	32	1	2	2	3	9	15
Launderers and laundresses	131	46	1	3	2	2	17	21	85	.....	1	4	5	18	57
Meat, fish, and fruit canners and packers	121	58	2	4	3	12	16	21	63	2	4	7	9	18	23
Messengers and errand and office boys	985	968	11	29	84	191	310	343	17	.....	.....	2	3	7	5
Metal workers	405	380	.....	4	12	33	106	225	25	.....	.....	1	3	7	14
Miners and quarrymen	66	66	4	1	3	3	19	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	57	57	1	4	3	11	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers and porters	121	74	.....	2	.....	10	24	38	47	.....	1	.....	6	13	27
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	52	51	.....	.....	2	3	17	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	56	56	.....	1	.....	1	11	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers and bookbinders	161	139	.....	1	5	13	44	76	22	.....	.....	1	1	4	16
Salesmen and saleswomen	423	342	4	3	6	31	96	202	81	1	.....	4	5	25	46
Servants and waiters	1,333	308	2	14	25	41	74	152	1,025	14	21	56	123	269	542
Telegraph and telephone operators	55	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	13	32	.....	.....	1	1	5	25
Textile mill operatives	113	61	1	.....	2	12	19	27	52	.....	1	1	4	19	27
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	5	4	25	91
All other	244	53	.....	.....	4	4	13	32	191	.....	1	6	24	47	113
Woodworkers	112	102	.....	2	6	8	24	62	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
All other occupations	1,551	1,320	4	20	61	133	354	748	231	6	1	3	19	74	128
COLORADO.															
All occupations	3,500	2,903	109	163	253	396	746	1,236	597	6	13	27	71	145	335
Agricultural laborers	1,067	1,053	69	97	112	169	257	349	14	2	.....	1	1	4	6
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	139	110	.....	.....	2	10	23	75	29	.....	.....	.....	3	8	18
Cotton mill operatives	62	41	.....	4	7	9	13	8	21	.....	.....	2	4	4	11
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	68	68	.....	2	6	3	22	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	480	459	20	26	50	57	109	197	21	.....	4	2	3	5	7
Messengers and errand and office boys	251	205	.....	6	20	30	61	88	46	2	.....	.....	7	24	13
Metal workers	61	61	.....	1	3	5	15	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners and quarrymen	229	229	2	6	8	35	79	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	110	69	.....	2	2	6	18	41	41	.....	.....	1	3	12	25
Servants and waiters	378	62	.....	3	6	10	18	25	316	2	7	20	46	69	172
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	174	174	13	11	24	32	41	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers	51	15	.....	.....	1	2	4	8	36	.....	1	.....	.....	6	29
All other occupations	430	357	5	5	12	28	86	221	73	.....	1	1	4	13	54
CONNECTICUT.															
All occupations	11,579	6,838	18	27	80	393	2,184	4,136	4,741	16	31	69	263	1,507	2,855
Agricultural laborers	830	819	1	7	21	71	261	458	11	.....	.....	.....	3	3	5
Bakers	43	39	.....	.....	1	3	17	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Bleachery and dye works operatives	40	33	.....	.....	.....	3	17	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	378	251	1	.....	.....	10	53	187	127	.....	.....	.....	5	23	99
Boxmakers (paper)	188	19	.....	.....	.....	1	3	15	169	1	.....	.....	5	63	100
Buttonmakers	57	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	41	.....	.....	1	2	18	20
Carpenters and joiners	40	40	.....	.....	.....	1	9	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corsetmakers	257	16	.....	.....	1	1	6	8	241	.....	1	1	15	94	130
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	98	97	.....	1	1	1	30	64	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	44	39	.....	.....	1	6	12	20	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Laborers (not specified)	808	733	4	5	12	50	221	441	75	.....	.....	.....	4	26	45
Messengers and errand and office boys	482	433	1	.....	2	29	178	223	49	.....	.....	1	5	23	20
Metal workers:															
Brassworkers	188	129	.....	.....	1	8	47	73	59	.....	.....	.....	3	20	36
Clock and watch makers and repairers	169	113	.....	.....	.....	2	33	78	56	.....	.....	.....	1	14	41
Iron and steel workers	371	272	1	1	1	9	78	182	99	1	.....	1	4	35	58
Machinists	148	147	.....	1	2	6	36	102	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tool and cutlery makers	101	86	.....	.....	1	1	24	60	15	.....	1	.....	.....	8	6
All other	418	308	.....	.....	3	14	90	201	110	.....	.....	.....	4	39	67

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAG IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	1 yea
CONNECTICUT—Continued.															
Packers and porters	192	62	1				20	41	130			1	5	38	
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	55	43	1			2	13	27	12					6	
Paper and pulp mill operatives	47	26				2	5	19	21				3	4	
Powder and cartridge makers	63	25				1	10	14	38					10	
Printers and bookbinders	102	81		2	2	3	23	51	21	1				4	
Rubber factory operatives	110	42				1	9	32	68	1			2	16	
Salesmen and saleswomen	565	352	1		2	25	94	230	213			3	10	59	
Servants and waiters	994	82		2	3	13	27	37	912	9	21	43	93	260	
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	1,053	500	3	1	5	14	208	269	553		2	5	20	208	
Hosiery and knitting mill	128	23				2	10	11	105				5	34	
Silk mill	461	130				3	48	79	331	1		1	12	83	
Woolen mill	452	235			4	16	86	129	217		1	1	3	89	
All other	481	208			1	13	84	110	223		1	2	11	85	
Textile workers	413	89				7	28	54	324				18	79	
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	40	19					8	11	21					6	
Woodworkers	62	55	1			2	14	38	7					1	
All other occupations	1,751	1,276	3	7	16	73	376	801	475	1	4	8	29	156	
DELAWARE.															
All occupations	3,859	2,781	129	184	287	477	700	995	1,078	37	40	90	180	313	
Agricultural laborers	1,545	1,467	107	140	188	252	368	412	78	5	7	16	16	13	
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	76	63			3	1	14	45	13				3	3	
Laborers (not specified)	360	341	11	13	29	60	92	136	19		1	2	2	5	
Leather curriers and tanners	156	87	1		7	8	25	46	69		1	1	5	37	
Messengers and errand and office boys	95	94		3	4	31	24	32	1						
Metal workers	131	124	1	1	9	20	29	64	7					1	
Servants and waiters	567	64	2	6	6	14	13	23	503	32	24	55	91	135	1
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	121	58		6	9	12	15	16	63		2	3	18	19	
Hosiery and knitting mill	115	31	1	4	4	7	7	8	84		2	5	19	27	
All other	119	57		2	1	13	16	25	62		1	2	6	27	
Textile workers	57	3					2	1	54			3	6	10	
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	52	7		1		1	2	3	45		1	2	8	19	
All other occupations	465	385	6	8	27	58	102	184	80		1	1	6	17	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.															
All occupations	2,144	1,365	19	25	75	184	394	668	779	20	20	40	101	195	
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	183	143		1	7	7	38	90	40				3	15	
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	148	147		1	8	22	44	72	1						
Hucksters and peddlers	33	33	3	2	2	4	10	12							
Laborers (not specified)	201	199	2		10	24	63	100	2				1	1	
Launderers and laundresses	39	3						3	36	1		1	1	9	
Messengers and errand and office boys	327	309	1	9	20	57	99	123	18			1	6	8	
Metal workers	32	32	1			3	14	14							
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	45	44	2	6	6	8	8	14	1			1			
Packers and porters	34	32	1			2	11	18	2						
Salesmen and saleswomen	187	114			2	10	28	74	73			2	6	22	
Servants and waiters	656	119	4	5	8	25	31	46	537	19	20	43	82	123	2
Textile workers	53	5					1	4	48			1	1	7	
All other occupations	206	185	5	1	12	22	47	98	21				1	5	
FLORIDA.															
All occupations	15,403	11,281	1,174	1,261	1,848	1,805	2,408	2,695	4,122	397	465	694	683	872	1,01
Agricultural laborers[1]	11,204	8,878	1,004	1,060	1,495	1,479	1,661	1,679	2,826	301	368	517	478	561	60
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	110	98		2	3	8	25	60	12				1	4	
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	83	83		4	8	12	26	33							
Laborers (not specified)	1,737	1,387	106	110	186	215	337	433	350	42	36	55	61	76	8
Launderers and laundresses	122	4					3	1	118	7	5	10	12	34	5
Messengers and errand and office boys	141	135	9	13	26	21	36	30	6				1	1	
Servants and waiters	859	223	24	21	31	41	48	58	636	43	51	101	110	144	18
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	269	167	2	4	11	21	51	78	102	2	4	8	15	32	4
Turpentine distillers	102	97	12	7	14	14	25	25	5	2		1		1	
Woodworkers	100	88	4	3	9	15	27	30	12						1
All other occupations	676	621	13	37	65	69	169	268	55		1	2	5	10	2
GEORGIA.															
All occupations	113,964	77,462	8,872	9,308	13,241	13,563	15,886	16,592	36,502	4,341	4,329	6,427	6,263	7,388	7,75
Agricultural laborers[1]	89,692	63,680	7,709	8,001	11,097	11,206	12,746	12,871	26,012	3,366	3,332	4,723	4,499	5,132	5,01
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	366	325	1	10	29	37	85	163	41		1		6	8	2
Bootblacks	86	86	5	2	4	19	25	31							
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	345	345	11	24	40	57	102	111							
Laborers (not specified)	8,951	6,187	642	612	1,044	1,029	1,335	1,475	2,764	290	291	510	490	590	59
Launderers and laundresses	625	17	3		5	1	4	4	608	12	16	50	96	147	28
Lumbermen and wood choppers	93	92	6	9	13	13	20	31	1	1					
Messengers and errand and office boys	654	640	38	62	88	128	167	157	14	2	4	2	2	2	
Metal workers	139	138		2	10	13	36	77	1			1			

[1] Includes turpentine farmers and laborers.

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
GEORGIA—Continued.															
Packers and porters	393	385	10	17	58	70	103	127	8	.....	1	.....	1	4	2
Printers and bookbinders	105	83	.....	2	1	16	21	43	22	.....	1	.....	4	2	15
Salesmen and saleswomen	329	291	5	10	25	49	67	135	38	1	.....	3	2	10	22
Servants and waiters	5,411	1,427	182	160	272	273	280	270	3,984	432	378	660	619	857	1,038
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	4,552	2,119	190	313	362	392	414	448	2,433	223	277	415	465	518	535
Hosiery and knitting mill	188	38	2	7	5	7	12	5	150	5	6	27	27	35	50
All other	108	54	1	5	3	14	20	11	54	1	7	8	7	11	20
Textile workers	162	24	.....	.....	3	.....	7	14	138	.....	9	10	21	32	66
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	265	263	7	17	32	40	66	101	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
All other	129	122	5	10	10	17	35	45	7	.....	1	.....	2	1	3
All other occupations	1,371	1,196	55	55	140	182	291	473	175	8	5	18	22	38	84
HAWAII.															
All occupations	998	828	10	20	31	60	197	510	170	2	11	17	17	46	77
Agricultural laborers	254	242	3	4	8	15	49	163	12	1	1	.....	1	3	6
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	30	30	2	.....	1	4	6	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	247	230	3	5	6	19	55	142	17	.....	1	2	1	6	7
Servants and waiters	176	79	1	3	5	6	21	43	97	1	9	11	13	24	39
Textile workers	36	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	20	.....	.....	2	1	4	13
All other occupations	255	231	1	8	11	16	63	132	24	.....	.....	2	1	9	12
IDAHO.															
All occupations	1,536	1,395	81	133	166	226	329	460	141	4	6	1	13	37	80
Agricultural laborers	1,098	1,084	75	113	144	186	250	316	14	1	1	1	3	2	6
Laborers (not specified)	142	141	5	8	9	17	37	65	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Servants and waiters	144	33	.....	4	3	8	7	11	111	2	4	.....	10	31	64
All other occupations	152	137	1	8	10	15	35	68	15	1	1	.....	.....	3	10
ILLINOIS.															
All occupations	70,535	50,994	1,769	2,442	3,824	6,583	14,522	21,854	19,541	190	312	741	2,230	6,169	9,899
Agents	76	61	.....	.....	3	5	16	37	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10
Agricultural laborers	25,347	24,972	1,571	2,124	3,025	4,096	6,064	8,092	375	31	34	47	56	92	115
Bakers	261	158	1	1	3	17	45	91	103	1	.....	1	5	39	57
Barbers and hairdressers	101	77	.....	.....	4	4	16	53	24	.....	2	.....	3	7	12
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.:															
Bookkeepers and accountants	251	90	.....	.....	2	5	22	61	161	.....	.....	1	11	36	113
Clerks and copyists	2,860	1,845	3	7	23	116	481	1,215	1,015	3	5	20	57	244	686
Stenographers and typewriters	221	55	.....	2	.....	1	13	39	166	.....	.....	2	4	37	123
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	326	208	.....	2	4	14	70	118	118	.....	.....	2	9	30	77
Boxmakers (paper)	390	75	.....	.....	2	8	31	34	315	1	.....	3	29	120	162
Brick and tile makers, etc	108	107	1	4	5	14	29	54	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Butchers	104	104	.....	2	1	8	32	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candle, soap, and tallow makers	105	75	.....	.....	4	9	22	40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	18
Carpenters and joiners	154	154	.....	2	6	12	43	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectioners	278	39	.....	.....	.....	2	8	29	239	.....	1	7	27	79	125
Corsetmakers	139	27	.....	.....	.....	2	10	15	112	.....	.....	2	6	42	62
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	917	915	3	6	22	76	301	507	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Electricians	94	94	.....	.....	2	2	17	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glassworkers	442	423	5	14	36	56	147	165	19	.....	.....	1	1	7	10
Glovemakers	242	67	.....	.....	1	1	22	43	175	.....	.....	2	11	61	101
Hostlers	120	120	.....	3	5	17	38	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	218	208	5	6	22	35	60	80	10	.....	1	2	2	4	1
Laborers (not specified)	5,789	5,450	123	137	282	587	1,671	2,650	339	2	7	14	37	129	150
Launderers and laundresses	607	38	.....	.....	2	2	11	23	569	1	1	14	53	178	322
Leather curriers and tanners	112	86	.....	.....	.....	4	32	50	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11
Meat and fruit packers, canners, etc	320	173	1	2	2	22	51	95	147	.....	.....	3	14	35	95
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	161	136	.....	.....	4	21	36	75	25	.....	.....	2	2	9	12
Messengers and errand and office boys	4,978	4,239	5	21	94	491	1,748	1,880	739	.....	4	26	111	380	218
Metal workers:															
Blacksmiths	105	105	1	5	2	5	22	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers	667	610	.....	7	7	41	177	378	57	1	.....	1	2	10	43
Machinists	459	455	1	.....	3	17	111	323	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Tin plate and tinware makers	236	194	.....	1	5	21	65	102	42	.....	.....	2	3	16	21
All other	645	532	.....	3	1	30	168	330	113	1	.....	2	9	31	70
Miners and quarrymen	1,276	1,275	5	9	33	93	436	699	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Musicians and teachers of music	80	47	1	1	1	11	13	20	33	.....	.....	3	6	6	18
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	255	249	8	14	20	44	74	89	6	1	.....	1	1	2	1
Packers and porters	498	226	.....	.....	8	28	79	111	272	.....	.....	3	30	105	134
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	346	327	.....	3	2	22	95	205	19	.....	.....	1	.....	9	9
Paper and pulp mill operatives	96	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	18	65	.....	.....	.....	6	16	43
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	82	82	.....	.....	.....	4	19	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers and bookbinders:															
Bookbinders	354	94	.....	.....	3	9	29	53	260	.....	1	5	17	95	142
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	633	556	.....	1	8	35	169	343	77	2	.....	.....	4	22	49
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,555	849	5	8	22	58	251	505	706	1	6	8	56	209	426
Servants and waiters	8,398	520	10	23	38	88	160	201	7,878	138	224	462	1,092	2,337	3,625
Steam railroad employees	135	135	2	2	6	14	25	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	116	101	1	3	3	11	29	54	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11
Telegraph and telephone operators	99	51	.....	1	.....	4	14	32	48	.....	.....	2	2	10	34

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
ILLINOIS—Continued.															
Textile mill operatives:															
Hosiery and knitting mill	146	38				3	14	21	108		1		4	37	66
All other	227	106		2	3	12	49	40	121			1	6	32	82
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	551	1						1	550		2	2	30	150	366
Milliners	345	11				1	3	7	334	1	2	4	22	69	236
Seamstresses	976	20			1		8	11	956	2	5	19	88	357	485
Tailors and tailoresses	2,283	556	1	6	11	56	198	284	1,727		9	50	280	626	762
All other	201	47				1	6	40	154		1		5	33	115
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	472	255			4	29	99	123	217		1	2	37	85	92
Upholsterers	105	92	2			8	33	49	13				1	1	11
Woodworkers:															
Coopers	147	146			3	9	48	86	1				1		
Saw and planing mill employees	136	136	1	1	3	12	48	71							
All other	729	654		1	15	68	235	335	75			2	6	28	39
All other occupations	3,461	2,497	13	18	68	222	796	1,380	964	4	5	22	84	314	535
INDIANA.															
All occupations	32,146	26,454	1,442	1,926	2,611	3,676	6,446	10,353	5,692	144	186	311	631	1,537	2,883
Agricultural laborers	17,478	17,268	1,305	1,736	2,212	2,846	3,868	5,306	210	34	23	26	27	47	53
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	333	239		5	7	18	54	155	94				4	24	66
Brick and tile makers, etc	75	64		2	5	2	26	29	11					2	9
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	234	234	3		7	20	62	142							
Glassworkers	714	648	6	8	26	63	212	333	66				4	19	43
Hostlers	79	79	1	1	4	6	20	47							
Laborers (not specified)	3,664	3,557	83	120	214	375	933	1,832	107	2	2	8	10	27	58
Launderers and laundresses	80	12					4	8	68		1	2	3	16	46
Messengers and errand and office boys	428	356	6	2	14	42	127	165	72			3	3	38	28
Metal workers	440	417	1	2	2	20	109	283	23					8	15
Miners and quarrymen	368	367		1	5	29	122	210	1				1		
Packers and porters	108	63				6	16	41	45				3	9	33
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	116	113		1		12	23	77	3						3
Printers and bookbinders	168	112			1	6	34	71	56			1	1	18	36
Salesmen and saleswomen	521	396	3	4	11	29	104	245	125	2	1	2	9	29	82
Servants and waiters	3,785	311	14	15	31	40	91	120	3,474	103	151	258	485	921	1,556
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	197	80			2	7	40	31	117		3		14	50	50
Hosiery and knitting mill	172	59					32	27	113				9	38	66
All other	95	37				1	18	18	58			1	4	19	34
Textile workers:															
Seamstresses	156	2					1	1	154			2	5	45	102
Tailors and tailoresses	123	23				1	6	16	100		1		1	10	88
All other	292	19			1		4	14	273		3		9	63	198
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	224	77		1		10	23	43	147				9	61	77
Woodworkers	400	361		3	4	24	113	217	39				4	9	26
All other occupations	1,896	1,560	20	25	65	119	409	922	336	3	1	8	26	84	214
INDIAN TERRITORY.															
All occupations	15,146	12,950	1,529	1,741	2,166	2,133	2,682	2,749	2,196	280	336	377	337	457	409
Agricultural laborers	13,058	11,500	1,428	1,609	1,952	1,925	2,285	2,301	1,558	221	265	294	248	300	230
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	104	104	14	6	19	6	42	17							
Laborers (not specified)	815	749	45	82	110	127	163	222	66	2	8	6	10	17	23
Lumbermen and wood choppers	87	86	9	9	21	10	19	18	1			1			
Miners and quarrymen	166	166	2	7	20	27	43	67							
Servants and waiters	609	77	14	5	11	11	22	14	532	55	63	74	72	130	138
All other occupations	307	268	17	23	33	27	58	110	39	2		2	7	10	18
IOWA.															
All occupations	29,410	24,564	780	1,319	2,195	3,745	6,679	9,846	4,846	100	174	340	604	1,311	2,317
Agricultural laborers	19,493	19,217	724	1,193	1,908	3,093	5,204	7,095	276	24	16	42	42	69	83
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	262	204	1	1	6	15	62	119	58		1	4	5	10	38
Buttonmakers	104	40			3	9	17	11	64			4	9	21	30
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	247	247	2	2	9	31	71	132							
Laborers (not specified)	1,685	1,644	28	59	104	189	491	773	41	1	4	3	2	11	20
Meat and fruit packers, canners, etc	116	110	1	5	6	17	25	56	6			1	1		4
Messengers and errand and office boys	259	242	1	10	20	41	63	107	17		1		1	7	8
Metal workers	147	141			4	11	40	86	6				1	1	4
Miners and quarrymen	619	617	5	13	66	108	175	250	2						2
Packers and porters	77	36			3	3	10	20	41			2	2	15	22
Printers and bookbinders	156	129				10	39	80	27				1	5	21
Salesmen and saleswomen	341	268	1	4	4	21	68	170	73	1		8	3	23	43
Servants and waiters	3,993	240	12	13	18	40	47	110	3,753	70	151	270	500	1,037	1,725
Steam railroad employees	94	93	1		3	10	18	61	1				1		
Textile workers	190	28				1	4	23	162		1	2	8	29	122
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	139	81		1	3	10	24	43	58				5	21	32
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	156	156	1	2	5	26	39	83							
All other	63	60			1	8	15	36	3						3
All other occupations	1,269	1,011	3	16	32	102	267	591	258	4		9	23	62	160

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
KANSAS.															
All occupations	22,489	20,304	1,598	2,075	2,739	3,219	4,582	6,091	2,185	119	137	185	296	525	923
Agricultural laborers	17,391	17,138	1,486	1,957	2,507	2,793	3,760	4,645	253	38	37	38	34	47	59
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	141	108	1	2	4	9	34	58	33	1	1	2	.....	8	21
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	118	118	3	2	1	15	27	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	1,237	1,205	65	49	95	169	304	523	32	2	1	3	1	8	17
Meat and fruit packers, canners, etc	147	121	.....	3	8	21	43	46	26	.....	.....	1	2	1	22
Messengers and errand and office boys	128	127	3	1	11	19	35	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Metal workers	77	76	2	.....	3	1	22	48	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Miners and quarrymen	322	321	1	7	21	41	91	160	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salesmen and saleswomen	183	148	1	3	10	15	38	81	35	.....	.....	1	4	6	24
Servants and waiters	1,827	210	9	17	29	37	44	74	1,617	75	94	138	245	410	655
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	155	148	21	22	19	29	26	31	7	2	1	.....	.....	3	1
All other occupations	763	584	6	12	31	70	168	297	179	1	3	2	10	41	122
KENTUCKY.															
All occupations	61,117	53,676	5,747	6,323	8,113	9,315	11,188	12,990	7,441	507	565	802	1,234	1,805	2,528
Agricultural laborers	45,502	43,652	5,316	5,749	7,048	7,664	8,533	9,342	1,850	271	264	315	332	351	317
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	375	287	1	8	11	30	83	154	88	.....	.....	.....	5	16	67
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	249	166	.....	.....	2	18	56	90	83	.....	.....	3	11	26	43
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	244	244	5	3	22	42	61	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	4,208	4,019	253	317	510	672	933	1,284	189	16	12	26	33	48	54
Launderers and laundresses	173	19	.....	1	.....	3	4	11	154	.....	6	6	22	37	33
Messengers and errand and office boys	571	546	12	15	50	117	174	178	25	1	1	2	9	5	7
Metal workers	274	271	3	6	7	23	74	158	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Miners and quarrymen	584	582	28	28	84	118	155	169	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	88	87	7	10	17	15	19	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Packers and porters	168	121	1	3	12	17	37	51	47	.....	.....	3	.....	12	32
Printers and bookbinders	150	110	.....	2	1	15	42	50	40	.....	.....	.....	3	5	32
Salesmen and saleswomen	351	250	2	6	14	40	62	126	101	.....	.....	3	7	32	59
Servants and waiters	4,256	925	84	94	151	157	209	230	3,331	205	258	376	552	838	1,102
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	208	114	4	12	20	21	32	25	94	3	7	17	15	26	26
Woolen mill	126	55	.....	3	3	12	18	19	71	2	1	4	16	18	30
All other	185	58	1	1	9	9	18	20	127	2	2	11	25	45	42
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	99	.....	2	2	16	22	57
Seamstresses	218	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	213	1	.....	4	26	74	108
Tailors and tailoresses	386	66	.....	1	.....	9	20	36	320	1	2	10	71	86	150
All other	89	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	83	.....	1	.....	6	20	56
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	812	539	7	29	55	108	145	195	273	4	5	13	50	81	120
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	108	108	2	5	8	12	33	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	132	124	.....	4	6	22	40	52	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6
All other occupations	1,560	1,321	21	26	83	189	387	615	239	.....	4	7	34	60	134
LOUISIANA.															
All occupations	61,047	39,620	4,485	4,481	6,641	6,747	8,180	9,086	21,427	2,568	2,559	3,710	3,645	4,318	4,627
Agricultural laborers	48,502	32,003	4,069	3,992	5,744	5,529	6,242	6,427	16,499	2,178	2,168	3,096	2,833	3,133	3,096
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	391	354	1	5	15	48	103	182	37	.....	1	1	1	12	22
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	154	152	4	2	13	24	40	69	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fishermen and oystermen	171	164	10	17	25	24	44	44	7	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2
Hostlers	96	96	4	7	10	14	28	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	4,594	3,582	226	291	474	564	894	1,133	1,012	122	119	151	176	201	243
Launderers and laundresses	242	9	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	233	3	3	21	23	61	122
Messengers and errand and office boys	651	634	16	22	70	138	181	207	17	.....	1	.....	1	13	2
Metal workers	94	93	1	2	3	8	21	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Packers and porters	115	99	1	4	13	17	24	40	16	.....	.....	.....	3	3	10
Salesmen and saleswomen	277	228	.....	1	11	35	65	116	49	1	.....	1	6	18	23
Servants and waiters	3,840	894	130	96	161	143	166	198	2,946	267	253	417	532	709	768
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	184	64	1	1	10	13	19	20	120	1	1	4	13	29	72
All other	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	.....	.....	1	2	12	17
Textile workers:															
Seamstresses	105	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	102	.....	4	9	9	26	54
All other	107	13	.....	.....	1	.....	3	9	94	.....	3	3	13	25	50
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	153	15	.....	.....	1	1	7	6	138	.....	1	2	22	43	70
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	224	220	3	12	17	44	58	86	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
All other	50	47	1	1	3	7	13	22	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
All other occupations	1,064	949	18	28	68	137	269	429	115	1	2	2	9	32	69
MAINE.															
All occupations	5,992	3,979	65	121	239	509	1,031	2,014	2,013	14	63	125	277	539	995
Agricultural laborers	1,219	1,203	23	34	63	137	331	615	16	.....	1	.....	3	4	8
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	56	45	.....	1	.....	.....	8	36	11	.....	.....	1	.....	2	8
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	159	113	.....	.....	2	10	39	62	46	.....	.....	.....	2	12	32
Laborers (not specified)	537	516	5	17	20	58	128	287	22	.....	.....	1	1	6	14
Meat, fish, and fruit packers, canners, etc	228	161	16	13	25	23	37	47	67	4	9	10	8	15	21
Messengers and errand and office boys	73	65	.....	.....	4	6	17	38	8	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3
Metal workers	51	51	.....	1	1	3	8	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	87	72	.....	1	1	3	18	49	15	1	.....	1	2	.....	11
Servants and waiters	651	91	5	7	5	11	24	39	560	5	9	28	52	141	325

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
MAINE—Continued.															
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	1,749	837	15	37	89	181	234	281	912	4	39	69	168	262	370
Woolen mill	148	85	.....	2	4	10	23	46	63	.....	1	5	8	18	31
All other	269	124	.....	3	9	25	37	50	145	.....	2	7	22	47	67
Textile workers	56	16	.....	.....	.....	1	3	12	40	.....	.....	.....	4	8	28
Woodworkers	121	113	.....	1	1	7	15	89	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
All other occupations	588	488	1	4	15	34	109	325	100	.....	1	3	6	20	70
MARYLAND.															
All occupations	24,920	17,034	620	935	1,783	2,801	4,642	6,303	7,886	211	317	676	1,319	2,223	3,140
Agricultural laborers	6,820	6,543	419	522	834	1,130	1,630	2,008	277	35	34	42	50	44	72
Bakers	84	76	.....	1	.....	10	22	43	8	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.	840	726	.....	7	24	92	191	412	114	.....	1	2	11	36	64
Boxmakers (paper)	112	44	1	.....	6	11	13	13	68	.....	1	4	11	23	29
Brick and tile makers, etc	88	88	.....	7	10	16	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	285	283	1	7	13	35	77	150	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fishermen and oystermen	526	521	17	27	43	84	150	200	5	.....	1	1	2	.....	1
Glassworkers	117	109	1	3	20	25	35	25	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Laborers (not specified)	2,738	2,476	78	135	235	386	667	975	262	12	17	42	42	57	92
Launderers and laundresses	158	22	.....	1	2	2	4	13	136	3	3	10	17	46	57
Meat and fruit packers, canners, etc.	131	71	1	8	8	16	19	19	60	.....	3	9	5	20	23
Messengers and errand and office boys	1,292	1,211	10	46	119	268	392	376	81	1	5	16	19	21	19
Metal workers:															
Tin plate and tinware makers	440	376	2	11	44	69	132	118	64	1	1	2	12	17	31
All other	318	312	2	7	13	27	90	173	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Miners and quarrymen	258	258	.....	9	14	30	70	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers and porters	249	100	1	3	8	10	31	47	149	1	1	12	24	47	64
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	92	82	.....	.....	.....	4	32	46	10	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Printers and bookbinders	176	150	.....	2	6	21	45	76	26	.....	.....	.....	0	2	18
Salesmen and saleswomen	541	278	2	3	14	21	84	154	263	2	1	9	31	82	138
Servants and waiters	3,848	548	46	50	95	85	125	147	3,300	134	196	314	574	885	1,197
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	1,052	481	14	35	83	91	125	133	571	14	23	77	118	143	196
All other	264	117	7	13	15	27	26	29	147	1	6	13	33	42	54
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	167	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	164	1	1	6	13	60	83
Seamstresses	617	17	.....	.....	.....	3	6	8	600	2	6	26	84	200	282
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	667	98	1	.....	3	13	28	48	574	1	8	39	110	183	233
Tailors and tailoresses	544	256	2	6	9	43	91	105	288	1	3	14	54	91	125
All other	127	22	.....	.....	2	2	6	12	105	.....	.....	4	14	28	59
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	366	170	.....	2	12	35	46	75	196	.....	1	7	30	60	92
Woodworkers	243	221	.....	2	17	35	71	96	22	.....	.....	4	1	5	12
All other occupations	1,760	1,380	15	28	83	210	403	641	380	2	5	23	50	111	183
MASSACHUSETTS.															
All occupations	27,868	16,393	29	54	154	661	5,068	10,427	11,475	20	39	113	518	3,700	7,085
Agricultural laborers	990	983	2	9	22	46	307	597	7	.....	1	1	1	2	2
Bakers	69	58	1	.....	.....	6	17	34	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Bleachery and dye works operatives	93	87	.....	.....	1	2	22	62	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.	767	564	1	2	1	16	188	411	203	.....	6	.....	7	51	139
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,776	1,123	.....	4	5	31	286	797	653	2	1	3	20	174	453
Bootblacks	99	97	.....	2	2	11	32	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Boxmakers (paper)	204	19	.....	.....	.....	1	7	11	185	1	1	.....	6	56	121
Buttonmakers	50	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	25	.....	1	.....	.....	11	13
Carpenters and joiners	58	58	.....	.....	.....	7	8	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectioners	166	20	.....	.....	1	1	4	14	146	2	1	1	12	44	86
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	285	285	2	1	3	15	84	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	152	136	2	1	3	6	44	80	16	.....	.....	1	1	6	8
Laborers (not specified)	842	791	1	3	13	34	241	499	51	.....	1	1	3	21	25
Launderers and laundresses	158	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	18	132	.....	2	1	1	37	91
Leather curriers and tanners	118	114	.....	.....	.....	3	21	90	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	102	86	.....	.....	2	1	17	66	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Messengers and errand and office boys	2,084	1,731	.....	3	10	106	592	1,020	353	.....	.....	2	16	159	176
Metal workers:															
Gold and silver workers	285	141	.....	.....	.....	3	43	95	144	.....	.....	2	3	43	96
Iron and steel workers	308	274	.....	.....	2	8	81	183	34	.....	.....	.....	2	6	26
Machinists	309	309	1	.....	1	4	65	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	347	307	.....	.....	2	3	86	216	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	27
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	100	98	.....	1	6	13	30	48	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Packers and porters	313	142	.....	2	.....	6	38	96	171	.....	.....	.....	2	41	125
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	103	98	1	.....	.....	1	25	71	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Paper and pulp mill operatives	242	87	.....	.....	1	4	20	62	155	.....	.....	1	6	47	101
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	67	67	1	.....	2	1	13	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers and bookbinders:															
Bookbinders	118	51	.....	.....	.....	2	10	39	67	.....	.....	.....	2	18	47
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	240	219	.....	1	1	7	59	151	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	22
Rubber factory operatives	191	114	.....	.....	.....	3	33	78	77	.....	.....	.....	2	15	60
Salesmen and saleswomen	866	567	1	3	6	24	136	397	299	1	1	4	14	71	208
Servants and waiters	1,547	145	1	1	1	15	41	86	1,402	4	7	33	97	381	877
Textile mill operatives:															
Carpet factory	201	114	.....	.....	1	1	43	69	87	.....	.....	.....	7	26	54
Cotton mill	6,634	3,303	7	9	37	132	1,248	1,870	3,331	3	8	35	173	1,194	1,918
Hosiery and knitting mill	426	106	.....	1	1	4	38	62	320	1	.....	3	10	112	194
Silk mill	219	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	67	136	.....	.....	.....	2	43	91
Woolen mill	1,680	762	1	1	8	18	283	456	868	2	1	10	39	295	521
All other	2,305	1,098	2	2	11	50	371	662	1,207	.....	1	5	40	455	706

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.															
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	189	2				1		1	187			1	7	55	124
Milliners	117	3					1	2	114		1	1	4	30	78
Seamstresses	142	12					7	5	130		2	1	7	38	82
Tailors and tailoresses	180	62	1		2	4	20	35	118		1		8	33	76
All other	141	40					11	29	101			1	2	33	65
Woodworkers	327	304			1	4	71	228	23					4	19
All other occupations	2,302	1,682	4	8	13	67	455	1,135	620	4	3	6	24	169	414
MICHIGAN.															
All occupations	26,697	19,523	358	579	961	2,157	5,421	10,047	7,174	58	103	260	676	2,029	4,048
Agricultural laborers	10,001	9,794	305	499	734	1,405	2,692	4,159	207	17	12	31	30	58	59
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	559	370	2	3	6	21	81	257	189		1	2	14	41	131
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	104	71					12	59	33					13	20
Boxmakers (paper)	116	8				1	3	4	108		2		7	36	63
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	296	296	2	2	4	24	78	186							
Laborers (not specified)	3,039	2,932	29	34	85	253	841	1,690	107		2	3	13	27	62
Launderers and laundresses	161	25					1	24	136			1	11	41	83
Lumbermen and wood choppers	95	95		2	4	5	32	52							
Messengers and errand and office boys	624	538	1	3	25	83	187	239	86	2	1	1	15	33	34
Metal workers:															
Iron and steel workers	197	194		1		4	59	130	3					2	1
Machinists	108	107		1	1	2	20	83	1						1
All other	419	401			2	20	110	269	18					4	14
Miners and quarrymen	291	291		2	10	30	65	184							
Packers and porters	156	102	1	2	2	7	27	63	54				2	15	37
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	120	112		1	3	9	35	64	8						8
Printers and bookbinders	210	159		1	1	10	55	92	51					9	42
Salesmen and saleswomen	508	374	1	1	6	20	102	244	134			2	7	34	91
Servants and waiters	4,362	390	6	14	13	57	114	186	3,972	37	80	200	460	1,121	2,074
Steam railroad employees	79	79	1		6	3	21	48							
Textile mill operatives:															
Hosiery and knitting mill	210	61				3	23	35	149				4	50	95
All other	72	29			1	2	4	22	43			2		16	25
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	261								261		2	2	14	65	178
Milliners	112								112			2	8	27	75
Seamstresses	112	1					1		111			4	7	23	77
Tailors and tailoresses	165	40				3	12	25	125			3	9	39	74
All other	73	11					4	7	62				6	13	43
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	677	100			1	12	29	58	577		1	1	40	188	347
Woodworkers:															
Coopers	135	134			2	4	29	99	1						1
Saw and planing mill employees	397	397	2		7	35	104	249							
All other	657	586		1	6	39	196	344	71		1		2	23	45
All other occupations	2,381	1,826	8	12	42	105	484	1,175	555	2	1	6	27	151	368
MINNESOTA.															
All occupations	23,014	16,973	790	1,017	1,596	2,420	4,177	6,973	6,041	187	293	408	770	1,491	2,892
Agricultural laborers	13,238	12,784	734	936	1,422	2,019	3,071	4,602	454	52	62	62	87	78	113
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	464	325			9	23	75	218	139	1		2	13	37	86
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	81	46				4	12	30	35					8	27
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	186	186		2	9	14	53	108							
Laborers (not specified)	1,026	980	26	23	51	95	234	551	46		4	3	4	16	19
Launderers and laundresses	88	5	1				1	3	83				9	21	53
Messengers and errand and office boys	555	483	1	7	20	62	151	242	72				4	23	45
Metal workers	137	132			3	6	32	91	5					1	4
Printers and bookbinders	142	128		1	1	9	40	77	14					2	12
Salesmen and saleswomen	259	187			4	14	43	126	72				1	11	60
Servants and waiters	4,747	345	22	24	34	51	83	131	4,402	132	222	326	614	1,137	1,971
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	76	74	2	6	8	11	22	25	2				1		1
Textile mill operatives	121	26			1	4	2	19	95			1	10	23	61
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	144								144		1	3	6	33	101
All other	196	23			1	3	6	13	173	1	2	5	6	37	122
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	123	89		1	4	9	23	52	34			1	2	7	24
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	146	145	1	1	2	9	46	86	1					1	
All other	69	53		1	1	3	14	34	6					2	4
All other occupations	1,226	962	3	15	26	84	269	565	264	1	2	5	13	54	189
MISSISSIPPI.															
All occupations	98,009	63,906	8,420	8,644	11,272	10,754	12,531	12,285	34,103	4,255	4,340	6,298	5,784	6,760	6,666
Agricultural laborers[1]	88,828	58,454	7,940	8,123	10,508	9,886	11,287	10,710	30,374	3,828	3,918	5,698	5,181	6,005	5,744
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	128	110	1	4	7	17	29	52	18	1	1		1	3	12
Brick and tile makers, etc	78	76	4	3	6	15	25	23	2	1			1		
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	153	151	6	3	18	19	32	73	2						2
Laborers (not specified)	4,111	2,910	290	323	439	498	643	717	1,201	152	143	202	216	238	250
Launderers and laundresses	184	3				1	1	1	181	2	9	16	22	45	87
Messengers and errand and office boys	179	171	16	24	34	23	35	39	8	1	1		2	3	1
Packers and porters	107	106	3	6	11	14	28	44	1						1
Salesmen and saleswomen	162	146	3	5	16	14	36	72	16	1		1	2	3	9
Servants and waiters	2,636	717	107	79	122	116	143	150	1,919	252	234	335	299	390	409

[1] Includes turpentine farmers and laborers.

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
MISSISSIPPI—Continued.															
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	411	156	11	16	27	29	35	38	255	13	29	38	51	53	71
All other	24	5	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	3	2	14
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	274	272	13	24	36	34	80	85	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
All other	15	15	.....	2	.....	3	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations	719	614	26	31	48	84	151	274	105	4	5	7	5	18	66
MISSOURI.															
All occupations	61,649	52,621	4,085	5,016	6,717	8,471	12,027	16,305	9,028	268	367	689	1,244	2,575	3,985
Agricultural laborers	37,537	36,840	3,754	4,458	5,557	6,148	7,751	9,172	697	103	114	98	111	125	146
Bakers	104	58	.....	.....	2	7	12	37	46	.....	.....	4	12	15	15
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.	1,009	788	2	11	34	75	204	462	221	.....	3	5	17	65	131
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,059	640	2	7	25	102	187	317	419	.....	1	17	65	153	183
Bootblacks	76	74	3	5	8	11	16	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Bottlers and soda water makers, etc	158	149	.....	1	11	38	44	55	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7
Boxmakers (paper)	133	12	.....	1	.....	3	3	5	121	.....	1	2	27	41	50
Brewers and maltsters	166	166	.....	.....	14	37	43	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brick and tile makers, etc	116	114	1	5	6	16	24	62	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Confectioners	114	45	.....	.....	.....	3	10	32	69	.....	.....	3	10	20	36
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	779	778	17	19	45	124	221	352	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hostlers	79	79	3	2	6	8	18	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	92	87	.....	4	8	14	25	36	5	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Laborers (not specified)	4,267	4,094	160	234	405	623	1,113	1,559	173	10	8	20	18	45	72
Launderers and laundresses	278	11	1	.....	.....	2	3	5	267	3	1	10	34	88	131
Lumbermen and wood choppers	136	135	11	20	18	22	34	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	76	71	1	5	8	10	16	31	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Messengers and errand and office boys	1,920	1,750	28	70	183	366	569	534	170	5	7	25	29	61	43
Metal workers:															
Blacksmiths	102	102	3	6	6	7	20	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel workers	187	184	1	2	1	14	32	134	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Machinists	178	178	.....	.....	2	11	28	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin plate and tinware makers	117	114	.....	1	4	16	25	68	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
All other	196	196	.....	1	5	13	39	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners and quarrymen	532	530	11	23	44	93	134	225	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	226	224	16	19	27	44	61	57	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Packers and porters:															
Packers and shippers	215	80	.....	.....	5	13	23	39	135	1	3	4	23	48	56
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	143	135	1	3	5	23	40	63	8	.....	.....	1	1	3	3
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	185	184	1	4	4	27	44	104	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Printers and bookbinders	474	372	1	3	16	35	107	210	102	.....	.....	1	7	27	67
Salesmen and saleswomen	878	610	4	12	25	75	169	325	268	1	3	13	28	84	139
Servants and waiters	4,745	641	38	45	78	99	160	221	4,104	134	200	345	569	1,129	1,727
Textile mill operatives	198	59	.....	2	2	8	18	29	139	1	3	12	18	46	59
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	2	2	18	41	103
Milliners	193	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	192	.....	1	5	12	64	110
Seamstresses	587	9	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	578	4	4	25	70	168	307
Tailors and tailoresses	283	117	1	.....	4	13	38	61	166	.....	.....	8	30	49	79
All other	77	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	66	.....	.....	3	6	20	37
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	515	252	1	7	8	45	75	116	263	2	3	7	54	82	115
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	131	131	1	6	4	20	26	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	379	352	2	7	18	47	88	190	27	.....	.....	1	6	5	15
All other occupations	2,848	2,248	21	33	128	258	604	1,204	600	2	13	27	32	185	291
MONTANA.															
All occupations	1,199	929	20	34	69	111	250	445	270	4	7	13	24	81	141
Agricultural laborers	347	341	16	22	35	54	85	129	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	34	34	.....	.....	.....	3	7	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	136	135	1	6	9	10	34	75	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Messengers and errand and office boys	56	55	.....	1	4	10	19	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miners and quarrymen	43	43	1	2	4	1	14	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	33	24	.....	.....	.....	2	9	13	9	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6
Servants and waiters	246	44	1	.....	2	6	16	19	202	2	4	8	23	67	98
Steam railroad employees	40	40	1	.....	2	7	6	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	48	48	.....	.....	6	7	18	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations	216	165	.....	3	7	11	42	102	51	2	1	2	1	11	34
NEBRASKA.															
All occupations	14,777	12,282	759	1,005	1,411	1,840	2,903	4,364	2,495	97	127	187	306	667	1,111
Agricultural laborers	10,241	9,962	714	928	1,275	1,582	2,332	3,131	279	31	30	41	41	62	74
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.	200	143	.....	2	3	9	36	93	57	1	1	2	4	16	33
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	110	109	.....	1	6	16	18	68	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laborers (not specified)	650	626	12	18	41	69	168	318	24	3	.....	4	.....	7	10
Meat and fruit packers, canners, etc	183	143	.....	7	8	20	47	61	40	.....	.....	1	6	16	17
Messengers and errand and office boys	257	205	3	2	9	24	71	96	52	1	1	3	8	24	15
Salesmen and saleswomen	163	107	.....	.....	4	6	18	79	56	.....	1	1	6	18	30
Servants and waiters	1,829	146	3	9	11	18	39	66	1,683	58	87	123	216	447	752
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	214	201	19	29	28	41	33	51	13	.....	.....	1	3	4	5
Textile workers	124	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	115	1	2	3	9	30	70
All other occupations	806	631	8	9	26	55	140	393	175	2	5	8	13	43	104

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
NEVADA.															
All occupations	214	183	6	8	8	8	38	115	31	1	1	2	2	12	13
Agricultural laborers	84	82	2	6	5	3	20	46	2			1		1	
Laborers (not specified)	41	37	3			3	7	24	4				2	1	1
All other occupations	89	64	1	2	3	2	11	45	25	1	1	1		10	12
NEW HAMPSHIRE.															
All occupations	4,498	2,547	33	46	135	320	748	1,265	1,951	16	35	106	238	593	963
Agricultural laborers	477	476	9	3	24	53	133	254	1						1
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	470	303		3	10	28	95	167	167			2	19	44	102
Laborers (not specified)	253	238	1		9	18	65	145	15	1		2	2	2	8
Salesmen and saleswomen	54	37			1		10	26	17			1		4	12
Servants and waiters	355	34		1	2	4	11	16	321	1	10	18	40	87	165
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	1,892	835	19	33	72	156	242	313	1,057	13	21	71	142	351	459
Hosiery and knitting mill	190	79		1		9	37	32	111			4	16	32	59
Woolen mill	130	63		1	2	3	26	31	67	1	1	5	2	24	34
All other	113	58		2	2	7	21	26	55			1	8	15	31
Woodworkers	51	50	2		2	3	15	28	1		1				
All other occupations	513	374	2	2	11	39	93	227	139		2	2	9	34	92
NEW JERSEY.															
All occupations	30,261	18,457	157	340	1,019	2,457	5,413	9,071	11,804	88	163	513	1,482	3,580	5,978
Agricultural laborers	2,214	2,100	50	92	183	347	589	839	114	14	15	19	20	19	27
Bakers	109	100		2	5	14	28	51	9					3	6
Barbers and hairdressers	114	112	1	1	3	16	28	63	2					1	1
Bleachery and dye works operatives	184	136			8	20	32	76	48				4	13	31
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	1,447	1,114	4	7	16	97	285	705	333			5	19	88	221
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	330	199	2		10	18	60	109	131		1	4	12	47	67
Bootblacks	66	66	2	6	3	10	17	28							
Boxmakers (paper)	174	31	1		2	4	8	16	143		2	4	20	39	78
Brick and tile makers, etc	99	93		2	6	13	30	42	6						6
Broom and brush makers	52	32			1	2	11	18	20			1	3	5	11
Butchers	111	111		1	2	7	29	72							
Buttonmakers	168	66	1		1	8	21	35	102			1	12	31	58
Carpenters and joiners	95	95	1	1	1	8	26	58							
Confectioners	50	16			2	2	4	8	34			1	5	11	17
Corsetmakers	169	6					2	4	163			1	19	55	88
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	509	507	3	4	20	70	139	271	2						2
Electricians	64	64			3	4	6	51							
Fishermen and oystermen	62	62		2	3	7	12	38							
Glassworkers	861	818	15	54	127	159	232	231	43		1	2	2	11	27
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	57	38				8	12	18	19				1	7	11
Hucksters and peddlers	159	159	2	6	8	22	44	77							
Laborers (not specified)	1,703	1,623	13	20	88	203	446	853	80	1	1	1	10	26	41
Launderers and laundresses	167	35			1	2	10	22	132			5	8	37	82
Leather curriers and tanners	131	119		1	4	16	40	58	12			2	2	2	6
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	214	197		2	4	17	65	109	17	1		1	2	5	8
Messengers and errand and office boys	1,784	1,675	3	22	93	285	638	634	109			5	19	45	40
Metal workers:															
Gold and silver workers	198	101			4	14	11	72	97			2	9	24	62
Iron and steel workers	390	379	2		5	42	111	219	11			1		1	9
Machinists	302	300	2		6	15	64	213	2						2
Tool and cutlery makers	124	118		1	5	10	29	73	6				1	2	3
Wireworkers	129	102			3	15	27	57	27	1			1	9	16
All other	495	418		1	6	46	123	242	77			2	13	23	39
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	102	102	3	5	4	20	23	47							
Packers and porters	273	137			7	18	40	72	136		1	5	14	39	77
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	163	145		1	4	15	43	82	18		1		4	7	6
Paper and pulp mill operatives	85	62			3	16	14	29	23			1	2	2	18
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	190	190			4	16	58	112							
Potters	356	211		5	12	37	67	90	145			3	27	44	71
Printers and bookbinders	371	286		2	3	23	94	164	85			1	5	32	47
Rubber factory operatives	199	150			3	20	50	77	49				3	13	33
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,022	609	4		13	62	167	363	413	1	1	7	26	119	259
Servants and waiters	3,297	330	23	21	56	47	81	102	2,967	49	85	220	480	856	1,277
Steam railroad employees	58	58			1	5	15	37							
Telegraph and telephone operators	73	42			1	7	8	26	31					4	27
Textile mill operatives:															
Carpet factory	117	58		5	3	5	22	23	59			5	8	16	30
Cotton mill	481	202	1	5	21	37	65	73	279	1	4	16	31	108	119
Hosiery and knitting mill	203	75		1	6	15	24	29	128		2	1	8	39	78
Silk mill	2,278	788	3	9	51	124	260	341	1,490	6	11	46	188	468	771
Woolen mill	479	251	1	13	30	57	77	73	228		2	10	48	79	89
All other	1,195	464	1	11	40	80	153	179	731	4	9	53	99	245	321
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	296	7						7	289	1	3	6	17	72	190
Hat and cap makers	133	47			1	8	7	31	86			1	5	27	53
Milliners	146	2					1	1	144			1	13	43	87
Seamstresses	288	10					3	7	278		2	5	34	76	161
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	250	40			1	4	8	27	210		2	5	24	66	113
Tailors and tailoresses	265	106			5	8	36	57	159			6	22	55	76
All other	220	16				1	5	10	204			5	18	63	118

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
NEW JERSEY—Continued.															
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	438	101	.....	1	2	22	35	41	337	1	3	14	42	116	161
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc.	194	113	.....	1	7	16	41	48	81	.....	2	3	9	22	45
Woodworkers	211	196	.....	2	8	18	52	116	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11
All other occupations	4,147	2,667	19	33	110	275	785	1,445	1,480	8	15	42	173	461	781
NEW MEXICO.															
All occupations	3,531	2,987	244	317	474	456	663	833	544	50	44	78	77	134	161
Agricultural laborers	950	923	61	100	148	132	217	265	27	4	2	5	4	6	6
Laborers (not specified)	833	781	37	78	105	124	187	250	52	4	4	8	3	13	20
Servants and waiters	350	83	16	7	17	15	12	16	267	23	22	40	46	63	73
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	1,104	1,003	125	120	192	160	197	209	101	19	11	21	15	22	13
All other occupations	294	197	5	12	12	25	50	93	97	.....	5	4	9	30	49
NEW YORK.															
All occupations	91,944	55,218	256	507	1,281	4,736	17,036	31,402	36,726	188	335	875	3,274	11,632	20,422
Actors, professional showmen, etc	134	73	1	2	1	12	13	44	61	6	4	3	.....	9	39
Agents	151	135	.....	1	4	9	30	91	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12
Agricultural laborers	8,208	8,011	109	197	416	985	2,213	4,091	197	9	11	15	32	56	74
Artificial flower makers	262	27	1	.....	.....	1	14	11	235	.....	1	2	17	66	149
Bakers	295	246	.....	.....	3	20	79	144	49	.....	.....	.....	2	14	33
Barbers and hairdressers	496	457	4	3	18	62	134	236	39	.....	.....	1	2	13	23
Bartenders	77	77	.....	2	4	1	15	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boatmen and sailors	88	88	1	1	1	8	26	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.:															
Bookkeepers and accountants	758	317	.....	.....	4	18	72	223	441	.....	.....	2	22	129	288
Clerks and copyists	5,950	4,970	7	20	66	296	1,379	3,202	980	3	5	16	62	274	620
Stenographers and typewriters	467	92	.....	.....	.....	4	23	65	375	4	2	6	19	55	289
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,065	707	.....	5	5	42	229	426	358	.....	.....	3	22	104	229
Bootblacks	472	462	4	13	33	76	123	213	10	.....	1	.....	2	3	4
Boxmakers (paper)	892	184	.....	1	1	19	67	96	708	.....	8	9	74	212	410
Brick and tile makers, etc	238	232	3	6	13	31	70	109	6	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Broom and brush makers	153	102	.....	2	1	8	33	58	51	.....	.....	1	4	15	31
Butchers	374	374	.....	2	10	31	132	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buttonmakers	267	93	.....	.....	.....	10	44	39	174	1	1	1	9	64	98
Carpenters and joiners	307	307	.....	2	6	14	90	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectioners	385	125	.....	1	1	5	36	82	260	.....	2	3	24	96	135
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	1,513	1,509	6	10	26	106	478	883	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Electricians	192	192	.....	.....	1	8	37	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glassworkers	403	373	.....	1	7	23	138	204	30	1	.....	.....	4	6	19
Glovemakers	330	90	.....	.....	.....	1	32	57	240	1	.....	2	19	77	141
Hostlers	180	180	.....	5	10	18	57	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	618	583	5	10	17	65	203	283	35	.....	1	4	6	12	12
Laborers (not specified)	4,770	4,448	28	45	116	370	1,253	2,636	322	1	6	3	27	114	171
Launderers and laundresses	607	139	1	.....	3	11	44	80	468	1	2	8	46	149	262
Leather curriers and tanners	144	111	.....	.....	.....	4	29	78	33	.....	.....	.....	4	8	21
Masons (brick and stone)	128	128	.....	.....	.....	6	26	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meat, fish, and fruit packers, canners, etc.	104	37	.....	2	1	3	9	22	67	2	2	3	8	17	35
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	874	762	3	7	28	74	202	448	112	1	1	1	8	39	62
Messengers and errand and office boys	11,113	9,643	20	49	161	995	3,875	4,543	1,470	4	8	34	199	679	546
Metal workers:															
Blacksmiths	127	126	.....	2	2	9	33	80	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brassworkers	164	151	.....	.....	.....	7	37	107	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8
Gold and silver workers	323	209	1	.....	2	8	59	139	114	1	1	2	3	28	79
Iron and steel workers	629	612	2	2	6	20	118	464	17	.....	1	1	.....	6	9
Machinists	678	676	.....	.....	7	19	134	516	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tin plate and tinware makers	419	367	2	4	5	32	111	213	52	.....	1	.....	5	9	37
Tool and cutlery makers	127	105	.....	.....	2	4	32	67	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19
All other	481	399	.....	3	1	14	112	269	82	.....	.....	2	5	19	56
Musicians and teachers of music	143	78	.....	3	4	3	20	48	65	.....	1	2	5	13	39
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	318	312	7	9	25	48	110	113	6	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....
Packers and porters:															
Packers and shippers	314	238	1	.....	2	17	77	141	576	6	1	9	39	186	335
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	231	213	1	1	5	12	60	134	18	.....	.....	.....	1	10	7
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	524	482	1	1	3	29	122	326	42	.....	.....	1	1	19	21
Paper and pulp mill operatives	258	150	.....	1	4	14	51	80	108	2	.....	1	8	26	71
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	563	561	1	1	6	26	127	400	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Printers and bookbinders:															
Bookbinders	659	197	.....	.....	4	19	58	116	462	.....	.....	1	25	129	307
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	1,203	1,122	3	1	8	64	310	736	81	1	.....	1	2	23	54
Rubber factory operatives	101	63	.....	.....	1	3	13	46	38	.....	.....	1	1	10	26
Salesmen and saleswomen	4,180	2,242	2	10	32	147	635	1,416	1,938	2	9	34	136	543	1,214
Servants and waiters	10,810	970	14	14	38	99	317	488	9,840	98	158	434	1,182	3,076	4,892
Steam railroad employees	122	122	1	.....	3	5	25	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone operators	248	95	.....	.....	1	4	29	61	153	.....	.....	.....	6	32	115
Textile mill operatives:															
Carpet factory	535	227	.....	5	2	20	75	125	308	.....	1	3	24	107	173
Cotton mill	550	286	.....	2	5	16	120	143	264	.....	.....	1	20	103	140
Hosiery and knitting mill	903	251	.....	1	3	7	97	143	652	.....	1	6	35	223	387
Silk mill	665	210	1	.....	1	13	75	120	455	1	5	8	23	149	269
Woolen mill	488	244	.....	2	1	12	82	147	244	.....	.....	1	13	87	143
All other	1,460	559	.....	2	9	45	207	296	901	2	4	13	68	302	512

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
NEW YORK—Continued.															
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	2,269	25	.....	.....	2	3	9	11	2,244	6	13	35	139	667	1,384
Hat and cap makers	381	143	.....	3	2	11	42	85	238	.....	3	2	19	75	139
Milliners	929	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	914	.....	2	13	60	289	550
Seamstresses	2,203	136	.....	1	4	14	34	83	2,067	2	13	28	165	659	1,200
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	1,217	184	.....	.....	1	12	52	119	1,033	.....	4	19	78	326	606
Tailors and tailoresses	3,961	1,295	12	11	25	139	368	740	2,666	15	27	70	255	839	1,460
All other	602	85	.....	.....	2	8	27	48	517	1	8	1	31	152	324
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	1,171	486	.....	2	8	35	141	300	685	2	4	4	43	221	411
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc	265	161	.....	.....	3	12	61	85	104	.....	1	.....	8	37	58
Upholsterers	103	89	.....	.....	1	3	25	60	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	218	214	.....	4	2	18	64	126	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
All other	881	695	3	5	21	47	201	418	186	2	7	8	18	42	59
All other occupations	8,056	5,149	11	30	71	382	1,557	3,098	2,907	12	20	55	241	989	1,590
NORTH CAROLINA.															
All occupations	110,407	77,986	9,807	10,956	13,346	13,719	14,617	15,541	32,421	3,902	4,206	5,539	5,619	6,275	6,880
Agricultural laborers [1]	83,403	63,432	8,360	9,369	10,974	11,131	11,645	11,953	19,971	2,713	2,802	3,542	3,451	3,655	3,808
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	196	187	7	9	20	22	43	86	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Brick and tile makers, etc	88	88	9	9	13	15	18	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	269	269	10	22	33	42	66	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishermen and oystermen	221	220	16	21	23	42	46	72	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laborers (not specified)	7,902	5,817	651	648	967	1,045	1,185	1,321	2,085	226	224	347	356	431	501
Launderers and laundresses	324	11	.....	.....	4	.....	3	4	313	14	16	23	44	87	129
Lumbermen and wood choppers	87	87	4	9	10	17	14	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messengers and errand and office boys	295	289	19	27	39	68	67	69	6	.....	2	1	.....	2	1
Packers and porters	130	80	2	4	12	14	12	36	50	1	3	7	9	14	16
Salesmen and saleswomen	219	205	4	11	17	27	48	98	14	.....	1	1	.....	4	8
Servants and waiters	4,807	836	106	94	152	144	161	179	3,971	424	431	636	672	799	1,009
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	9,445	4,343	482	563	775	803	848	872	5,102	454	640	853	945	1,069	1,141
Hosiery and knitting mill	304	139	14	21	23	23	33	25	165	13	24	23	32	36	37
Silk mill	119	49	8	6	5	7	7	16	70	9	7	11	12	16	15
All other	175	150	21	27	35	17	29	21	25	4	.....	8	2	7	4
Textile workers	197	18	1	1	2	1	3	10	179	10	9	24	30	42	64
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	931	601	51	57	108	112	125	148	330	26	31	49	46	86	92
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	231	231	7	13	31	33	72	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	119	70	3	6	15	8	16	22	49	5	8	9	8	9	10
All other occupations	945	864	32	39	88	148	176	381	81	3	8	5	12	16	37
NORTH DAKOTA.															
All occupations	4,144	3,125	167	253	349	477	783	1,096	1,019	53	69	92	128	262	415
Agricultural laborers	2,734	2,588	149	226	295	401	629	888	146	24	21	25	19	29	28
Laborers (not specified)	192	178	7	4	15	23	48	81	14	.....	1	1	3	4	5
Servants	888	68	3	3	8	15	19	20	820	29	47	65	103	226	350
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	156	155	8	19	25	25	39	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
All other occupations	174	136	.....	1	6	13	48	68	38	.....	.....	1	3	3	31
OHIO.															
All occupations	47,059	34,165	1,079	1,444	2,144	3,979	8,643	16,876	12,894	184	224	515	1,327	3,583	7,061
Agricultural laborers	14,666	14,451	907	1,168	1,565	2,266	3,397	5,148	215	26	19	34	41	30	65
Bakers	136	121	.....	.....	1	7	47	66	15	.....	.....	.....	1	2	12
Barbers and hairdressers	89	84	1	.....	1	6	27	49	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	1,268	873	3	7	18	39	209	597	395	.....	1	4	9	82	299
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,206	748	1	4	11	83	224	425	458	.....	1	3	30	139	285
Boxmakers (paper)	185	20	.....	.....	.....	2	4	14	165	.....	.....	1	12	53	99
Brick and tile makers, etc	154	143	.....	1	3	11	42	86	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8
Butchers	82	82	.....	.....	1	2	18	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	87	87	.....	.....	3	7	28	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	489	486	1	5	8	33	127	312	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Glassworkers	471	419	.....	6	12	48	123	230	52	.....	.....	.....	6	14	32
Hostlers	106	106	1	2	3	9	29	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hucksters and peddlers	108	103	1	1	3	12	27	59	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Laborers (not specified)	5,128	4,962	108	134	229	497	1,298	2,696	166	5	7	9	18	44	83
Launderers and laundresses	204	15	.....	.....	1	.....	5	9	189	.....	1	3	21	57	107
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	88	72	.....	1	2	1	17	51	16	.....	.....	3	2	5	6
Messengers and errand and office boys	1,788	1,643	3	7	32	238	569	794	145	.....	1	4	17	62	61
Metal workers:															
Iron and steel workers	817	786	.....	2	8	39	197	540	31	.....	.....	1	2	7	21
Machinists	467	466	.....	3	5	15	77	366	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tin plate and tinware makers	272	230	.....	2	1	7	66	154	42	.....	.....	.....	4	12	26
All other	532	494	1	2	11	22	114	344	38	.....	.....	2	1	7	28
Miners and quarrymen	1,054	1,049	3	9	39	92	256	650	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	145	145	3	9	26	29	37	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers and porters:															
Packers and shippers	320	125	.....	.....	.....	9	35	81	195	.....	.....	1	10	59	125
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	120	117	.....	.....	2	5	21	89	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1

[1] Includes turpentine farmers and laborers.

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
OHIO—Continued.															
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	268	252	1	1	3	19	66	162	16					2	14
Paper and pulp mill operatives	105	50			1	1	14	34	55		1		3	14	37
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	87	87			1	2	15	69							
Potters	346	234		1	6	20	66	141	112			2	7	27	76
Printers and bookbinders	513	415			3	31	96	285	98			3	3	21	71
Rubber factory operatives	123	84				5	19	60	39		1		1	7	30
Salesmen and saleswomen	1,079	722	2	2	15	33	184	486	357	1		5	25	93	233
Servants and waiters	6,852	665	35	54	66	105	170	235	6,187	143	175	352	789	1,794	2,934
Steam railroad employees	104	103	1	1	2	4	17	78	1						1
Telegraph and telephone operators	84	50				2	7	41	34				2	7	25
Textile mill operatives:															
Hosiery and knitting mill	119	9				4	1	4	110		1	2	5	31	71
Woolen mill	150	43		1	2	4	12	24	107			2	6	31	68
All other	148	70			1	6	21	42	78			1	1	20	56
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	430	2				1		1	428	1	1	4	25	109	288
Milliners	210	2					1	1	208		1		11	50	146
Seamstresses	591	7				1	2	4	584		7	21	61	148	347
Tailors and tailoresses	892	231			1	15	74	141	661			25	99	230	307
All other	168	16					4	12	152	7	4	7	16	31	87
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	886	271		3	5	22	93	148	615			9	42	172	392
Upholsterers	86	73				3	8	62	13			1		3	9
Woodworkers	505	474		1	8	50	141	274	31			1	1	9	20
All other occupations	3,331	2,478	7	17	45	172	638	1,599	853	1	3	15	55	202	577
OKLAHOMA.															
All occupations	7,858	7,309	839	939	1,156	1,238	1,425	1,712	549	49	75	65	84	107	169
Agricultural laborers	7,123	6,840	820	910	1,106	1,159	1,310	1,535	283	37	52	47	46	48	53
Laborers (not specified)	237	229	9	11	26	46	65	72	8		2			1	5
Servants and waiters	265	38	4	3	6	7	8	10	227	12	21	17	36	52	89
All other occupations	233	202	6	15	18	26	42	95	31			1	2	6	22
OREGON.															
All occupations	2,852	2,331	94	103	190	302	561	1,081	521	11	23	29	59	126	273
Agricultural laborers	1,267	1,240	75	79	124	181	301	480	27	4	2	6	2	5	8
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.	42	36			3	2	6	25	6		1		2		3
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	42	42		1	4	2	14	21							
Laborers (not specified)	373	361	8	13	28	37	69	206	12	1			1	2	8
Lumbermen and wood choppers	40	40	2	3	3	3	5	24							
Messengers and errand and office boys	90	85			8	20	25	32	5			1	1	3	
Salesmen and saleswomen	68	55			2	3	20	30	13				1	3	9
Servants and waiters	420	46	1	3	1	2	14	25	374	5	16	18	47	87	201
Textile mill operatives	40	33				5	8	20	7				1	1	5
Textile workers	45	11					3	8	34		2	1	2	11	18
Woodworkers	48	48	2			3	13	30							
All other occupations	377	334	6	4	17	44	83	180	43	1	2	3	2	14	21
PENNSYLVANIA.															
All occupations	120,076	84,195	2,067	3,614	7,348	14,286	23,779	33,101	35,881	468	944	2,047	5,703	10,817	15,902
Agents	83	78	1	1	3	7	27	39	5					1	4
Agricultural laborers	18,716	18,462	1,100	1,658	2,286	3,029	4,469	5,920	254	22	24	35	41	60	72
Artificial flower makers	87	4			1			3	83			3	11	18	51
Bakers	373	291		3	3	47	78	160	82		1	1	15	31	34
Barbers and hairdressers	282	266	2	7	9	28	98	122	16			1	2	7	6
Bleachery and dye works operatives	154	146			10	24	33	79	8				2	3	3
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc.:															
Bookkeepers and accountants	189	71			1	5	18	47	118		1	3	13	24	77
Clerks and copyists	2,353	1,914	2	6	46	185	535	1,140	439		5	13	31	134	256
Stenographers and typewriters	139	64				5	13	46	75				1	14	60
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	767	460	1		16	70	148	225	307			6	48	98	155
Bootblacks	115	115	6	9	22	12	29	37							
Boxmakers (paper)	573	67			1	20	22	24	506		4	21	114	167	200
Brick and tile makers, etc.	538	535		9	38	96	166	226	3						3
Broom and brush makers	92	72		1	2	12	26	31	20				4	8	8
Butchers	166	166	1	3	6	21	40	95							
Buttonmakers	111	45			2	7	15	21	66			1	10	20	35
Carpenters and joiners	207	207		1	8	22	51	125							
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	264	264	8	6	29	44	76	101							
Confectioners	374	116			4	18	41	53	258		1	6	46	80	125
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	1,408	1,405	10	20	47	196	447	685	3						3
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	182	182		5	7	28	55	87							
Glassworkers	1,896	1,622	12	28	100	349	508	625	274		5	9	51	82	127
Hostlers	172	172			10	22	46	94							
Hucksters and peddlers	207	201	3	7	13	29	58	91	6		1			2	3
Laborers (not specified)	13,413	13,124	272	502	1,071	2,008	3,709	5,562	289	6	12	17	37	91	126
Launderers and laundresses	435	69				9	23	37	366	1	2	11	28	120	204
Leather curriers and tanners	397	346		2	8	38	122	176	51		1		8	19	23
Lumbermen and wood choppers	114	114	2	8	10	12	32	50							
Marble and stone cutters	79	79		1	2	11	25	40							
Masons (brick and stone)	78	78	1	1	2	6	18	50							
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	334	311	1	1	20	44	84	161	23			1	3	6	13
Messengers and errand and office boys	6,544	6,115	37	90	437	1,393	2,133	2,025	429	5	4	29	113	155	123

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.															
Metal workers:															
Blacksmiths	146	146	.....	3	1	15	27	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brassworkers	103	98	.....	.....	2	10	24	62	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Iron and steel workers	2,455	2,401	10	9	71	306	776	1,229	54	.....	.....	4	11	12	27
Machinists	596	594	1	2	9	43	139	400	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tin plate and tinware makers	467	436	.....	1	9	65	132	229	31	.....	.....	.....	6	9	16
Tool and cutlery makers	200	171	.....	2	5	34	62	68	29	.....	.....	1	5	7	16
All other	624	535	.....	2	10	53	151	319	89	.....	.....	1	7	24	57
Miners and quarrymen	14,592	14,515	400	917	2,119	2,978	3,892	4,209	77	3	6	8	15	24	21
Newspaper carriers and newsboys	390	389	17	18	41	84	112	117	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Packers and porters:															
Packers and shippers	788	239	.....	2	12	39	78	108	549	1	5	17	81	182	263
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	157	153	1	.....	6	22	40	84	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	341	321	1	3	11	32	80	194	20	.....	.....	.....	1	7	12
Paper and pulp mill operatives	218	154	1	1	5	20	54	73	64	.....	.....	.....	8	18	38
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	196	196	1	.....	.....	12	47	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potters	113	64	.....	.....	2	11	20	31	49	.....	.....	1	5	12	31
Printers and bookbinders:															
Bookbinders	199	77	.....	.....	.....	10	27	40	122	.....	.....	3	8	38	73
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	844	747	.....	8	25	76	219	419	97	.....	1	2	8	30	56
Rubber factory operatives	87	35	.....	.....	.....	3	9	23	52	.....	.....	3	10	13	26
Salesmen and saleswomen	2,338	1,388	4	8	44	141	394	797	950	2	12	23	90	269	554
Servants and waiters	13,595	1,287	97	121	148	216	315	390	12,308	371	654	1,054	1,902	3,410	4,917
Steam railroad employees	347	341	4	2	8	26	55	246	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
Telegraph and telephone operators	124	82	.....	.....	.....	5	18	59	42	.....	1	.....	1	6	34
Textile mill operatives:															
Carpet factory	361	202	.....	1	6	47	61	87	159	.....	.....	4	30	61	64
Cotton mill	1,151	459	1	4	29	107	160	158	692	1	7	22	134	220	308
Hosiery and knitting mill	3,668	738	.....	5	44	188	229	272	2,930	4	36	170	603	992	1,125
Silk mill	4,868	1,589	12	26	95	362	525	569	3,279	17	71	242	634	1,036	1,279
Woolen mill	1,110	537	2	4	26	117	178	210	573	1	3	23	103	192	251
All other	3,464	1,289	6	7	66	258	426	526	2,175	1	18	84	391	778	903
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	915	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	913	2	9	17	80	224	581
Hat and cap makers	181	68	.....	1	2	13	16	36	113	.....	.....	1	13	26	73
Milliners	368	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	363	.....	.....	3	25	109	226
Seamstresses	612	41	.....	.....	1	1	20	19	571	2	5	10	56	157	341
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	867	93	.....	1	5	9	38	40	774	2	7	19	108	228	410
Tailors and tailoresses	1,050	449	4	8	30	60	153	194	601	3	8	26	82	173	309
All other	477	133	.....	1	4	24	50	54	344	.....	2	11	48	108	175
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	2,466	759	12	20	35	115	242	335	1,707	12	21	57	284	538	795
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc	152	44	.....	.....	.....	5	14	25	108	1	1	2	14	39	51
Umbrella and parasol makers	212	89	.....	1	4	18	29	37	123	.....	.....	.....	19	43	61
Upholsterers	77	59	.....	.....	2	4	12	41	18	.....	.....	.....	3	4	11
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	163	163	.....	3	6	13	43	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	767	551	.....	5	17	117	156	256	206	1	2	6	18	55	124
All other occupations	7,395	5,395	34	59	234	825	1,608	2,635	2,000	10	14	75	322	631	948
RHODE ISLAND.															
All occupations	9,034	5,143	29	100	375	744	1,364	2,531	3,891	12	64	245	545	1,115	1,910
Agricultural laborers	251	243	2	5	13	32	61	130	8	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5
Bleachery and dye works operatives	158	133	.....	2	13	21	36	61	25	1	.....	.....	2	8	14
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	170	112	.....	.....	5	10	22	75	58	.....	.....	.....	4	10	44
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	57	57	1	.....	2	8	13	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	296	260	1	3	8	24	60	164	36	.....	.....	3	5	9	19
Messengers and errand and office boys	469	459	.....	2	24	81	144	208	10	.....	.....	2	1	4	3
Metal workers:															
Gold and silver workers	407	200	.....	1	4	24	44	127	207	1	1	1	20	55	129
Iron and steel workers	116	94	.....	1	4	11	20	58	22	.....	.....	.....	2	7	13
Machinists	101	99	.....	1	.....	5	9	84	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
All other	113	76	.....	1	1	3	22	49	37	.....	.....	.....	3	9	25
Packers and porters	79	37	.....	1	3	4	13	16	42	.....	.....	5	2	9	26
Rubber factory operatives	153	69	.....	1	4	7	14	43	84	.....	1	3	3	20	57
Salesmen and saleswomen	198	124	.....	.....	3	10	34	77	74	.....	.....	2	6	28	38
Servants and waiters	236	34	.....	2	3	3	9	17	202	1	1	8	37	54	101
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	2,122	1,024	6	32	102	182	300	402	1,098	3	24	95	171	328	477
Woolen mill	1,005	431	4	9	36	56	120	206	574	.....	10	40	85	160	279
All other	1,864	872	10	30	102	154	237	339	992	4	17	62	162	299	448
Textile workers	139	26	.....	.....	1	.....	7	18	113	.....	.....	7	10	30	66
All other occupations	1,100	793	5	9	47	109	199	424	307	2	10	16	30	85	164
SOUTH CAROLINA.															
All occupations	95,280	56,363	7,217	7,362	9,957	9,540	11,012	11,275	38,917	5,029	4,923	7,131	6,554	7,562	7,718
Agricultural laborers[1]	76,226	46,607	6,126	6,200	8,344	7,906	8,962	9,069	29,619	3,963	3,875	5,544	5,012	5,645	5,580
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	128	112	1	3	12	14	22	60	16	.....	.....	1	2	2	11
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	80	80	2	4	3	10	17	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	5,573	3,355	403	395	591	519	715	732	2,218	297	244	433	332	449	463
Launderers and laundresses	306	8	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	298	6	19	22	48	75	128
Messengers and errand and office boys	245	237	28	35	39	39	41	55	8	1	2	2	2	1	.....
Packers and porters	83	79	1	2	7	14	25	30	4	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	141	129	3	3	7	12	37	67	12	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7
Servants and waiters	3,327	874	133	92	168	143	184	154	2,453	316	248	390	372	526	601

[1] Includes turpentine farmers and laborers.

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.															
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	8,049	3,995	471	584	680	732	784	744	4,054	432	512	710	745	802	853
Hosiery and knitting mill	173	74	17	9	13	10	15	10	99	8	13	16	17	30	15
All other	86	50	4	9	9	11	5	12	36	2	3	5	8	6	12
Woodworkers	92	92	1	1	7	12	21	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations	771	671	27	25	75	117	181	246	100	4	6	7	14	21	48
SOUTH DAKOTA.															
All occupations	7,095	5,876	450	662	785	990	1,296	1,693	1,219	94	135	141	182	272	395
Agricultural laborers	5,541	5,266	420	618	712	916	1,164	1,436	275	47	48	31	49	51	49
Laborers (not specified)	138	127	5	5	11	9	35	62	11	.....	1	1	1	3	5
Servants and waiters	970	73	5	7	8	15	9	29	897	46	85	107	128	213	318
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	235	235	16	29	45	39	50	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations	211	175	4	3	9	11	38	110	36	1	1	2	4	5	23
TENNESSEE.															
All occupations	76,362	63,711	7,283	8,218	10,158	11,017	12,749	14,286	12,651	1,357	1,521	2,000	2,200	2,615	2,958
Agricultural laborers	59,807	52,530	6,551	7,269	8,651	9,145	10,143	10,771	7,277	1,030	1,092	1,287	1,299	1,291	1,278
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	236	190	2	3	14	22	46	103	46	1	1	.....	2	13	29
Bootblacks	100	99	7	5	14	11	28	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	361	360	9	15	30	57	103	146	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laborers (not specified)	6,436	5,901	481	600	891	1,029	1,329	1,571	535	47	49	83	84	131	141
Launderers and laundresses	334	12	1	.....	1	3	3	4	322	4	9	21	48	78	162
Lumbermen and wood choppers	124	123	10	18	13	20	23	39	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Messengers and errand and office boys	377	365	14	25	57	71	95	103	12	2	2	.....	.....	4	4
Metal workers	172	172	.....	4	6	18	50	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners and quarrymen	669	668	23	40	89	117	156	243	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Packers and porters	207	184	5	4	10	26	51	88	23	1	3	1	3	5	10
Printers and bookbinders	78	64	.....	.....	3	9	17	35	14	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Salesmen and saleswomen	272	226	5	8	6	27	55	125	46	1	.....	1	1	17	26
Servants and waiters	4,669	1,099	122	115	188	184	210	280	3,570	254	336	527	620	840	993
Steam railroad employees	102	100	2	3	2	11	29	53	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	443	189	5	17	30	46	42	49	254	6	11	35	51	76	75
Hosiery and knitting mill	141	43	2	5	8	7	10	11	98	3	4	11	21	30	29
Woolen mill	269	127	3	11	18	24	34	37	142	1	3	16	34	39	49
All other	46	26	.....	1	5	5	9	6	20	.....	1	2	2	6	9
Textile workers	168	15	.....	.....	1	1	5	8	153	1	6	6	22	43	75
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	86	70	3	6	12	12	18	19	16	.....	.....	1	2	4	9
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	174	166	8	14	19	27	43	55	8	.....	1	1	1	3	2
All other	123	114	4	10	9	17	29	45	9	1	1	1	2	2	2
All other occupations	968	868	26	45	81	128	221	367	100	4	1	7	7	27	54
TEXAS.															
All occupations	91,571	73,604	8,666	9,374	11,761	12,109	14,765	16,929	17,967	2,190	2,224	2,993	3,063	3,513	3,984
Agricultural laborers	79,259	64,728	8,158	8,678	10,751	10,786	12,643	13,812	14,531	1,945	1,980	2,595	2,505	2,677	2,829
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	286	265	2	4	9	25	73	152	21	2	.....	2	1	7	9
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	263	262	7	8	19	35	78	115	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Laborers (not specified)	5,097	4,421	306	398	528	676	1,073	1,440	676	73	64	114	123	147	155
Launderers and laundresses	298	21	2	2	6	1	3	7	277	7	9	17	35	74	135
Messengers and errand and office boys	399	389	18	29	46	78	111	107	10	.....	2	.....	2	2	4
Metal workers	108	108	.....	1	7	20	23	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners and quarrymen	138	137	9	14	27	21	33	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Printers and bookbinders	121	113	3	4	9	14	33	50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Salesmen and saleswomen	390	348	4	7	18	40	94	185	42	2	.....	1	3	10	26
Servants and waiters	2,823	857	67	91	109	141	197	252	1,966	138	146	231	335	477	639
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	549	544	42	68	84	80	128	142	5	1	1	.....	1	2	.....
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	209	98	10	13	18	21	23	13	111	12	12	18	17	29	23
All other	93	52	1	2	9	14	15	11	41	3	1	5	7	16	9
Textile workers	174	16	.....	.....	1	1	4	10	158	6	6	5	20	36	85
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	198	198	9	13	23	28	48	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	12	12	1	.....	.....	1	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations	1,154	1,035	27	42	97	127	283	459	119	1	3	5	14	30	66
UTAH.															
All occupations	2,525	2,095	98	129	205	248	494	921	430	8	12	33	54	96	227
Agricultural laborers	1,148	1,138	70	91	137	160	278	402	10	.....	2	1	3	3	1
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	51	51	.....	.....	2	1	11	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	371	361	10	20	30	43	83	175	10	.....	.....	.....	1	3	6
Messengers and errand and office boys	87	86	.....	2	7	9	28	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Servants and waiters	376	62	12	9	12	9	8	12	314	6	9	27	41	78	153
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	87	84	3	3	7	9	22	40	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
All other occupations	405	313	3	4	10	17	64	215	92	1	1	5	9	12	64

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
VERMONT.															
All occupations	3,070	2,170	13	30	78	186	510	1,353	900	4	8	30	83	214	561
Agricultural laborers	1,201	1,193	12	22	48	117	303	691	8	.....	1	.....	.....	2	5
Laborers (not specified)	248	238	.....	2	10	16	57	153	10	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
Servants and waiters	565	49	.....	1	5	4	14	25	516	3	6	17	61	145	284
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	205	100	.....	3	5	14	22	56	105	1	.....	6	8	20	70
All other	140	61	.....	.....	1	2	12	46	79	.....	.....	4	4	14	57
Textile workers	114	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	101	.....	.....	2	6	17	76
Woodworkers	92	86	.....	1	2	4	14	65	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
All other occupations	505	430	1	1	7	29	84	308	75	.....	1	.....	4	11	59
VIRGINIA.															
All occupations	55,745	44,651	3,862	4,582	6,655	7,635	10,035	11,882	11,094	811	892	1,565	1,853	2,617	3,356
Agricultural laborers	33,632	31,022	2,975	3,509	4,851	5,363	6,740	7,584	2,610	265	285	423	495	552	590
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	357	325	3	4	8	30	91	189	32	.....	.....	1	5	9	17
Brick and tile makers, etc	79	79	3	6	13	8	20	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	283	281	4	9	28	46	73	121	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fishermen and oystermen	407	402	11	25	45	62	110	149	5	1	.....	1	1	2	.....
Laborers (not specified)	7,650	6,555	504	568	935	1,131	1,591	1,826	1,095	113	106	169	186	239	282
Launderers and laundresses	307	13	1	.....	1	2	4	5	294	7	7	19	46	74	141
Messengers and errand and office boys	421	409	24	35	65	73	100	112	12	.....	2	1	1	7	1
Metal workers	238	230	6	8	15	27	64	110	8	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
Miners and quarrymen	313	312	10	9	41	56	83	113	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers and porters	252	216	6	6	15	38	65	86	36	1	1	2	6	11	15
Printers and bookbinders	83	62	1	4	1	4	18	34	21	.....	.....	.....	2	5	14
Salesmen and saleswomen	354	302	2	9	12	46	76	157	52	1	.....	2	6	7	36
Servants and waiters	7,288	1,692	198	210	309	298	332	345	5,596	383	428	810	904	1,350	1,721
Steam railroad employees	128	128	.....	3	7	10	28	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile mill operatives:															
Cotton mill	545	285	18	34	50	52	76	55	260	18	15	43	36	77	71
Hosiery and knitting mill	182	79	5	7	8	14	21	24	103	3	4	8	21	28	39
Silk mill	121	36	3	5	7	4	11	6	85	2	6	13	13	22	29
All other	83	39	1	2	4	8	8	16	44	.....	6	5	6	14	13
Textile workers	160	11	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	149	2	7	9	17	38	76
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	1,051	663	36	60	85	138	163	181	388	6	7	29	68	106	172
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	224	221	8	2	24	34	46	107	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
All other	180	136	5	10	24	21	25	51	44	1	4	7	8	13	11
All other occupations	1,407	1,153	38	57	107	167	289	495	254	8	13	21	32	58	122
WASHINGTON.															
All occupations	3,385	2,807	79	138	218	346	715	1,311	578	12	14	34	70	146	302
Agricultural laborers	1,314	1,239	61	106	153	188	273	458	75	8	8	14	15	18	12
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	85	68	.....	1	2	7	12	46	17	1	.....	1	.....	5	10
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	58	58	2	.....	1	3	14	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	374	371	7	9	17	28	106	204	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Lumbermen and wood choppers	59	59	1	2	3	8	13	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messengers and errand and office boys	125	125	.....	1	8	25	42	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miners and quarrymen	92	92	1	1	4	8	26	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	94	84	.....	1	1	3	23	56	10	.....	.....	1	.....	3	6
Servants and waiters	537	126	1	4	7	21	34	59	411	2	5	14	50	109	231
Woodworkers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	135	135	.....	6	3	11	39	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	13	13	.....	.....	1	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations	499	437	6	7	18	42	128	236	62	1	.....	4	4	11	42
WEST VIRGINIA.															
All occupations	24,824	22,343	2,194	2,607	3,279	3,747	4,808	5,708	2,481	205	236	300	429	523	788
Agricultural laborers	17,156	16,865	1,950	2,243	2,733	2,849	3,455	3,635	291	41	42	42	66	49	51
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	92	82	1	.....	4	10	20	47	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	134	133	4	3	3	16	43	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Glassworkers	193	154	2	7	17	36	37	55	39	.....	.....	.....	6	9	24
Laborers (not specified)	2,727	2,650	157	217	284	473	639	880	77	10	10	13	13	9	22
Messengers and errand and office boys	94	94	4	4	15	19	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metal workers	181	179	1	3	9	19	57	90	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Miners and quarrymen	996	991	24	67	107	162	264	367	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
Salesmen and saleswomen	124	111	2	2	6	14	34	53	13	.....	.....	.....	2	3	8
Servants and waiters	2,025	269	39	40	45	35	43	67	1,756	152	179	232	300	368	525
Steam railroad employees	97	97	.....	1	5	9	20	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile mill operatives	95	40	.....	.....	2	8	14	16	55	.....	1	1	9	18	26
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	90	44	.....	.....	3	10	9	22	46	.....	1	3	7	10	25
Woodworkers	89	89	1	2	8	10	20	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other occupations	731	545	9	18	38	77	127	276	186	2	3	8	25	54	94

TABLE LXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY YEAR OF AGE, OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF EACH SEX 10 TO 15 ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.	Aggregate.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
		Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.
WISCONSIN.															
All occupations	30,515	20,842	366	628	1,185	2,353	6,254	10,056	9,673	145	235	351	990	3,122	4,830
Agricultural laborers	12,349	11,841	327	550	999	1,648	3,241	5,076	508	43	71	53	76	123	142
Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc	379	245	.....	1	1	12	69	162	134	.....	1	1	7	36	89
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	223	113	1	.....	.....	7	35	70	110	.....	.....	1	7	42	60
Bottlers and soda water makers, etc	162	78	.....	.....	2	1	35	40	84	.....	.....	2	9	37	36
Boxmakers (paper)	91	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	84	.....	.....	.....	7	32	45
Brewers and maltsters	200	137	.....	.....	.....	5	56	76	63	.....	.....	.....	7	32	24
Confectioners	180	47	.....	.....	.....	3	16	28	133	.....	.....	.....	8	39	86
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	270	270	.....	.....	4	22	85	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	2,639	2,505	15	42	76	226	792	1,354	134	2	3	4	9	51	65
Leather curriers and tanners	139	96	.....	.....	.....	3	32	61	43	1	1	1	3	12	25
Messengers and errand and office boys	606	476	.....	6	11	63	201	195	130	.....	.....	.....	14	61	55
Metal workers:															
Iron and steel workers	273	258	.....	.....	4	12	83	159	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11
Tin plate and tinware makers	236	193	1	.....	.....	3	63	126	43	.....	.....	.....	2	19	22
All other	309	299	1	.....	2	14	90	192	10	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Packers and porters	258	109	.....	.....	2	4	50	53	149	.....	.....	.....	7	62	80
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	159	141	.....	.....	.....	3	39	99	18	.....	.....	.....	1	4	13
Paper and pulp mill operatives	177	98	.....	.....	1	8	31	58	79	.....	.....	.....	4	24	51
Printers and bookbinders	243	184	.....	.....	1	13	50	120	59	.....	.....	.....	1	17	41
Salesmen and saleswomen	558	335	.....	.....	.....	18	102	215	223	1	1	3	10	59	149
Servants and waiters	5,883	299	14	13	26	45	89	112	5,584	95	152	281	724	1,736	2,596
Textile mill operatives:															
Hosiery and knitting mill	510	99	.....	.....	2	8	41	48	411	2	.....	.....	21	164	224
Woolen mill	106	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	70	1	.....	.....	1	21	47
All other	262	67	.....	.....	2	11	23	31	195	.....	.....	.....	15	81	99
Textile workers:															
Dressmakers	240	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	239	.....	3	1	9	54	172
Milliners	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	8	29	74
Seamstresses	170	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	169	.....	.....	.....	8	60	101
Tailors and tailoresses	176	64	.....	.....	.....	6	24	34	112	.....	1	.....	4	44	63
All other	40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	23
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	220	122	.....	1	2	13	54	52	98	.....	.....	1	5	40	52
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc	97	67	.....	.....	.....	6	26	35	30	.....	.....	.....	1	9	20
Wood workers:															
Saw and planing mill employees	366	366	.....	1	7	29	128	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	510	442	.....	.....	1	29	165	247	68	.....	.....	.....	2	28	38
All other occupations	2,373	1,841	7	14	42	141	611	1,026	532	.....	2	3	19	186	322
WYOMING.															
All occupations	906	795	41	57	72	109	196	320	111	2	3	4	10	13	79
Agricultural laborers	383	379	37	33	48	57	90	114	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	51	51	.....	.....	4	9	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	86	84	1	5	8	10	20	40	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Miners and quarrymen	56	56	.....	.....	2	5	25	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servants and waiters	79	18	1	2	.....	3	4	8	61	1	2	3	9	11	35
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	93	93	.....	15	7	11	19	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile workers	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
All other occupations	122	114	2	2	3	14	19	74	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OCCUPIED BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

DISTRIBUTION BY GENERAL NATIVITY.

A distribution, by general nativity, of the total number of persons 10 years of age and over in continental United States, and of the number of such persons gainfully occupied, is given by sex for 1900, and in the aggregate for 1880 and 1890, in Table LXVI. As the native and foreign born elements of the colored population were not separately tabulated by age in 1880 or in 1890, the figures in Table LXVI showing the native and foreign born population 10 years of age and over at those censuses have been estimated by dividing the colored population according to the proportions of native and foreign colored revealed by the tabulations of the census of 1900.

TABLE LXVI.—*Distribution, by general nativity, of the population 10 years of age and over and of persons engaged in gainful occupations, and comparison of the number engaged in gainful occupations with the population 10 years of age and over: 1880, 1890, and 1900.*

CENSUS YEARS, SEX, AND GENERAL NATIVITY.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Per cent of population 10 years of age and over.
1900					
Aggregate	57,949,824	100.0	29,073,233	100.0	50.2
Native born	47,808,912	82.5	23,221,834	79.9	48.6
Foreign born	10,140,912	17.5	5,851,399	20.1	57.7
Males	29,703,440	100.0	23,753,836	100.0	80.0
Native born	24,173,945	81.4	18,786,462	79.1	77.7
Foreign born	5,529,495	18.6	4,967,374	20.9	89.8
Females	28,246,384	100.0	5,319,397	100.0	18.8
Native born	23,634,967	83.7	4,435,372	83.4	18.8
Foreign born	4,611,417	16.3	884,025	16.6	19.2
1890					
Aggregate	47,413,559	100.0	[1]23,318,183	100.0	49.2
Native born	[2]38,523,015	81.2	[1]18,080,317	77.5	46.9
Foreign born	[2]8,890,544	18.8	[1]5,237,866	22.5	58.9
1880					
Aggregate	36,761,607	100.0	17,392,099	100.0	47.3
Native born	[2]30,300,001	82.4	13,897,452	79.9	45.9
Foreign born	[2]6,461,606	17.6	3,494,647	20.1	54.1

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi. [2] Estimated.

The proportions of native and foreign born among persons gainfully occupied were exactly the same in 1900 as in 1880; in 1890, however, the proportion of native born among persons gainfully occupied was less, and that of foreign born correspondingly greater, than at the other two censuses. It is likely that this variation was due in large measure to the heavy immigration during the decade 1880 to 1890, since, according to the reports of the Bureau of Immigration, a decrease of nearly 30 per cent was shown for the following decade. The figures presented in Table LXVI show that even the general movement of immigration to the United States during the past two decades has not been sufficient to advance the proportion of foreign born persons at work. The tendency toward increase in the relative strength of the native born is not likely to be checked in the future unless immigration increases decidedly over its already high record.

At each census the percentage which persons engaged in gainful occupations formed of the population 10 years of age and over, as shown by Table LXVI, was much larger for the foreign born than for the native born, principally because the proportion of adults (21 years of age and over) is much larger among the foreign born. On considering the figures by sex, it is found that, while the difference between the proportions of native and foreign born females at work in 1900 is insignificant, the difference in the proportions for males is very marked. In 1900 nearly nine-tenths of the foreign born males 10 years of age and over were gainfully occupied, as compared with less than eight-tenths of the native born males. A comparison of the age distribution of these two classes shows that a little more than three-tenths of the native born male population 10 years of age and over were between 10 and 21 years of age, as compared with about one-tenth of the foreign born males; but probably this difference does not fully account for the difference in the proportion gainfully employed, because the foreign born, coming to this country to improve their condition, undoubtedly represent on the average a lower grade of economic well-being than the native born, and as a natural result engage in gainful occupations at a younger age.

The distribution, by general nativity, of the total number of persons of each sex engaged in each main class of occupations at the last three censuses is presented for continental United States in Table LXVII.

TABLE LXVII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL NATIVITY, OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND IN EACH MAIN CLASS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1880, 1890, AND 1900.

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	1900					1890					1880				
	Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.		Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.		Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes.															
All occupations	29,073,233	23,221,834	79.9	5,851,399	20.1	[1]23,318,183	[1]18,080,317	77.5	[1]5,237,866	22.5	17,392,099	13,897,452	79.9	3,494,647	20.1
Agricultural pursuits	10,381,765	9,289,044	89.5	1,092,721	10.5	[1]9,148,448	[1]8,008,329	87.5	[1]1,140,119	12.5	7,713,875	6,886,417	89.3	827,458	10.7
Professional service	1,258,538	1,113,403	88.5	145,135	11.5	944,333	828,965	87.8	115,368	12.2	603,202	530,026	87.9	73,176	12.1
Domestic and personal service.	5,580,657	4,081,220	73.1	1,499,437	26.9	4,220,812	2,820,962	66.8	1,399,850	33.2	3,418,793	2,474,849	72.4	943,944	27.6
Trade and transportation	4,766,964	3,834,497	80.4	932,467	19.6	3,326,122	2,601,806	78.2	724,316	21.8	1,871,503	1,430,351	76.4	441,152	23.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	7,085,309	4,903,670	69.2	2,181,639	30.8	5,678,468	3,820,255	67.3	1,858,213	32.7	3,784,726	2,575,809	68.1	1,208,917	31.9
Males.															
All occupations	23,753,836	18,786,462	79.1	4,967,374	20.9	[1]19,312,651	[1]14,854,366	76.9	[1]4,458,285	23.1	14,744,942	11,699,488	79.3	3,045,454	20.7
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	8,353,540	88.8	1,050,889	11.2	[1]8,378,603	[1]7,272,786	86.8	[1]1,105,817	13.2	7,119,365	6,208,797	88.5	820,568	11.5
Professional service	827,941	708,812	85.6	119,129	14.4	632,646	536,999	84.9	95,647	15.1	425,947	364,300	85.5	61,647	14.5
Domestic and personal service.	3,485,208	2,456,599	70.5	1,028,609	29.5	2,553,161	1,616,236	63.3	936,925	36.7	2,237,493	1,565,181	70.0	672,312	30.0
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	3,394,331	79.6	869,286	20.4	3,097,701	2,408,278	77.7	689,423	22.3	1,808,445	1,382,909	76.5	425,536	23.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	5,772,641	3,873,180	67.1	1,899,461	32.9	4,650,540	3,020,067	64.9	1,630,473	35.1	3,153,692	2,088,301	66.2	1,065,391	33.8
Females.															
All occupations	5,319,397	4,435,372	83.4	884,025	16.6	[1]4,005,532	[1]3,225,951	80.5	[1]779,581	19.5	2,647,157	2,197,964	83.0	449,193	17.0
Agricultural pursuits	977,336	935,504	95.7	41,832	4.3	[1]769,845	[1]735,543	95.5	[1]34,302	4.5	594,510	587,620	98.8	6,890	1.2
Professional service	430,597	404,591	94.0	26,006	6.0	311,687	291,966	93.7	19,721	6.3	177,255	165,726	93.5	11,529	6.5
Domestic and personal service.	2,095,449	1,624,621	77.5	470,828	22.5	1,667,651	1,204,726	72.2	462,925	27.8	1,181,300	909,668	77.0	271,632	23.0
Trade and transportation	503,347	440,166	87.4	63,181	12.6	228,421	193,528	84.7	34,893	15.3	63,058	47,442	75.2	15,616	24.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	1,312,668	1,030,490	78.5	282,178	21.5	1,027,928	800,188	77.8	227,740	22.2	631,034	487,508	77.3	143,526	22.7

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

This table shows that for both sexes combined and for males alone the per cent of foreign born in 1900 was highest in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and lowest in agricultural pursuits. Among females, however, the proportion of foreign born in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, though large, is slightly exceeded by the proportion in domestic and personal service. Doubtless the large proportion of foreign born in the class of manufacturing and mechanical pursuits is due to the tendency of the foreign born to remain in cities or closely settled communities.

Between 1880 and 1900 there was a decline in the proportion of foreign born among the whole number of persons of each sex engaged in each main class of occupations, except in the case of females engaged in agricultural pursuits. The decline was most marked in trade and transportation and especially noteworthy for females. This change is probably due to the growth of certain occupations in this class which were recruited largely from the native element. On the whole, however, the variations shown in this table are not sufficiently great to possess much significance.

Table LXVIII shows, for males and females separately, the proportions of native and foreign born engaged in each of the principal occupation groups in 1890 and 1900, for continental United States.

TABLE LXVIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL NATIVITY, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: 1890 AND 1900.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900					1890				
	Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.		Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
MALES.										
All occupations	23,753,836	18,786,462	79.1	4,967,374	20.9	[1]19,312,651	[1]14,854,366	76.9	[1]4,458,285	23.1
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	8,353,540	88.8	1,050,889	11.2	[1]8,378,603	[1]7,272,786	86.8	[1]1,105,817	13.2
Agricultural laborers	3,747,668	3,479,770	92.9	267,898	7.1	[1]3,048,518	[1]2,775,167	91.0	[1]273,351	9.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,367,169	4,652,269	86.7	714,900	13.3	5,055,130	4,310,882	85.3	744,248	14.7
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	58,928	35,790	60.7	23,138	39.3	70,186	36,797	52.4	33,389	47.6
Lumbermen and raftsmen	71,920	53,996	75.1	17,924	24.9	65,838	44,799	68.0	21,039	32.0
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	83,056	66,844	80.5	16,212	19.5	70,047	53,645	76.6	16,402	23.4
Wood choppers	35,962	29,401	81.8	6,561	18.2	33,665	24,540	72.9	9,125	27.1
Turpentine farmers and laborers	24,454	24,449	100.0	5	(2)	35,219	26,956	76.5	8,263	23.5
All others in this class	15,272	11,021	72.2	4,251	27.8					

[1] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXVIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL NATIVITY, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS: 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900					1890				
	Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.		Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
MALES—Continued.										
Professional service	827,941	708,812	85.6	119,129	14.4	632,646	536,999	84.9	95,647	15.1
Actors, professional showmen, etc	27,903	23,946	85.8	3,957	14.2	23,200	19,220	82.8	3,980	17.2
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc	28,483	22,016	77.3	6,467	22.7	17,134	12,449	72.7	4,685	27.3
Clergymen	108,265	84,760	78.3	23,505	21.7	87,060	68,673	78.9	18,387	21.1
Dentists	28,858	26,330	91.2	2,528	8.8	17,161	15,755	91.8	1,406	8.2
Electricians	50,308	42,126	83.7	8,182	16.3	43,115	35,359	82.0	7,756	18.0
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	43,155	36,922	85.6	6,233	14.4					
Journalists	27,845	24,220	87.0	3,625	13.0	20,961	17,842	85.1	3,119	14.9
Lawyers	113,450	106,277	93.7	7,173	6.3	89,422	83,404	93.3	6,018	6.7
Musicians and teachers of music	39,815	25,991	65.3	13,824	34.7	27,636	16,549	59.9	11,087	40.1
Officials (government)	78,488	68,335	87.1	10,153	12.9	77,715	65,667	84.5	12,048	15.5
Physicians and surgeons	124,615	110,707	88.8	13,908	11.2	100,248	89,493	89.3	10,755	10.7
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	118,519	108,526	91.6	9,993	8.4	101,278	92,361	91.2	8,917	8.8
All others in this class	38,237	28,656	74.9	9,581	25.1	27,716	20,227	73.0	7,489	27.0
Domestic and personal service	3,485,208	2,456,599	70.5	1,028,609	29.5	2,553,161	1,616,236	63.3	936,925	36.7
Barbers and hairdressers	125,542	91,310	72.7	34,232	27.3	82,157	59,333	72.2	22,824	27.8
Bartenders	88,377	60,825	68.8	27,552	31.2	55,660	35,743	64.2	19,917	35.8
Hotel keepers	46,264	34,003	73.5	12,261	26.5	38,800	27,589	71.1	11,211	28.9
Janitors and sextons	48,544	31,649	65.2	16,895	34.8	23,730	15,530	65.4	8,200	34.6
Laborers (not specified)	2,505,287	1,784,008	71.2	721,279	28.8	1,858,558	1,172,902	63.1	685,656	36.9
Launderers	50,683	21,341	42.1	29,342	57.9	31,831	8,783	27.6	23,048	72.4
Restaurant keepers	28,999	20,108	69.3	8,891	30.7	16,867	11,083	65.7	5,784	34.3
Saloon keepers	81,660	42,747	52.3	38,913	47.7	69,110	31,743	45.9	37,367	54.1
Servants and waiters	276,958	201,352	72.7	75,606	27.3	238,152	164,950	69.3	73,202	30.7
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	43,195	35,958	83.2	7,237	16.8	27,919	16,444	58.9	11,475	41.1
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	129,711	92,255	71.1	37,456	28.9	74,350	48,135	64.7	26,215	35.3
All others in this class	59,988	41,043	68.4	18,945	31.6	36,027	24,001	66.6	12,026	33.4
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	3,394,331	79.6	869,286	20.4	3,097,701	2,408,278	77.7	689,423	22.3
Agents	230,606	189,055	82.0	41,551	18.0	169,707	139,904	82.4	29,803	17.6
Bankers and brokers	72,984	57,574	78.9	15,410	21.1	35,458	29,058	82.0	6,400	18.0
Boatmen and sailors	78,258	52,707	67.4	25,546	32.6	76,823	54,218	70.6	22,605	29.4
Bookkeepers and accountants	180,727	154,423	85.4	26,304	14.6	131,602	110,242	83.8	21,360	16.2
Clerks and copyists	544,881	475,738	87.3	69,143	12.7	493,139	420,470	85.3	72,669	14.7
Commercial travelers	91,973	79,927	86.9	12,046	13.1	58,080	49,673	85.5	8,407	14.5
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	538,029	427,759	79.5	110,270	20.5	368,265	280,397	76.1	87,868	23.9
Foremen and overseers	54,032	38,831	71.9	15,201	28.1	35,109	22,036	62.8	13,073	37.2
Hostlers	64,850	50,337	77.6	14,513	22.4	54,014	39,098	72.4	14,916	27.6
Hucksters and peddlers	73,734	32,009	43.4	41,725	56.6	56,824	25,896	45.6	30,928	54.4
Livery stable keepers	33,466	29,534	88.3	3,932	11.7	26,710	22,897	85.7	3,813	14.3
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	756,802	546,099	72.2	210,703	27.8	634,884	463,069	72.9	171,815	27.1
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	42,065	32,465	77.2	9,600	22.8	30,890	22,284	72.1	8,606	27.9
Messengers and errand and office boys	64,959	57,882	89.1	7,077	10.9	48,446	42,642	88.0	5,804	12.0
Officials of banks and companies	72,801	64,188	88.2	8,618	11.8	39,683	32,958	83.1	6,725	16.9
Packers and shippers	39,557	29,053	73.4	10,504	26.6	18,426	12,833	69.6	5,593	30.4
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	53,625	42,421	79.1	11,204	20.9	24,002	17,716	73.8	6,286	26.2
Salesmen	461,909	390,561	84.6	71,348	15.4	205,943	171,711	83.4	34,232	16.6
Steam railroad employees	580,462	452,737	78.0	127,725	22.0	460,771	345,290	74.9	115,481	25.1
Stenographers and typewriters	26,246	24,022	91.5	2,224	8.5	12,148	10,681	87.9	1,467	12.1
Street railway employees	68,873	52,179	75.8	16,694	24.2	37,423	26,638	71.2	10,785	28.8
Telegraph and telephone operators	52,426	49,137	93.7	3,289	6.3	43,740	40,660	93.0	3,080	7.0
Undertakers	15,866	13,754	86.7	2,112	13.3	9,808	8,173	83.3	1,635	16.7
All others in this class	64,491	51,944	80.5	12,547	19.5	25,806	19,784	76.5	6,072	23.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,772,641	3,873,180	67.1	1,899,461	32.9	4,650,540	3,020,067	64.9	1,630,473	35.1
Bakers	74,860	32,550	43.5	42,310	56.5	57,910	23,313	40.3	34,597	59.7
Blacksmiths	226,284	163,523	72.3	62,761	27.7	209,521	144,670	69.0	64,851	31.0
Bleachery and dye works operatives	20,493	9,629	47.0	10,864	53.0	12,503	5,765	46.1	6,738	53.9
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	169,393	99,352	58.7	70,041	41.3	180,871	107,266	59.3	73,605	40.7
Brassworkers	25,870	16,209	62.7	9,661	37.3	16,352	10,158	62.1	6,194	37.9
Brewers and maltsters	20,687	5,819	28.1	14,868	71.9	20,294	4,640	22.9	15,654	77.1
Brick and tile makers, etc	49,455	34,505	69.8	14,950	30.2	60,070	36,761	61.2	23,309	38.8
Butchers	112,815	72,922	64.6	39,893	35.4	105,339	66,346	63.0	38,993	37.0
Butter and cheese makers	18,593	14,101	75.8	4,492	24.2	10,808	8,346	77.2	2,462	22.8
Cabinetmakers	35,552	15,431	43.4	20,121	56.6	35,891	15,885	44.3	20,006	55.7
Carpenters and joiners	599,707	447,185	74.6	152,522	25.4	618,044	458,038	74.1	160,006	25.9
Clock and watch makers and repairers	19,305	12,743	66.0	6,562	34.0	20,556	13,526	65.8	7,030	34.2
Confectioners	21,980	14,070	64.0	7,910	36.0	17,577	10,980	62.5	6,597	37.5
Coopers	37,087	25,641	69.1	11,446	30.9	47,438	31,650	66.7	15,788	33.3
Cotton mill operatives	125,788	77,552	61.7	48,236	38.3	80,177	40,415	50.4	39,762	49.6
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	223,318	165,529	74.1	57,789	25.9	139,718	101,195	72.4	38,523	27.6
Fishermen and oystermen	68,478	54,532	79.6	13,946	20.4	59,899	46,571	77.7	13,328	22.3
Food preparers (not otherwise specified)	23,640	13,056	55.2	10,584	44.8	8,115	3,609	44.5	4,506	55.5
Glassworkers	47,377	36,596	77.2	10,781	22.8	32,572	23,713	72.8	8,859	27.2
Gold and silver workers	19,732	12,883	65.3	6,849	34.7	16,914	11,223	66.4	5,691	33.6
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	39,506	29,286	74.1	10,220	25.9	42,647	31,228	73.2	11,419	26.8
Hat and cap makers	15,110	7,491	49.6	7,619	50.4	17,319	10,384	60.0	6,935	40.0
Iron and steel workers	287,241	184,040	64.1	103,201	35.9	217,515	134,662	61.9	82,853	38.1
Leather curriers and tanners	40,917	21,368	52.2	19,549	47.8	39,461	20,756	52.6	18,705	47.4
Machinists	282,574	204,369	72.3	78,205	27.7	186,677	129,220	69.2	57,457	30.8

TABLE LXVIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY GENERAL NATIVITY, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFI OCCUPATIONS: 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONS.	1900					1890				
	Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.		Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cer
MALES—Continued.										
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Con.										
Manufacturers and officials, etc	239,649	179,803	75.0	59,846	25.0	153,468	111,998	73.0	41,470	27
Marble and stone cutters	54,317	30,074	55.4	24,243	44.6	61,012	32,753	53.7	28,259	46
Masons (brick and stone)	160,638	103,816	64.6	56,822	35.4	160,804	99,937	62.1	60,867	37
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	80,207	51,424	64.1	28,783	35.9	57,894	36,811	63.6	21,083	36
Millers	40,362	34,394	85.2	5,968	14.8	52,747	43,206	81.9	9,541	18
Miners and quarrymen	562,417	313,000	55.7	249,417	44.3	386,872	191,433	49.5	195,439	50
Oil well and oil works employees	24,573	21,993	89.5	2,580	10.5	14,724	12,464	84.7	2,260	15.
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	275,782	210,852	76.5	64,930	23.5	220,960	165,225	74.8	55,735	25.
Paper and pulp mill operatives	26,904	18,015	67.0	8,889	33.0	18,856	12,372	65.6	6,484	34
Paper hangers	21,749	18,793	86.4	2,956	13.6	12,315	10,331	83.9	1,984	16.
Photographers	23,361	19,172	82.1	4,189	17.9	17,839	14,482	81.2	3,357	18.
Plasterers	35,649	26,423	74.1	9,226	25.9	38,987	28,680	73.6	10,307	26.
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	97,659	78,982	80.9	18,677	19.1	61,185	48,114	78.6	13,071	21.
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	139,166	117,001	84.1	22,165	15.9	110,848	92,328	83.3	18,520	16.
Saw and planing mill employees	161,251	128,563	79.7	32,688	20.3	138,386	96,584	69.8	41,802	30.
Silk mill operatives	22,023	11,635	52.8	10,388	47.2	14,192	5,767	40.6	8,425	59.
Steam boiler makers	33,038	23,275	70.4	9,763	29.6	21,333	13,588	63.7	7,745	36.
Tailors	160,714	38,122	23.7	122,592	76.3	123,516	34,057	27.6	89,459	72.
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[2]	76,438	44,385	58.1	32,053	41.9	81,952	47,801	58.3	34,151	41.
Tin plate and tinware makers	68,730	51,518	75.0	17,212	25.0	56,623	42,522	75.1	14,101	24.
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	87,955	57,746	65.7	30,209	34.3	83,634	52,391	62.6	31,243	37.
Tool and cutlery makers	27,376	19,121	69.8	8,255	30.2	17,449	11,132	63.8	6,317	36.
Upholsterers	28,663	20,594	71.8	8,069	28.2	23,918	16,267	68.0	7,651	32.
Wireworkers	16,701	8,372	50.1	8,329	49.9	11,238	6,045	53.8	5,193	46.
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)	104,791	72,327	69.0	32,464	31.0	92,053	60,463	65.7	31,590	34.
Woolen mill operatives	42,566	24,238	56.9	18,328	43.1	47,638	26,995	56.7	20,643	43.
All others in this class	554,200	379,160	68.4	175,040	31.6	315,909	216,001	68.4	99,908	31.
FEMALES.										
All occupations	5,319,397	4,435,372	83.4	884,025	16.6	[3]4,005,532	[3]3,225,951	80.5	[3]779,581	19.
Agricultural pursuits	977,336	935,504	95.7	41,832	4.3	[3]769,845	[3]735,543	95.5	[3]34,302	4.
Agricultural laborers	663,209	657,783	99.2	5,426	0.8	[3]538,065	[3]534,335	99.3	[3]3,730	0.
Farmers, planters, and overseers	307,706	272,682	88.6	35,024	11.4	226,427	197,297	87.1	29,130	12.
All others in this class	6,421	5,039	78.5	1,382	21.5	5,353	3,911	73.1	1,442	26.
Professional service	430,597	404,591	94.0	26,006	6.0	311,687	291,966	93.7	19,721	6.
Musicians and teachers of music	52,359	48,962	93.5	3,397	6.5	34,519	31,932	92.5	2,587	7.
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	327,614	310,334	94.7	17,280	5.3	246,066	232,211	94.4	13,855	5.
All others in this class	50,624	45,295	89.5	5,329	10.5	31,102	27,823	89.5	3,279	10.
Domestic and personal service	2,095,449	1,624,621	77.5	470,828	22.5	1,667,651	1,204,726	72.2	462,925	27.
Boarding and lodging house keepers	59,455	45,093	75.8	14,362	24.2	32,593	22,824	70.0	9,769	30.
Housekeepers and stewardesses	146,929	116,492	79.3	30,437	20.7	86,089	66,239	76.9	19,850	23.
Laborers (not specified)	123,975	115,450	93.1	8,525	6.9	54,815	49,988	91.2	4,827	8.
Laundresses	335,282	291,016	86.8	44,266	13.2	216,631	183,725	84.8	32,906	15.
Nurses and midwives	108,691	81,891	75.3	26,800	24.7	41,396	28,179	68.1	13,217	31.
Servants and waitresses	1,283,763	949,124	73.9	334,639	26.1	1,216,639	840,847	69.1	375,792	30.
All others in this class	37,354	25,555	68.4	11,799	31.6	19,488	12,924	66.3	6,564	33.
Trade and transportation	503,347	440,166	87.4	63,181	12.6	228,421	193,528	84.7	34,893	15.
Bookkeepers and accountants	74,153	67,756	91.4	6,397	8.6	27,772	25,603	92.2	2,169	7.
Clerks and copyists	85,246	77,180	90.5	8,066	9.5	64,219	57,686	89.8	6,533	10.
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	34,084	19,729	57.9	14,355	42.1	25,355	13,299	52.5	12,056	47.
Packers and shippers	19,988	17,219	86.1	2,769	13.9	6,520	5,502	84.4	1,018	15.
Saleswomen	149,230	131,272	88.0	17,958	12.0	58,451	51,505	88.1	6,946	11.
Stenographers and typewriters	86,118	80,124	93.0	5,994	7.0	21,270	19,906	93.6	1,364	6.
Telegraph and telephone operators	22,556	21,165	93.8	1,391	6.2	8,474	7,718	91.1	756	8.
All others in this class	31,972	25,721	80.4	6,251	19.6	16,360	12,309	75.2	4,051	24.
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	1,312,668	1,030,490	78.5	282,178	21.5	1,027,928	800,188	77.8	227,740	22.
Bookbinders	15,632	13,903	88.9	1,729	11.1	11,560	10,242	88.6	1,318	11.
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	39,510	33,917	85.8	5,593	14.2	33,704	29,159	86.5	4,545	13.
Boxmakers (paper)	17,302	14,789	85.5	2,513	14.5	13,043	11,298	86.6	1,745	13.
Cotton mill operatives	120,603	74,574	61.8	46,029	38.2	92,965	51,063	54.9	41,902	45.
Dressmakers	344,794	287,686	83.4	57,108	16.6	292,668	242,114	82.7	50,554	17.
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	34,490	28,298	82.0	6,192	18.0	20,810	16,596	79.8	4,214	20.
Metal workers[4]	22,834	18,030	79.0	4,804	21.0	16,013	12,990	81.1	3,023	18.
Milliners	86,120	76,745	89.1	9,375	10.9	61,291	53,972	88.1	7,319	11.
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	15,981	14,822	92.7	1,159	7.3	12,211	11,155	91.4	1,056	8.
Seamstresses	146,105	118,821	81.3	27,284	18.7	146,043	124,290	85.1	21,753	14.
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	30,941	25,797	83.4	5,144	16.6	15,975	12,875	80.6	3,100	19.
Silk mill operatives	32,427	24,994	77.1	7,433	22.9	20,663	14,950	72.4	5,713	27.
Tailoresses	68,985	42,497	61.6	26,488	38.4	64,509	43,836	68.0	20,673	32.
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[5]	60,183	41,715	69.3	18,468	30.7	57,393	38,310	66.8	19,083	33.
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	43,497	32,486	74.7	11,011	25.3	27,991	20,783	74.2	7,208	25.
Woolen mill operatives	30,630	20,800	67.9	9,830	32.1	36,471	25,233	69.2	11,238	30.
All others in this class	202,674	160,616	79.2	42,058	20.8	104,618	81,322	77.7	23,296	22.

[1] Includes stove, furnace, and grate makers, wheelwrights, and "other metal workers."
[2] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[3] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[4] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.
[5] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."

Table LXVIII presents interesting evidence of the extent to which the foreign element of the population is represented in the different occupation groups. The groups in which this element of the population formed more than one-half of the male workers in 1900 are—in the order of the decreasing per cent of foreign born—tailors, brewers and maltsters, launderers, hucksters and peddlers, cabinetmakers, bakers, bleachery and dye works operatives, and hat and cap makers. In these groups the per cent of foreign born ranges from 76.3 for tailors to 50.4 for hat and cap makers. The largest proportions of native born males were found among lawyers, telegraph and telephone operators, agricultural laborers, teachers and professors in colleges, etc., stenographers and typewriters, and dentists. For these six occupation groups—three of which are professional pursuits—the proportions of native born range from 93.7 to 91.2. The most notable increase since 1890 in the proportion of foreign born males is in the group of hat and cap makers, which advanced during the decade into the class of occupations having more than 50 per cent foreign born; on the other hand, saloon keepers, miners, silk mill operatives, and food preparers (not otherwise specified) dropped out of this class. For the great majority—all but 19 of the 107—of the occupations for males included in the preceding table the per cent of foreign born decreased to a greater or less extent. Some of the more notable decreases in addition to those just mentioned were shown in the occupations of launderers, cotton mill operatives, and soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.).

The conspicuous decrease in the per cent of foreign born among United States soldiers, sailors, and marines is due to the fact that the large increase in the military and naval forces between 1890 and 1900 was brought about mainly by enlistments from the native born population. It should be remembered that the comparison in this table is confined to continental United States, and therefore does not include the large proportion of United States military and naval forces stationed abroad in 1900. But the per cent of foreign born is practically the same for all soldiers, sailors, and marines as it is for the portion in continental United States.

In the leading occupations presented for females, the largest proportions of foreign born in 1900 were found among merchants and dealers (except wholesale), 42.1 per cent; tailoresses, 38.4 per cent; cotton mill operatives, 38.2 per cent; and woolen mill operatives, 32.1 per cent. The occupations in which native born females formed more than 90 per cent of the total are agricultural laborers; teachers and professors in colleges, etc.; telegraph and telephone operators; musicians and teachers of music; laborers (not specified); stenographers and typewriters; printers, lithographers, and presswomen; bookkeepers and accountants; and clerks and copyists. In this list professional service and trade and transportation are both prominent. The high percentage of native born among agricultural laborers and laborers (not specified) reflects the extent to which negro women are engaged in these occupations. The greatest advance since 1890 in the proportion of foreign born females is in the group of tailoresses, in which the proportion increased from 32 per cent in 1890 to 38.4 per cent in 1900. Since 1890 boarding and lodging house keepers, nurses and midwives, and servants and waitresses have dropped out of the class in which the foreign born formed more than 30 per cent of all females, and clerks and copyists have advanced into the class in which native born females formed more than 90 per cent of the total number. The fact that the maximum proportions for foreign born females are so much lower than the maximum proportions for males is possibly accounted for by the low ratio of female to male immigrants.

Although slight increases in the proportions of foreign born were shown between 1890 and 1900 in a few cases, the general tendency for both sexes was in the direction of decrease; all the notable changes were decreases, except the two cases referred to (hat and cap makers and tailoresses).

Persons of native and foreign birth engaged in gainful occupations in 1880, 1890, and 1900 are distributed for continental United States, in Table LXIX, by main classes of occupations.

TABLE LXIX.—*Per cent distribution, by main classes, of native and of foreign born persons engaged in gainful occupations, for both sexes and for each sex separately: 1880, 1890, and 1900.*

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	NATIVE BORN.			FOREIGN BORN.		
	1900	1890[1]	1880	1900	1890[1]	1880
Both sexes.						
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	40.0	44.3	49.6	18.7	21.8	23.7
Professional service	4.8	4.6	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.1
Domestic and personal service	17.6	15.6	17.8	25.6	26.7	27.0
Trade and transportation	16.5	14.4	10.3	15.9	13.8	12.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	21.1	21.1	18.5	37.3	35.5	34.6
Males.						
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	44.4	49.0	53.8	21.2	24.8	26.9
Professional service	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.0
Domestic and personal service	13.1	10.9	13.4	20.7	21.0	22.1
Trade and transportation	18.1	16.2	11.8	17.5	15.5	14.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	20.6	20.3	17.9	38.2	36.6	35.0
Females.						
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	21.1	22.8	26.7	4.7	4.4	1.5
Professional service	9.1	9.1	7.5	2.9	2.5	2.6
Domestic and personal service	36.6	37.3	41.4	53.3	59.4	60.5
Trade and transportation	9.9	6.0	2.2	7.2	4.5	3.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	23.3	24.8	22.2	31.9	29.2	31.9

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

A marked decline in the proportion of both native and foreign born persons—especially native born males—engaged in agricultural pursuits is clearly indicated in this table; the only exception is found in the case of foreign born females, of whom the number engaged in this class of occupations in 1900 was small. The decline since 1880 in the relative importance of agricultural pursuits, together with a slighter decline in domestic and personal service, is offset by increases

in the proportions engaged in trade and transportation and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

It will be observed that, although the proportion of males of native birth engaged in agricultural pursuits has steadily declined since 1880, it still remains larger than that for any other of the five classes; this is also true of females of both native and foreign birth engaged in domestic and personal service. Of foreign born males at work the largest proportion at each census were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, while much the largest proportion of foreign born females gainfully occupied were engaged in domestic and personal service.

DISTRIBUTION BY PARENTAGE.

The nativity of the gainful workers in continental United States has been considered, first, by dividing the white and the colored into their elements, and second, by dividing the whole number as native and foreign born. A third method of consideration is a division according to the nativity of the parents. Such a separation is made, for both native and foreign born persons, in Table LXX, which also gives, for each specified parentage, the proportion of persons at work.

In this and the tables following, as explained on page xxviii, the term "of native parentage" refers to persons, either of native or foreign birth, having both parents native born, or one parent native born and one parent for whom the birthplace is unknown, or both parents for whom the birthplace is unknown, while the term "of foreign parentage" refers to persons, either of native or foreign birth, having either one or both parents foreign born. The countries named in the first column represent, for persons of foreign parentage, the birthplace either of both parents or of one parent only when the other parent is of native birth, while the term "of mixed foreign parentage" refers to those having both parents foreign born, but of different nationalities.

TABLE LXX.—NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SAME PARENTAGE, FOR ALL PERSONS AND FOR NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN PERSONS SEPARATELY: 1900.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.			NATIVE BORN POPULATION.			FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Aggregate	75,994,575	29,078,233	38.3	65,658,299	23,221,834	35.4	10,341,276	5,851,399	56.6
Of native parentage	49,965,636	17,906,872	35.8	49,956,178	17,901,392	35.8	9,458	5,480	57.9
Of foreign parentage	26,028,939	11,166,361	42.9	15,697,121	5,320,442	33.9	10,331,818	5,845,919	56.6
Austria	438,784	192,451	44.4	159,966	19,675	12.3	273,818	172,776	63.1
Bohemia	356,689	129,700	36.4	199,762	45,287	22.7	156,927	84,413	53.8
Canada[1] (English)	1,314,842	472,493	35.9	870,230	226,961	26.1	444,612	245,532	55.2
Canada[1] (French)	811,994	342,912	42.2	437,799	126,956	29.0	374,195	215,956	57.7
Denmark	307,465	120,459	39.2	156,604	29,782	19.0	150,861	90,677	60.1
England and Wales	2,386,278	1,036,688	43.4	1,496,017	537,452	35.9	890,256	499,236	56.1
France	266,350	127,633	47.9	165,901	67,607	40.8	100,449	60,026	59.8
Germany	7,819,478	3,295,350	42.1	5,150,595	1,862,800	36.2	2,668,883	1,432,550	53.7
Hungary	216,277	106,831	49.4	72,744	5,883	8.1	143,533	100,948	70.3
Ireland	4,968,182	2,426,908	48.8	3,214,056	1,471,132	45.8	1,754,126	955,776	54.5
Italy	731,662	318,973	43.6	244,259	22,764	9.3	487,403	296,209	60.8
Norway	785,265	302,539	38.5	452,520	110,476	24.4	332,745	192,063	57.7
Poland	687,490	247,405	36.0	309,906	38,337	12.4	377,584	209,068	55.4
Russia	684,475	246,366	36.0	262,789	20,295	7.7	421,686	226,071	53.6
Scotland	620,722	285,380	46.0	361,559	135,075	37.4	259,163	150,305	58.0
Sweden	1,081,710	443,162	41.0	500,567	91,245	18.2	581,143	351,917	60.6
Switzerland	254,754	109,801	43.1	141,994	42,380	29.8	112,760	67,421	59.8
Other countries[2]	966,113	458,858	47.0	442,690	112,234	25.4	523,423	341,624	65.3
Of mixed foreign parentage	1,385,414	507,452	38.0	1,057,163	354,101	33.5	278,251	153,351	55.1

[1] Includes Newfoundland.

[2] Includes all other foreign countries.

It will be noticed on referring to Table LXX that the percentages of persons of each specified parentage gainfully employed in 1900 were much higher for the foreign born than for the native born. The contrast is the more marked because the number of the native and foreign born at work has been compared with the total number of native and foreign born, and not with the number 10 years of age and over, the figures for the latter by countries of parentage not being available. The inclusion of children under 10 years of age decreases very materially the percentages of native born gainfully employed, while not affecting very greatly the percentages of foreign born; in 1900 native born persons at work constituted 35.4 per cent of the total native born population as against 48.6 per cent (see Table LXVI, page clxxxvi) of the native born population 10 years of age and over, while the gainful workers of foreign birth constituted 56.6 per cent of the entire foreign born population as against 57.7 per cent of the foreign born population 10 years of age and over. Moreover, the inclusion of children under 10 probably explains the wider range and greater diversity in the percentages by birthplace of parents for the native born of foreign parents as compared with the percentages for the foreign born of foreign parents, because the proportion of children in the former element of the population is determined largely by the period which has elapsed since their parents immigrated to this country. If the

immigration is recent, the second generation of course consists principally of children; if, on the other hand, the immigration is of earlier date, the proportion of children in the second generation is correspondingly small. Therefore, among the native born of foreign parents the percentage gainfully occupied depends largely upon the period of immigration. For example, the small percentage of native born persons of Russian, Hungarian, or Italian parentage gainfully occupied in 1900 is doubtless due to the fact that the influx of immigrants from Russia, Hungary, and Italy is of a comparatively recent date, so that in 1900 the native born children of these immigrants were in most cases too young to engage in gainful occupations. Conversely, the native born population of Irish, Scotch, English and Welsh, French, or German parentage show the largest percentages at work—evidently because these nationalities represent a comparatively early immigration movement. In case of the foreign born the period of immigration does not exert much influence, because the great majority of immigrants are of working age when they come to this country; but such variations as exist are probably due largely to differences in the age constitution or in the proportions of the sexes, the higher percentages indicating perhaps a relatively low proportion of children or of females.

The 11,166,361 workers of foreign parentage in continental United States in 1900 constituted over three-eighths (38.4 per cent) of the total number of persons gainfully occupied. The per cent distribution of this class of gainful workers according to specified countries of parentage is presented in Table LXXI.

TABLE LXXI.—*Per cent distribution, by birthplace of parents, of persons of foreign parentage engaged in gainful occupations, for all such persons and for the native and foreign born separately: 1900.*

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED.		
	Total.	Native born.	Foreign born.
Aggregate	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	1.7	0.4	3.0
Bohemia	1.2	0.8	1.4
Canada[1] (English)	4.2	4.3	4.2
Canada[1] (French)	3.1	2.4	3.7
Denmark	1.1	0.6	1.6
England and Wales	9.3	10.1	8.5
France	1.1	1.3	1.0
Germany	29.5	35.0	24.5
Hungary	1.0	0.1	1.7
Ireland	21.7	27.6	16.3
Italy	2.9	0.4	5.1
Norway	2.7	2.1	3.3
Poland	2.2	0.7	3.6
Russia	2.2	0.4	3.9
Scotland	2.5	2.5	2.6
Sweden	4.0	1.7	6.0
Switzerland	1.0	0.8	1.2
Other countries[2]	4.1	2.1	5.8
Of mixed foreign parentage	4.5	6.7	2.6

[1] Includes Newfoundland. [2] Includes all other foreign countries.

It is evident from this table that the three most important constituents in our working population of foreign parentage in 1900 were the Germans, the Irish, and the English, including in the latter term the English Canadians, the Scotch, and the Welsh, and that these groups, representing persons of German or British parentage, comprised two-thirds (67.2 per cent) of the total. A separate presentation is made in the table for the foreign born of foreign parents, or immigrants, and for the native born of foreign parents, or the children of immigrants. Of the former there were 5,845,919 engaged in gainful occupations in 1900, of which number 3,283,399, or 56.1 per cent, were of German or British parentage. Of the native born of foreign parents, or the children of immigrants, there were 5,320,442 engaged in gainful occupations, of which number 4,233,420, or 79.5 per cent, were of German or British parentage. The latter percentage is much larger than the former, simply because the English, Irish, and Germans represent an early immigration movement as compared with other nationalities, and accordingly the second generation has attained greater relative importance as a working force in the community. In fact, in the case of the Germans, the Irish, and the English and Welsh, the second generation of workers is numerically greater than the first (see Table LXX), the only other nationality of which this is true being the French, whose immigration is comparatively insignificant but belongs to the same period. A comparison with an earlier census shows that the relative importance of the British and Germans in the first generation of foreign workers, or immigrant class, has undergone a marked decrease. In 1880 the total number of foreign born gainfully employed was 3,494,647, of whom 2,829,652, or 81 per cent, were born in Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, or Canada. In 1900 the corresponding percentage for foreign born of German or British parentage, including both English and French Canadians, was 59.8. The figures for the census of 1900, being based upon the birthplace of the parents of the immigrants, are not entirely comparable with those of the census of 1880, which are based upon the birthplace of the immigrants themselves. The comparison is sufficiently exact, however, to measure approximately the declining importance of the British and German elements in the foreign born working population, which is the result of the preponderant immigration of other nationalities in recent years. This relative decline has been to a large extent offset by the increasing importance of these elements in the second generation of foreign workers.

The figures presented in Table LXX for persons engaged in gainful occupations are analyzed by sex in Table LXXII.

TABLE LXXII.—*Number of males and of females of each specified parentage engaged in gainful occupations, compared with the total number of the same sex and parentage: 1900.*

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Aggregate	38,816,448	23,753,836	61.2	37,178,127	5,319,397	14.3
Of native parentage	25,328,146	14,658,965	57.9	24,637,490	3,247,907	13.2
Of foreign parentage	13,488,302	9,094,871	67.4	12,540,637	2,071,490	16.5
Austria	249,381	166,861	66.9	184,403	25,590	13.9
Bohemia	180,660	103,981	57.6	176,029	25,719	14.6
Canada[1] (English)	659,102	370,312	56.2	655,740	102,181	15.6
Canada[1] (French)	418,736	263,933	63.0	393,258	78,979	20.1
Denmark	168,554	104,879	62.2	138,911	15,580	11.2
England and Wales	1,239,958	877,776	70.8	1,146,315	158,912	13.9
France	141,126	106,469	75.4	125,224	21,164	16.9
Germany	4,014,403	2,757,158	68.7	3,805,075	538,192	14.1
Hungary	123,145	92,200	74.9	93,132	14,631	15.7
Ireland	2,408,115	1,792,707	74.4	2,560,067	634,201	24.8
Italy	438,046	292,880	66.9	293,616	26,093	8.9
Norway	416,232	254,605	61.2	369,033	47,934	13.0
Poland	375,002	208,869	55.7	312,488	38,536	12.3
Russia	363,890	205,550	56.5	320,585	40,816	12.7
Scotland	327,462	239,207	73.0	293,260	46,173	15.7
Sweden	575,477	362,014	62.9	506,233	81,148	16.0
Switzerland	137,878	94,676	68.7	116,876	15,125	12.9
Other countries[2]	577,692	406,169	70.3	388,421	47,689	12.3
Of mixed foreign parentage.	673,443	394,625	58.6	661,971	112,827	17.0

[1] Includes Newfoundland. [2] Includes all other foreign countries.

Table LXXII possesses significance, in that it indicates for each sex separately what proportion of the population of each specified parentage was gainfully occupied in 1900. It will be noted that for the different countries this proportion varies for males from more than one-half to three-fourths, and for females from approximately one-eleventh to one-fourth, of the total number. In the case of males the French showed the highest proportion gainfully occupied. This is closely followed by the proportions for a number of other nationalities, notably the Hungarian, Irish, Scotch, and English and Welsh.

The proportion of females at work in 1900 was highest for the Irish (24.8 per cent), followed by the French Canadians (20.1 per cent), and lowest for the Italians (8.9 per cent). A good share of the Irish were engaged in domestic and personal service, but in the case of the French Canadians a very large proportion were employed as mill and factory operatives.

In Table LXXIII, which follows, is presented, for continental United States, a distribution by birthplace of parents of the total number of persons and the number of each sex engaged in gainful occupations and in each of the five main classes of occupations.

TABLE LXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS, OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND IN EACH MAIN CLASS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1900.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	ALL OCCUPATIONS.		AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.		PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.		MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes	29,073,233	100.0	10,381,765	100.0	1,258,538	100.0	5,580,657	100.0	4,766,904	100.0	7,085,309	100.0
Of native parentage	17,906,872	61.6	8,186,092	78.9	853,857	67.8	3,158,540	56.6	2,603,076	54.7	3,100,307	43.8
Of foreign parentage	11,166,361	38.4	2,195,673	21.1	404,681	32.2	2,422,117	43.4	2,158,888	45.3	3,985,002	56.2
Austria	192,451	0.7	17,097	0.2	3,561	0.3	47,511	0.9	26,376	0.5	97,906	1.4
Bohemia	129,700	0.4	39,049	0.4	2,157	0.2	23,833	0.4	13,804	0.3	50,857	0.7
Canada[1] (English)	472,493	1.6	99,891	1.0	28,952	2.3	96,273	1.7	103,458	2.2	143,919	2.0
Canada[1] (French)	342,912	1.2	45,058	0.4	5,849	0.5	62,024	1.1	40,981	0.8	189,050	2.7
Denmark	120,459	0.4	47,515	0.4	3,150	0.2	23,713	0.4	17,179	0.4	28,902	0.4
England and Wales	1,036,688	3.6	203,693	2.0	60,155	4.8	144,630	2.6	213,258	4.5	414,952	5.8
France	127,633	0.4	27,378	0.3	7,379	0.6	26,468	0.5	24,082	0.5	42,326	0.6
Germany	3,295,350	11.3	801,077	7.7	103,084	8.2	611,446	11.0	637,612	13.4	1,142,131	16.1
Hungary	106,831	0.4	3,497	(2)	1,376	0.1	29,376	0.5	11,815	0.2	60,767	0.9
Ireland	2,426,908	8.4	289,582	2.8	95,253	7.6	663,549	11.9	546,988	11.5	831,536	11.7
Italy	318,973	1.1	19,191	0.2	4,872	0.4	125,763	2.3	58,445	1.2	110,702	1.6
Norway	302,539	1.0	143,103	1.4	8,411	0.7	58,147	1.0	36,633	0.8	56,245	0.8
Poland	247,405	0.9	26,828	0.2	2,605	0.2	74,181	1.3	29,915	0.6	113,876	1.6
Russia	246,366	0.8	24,670	0.2	5,426	0.4	27,574	0.5	69,588	1.5	119,108	1.7
Scotland	285,380	1.0	52,795	0.5	17,779	1.4	40,006	0.7	61,535	1.3	113,265	1.6
Sweden	443,162	1.5	121,464	1.2	9,229	0.7	113,263	2.0	57,420	1.2	141,786	2.0
Switzerland	109,801	0.4	38,566	0.4	3,844	0.3	20,175	0.4	14,991	0.3	32,225	0.4
Other countries[3]	453,858	1.6	107,234	1.0	9,849	0.8	145,470	2.6	71,686	1.5	119,619	1.7
Of mixed foreign parentage.	507,452	1.7	87,935	0.8	31,750	2.5	88,715	1.6	123,172	2.6	175,830	2.5
Males	23,753,836	100.0	9,404,429	100.0	827,941	100.0	3,485,208	100.0	4,263,617	100.0	5,772,641	100.0
Of native parentage	14,658,965	61.7	7,280,321	77.4	562,462	67.9	1,895,865	54.4	2,372,810	55.7	2,547,507	44.1
Of foreign parentage	9,094,871	38.3	2,124,108	22.6	265,479	32.1	1,589,343	45.6	1,890,807	44.3	3,225,134	55.9
Austria	166,861	0.7	16,104	0.2	2,944	0.4	36,625	1.0	23,794	0.5	87,394	1.5
Bohemia	103,981	0.4	36,857	0.4	1,629	0.2	15,369	0.4	11,674	0.3	38,452	0.7
Canada[1] (English)	370,312	1.6	97,585	1.0	16,626	2.0	54,833	1.6	87,492	2.0	113,776	2.0
Canada[1] (French)	263,933	1.1	44,265	0.5	3,612	0.4	49,056	1.4	36,698	0.9	130,302	2.3
Denmark	104,879	0.4	46,565	0.5	2,217	0.3	14,710	0.4	15,798	0.4	25,589	0.4
England and Wales	877,776	3.7	197,196	2.1	41,066	5.0	94,448	2.7	188,333	4.4	356,733	6.2
France	106,469	0.5	26,378	0.3	5,026	0.6	18,234	0.5	21,545	0.5	35,291	0.6
Germany	2,757,158	11.6	775,254	8.2	73,999	8.9	388,827	11.2	568,596	13.2	955,482	16.6
Hungary	92,200	0.4	3,227	(2)	1,193	0.2	22,221	0.6	10,533	0.2	55,026	1.0
Ireland	1,792,707	7.5	277,112	2.9	53,471	6.5	392,946	11.3	463,313	10.9	605,865	10.5

[1] Includes Newfoundland. [2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [3] Includes all other foreign countries.

TABLE LXXIII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS, OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND IN EACH MAIN CLASS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1900—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	ALL OCCUPATIONS.		AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.		PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.		MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Males—Continued.												
Of foreign parentage—Con.												
Italy	292,880	1.2	18,244	0.2	4,408	0.5	120,786	3.5	55,579	1.3	93,863	1.6
Norway	254,605	1.1	138,983	1.5	4,888	0.6	29,344	0.8	33,226	0.8	48,164	0.8
Poland	208,869	0.9	25,486	0.3	1,892	0.2	61,907	1.8	26,572	0.6	93,012	1.6
Russia	205,550	0.9	23,761	0.3	4,824	0.6	19,991	0.6	62,798	1.5	94,176	1.6
Scotland	239,207	1.0	50,795	0.5	12,136	1.5	23,498	0.7	54,336	1.3	98,442	1.7
Sweden	362,014	1.5	118,845	1.3	6,131	0.7	57,667	1.7	52,475	1.2	126,896	2.2
Switzerland	94,676	0.4	37,442	0.4	2,671	0.3	13,411	0.4	13,378	0.3	27,774	0.5
Other countries[1]	406,169	1.7	104,499	1.1	7,583	0.9	122,866	3.5	67,144	1.6	104,077	1.8
Of mixed foreign parentage.	394,625	1.7	85,515	0.9	19,163	2.3	52,604	1.5	102,523	2.4	134,820	2.3
Females	5,319,397	100.0	977,336	100.0	430,597	100.0	2,095,449	100.0	503,347	100.0	1,312,668	100.0
Of native parentage	3,247,907	61.1	905,771	92.7	291,395	67.7	1,262,675	60.3	235,266	46.7	552,800	42.1
Of foreign parentage	2,071,490	38.9	71,565	7.3	139,202	32.3	832,774	39.7	268,081	53.3	759,868	57.9
Austria	25,590	0.5	993	0.1	617	0.2	10,886	0.5	2,582	0.5	10,512	0.8
Bohemia	25,719	0.5	2,192	0.2	528	0.1	8,464	0.4	2,130	0.4	12,405	1.0
Canada[2] (English)	102,181	1.9	2,306	0.2	12,326	2.9	41,440	2.0	15,966	3.2	30,143	2.3
Canada[2] (French)	78,979	1.5	793	0.1	2,237	0.5	12,968	0.6	4,233	0.8	58,748	4.5
Denmark	15,580	0.3	950	0.1	933	0.2	9,003	0.4	1,881	0.3	3,313	0.3
England and Wales	158,912	3.0	6,497	0.7	19,089	4.4	50,182	2.4	24,925	5.0	58,219	4.4
France	21,164	0.4	1,005	0.1	2,358	0.6	8,234	0.4	2,537	0.5	7,035	0.5
Germany	538,192	10.1	25,823	2.6	29,085	6.8	222,619	10.6	74,016	14.7	186,649	14.2
Hungary	14,631	0.3	270	(3)	183	(3)	7,155	0.3	1,282	0.3	5,741	0.4
Ireland	634,201	11.9	12,470	1.3	41,782	9.7	270,603	12.9	83,675	16.6	225,671	17.2
Italy	26,093	0.5	947	0.1	464	0.1	4,977	0.2	2,866	0.6	16,839	1.3
Norway	47,934	0.9	4,120	0.4	3,523	0.8	28,803	1.4	3,407	0.7	8,081	0.6
Poland	38,536	0.7	1,342	0.1	713	0.2	12,274	0.6	3,343	0.7	20,864	1.6
Russia	40,816	0.7	909	0.1	602	0.1	7,583	0.4	6,790	1.3	24,932	1.9
Scotland	46,173	0.9	2,000	0.2	5,643	1.3	16,508	0.8	7,199	1.4	14,823	1.1
Sweden	81,148	1.5	2,619	0.3	3,098	0.7	55,596	2.7	4,945	1.0	14,890	1.1
Switzerland	16,125	0.3	1,124	0.1	1,173	0.3	6,764	0.3	1,613	0.3	4,451	0.4
Other countries[1]	47,689	0.9	2,735	0.3	2,266	0.5	22,604	1.1	4,542	0.9	15,542	1.2
Of mixed foreign parentage.	112,827	2.1	2,470	0.3	12,587	2.9	36,111	1.7	20,649	4.1	41,010	3.1

[1] Includes all other foreign countries. [2] Includes Newfoundland. [3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The significance of Table LXXIII consists in showing the relative importance of the elements of native and foreign parentage and of each specified parentage in each main class of occupations. Of the total working population in 1900, approximately three-fifths (61.6 per cent) were of native parentage and two-fifths (38.4 per cent) of foreign parentage. In agricultural pursuits, persons of native parentage had the largest percentage, and consequently those of foreign parentage the smallest, the percentages being 78.9 and 21.1, respectively. These proportions vary in the different classes, the other extreme being found in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, where persons of native parentage formed less than one-half, and those of foreign parentage more than one-half, of those occupied in this class of pursuits, the exact percentages being 43.8 and 56.2, respectively. From these figures it is evident that persons of foreign parentage, considered as a class, have engaged in agricultural pursuits to a less extent, and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits to a greater extent, than persons of native parentage. It is probable that this condition can be largely explained by the influence of the Southern and Southwestern states, which are agricultural communities and almost exclusively native, while, on the other hand, the large manufacturing cities in the North and East show large proportions of persons of foreign parentage participating in the industries of those communities. It should be remembered, too, that manufacturing and mechanical pursuits include mining—an occupation in which large numbers of persons of foreign parentage are employed.

This table brings out the prominence of the German and Irish elements in the working force of the country. The two together constituted in 1900 almost one-fifth (19.7 per cent) of the total number of persons gainfully employed; the proportion which they represent of the total number in each of the main classes of occupations ranges from 10.5 per cent in agricultural pursuits to 27.8 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

The figures discussed in the preceding paragraphs relate to the distribution by parentage, as shown in Table LXXIII, of the total number of persons of both native and foreign parentage engaged in each main class of occupations. Table LXXIV, on the following page, gives by sex, for continental United States, a similar distribution of the persons of foreign parentage only, the total number being considered, in each case, as 100 per cent.

TABLE LXXIV.—*Per cent distribution, by birthplace of parents, of persons of foreign parentage engaged in gainful occupations and in each main class, for both sexes and for each sex separately: 1900.*

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	All occupations.	Agricultural pursuits.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.2	2.4
Bohemia	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.3
Canada[1] (English)	4.2	4.5	7.2	4.0	4.8	3.6
Canada[1] (French)	3.1	2.0	1.4	2.5	1.9	4.7
Denmark	1.1	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
England and Wales	9.3	9.3	14.9	6.0	9.9	10.4
France	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Germany	29.5	36.5	25.5	25.2	29.5	28.7
Hungary	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.5
Ireland	21.7	18.2	23.5	27.4	25.3	20.9
Italy	2.9	0.9	1.2	5.2	2.7	2.8
Norway	2.7	6.5	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.4
Poland	2.2	1.2	0.6	3.1	1.4	2.9
Russia	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.2	3.0
Scotland	2.5	2.4	4.4	1.6	2.9	2.8
Sweden	4.0	5.5	2.3	4.7	2.7	3.6
Switzerland	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Other countries[2]	4.1	4.9	2.4	6.0	3.3	3.0
Of mixed foreign parentage	4.5	4.0	7.9	3.7	5.7	4.4
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.3	2.7
Bohemia	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.2
Canada[1] (English)	4.1	4.6	6.3	3.5	4.6	3.5
Canada[1] (French)	2.9	2.1	1.4	3.1	1.9	4.0
Denmark	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
England and Wales	9.7	9.3	15.5	5.9	10.0	11.1
France	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
Germany	30.3	36.5	27.9	24.5	29.8	29.6
Hungary	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.7
Ireland	19.7	13.0	20.1	24.7	24.5	18.8
Italy	3.2	0.9	1.7	7.6	2.9	2.9
Norway	2.8	6.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
Poland	2.3	1.2	0.7	3.9	1.4	2.9
Russia	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.3	3.3	2.9
Scotland	2.6	2.4	4.6	1.5	2.9	3.1
Sweden	4.0	5.6	2.3	3.6	2.8	3.9
Switzerland	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other countries[2]	4.5	4.9	2.9	7.7	3.6	3.2
Of mixed foreign parentage	4.3	4.0	7.2	3.3	5.4	4.2
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.4
Bohemia	1.2	3.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.6
Canada[1] (English)	4.9	3.2	8.9	5.0	6.0	4.0
Canada[1] (French)	3.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	7.7
Denmark	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4
England and Wales	7.7	9.1	13.7	6.0	9.3	7.7
France	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
Germany	26.0	36.1	20.9	26.7	27.6	24.6
Hungary	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.8
Ireland	30.6	17.4	30.0	32.5	31.2	29.7
Italy	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.2
Norway	2.3	5.7	2.5	3.5	1.3	1.1
Poland	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.2	2.7
Russia	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	2.5	3.3
Scotland	2.2	2.8	4.1	2.0	2.7	1.9
Sweden	3.9	3.7	2.2	6.7	1.8	2.0
Switzerland	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other countries[2]	2.3	3.8	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.0
Of mixed foreign parentage	5.5	3.4	9.0	4.3	7.7	5.4

[1] Includes Newfoundland. [2] Includes all other foreign countries.

This table shows clearly the relative importance of the different nationalities among all the workers of foreign parentage in each main class of occupations.

Making again the segregation previously employed of the British and German elements as representing the older and more important part of our population of foreign parentage, it is found that these elements combined constituted in 1900 about two-thirds of all the workers of foreign parentage engaged in agricultural pursuits, in domestic and personal service, and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, almost three-fourths of those engaged in trade and transportation, and fully three-fourths of those engaged in professional service. The exact percentages are as follows:

	Per cent.
Domestic and personal service	64.2
Agricultural pursuits	65.9
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	66.4
Trade and transportation	72.4
Professional service	75.5

The greater prominence of these elements in professional service than in the other classes of occupations is due largely to the influence of the English elements, for the Germans show greater prominence in agricultural pursuits, in trade and transportation, and in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and the Irish greater prominence in domestic and personal service and in trade and transportation.

A comparison of the sexes as regards the percentages presented in Table LXXIV reveals, in most cases, only minor differences. It is noticeable, however, that persons of Irish parentage represented in 1900 a much larger percentage of the female workers of foreign parentage than they did of the male. This greater relative importance of the female sex for this nationality appears in each main class of occupations as well as in all occupations combined. It indicates that among the Irish the females gainfully occupied were more numerous in proportion to the males so occupied than they were for any other nationality; and reference to Table LXXII shows also that females of Irish parentage were engaged in gainful occupations to a much greater extent than the females of any other element of foreign parentage.

Table LXXV gives, for continental United States, for both sexes and for each sex separately, a distribution, by main classes of occupations, of the total number of each specified parentage gainfully employed.

TABLE LXXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY MAIN CLASSES, OF PERSONS OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1900.

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	TOTAL PERSONS ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS HAVING EITHER BOTH PARENTS BORN AS SPECIFIED OR ONE PARENT BORN AS SPECIFIED AND ONE PARENT NATIVE.									
	Of native parentage.		Of foreign parentage.		Austria.		Bohemia.		Canada[1] (English).		Canada[1] (French).		Denmark.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes.														
All occupations	17,906,872	100.0	11,166,361	100.0	192,451	100.0	129,700	100.0	472,493	100.0	342,912	100.0	120,459	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	8,186,092	45.7	2,195,673	19.7	17,097	8.9	39,049	30.1	99,891	21.1	45,058	13.2	47,515	39.4
Professional service	853,857	4.8	404,681	3.6	3,561	1.8	2,157	1.7	28,952	6.1	5,849	1.7	3,150	2.6
Domestic and personal service	3,158,540	17.6	2,422,117	21.7	47,511	24.7	23,833	18.4	96,273	20.4	62,024	18.1	23,713	19.7
Trade and transportation	2,608,076	14.6	2,158,888	19.3	26,376	13.7	13,804	10.6	103,458	21.9	40,931	11.9	17,179	14.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	3,100,307	17.3	3,985,002	35.7	97,906	50.9	50,857	39.2	143,919	30.5	189,050	55.1	28,902	24.0
Males.														
All occupations	14,658,965	100.0	9,094,871	100.0	166,861	100.0	103,981	100.0	370,312	100.0	263,933	100.0	104,879	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	7,280,321	49.7	2,124,108	23.3	16,104	9.6	36,857	35.4	97,585	26.4	44,265	16.8	46,565	44.4
Professional service	562,462	3.8	265,479	2.9	2,944	1.8	1,629	1.6	16,626	4.5	3,612	1.3	2,217	2.1
Domestic and personal service	1,895,865	12.9	1,589,848	17.5	36,625	21.9	15,369	14.8	54,833	14.8	49,056	18.6	14,710	14.0
Trade and transportation	2,372,810	16.2	1,890,807	20.8	23,794	14.3	11,674	11.2	87,492	23.6	36,698	13.9	15,798	15.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	2,547,507	17.4	3,225,134	35.5	87,394	52.4	38,452	37.0	113,776	30.7	130,302	49.4	25,589	24.4
Females.														
All occupations	3,247,907	100.0	2,071,490	100.0	25,590	100.0	25,719	100.0	102,181	100.0	78,979	100.0	15,580	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	905,771	27.9	71,565	3.5	993	3.9	2,192	8.5	2,306	2.3	793	1.0	950	6.1
Professional service	291,395	9.0	139,202	6.7	617	2.4	528	2.1	12,326	12.1	2,237	2.8	933	6.0
Domestic and personal service	1,262,675	38.9	832,774	40.2	10,886	42.5	8,464	32.9	41,440	40.5	12,968	16.4	9,003	57.8
Trade and transportation	235,266	7.2	268,081	12.9	2,582	10.1	2,130	8.3	15,966	15.6	4,233	5.4	1,381	8.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	552,800	17.0	759,868	36.7	10,512	41.1	12,405	48.2	30,143	29.5	58,748	74.4	3,313	21.3

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS HAVING EITHER BOTH PARENTS BORN AS SPECIFIED OR ONE PARENT BORN AS SPECIFIED AND ONE PARENT NATIVE—continued.													
	England and Wales.		France.		Germany.		Hungary.		Ireland.		Italy.		Norway.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes.														
All occupations	1,036,088	100.0	127,633	100.0	3,295,350	100.0	106,831	100.0	2,426,908	100.0	318,973	100.0	302,589	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	203,693	19.6	27,378	21.4	801,077	24.3	3,497	3.3	289,582	11.9	19,191	6.0	143,103	47.3
Professional service	60,155	5.8	7,379	5.8	103,084	3.1	1,376	1.3	95,253	3.9	4,872	1.5	8,411	2.8
Domestic and personal service	144,630	14.0	26,468	20.7	611,446	18.6	29,376	27.5	663,549	27.4	125,703	39.5	58,147	19.2
Trade and transportation	213,258	20.6	24,082	18.9	637,612	19.3	11,815	11.0	546,988	22.5	58,445	18.3	36,633	12.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	414,952	40.0	42,326	33.2	1,142,131	34.7	60,767	56.9	831,536	34.3	110,702	34.7	56,245	18.6
Males.														
All occupations	877,776	100.0	106,469	100.0	2,757,158	100.0	92,200	100.0	1,792,707	100.0	292,880	100.0	254,605	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	197,196	22.5	26,373	24.8	775,254	28.1	3,227	3.5	277,112	15.5	18,244	6.2	138,983	54.6
Professional service	41,066	4.7	5,026	4.7	73,999	2.7	1,193	1.3	53,471	3.0	4,408	1.5	4,888	1.9
Domestic and personal service	94,448	10.8	18,234	17.1	388,827	14.1	22,221	24.1	392,946	21.9	120,786	41.2	29,344	11.5
Trade and transportation	188,333	21.4	21,545	20.2	563,596	20.4	10,533	11.4	463,313	25.8	55,579	19.0	33,226	13.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	356,733	40.6	35,291	33.2	955,482	34.7	55,026	59.7	605,865	33.8	93,863	32.1	48,164	18.9
Females.														
All occupations	158,912	100.0	21,164	100.0	538,192	100.0	14,631	100.0	634,201	100.0	26,093	100.0	47,934	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	6,497	4.1	1,005	4.8	25,823	4.8	270	1.8	12,470	1.9	947	3.6	4,120	8.6
Professional service	19,089	12.0	2,353	11.1	29,085	5.4	183	1.3	41,782	6.6	464	1.8	3,523	7.3
Domestic and personal service	50,182	31.6	8,234	38.9	222,619	41.4	7,155	48.9	270,603	42.7	4,977	19.1	28,803	60.1
Trade and transportation	24,925	15.7	2,537	12.0	74,016	13.7	1,282	8.8	83,675	13.2	2,866	11.0	3,407	7.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	58,219	36.6	7,035	33.2	186,649	34.7	5,741	39.2	225,671	35.6	16,839	64.5	8,081	16.9

[1] Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE LXXV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY MAIN CLASSES, OF PERSONS OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1900—Continued.

SEX AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS HAVING EITHER BOTH PARENTS BORN AS SPECIFIED OR ONE PARENT BORN AS SPECIFIED AND ONE PARENT NATIVE—continued.												PERSONS OF MIXED FOREIGN PARENTAGE.	
	Poland.		Russia.		Scotland.		Sweden.		Switzerland.		Other countries.[1]			
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Both sexes.														
All occupations	247,405	100.0	246,366	100.0	285,380	100.0	443,162	100.0	109,801	100.0	453,858	100.0	507,452	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	26,828	10.8	24,670	10.0	52,795	18.5	121,464	27.4	38,566	35.1	107,234	23.6	87,985	17.3
Professional service	2,605	1.1	5,426	2.2	17,779	6.2	9,229	2.1	3,844	3.5	9,849	2.2	31,750	6.3
Domestic and personal service	74,181	30.0	27,574	11.2	40,006	14.0	113,263	25.6	20,175	18.4	145,470	32.0	88,715	17.5
Trade and transportation	29,915	12.1	69,588	28.2	61,535	21.6	57,420	12.9	14,991	13.7	71,686	15.8	123,172	24.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	113,876	46.0	119,108	48.4	113,265	39.7	141,786	32.0	32,225	29.3	119,619	26.4	175,830	34.6
Males.														
All occupations	208,869	100.0	205,550	100.0	239,207	100.0	362,014	100.0	94,676	100.0	406,169	100.0	394,625	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	25,486	12.2	23,761	11.6	50,795	21.2	118,845	32.8	37,442	39.6	104,499	25.7	85,515	21.7
Professional service	1,892	0.9	4,824	2.3	12,186	5.1	6,131	1.7	2,671	2.8	7,583	1.9	19,163	4.8
Domestic and personal service	61,907	29.7	19,991	9.7	23,498	9.8	57,667	15.9	13,411	14.2	122,866	30.3	52,604	13.3
Trade and transportation	26,572	12.7	62,798	30.6	54,336	22.7	52,475	14.5	13,378	14.1	67,144	16.5	102,523	26.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	93,012	44.5	94,176	45.8	98,442	41.2	126,896	35.1	27,774	29.3	104,077	25.6	134,820	34.2
Females.														
All occupations	38,536	100.0	40,816	100.0	46,173	100.0	81,148	100.0	15,125	100.0	47,689	100.0	112,827	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	1,342	3.5	909	2.2	2,000	4.3	2,619	3.2	1,124	7.4	2,735	5.7	2,470	2.2
Professional service	713	1.8	602	1.5	5,643	12.2	3,098	3.8	1,173	7.8	2,266	4.8	12,587	11.2
Domestic and personal service	12,274	31.9	7,583	18.6	16,508	35.8	55,596	68.5	6,764	44.7	22,604	47.4	36,111	32.0
Trade and transportation	3,343	8.7	6,790	16.6	7,199	15.6	4,945	6.1	1,613	10.7	4,542	9.5	20,649	18.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	20,864	54.1	24,932	61.1	14,823	32.1	14,890	18.4	4,451	29.4	15,542	32.6	41,010	36.3

[1] Includes all other foreign countries.

This table is of especial interest as measuring the tendency of nationalities toward particular classes of occupations.

Of the total number of persons of foreign parentage gainfully occupied in 1900, 35.7 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and only 19.7 per cent in agricultural pursuits. The corresponding percentages for those of native parentage were 17.3 and 45.7, respectively. The contrast between the percentages for these two elements of the population is less marked in the other classes of occupations; but the foreign element is represented by a somewhat larger percentage than the native in domestic and personal service and in trade and transportation, and by a somewhat smaller percentage in professional service.

In order that the proportions of the several nationalities engaged in each of the five main classes of occupations may be more readily compared, the percentages shown in Table LXXV for males have been grouped in the following summary:

Per cent distribution, by main classes, of males of each specified parentage engaged in gainful occupations: 1900.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Agricultural pursuits.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.
Austria	9.6	1.8	21.9	14.3	52.4
Bohemia	35.4	1.6	14.8	11.2	37.0
Canada[1] (English)	26.4	4.5	14.8	23.6	30.7
Canada[1] (French)	16.8	1.3	18.6	13.9	49.4
Denmark	44.4	2.1	14.0	15.1	24.4
England and Wales	22.5	4.7	10.8	21.4	40.6
France	24.8	4.7	17.1	20.2	33.2
Germany	28.1	2.7	14.1	20.4	34.7
Hungary	3.6	1.3	24.1	11.4	59.7
Ireland	15.5	3.0	21.9	25.8	33.8
Italy	6.2	1.5	41.2	19.0	32.1
Norway	54.6	1.9	11.5	13.1	18.9
Poland	12.2	0.9	29.7	12.7	44.5
Russia	11.6	2.3	9.7	30.6	45.8
Scotland	21.2	5.1	9.8	22.7	41.2
Sweden	32.8	1.7	15.9	14.5	35.1
Switzerland	39.6	2.8	14.2	14.1	29.3

[1] Includes Newfoundland.

A comparison of the percentages in each column of the foregoing summary reveals rather wide variations in the extent to which males of the several nationalities engage in the different classes of occupations.

For every nationality except the Danish, Norwegian, Swiss, and Italian, the proportion of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits exceeds the proportion engaged in any other class of occupations; it should be remembered, however, that miners and all kinds of mill and factory operatives, as well as workers of a higher grade, are included in the manufacturing and mechanical class. The largest proportion of the male workers of Danish, Norwegian, and Swiss parentage were engaged in agricultural pursuits. For the Bohemians and the Swedes, also, the proportions of male workers in this class of occupations were large, although smaller than the proportions in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Of the male workers among the Austrians, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, and Russians, comparatively few were engaged in agriculture.

Under professional service the percentage for males of every foreign nationality is very small; the Scotch lead, with 5.1 per cent, but the only other nationalities showing 3 per cent or more are the English and Welsh and the French (each 4.7 per cent), English Canadian (4.5 per cent), and Irish (3 per cent).

About two-fifths of all male workers of Italian parentage are found under domestic and personal service. This represents mostly the large number of Italians reported as laborers (not specified) and therefore included in this main class of occupations. For no other nationality is the proportion engaged in this class nearly so large as it is for the Italian; but the proportion for Poles, Hungarians, Irish, and Austrians exceeds one-fifth.

Under trade and transportation the nationalities contributing the largest percentages of their male workers were the Russian, the Irish, the English Canadian, the Scotch, the English and Welsh, and the German, in the order named.

Under manufacturing and mechanical pursuits appears the largest proportion shown by any nationality in any one class; 59.7 per cent, or considerably more than one-half, of the male workers of Hungarian parentage were occupied in pursuits under this class. But, as already indicated, the proportion under this head is large for nearly all nationalities; for seven—the Hungarian, the Austrian, the French Canadian, the Russian, the Polish, the Scotch, and the English and Welsh—it exceeds 40 per cent.

The following is a summary for female workers of the percentages shown in Table LXXV, similar to that already presented for males:

Per cent distribution, by main classes, of females of each specified parentage engaged in gainful occupations: 1900.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Agricultural pursuits.	Professional service.	Domestic and personal service.	Trade and transportation.	Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.
Austria	3.9	2.4	42.5	10.1	41.1
Bohemia	8.5	2.1	32.9	8.3	48.2
Canada[1] (English)	2.3	12.1	40.5	15.6	29.5
Canada[1] (French)	1.0	2.8	16.4	5.4	74.4
Denmark	6.1	6.0	57.8	8.8	21.3
England and Wales	4.1	12.0	31.6	15.7	36.6
France	4.8	11.1	38.9	12.0	33.2
Germany	4.8	5.4	41.4	13.7	34.7
Hungary	1.8	1.3	48.9	8.8	39.2
Ireland	1.9	6.6	42.7	13.2	35.6
Italy	3.6	1.8	19.1	11.0	64.5
Norway	8.6	7.3	60.1	7.1	16 9
Poland	3.5	1.8	31.9	8.7	54.1
Russia	2.2	1.5	18.6	16.6	61.1
Scotland	4.3	12.2	35.8	15.6	32.1
Sweden	3.2	3.8	68.5	6.1	18.4
Switzerland	7.4	7.8	44.7	10.7	29.4

[1] Includes Newfoundland.

It is evident from this summary that the two leading classes of occupations for female workers of foreign parentage are domestic and personal service and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. For six of the specified nationalities the latter class of occupations shows the highest percentage, and the former the next highest. They comprised the French Canadian, the Italian, the Russian, the Polish, the Bohemian, and the English and Welsh. For the other nationalities, eleven in number, domestic and personal service was the leading class of occupations, while manufacturing and mechanical pursuits was next in importance.

The concentration of female workers of foreign parentage in domestic and personal service is here clearly indicated. For nine of the seventeen specified nationalities, more than 40 per cent of the total number of female workers are found in this class of occupations. To this general tendency French Canadians, Italians, and Russians formed the most marked exceptions, showing much larger proportions in the class of manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. The percentage for French Canadians in this class is 74.4, the largest proportion shown by any nationality in any one class. This is caused by the large number of females among French Canadians who seek employment in the mills and factories of New England, and is apparently the most marked instance of the tendency of female workers of foreign parentage to engage in one line of occupations.

If under each class of occupations a selection be made of those nationalities which are represented by the largest percentages, the lists will show considerable similarity to those for male workers as given in the summary on the preceding page. It will be found that among the small proportions of female workers engaged in agricultural pursuits the four nationalities showing the highest

percentages are the Norwegian (8.6 per cent), the Bohemian (8.5 per cent), the Swiss (7.4 per cent), and the Danish (6.1 per cent); that four nationalities—the Scotch, the English Canadian, the English and Welsh, and the French—have contributed over 10 per cent of their female workers to the occupations included under professional service; that three—the Swedish, the Norwegian, and the Danish—have contributed over 50 per cent to domestic and personal service; that four—the Russian, the Scotch, the English and Welsh, and the English Canadian—show 15 per cent or over engaged in trade and transportation; and that four—the French Canadian, the Italian, the Russian, and the Polish—show more than 50 per cent occupied in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

In Table LXXVI, for continental United States, the analysis of the workers of each nationality is carried still further, so as to show for males and females the proportion not only in each main class of occupations, but in each of the principal occupation groups as well.

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900.

MALES.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
AUSTRIA.		
All occupations	166,861	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	16,101	9.6
Agricultural laborers	6,134	3.7
Farmers, planters, and overseers	9,086	5.4
All others in this class	884	0.5
Professional service	2,944	1.8
Domestic and personal service	36,625	21.9
Bartenders	816	0.5
Laborers (not specified)	29,805	17.9
Saloon keepers	1,366	0.8
Servants and waiters	1,882	1.1
All others in this class	2,756	1.6
Trade and transportation	23,794	14.3
Agents	1,136	0.7
Clerks and copyists	2,113	1.3
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	1,244	0.7
Hucksters and peddlers	2,255	1.4
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	7,028	4.2
Salesmen	2,584	1.6
Steam railroad employees	3,378	2.0
All others in this class	4,061	2.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	87,394	52.4
Bakers	1,333	0.8
Blacksmiths	902	0.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,546	0.9
Butchers	1,191	0.7
Carpenters and joiners	1,798	1.1
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	1,975	1.2
Dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses	760	0.5
Hat and cap makers	808	0.5
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	6,799	4.1
Leather curriers and tanners	840	0.5
Machinists	1,281	0.8
Manufacturers and officials, etc	1,544	0.9
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	3,999	2.4
Miners and quarrymen	29,423	17.6
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	1,414	0.9
Printers, engravers, and bookbinders	820	0.5
Tailors	12,317	7.4
Textile mill operatives[3]	1,394	0.8
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	1,142	0.7
Woodworkers[4]	2,187	1.3
All others in this class	13,921	8.3
BOHEMIA.		
All occupations	103,981	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	36,857	35.4
Agricultural laborers	13,356	12.8
Farmers, planters, and overseers	23,058	22.2
All others in this class	443	0.4
Professional service	1,629	1.6
Domestic and personal service	15,369	14.8
Laborers (not specified)	12,658	12.2
Saloon keepers	1,039	1.0
All others in this class	1,672	1.6
BOHEMIA—Continued.		
Trade and transportation	11,674	11.2
Agents	546	0.5
Clerks and copyists	1,437	1.4
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	1,454	1.4
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	2,786	2.7
Messengers and errand and office boys	479	0.5
Salesmen	1,579	1.5
Steam railroad employees	1,147	1.1
All others in this class	2,246	2.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	38,452	37.0
Bakers	811	0.8
Blacksmiths	1,189	1.1
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,255	1.2
Butchers	1,540	1.5
Cabinetmakers	585	0.6
Carpenters and joiners	2,469	2.4
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	471	0.4
Harness and trunk makers, etc	564	0.5
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	2,928	2.8
Machinists	1,570	1.5
Manufacturers and officials, etc	638	0.6
Masons (brick and stone)	795	0.8
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	1,517	1.5
Miners and quarrymen	1,819	1.7
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	1,226	1.2
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	855	0.8
Saw and planing mill employees	889	0.9
Tailors	6,129	5.9
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	2,686	2.6
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[5]	1,638	1.6
All others in this class	6,878	6.6
CANADA[6] (ENGLISH).		
All occupations	370,312	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	97,585	26.4
Agricultural laborers	39,647	10.7
Farmers, planters, and overseers	49,777	13.5
Lumbermen and raftsmen	5,188	1.4
All others in this class	2,973	0.8
Professional service	16,626	4.5
Clergymen	1,824	0.5
Physicians and surgeons	2,871	0.8
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	1,778	0.5
All others in this class	10,153	2.7
Domestic and personal service	54,833	14.8
Barbers and hairdressers	2,436	0.7
Laborers (not specified)	38,438	10.4
Servants and waiters	4,209	1.1
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	2,054	0.5
All others in this class	7,696	2.1
Trade and transportation	87,492	23.6
Agents	4,771	1.3
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc	2,588	0.7
Boatmen and sailors	2,847	0.8
Bookkeepers and accountants	4,512	1.2
Clerks and copyists	12,050	3.2
Commercial travelers	2,133	0.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	13,577	3.7

[1] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[2] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, saw and planing mill employees, and "other woodworkers."
[5] Includes coopers and "other woodworkers."
[6] Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
CANADA[1] (ENGLISH)—Continued.		
Trade and transportation—Continued.		
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	10,454	2.8
Salesmen	10,434	2.8
Steam railroad employees	10,264	2.8
Street railway employees	2,205	0.6
All others in this class	11,657	3.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	113,776	30.7
Blacksmiths	5,524	1.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	4,756	1.3
Carpenters and joiners	19,198	5.2
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	5,410	1.5
Fishermen and oystermen	2,705	0.7
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	5,708	1.5
Machinists	6,435	1.7
Manufacturers and officials, etc	4,919	1.3
Masons (brick and stone)	2,271	0.6
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[3]	3,308	0.9
Miners and quarrymen	4,680	1.3
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	6,280	1.7
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	2,283	0.6
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	3,344	0.9
Saw and planing mill employees	4,470	1.2
Textile mill operatives[4]	4,045	1.1
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[5]	4,154	1.1
All others in this class	24,286	6.6
CANADA[1] (FRENCH).		
All occupations	263,933	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	44,265	16.8
Agricultural laborers	16,353	6.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers	22,723	8.6
Lumbermen and raftsmen	2,841	1.1
Wood choppers	1,681	0.6
All others in this class	667	0.3
Professional service	3,612	1.3
Domestic and personal service	49,056	18.6
Barbers and hairdressers	2,895	1.1
Bartenders	1,202	0.5
Laborers (not specified)	38,324	14.5
Restaurant and saloon keepers	1,373	0.5
Servants and waiters	1,882	0.7
All others in this class	3,380	1.3
Trade and transportation	36,698	13.9
Agents	1,354	0.5
Clerks and copyists	3,144	1.2
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	8,654	3.3
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	5,242	2.0
Salesmen	5,047	1.9
Steam railroad employees	5,441	2.1
All others in this class	7,816	2.9
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	130,302	49.4
Bakers	1,306	0.5
Blacksmiths	3,782	1.4
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	9,076	3.4
Brick and tile makers, etc	2,708	1.0
Carpenters and joiners	13,024	4.9
Cotton mill operatives	30,147	11.4
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	2,841	1.1
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	5,706	2.2
Machinists	4,227	1.6
Manufacturers and officials, etc	1,417	0.5
Marble and stone cutters	1,288	0.5
Masons (brick and stone)	3,026	1.2
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[3]	3,147	1.2
Miners and quarrymen	2,470	0.9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	4,342	1.6
Paper and pulp mill operatives	2,272	0.9
Saw and planing mill employees	4,904	1.9
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[6]	7,678	2.9
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[5]	3,411	1.3
Woolen mill operatives	4,693	1.8
All others in this class	18,887	7.2
DENMARK.		
All occupations	104,879	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	46,565	44.4
Agricultural laborers	16,120	15.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	28,280	27.0
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	552	0.5
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	991	0.9
All others in this class	622	0.6
DENMARK—Continued.		
Professional service	2,217	2.1
Domestic and personal service	14,710	14.0
Laborers (not specified)	10,433	9.9
Saloon keepers	507	0.5
Servants and waiters	1,149	1.1
All others in this class	2,621	2.5
Trade and transportation	15,798	15.1
Agents	677	0.6
Boatmen and sailors	986	0.9
Bookkeepers and accountants	486	0.5
Clerks and copyists	1,563	1.5
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	2,422	2.3
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	2,907	2.8
Salesmen	1,669	1.6
Steam railroad employees	2,255	2.2
All others in this class	2,833	2.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	25,589	24.4
Blacksmiths	1,936	1.8
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	692	0.7
Butchers	525	0.5
Carpenters and joiners	3,780	3.6
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	942	0.9
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	1,293	1.2
Machinists	1,324	1.3
Manufacturers and officials, etc	789	0.7
Masons (brick and stone)	1,042	1.0
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[3]	671	0.6
Miners and quarrymen	1,186	1.1
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	1,707	1.6
Printers, engravers, and bookbinders	512	0.5
Saw and planing mill employees	797	0.8
Tailors	817	0.8
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[5]	1,223	1.2
All others in this class	6,353	6.1
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
All occupations	877,776	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	197,196	22.5
Agricultural laborers	53,585	6.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers	131,970	15.0
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	4,841	0.6
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	4,415	0.5
All others in this class	2,385	0.3
Professional service	41,066	4.7
Clergymen	6,126	0.7
Lawyers	4,092	0.5
Physicians and surgeons	4,358	0.5
All others in this class	26,490	3.0
Domestic and personal service	94,448	10.8
Laborers (not specified)	58,891	6.7
Servants and waiters	8,436	1.0
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	6,239	0.7
All others in this class	20,882	2.4
Trade and transportation	188,338	21.4
Agents	13,305	1.5
Bankers and brokers	4,255	0.5
Bookkeepers and accountants	12,205	1.4
Clerks and copyists	28,862	3.3
Commercial travelers	4,604	0.5
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	18,561	2.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	32,406	3.7
Officials of banks and companies	4,369	0.5
Salesmen	20,656	2.3
Steam railroad employees	20,174	2.3
All others in this class	28,936	3.3
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	356,733	40.6
Blacksmiths	11,117	1.3
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	6,025	0.7
Butchers	4,732	0.6
Carpenters and joiners	24,727	2.8
Cotton mill operatives	9,655	1.1
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	15,987	1.8
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	27,002	3.1
Machinists	24,809	2.8
Manufacturers and officials, etc	17,440	2.0
Marble and stone cutters	4,234	0.5
Masons (brick and stone)	9,996	1.1

[1] Includes Newfoundland.
[2] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[3] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[4] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[5] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."
[6] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS.

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
ENGLAND AND WALES—Continued.		
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.		
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	8,690	1.0
Miners and quarrymen	69,590	7.9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	15,088	1.7
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	6,301	0.7
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	8,143	0.9
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[2]	12,533	1.4
Tin plate and tinware makers	5,495	0.6
Woodworkers[3]	7,918	0.9
Woolen mill operatives	5,838	0.7
All others in this class	61,473	7.0
FRANCE.		
All occupations	106,469	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	26,373	24.8
Agricultural laborers	7,552	7.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers	16,565	15.6
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	769	0.7
Lumbermen, wood choppers, etc	495	0.5
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	786	0.7
All others in this class	206	0.2
Professional service	5,026	4.7
Clergymen	585	0.5
Physicians and surgeons	630	0.6
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	728	0.7
All others in this class	3,083	2.9
Domestic and personal service	18,234	17.1
Barbers and hairdressers	961	0.9
Bartenders	876	0.8
Hotel and boarding house keepers	640	0.6
Laborers (not specified)	8,454	7.9
Launderers	696	0.7
Saloon keepers	903	0.8
Servants and waiters	3,828	3.6
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	705	0.7
All others in this class	1,171	1.1
Trade and transportation	21,545	20.2
Agents	1,286	1.2
Bankers and brokers	613	0.6
Bookkeepers and accountants	1,098	1.0
Clerks and copyists	3,007	2.8
Commercial travelers	580	0.5
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	1,914	1.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	5,069	4.8
Salesmen	2,354	2.2
Steam railroad employees	1,925	1.8
All others in this class	3,699	3.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	35,291	33.2
Bakers	900	0.8
Blacksmiths	1,255	1.2
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	880	0.8
Butchers	1,368	1.3
Carpenters and joiners	3,070	2.9
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	1,240	1.2
Glassworkers	1,096	1.0
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[4]	1,955	1.8
Machinists	2,113	2.0
Manufacturers and officials, etc	1,459	1.4
Masons (brick and stone)	655	0.6
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[5]	1,488	1.4
Miners and quarrymen	3,911	3.7
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	1,674	1.6
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	774	0.7
Tailors	798	0.7
Textile mill operatives[6]	1,357	1.3
Woodworkers[3]	1,558	1.5
All others in this class	7,740	7.3
GERMANY.		
All occupations	2,757,158	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	775,254	28.1
Agricultural laborers	257,383	9.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers	494,489	17.9
All others in this class	23,382	0.9

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Numl
GERMANY—Continued.	
Professional service	73,
Domestic and personal service	388,
Barbers and hairdressers	24,
Bartenders	22,
Laborers (not specified)	241,
Saloon keepers	28,
Servants and waiters	23,
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	17,
All others in this class	31,
Trade and transportation	563,
Agents	27,
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc	14,
Bookkeepers and accountants	26,
Clerks and copyists	74,
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	70,7
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	135,0
Salesmen	71,7
Steam railroad employees	46,1
All others in this class	97,1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	955,4
Bakers	35,9
Blacksmiths	35,2
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	29,8
Brewers and maltsters	15,7
Butchers	40,9
Cabinetmakers	14,5
Carpenters and joiners	81,1
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	26,0
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[4]	68,4
Machinists	51,5
Manufacturers and officials, etc	37,9
Masons (brick and stone)	24,4
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	25,8
Miners and quarrymen	35,2
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	45,6
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	15,7
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	24,5
Saw and planing mill employees	14,3
Tailors	40,8
Textile mill operatives[6]	20,7
Tin plate and tinware makers	16,0
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	24,0
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[7]	36,8
All others in this class	193,6
HUNGARY.	
All occupations	92,20
Agricultural pursuits	3,22
Agricultural laborers	1,49
Farmers, planters, and overseers	1,50
All others in this class	231
Professional service	1,19
Domestic and personal service	22,221
Laborers (not specified)	20,029
Saloon keepers	510
Servants and waiters	562
All others in this class	1,120
Trade and transportation	10,533
Agents	517
Clerks and copyists	976
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	558
Hucksters and peddlers	775
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	3,098
Salesmen	1,163
Steam railroad employees	1,624
All others in this class	1,822
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	55,026
Blacksmiths	468
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	916
Brick and tile makers, etc	1,059
Butchers	476
Carpenters and joiners	571
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	1,425

[1] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, and "other metal workers."
[2] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[3] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, saw and planing mill employees, and "other woodworkers."
[4] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[5] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[6] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "oth mill operatives."
[7] Includes coopers and "other woodworkers."

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
HUNGARY—Continued.		
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.		
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	4,964	5.4
Leather curriers and tanners	535	0.6
Machinists	452	0.5
Manufacturers and officials, etc	621	0.7
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	1,392	1.5
Miners and quarrymen	26,942	29.2
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	479	0.5
Tailors	3,769	4.1
Textile mill operatives[3]	1,070	1.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	1,119	1.2
Wireworkers	459	0.5
Woodworkers[4]	1,006	1.1
All others in this class	7,303	7.9
IRELAND.		
All occupations	1,792,707	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	277,112	15.5
Agricultural laborers	99,348	5.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers	162,903	9.1
All others in this class	14,861	0.8
Professional service	53,471	3.0
Lawyers	8,080	0.5
All others in this class	45,391	2.5
Domestic and personal service	392,946	21.9
Bartenders	19,050	1.1
Laborers (not specified)	269,910	15.0
Saloon keepers	14,669	0.8
Servants and waiters	21,806	1.2
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	34,153	1.9
All others in this class	33,358	1.9
Trade and transportation	463,313	25.8
Agents	19,595	1.1
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc	10,073	0.5
Bookkeepers and accountants	16,163	0.9
Clerks and copyists	67,055	3.7
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	80,305	4.5
Foremen and overseers	10,292	0.6
Hostlers	10,742	0.6
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	51,834	2.9
Messengers and errand and office boys	9,138	0.5
Packers, porters, etc	12,034	0.7
Salesmen	38,504	2.1
Steam railroad employees	79,022	4.4
Street railway employees	14,295	0.8
All others in this class	44,261	2.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	605,865	33.8
Blacksmiths	25,263	1.4
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	21,766	1.2
Butchers	8,434	0.5
Carpenters and joiners	33,619	1.9
Cotton mill operatives	10,424	0.6
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	33,073	1.8
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[5]	55,463	3.1
Leather curriers and tanners	8,470	0.5
Machinists	34,381	1.9
Manufacturers and officials, etc	20,003	1.1
Marble and stone cutters	10,497	0.6
Masons (brick and stone)	24,501	1.4
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	24,044	1.3
Miners and quarrymen	50,618	2.8
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	23,278	1.3
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	25,557	1.4
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	17,172	1.0
Steam boiler makers	8,962	0.5
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[6]	17,968	1.0
Woodworkers[4]	17,296	1.0
Woolen mill operatives	9,464	0.5
All others in this class	125,612	7.0
ITALY.		
All occupations	292,880	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	18,244	6.2
Agricultural laborers	11,095	3.8
Farmers, planters, and overseers	4,790	1.6
All others in this class	2,359	0.8
ITALY—Continued.		
Professional service	4,408	1.5
Musicians and teachers of music	2,407	0.8
All others in this class	2,001	0.7
Domestic and personal service	120,786	41.2
Barbers and hairdressers	12,199	4.2
Bartenders	1,894	0.6
Laborers (not specified)	93,864	32.0
Saloon keepers	2,268	0.8
Servants and waiters	3,032	1.0
All others in this class	7,529	2.6
Trade and transportation	55,579	19.0
Clerks and copyists	2,127	0.7
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	3,530	1.2
Hucksters and peddlers	7,004	2.4
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	16,940	5.8
Salesmen	2,300	0.8
Steam railroad employees	17,485	6.0
All others in this class	6,193	2.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	93,863	32.1
Bakers	1,598	0.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	9,693	3.3
Brick and tile makers, etc	1,877	0.6
Carpenters and joiners	3,091	1.1
Confectioners	1,650	0.6
Iron and steel workers[7]	5,335	1.8
Marble and stone cutters	4,032	1.4
Masons (brick and stone)	5,573	1.9
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	2,193	0.8
Miners and quarrymen	25,915	8.8
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	1,472	0.5
Silk mill operatives	1,437	0.5
Tailors	8,089	2.8
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[8]	2,661	0.9
Woodworkers[4]	2,006	0.7
All others in this class	17,241	5.9
NORWAY.		
All occupations	254,605	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	138,983	54.6
Agricultural laborers	52,278	20.5
Farmers, planters, and overseers	83,886	33.0
Lumbermen and raftsmen	1,269	0.5
All others in this class	1,550	0.6
Professional service	4,888	1.9
Domestic and personal service	29,344	11.5
Laborers (not specified)	22,319	8.8
Servants and waiters	1,687	0.6
All others in this class	5,338	2.1
Trade and transportation	33,226	13.1
Agents	1,690	0.7
Boatmen and sailors	4,088	1.6
Clerks and copyists	3,304	1.3
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	2,794	1.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	6,534	2.6
Salesmen	4,121	1.6
Steam railroad employees	4,576	1.8
All others in this class	6,119	2.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	48,164	18.9
Blacksmiths	2,296	0.9
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,295	0.5
Carpenters and joiners	9,936	3.9
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	1,680	0.6
Fishermen and oystermen	1,436	0.6
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[9]	1,813	0.7
Machinists	2,556	1.0
Masons (brick and stone)	1,464	0.6
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	1,306	0.5
Miners and quarrymen	2,245	0.9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	3,527	1.4
Saw and planing mill employees	4,086	1.6
Tailors	1,739	0.7
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[10]	2,103	0.8
All others in this class	10,682	4.2

[1] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, and wheelwrights.
[2] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, saw and planing mill employees, and "other woodworkers."
[5] Includes iron and steel workers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[6] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[7] Includes all workers in iron and steel.
[8] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[9] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[10] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
POLAND.		
All occupations	208,869	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	25,486	12.2
Agricultural laborers	12,514	6.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers	11,872	5.7
All others in this class	1,100	0.5
Professional service	1,892	0.9
Domestic and personal service	61,907	29.7
Laborers (not specified)	57,294	27.4
Saloon keepers	1,540	0.8
All others in this class	3,073	1.5
Trade and transportation	26,572	12.7
Clerks and copyists	1,665	0.8
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	2,249	1.1
Hucksters and peddlers	3,346	1.6
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	7,950	3.8
Salesmen	2,753	1.3
Steam railroad employees	4,203	2.0
All others in this class	4,406	2.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	93,012	44.5
Blacksmiths	1,590	0.8
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	2,500	1.2
Brick and tile makers, etc	1,419	0.7
Butchers	1,421	0.7
Carpenters and joiners	2,941	1.4
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	950	0.4
Cotton mill operatives	3,880	1.8
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	14,179	6.8
Leather curriers and tanners	2,892	1.4
Machinists	1,599	0.8
Manufacturers and officials, etc	1,239	0.6
Masons (brick and stone)	972	0.5
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	3,518	1.7
Miners and quarrymen	15,307	7.3
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	1,924	0.9
Saw and planing mill employees	2,486	1.2
Tailors	9,099	4.3
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[3]	2,082	1.0
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	1,249	0.6
Wireworkers	1,042	0.5
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[4]	3,315	1.6
All others in this class	17,408	8.3
RUSSIA.		
All occupations	205,550	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	23,761	11.6
Agricultural laborers	9,539	4.7
Farmers, planters, and overseers	13,390	6.5
All others in this class	832	0.4
Professional service	4,824	2.3
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	1,142	0.5
All others in this class	3,682	1.8
Domestic and personal service	19,991	9.7
Barbers and hairdressers	1,018	0.5
Laborers (not specified)	14,624	7.1
Restaurant and saloon keepers	1,175	0.6
All others in this class	3,179	1.5
Trade and transportation	62,798	30.6
Agents	2,678	1.3
Bookkeepers and accountants	1,195	0.6
Clerks and copyists	4,542	2.2
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	2,000	1.0
Hucksters and peddlers	12,546	6.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	25,572	12.4
Messengers and errand and office boys	1,588	0.8
Salesmen	7,163	3.5
Steam railroad employees	1,233	0.6
All others in this class	4,281	2.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	94,176	45.8
Bakers	988	0.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	4,067	2.0
Butchers	1,865	0.9
Carpenters and joiners	2,770	1.3
Hat and cap makers	2,283	1.1
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[5]	2,841	1.4
RUSSIA—Continued.		
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.		
Machinists	942	0.5
Manufacturers and officials, etc	3,745	1.8
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[6]	2,150	1.0
Miners and quarrymen	7,718	3.8
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	3,504	1.7
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	1,079	0.5
Seamstresses	1,634	0.8
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	1,580	0.8
Tailors	35,221	17.1
Textile mill operatives[7]	1,276	0.6
Tin plate and tinware makers	926	0.5
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	4,182	2.0
Woodworkers[8]	1,479	0.7
All others in this class	13,926	6.8
SCOTLAND.		
All occupations	239,207	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	50,795	21.2
Agricultural laborers	12,753	5.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers	33,641	14.0
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	1,353	0.6
Lumbermen, wood choppers, etc	1,218	0.5
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	1,656	0.7
All others in this class	174	0.1
Professional service	12,136	5.1
Clergymen	1,516	0.6
Lawyers	1,450	0.6
Officials (government)	1,344	0.6
Physicians and surgeons	1,778	0.8
All others in this class	6,048	2.5
Domestic and personal service	23,498	9.8
Laborers (not specified)	14,289	6.0
Servants and waiters	1,930	0.8
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	1,922	0.8
All others in this class	5,357	2.2
Trade and transportation	54,336	22.7
Agents	3,734	1.5
Bankers and brokers	1,397	0.6
Boatmen and sailors	1,413	0.6
Bookkeepers and accountants	3,781	1.6
Clerks and copyists	8,060	3.4
Commercial travelers	1,413	0.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	4,935	2.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	8,636	3.6
Officials of banks and companies	1,517	0.6
Salesmen	5,963	2.5
Steam railroad employees	6,057	2.5
All others in this class	7,430	3.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	98,442	41.2
Bakers	1,245	0.5
Blacksmiths	4,104	1.7
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,420	0.6
Carpenters and joiners	9,897	4.1
Cotton mill operatives	1,405	0.6
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	4,994	2.1
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[9]	6,222	2.6
Machinists	8,037	3.4
Manufacturers and officials, etc	5,517	2.3
Marble and stone cutters	3,467	1.5
Masons (brick and stone)	2,598	1.1
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	2,617	1.1
Miners and quarrymen	15,690	6.6
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	3,436	1.4
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	2,651	1.1
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	2,452	1.0
Tailors	1,185	0.5
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[10]	2,839	1.2
Woodworkers[8]	2,418	1.0
Woolen mill operatives	1,188	0.5
All others in this class	15,060	6.3
SWEDEN.		
All occupations	362,014	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	118,845	32.8
Agricultural laborers	44,024	12.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers	69,596	19.2
Lumbermen and raftsmen	2,372	0.6
All others in this class	2,853	0.8

[1] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, and wheelwrights.
[2] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."
[5] Includes blacksmiths, iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[6] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, and "other metal workers."
[7] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[8] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, saw and planing mill employees, and "other woodworkers."
[9] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[10] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
SWEDEN—Continued.		
Professional service	6,131	1.7
Domestic and personal service	57,667	15.9
Janitors and sextons	1,683	0.5
Laborers (not specified)	44,201	12.2
Restaurant and saloon keepers	1,837	0.5
Servants and waiters	4,167	1.1
All others in this class	5,779	1.6
Trade and transportation	52,475	14.5
Boatmen and sailors	3,809	1.1
Clerks and copyists	5,664	1.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	7,692	2.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	7,147	2.0
Salesmen	5,428	1.5
Steam railroad employees	9,906	2.7
All others in this class	12,829	3.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	126,896	35.1
Blacksmiths	5,276	1.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	4,061	1.1
Cabinetmakers	2,544	0.7
Carpenters and joiners	17,205	4.7
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	3,853	1.1
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	10,659	2.9
Machinists	8,865	2.4
Manufacturers and officials, etc	2,488	0.7
Marble and stone cutters	1,776	0.5
Masons (brick and stone)	3,726	1.0
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	3,847	1.1
Miners and quarrymen	13,328	3.7
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	6,500	1.8
Printers and bookbinders	1,826	0.5
Saw and planing mill employees	6,073	1.7
Tailors	6,882	1.9
Textile mill operatives[3]	1,655	0.5
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[4]	3,955	1.1
All others in this class	22,377	6.2
SWITZERLAND.		
All occupations	94,676	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	37,442	39.6
Agricultural laborers	12,991	13.8
Dairymen	1,057	1.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers	21,983	23.2
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	564	0.6
All others in this class	847	0.9
Professional service	2,671	2.8
Clergymen	452	0.5
All others in this class	2,219	2.3
Domestic and personal service	13,411	14.2
Barbers and hairdressers	518	0.6
Bartenders	620	0.7
Laborers (not specified)	7,786	8.2
Saloon keepers	876	0.9
Servants and waiters	1,970	2.1
All others in this class	1,641	1.7
Trade and transportation	13,378	14.1
Agents	646	0.7
Bankers, brokers, officials of banks, etc	479	0.5
Bookkeepers and accountants	673	0.7
Clerks and copyists	1,547	1.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	1,735	1.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	3,222	3.4
Salesmen	1,439	1.5
Steam railroad employees	1,305	1.4
All others in this class	2,332	2.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	27,774	29.3
Bakers	837	0.9
Blacksmiths	992	1.1
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	755	0.8
Butchers	1,044	1.1
Butter and cheese makers	1,201	1.3
Carpenters and joiners	2,505	2.6
Clock and watch makers and repairers	468	0.5
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	807	0.9
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	1,630	1.7

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
SWITZERLAND—Continued.		
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.		
Machinists	1,690	1.8
Manufacturers and officials, etc	981	1.0
Masons (brick and stone)	637	0.7
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[6]	592	0.6
Miners and quarrymen	1,558	1.6
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	1,149	1.2
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	516	0.5
Silk mill operatives	816	0.9
Tailors	673	0.7
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[6]	465	0.5
Tin plate and tinware makers	478	0.5
Woodworkers[7]	1,457	1.5
All others in this class	6,523	6.9
OTHER COUNTRIES.[8]		
All occupations	406,169	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	104,499	25.7
Agricultural laborers	52,184	12.8
Farmers, planters, and overseers	39,863	9.8
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	2,385	0.6
Lumbermen, wood choppers, etc	3,547	0.9
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	5,796	1.4
All others in this class	724	0.2
Professional service	7,583	1.9
Domestic and personal service	122,866	30.3
Barbers and hairdressers	2,529	0.6
Laborers (not specified)	65,511	16.2
Launderers	26,010	6.4
Restaurant and saloon keepers	2,879	0.7
Servants and waiters	20,773	5.1
All others in this class	5,164	1.3
Trade and transportation	67,144	16.5
Agents	1,967	0.5
Boatmen and sailors	3,099	0.8
Clerks and copyists	4,920	1.2
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	5,668	1.4
Hucksters and peddlers	6,999	1.7
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	16,556	4.1
Packers, porters, etc	2,045	0.5
Salesmen	5,358	1.3
Steam railroad employees	13,485	3.3
All others in this class	7,047	1.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	104,077	25.6
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	2,539	0.6
Carpenters and joiners	6,415	1.6
Cotton mill operatives	2,509	0.6
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	1,948	0.5
Fishermen and oystermen	4,265	1.1
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[9]	6,089	1.5
Machinists	2,137	0.5
Manufacturers and officials, etc	2,394	0.6
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	2,648	0.7
Miners and quarrymen	24,125	5.9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	3,009	0.7
Saw and planing mill employees	2,303	0.6
Tailors	3,801	0.9
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[10]	3,698	0.9
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	7,285	1.8
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[11]	4,143	1.0
All others in this class	24,819	6.1
MIXED FOREIGN PARENTAGE.		
All occupations	394,625	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	85,515	21.7
Agricultural laborers	32,033	8.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers	47,642	12.1
Lumbermen and raftsmen	2,365	0.6
All others in this class	3,475	0.9
Professional service	19,163	4.8
Clergymen	1,877	0.5
Electricians	1,851	0.4
Lawyers	2,140	0.5
Physicians and surgeons	2,675	0.7
All others in this class	10,620	2.7

[1] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[2] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, tin plate and tinware makers, and "other metal workers."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes coopers and "other woodworkers."
[5] Includes brassworkers, gold and silver workers, and "other metal workers."
[6] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[7] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, saw and planing mill employees, and "other woodworkers."
[8] Includes all other foreign countries.
[9] Includes blacksmiths, iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[10] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[11] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
MIXED FOREIGN PARENTAGE—Continued.		
Domestic and personal service	52,604	13.3
Barbers and hairdressers	2,406	0.6
Bartenders	2,514	0.6
Laborers (not specified)	31,861	8.1
Saloon keepers	2,001	0.5
Servants and waiters	4,071	1.0
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	3,277	0.8
All others in this class	6,474	1.7
Trade and transportation	102,523	26.0
Agents	5,880	1.5
Boatmen and sailors	2,205	0.6
Bookkeepers and accountants	6,056	1.5
Clerks and copyists	17,484	4.4
Commercial travelers	2,470	0.6
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	11,475	2.9
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	14,789	3.7
Messengers and errand and office boys	2,597	0.7
Officials of banks and companies	1,894	0.5
Salesmen	12,637	3.2
Steam railroad employees	11,017	2.8
All others in this class	14,019	3.6

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
MIXED FOREIGN PARENTAGE—Continued.		
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	134,820	34.2
Blacksmiths	5,101	1.3
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	3,283	0.8
Butchers	2,340	0.6
Carpenters and joiners	11,194	2.8
Cotton mill operatives	1,913	0.5
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	6,095	1.5
Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified)[1]	9,705	2.5
Machinists	8,988	2.3
Manufacturers and officials, etc	6,103	1.5
Masons (brick and stone)	2,996	0.8
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	3,439	0.9
Miners and quarrymen	12,554	3.2
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	7,415	1.9
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	4,227	1.1
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	4,927	1.2
Saw and planing mill employees	2,433	0.6
Tailors	2,508	0.6
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[3]	4,143	1.1
Tin plate and tinware makers	1,890	0.5
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)[4]	3,810	1.0
All others in this class	29,756	7.5

FEMALES.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
AUSTRIA.		
All occupations	25,590	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	998	3.9
Agricultural laborers	626	2.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	354	1.4
All others in this class	18	0.1
Professional service	617	2.4
Musicians and teachers of music	123	0.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	377	1.5
All others in this class	117	0.4
Domestic and personal service	10,886	42.5
Boarding and lodging house keepers	245	0.9
Housekeepers and stewardesses	390	1.5
Laborers (not specified)	280	1.1
Laundresses	554	2.2
Nurses and midwives	304	1.2
Servants and waitresses	8,909	34.8
All others in this class	204	0.8
Trade and transportation	2,582	10.1
Bookkeepers and accountants	274	1.1
Clerks and copyists	323	1.2
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	238	0.9
Packers and shippers	128	0.5
Saleswomen	995	3.9
Stenographers and typewriters	330	1.3
All others in this class	299	1.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	10,512	41.1
Cotton mill operatives	549	2.1
Dressmakers	1,534	6.0
Hat and cap makers	164	0.6
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	119	0.5
Metal workers[5]	142	0.6
Milliners	448	1.7
Other textile workers	258	1.0
Seamstresses	1,579	6.2
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	153	0.6
Silk mill operatives	136	0.5
Tailoresses	1,613	6.3
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[6]	654	2.6
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	748	2.9
Woolen mill operatives	125	0.5
All others in this class	2,300	9.0
BOHEMIA.		
All occupations	25,719	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	2,192	8.5
Agricultural laborers	1,218	4.7
Farmers, planters, and overseers	953	3.7
All others in this class	21	0.1

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
BOHEMIA—Continued.		
Professional service	528	2.1
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	409	1.6
All others in this class	119	0.5
Domestic and personal service	8,464	32.9
Housekeepers and stewardesses	409	1.6
Laborers (not specified)	446	1.7
Laundresses	876	3.4
Nurses and midwives	225	0.9
Servants and waitresses	6,316	24.6
All others in this class	192	0.7
Trade and transportation	2,130	8.3
Bookkeepers and accountants	175	0.7
Clerks and copyists	399	1.6
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	167	0.6
Messengers and errand and office girls	116	0.5
Packers and shippers	179	0.7
Saleswomen	801	3.1
Stenographers and typewriters	178	0.7
All others in this class	115	0.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	12,405	48.2
Bookbinders	136	0.5
Boxmakers (paper)	230	0.9
Confectioners	117	0.4
Dressmakers	1,675	6.5
Milliners	240	0.9
Seamstresses	1,275	5.0
Tailoresses	3,468	13.5
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[7]	302	1.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	3,367	13.1
Woolen mill operatives	143	0.6
All others in this class	1,452	5.6
CANADA[8] (ENGLISH).		
All occupations	102,181	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	2,306	2.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers	1,804	1.8
All others in this class	502	0.5
Professional service	12,326	12.1
Musicians and teachers of music	1,573	1.6
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	9,190	9.0
All others in this class	1,563	1.5
Domestic and personal service	41,440	40.5
Boarding and lodging house keepers	1,538	1.5
Housekeepers and stewardesses	3,872	3.8
Laborers (not specified)	605	0.6
Laundresses	2,190	2.1
Nurses and midwives	4,996	4.9
Servants and waitresses	27,521	26.9
All others in this class	718	0.7

[1] Includes iron and steel workers, steam boiler makers, stove, furnace, and grate makers, tool and cutlery makers, wheelwrights, and wireworkers.
[2] Includes brassworkers, clock and watch makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, and "other metal workers."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes cabinetmakers, coopers, and "other woodworkers."
[5] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.
[6] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."
[7] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[8] Includes Newfoundland.

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

FEMALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
CANADA[1] (ENGLISH)—Continued.		
Trade and transportation	15,966	15.6
Bookkeepers and accountants	3,173	3.1
Clerks and copyists	2,823	2.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	506	0.5
Packers and shippers	535	0.5
Saleswomen	4,047	4.0
Stenographers and typewriters	3,225	3.1
Telegraph and telephone operators	908	0.9
All others in this class	749	0.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	30,143	29.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	2,085	2.0
Boxmakers (paper)	520	0.5
Cotton mill operatives	1,602	1.6
Dressmakers	9,015	8.8
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	884	0.9
Metal workers[2]	971	1.0
Milliners	2,500	2.5
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	647	0.6
Rubber factory operatives	601	0.6
Seamstresses	2,275	2.2
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	505	0.5
Tailoresses	1,162	1.1
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[3]	1,570	1.5
Woolen mill operatives	1,015	1.0
All others in this class	4,791	4.7
CANADA[1] (FRENCH).		
All occupations	78,979	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	793	1.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers	626	0.8
All others in this class	167	0.2
Professional service	2,237	2.8
Musicians and teachers of music	355	0.4
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	1,640	2.1
All others in this class	242	0.3
Domestic and personal service	12,968	16.4
Boarding and lodging house keepers	728	0.9
Housekeepers and stewardesses	1,368	1.7
Laborers (not specified)	648	0.8
Laundresses	1,331	1.7
Nurses and midwives	578	0.7
Servants and waitresses	8,092	10.3
All others in this class	223	0.3
Trade and transportation	4,233	5.4
Bookkeepers and accountants	588	0.7
Clerks and copyists	699	0.9
Saleswomen	1,736	2.2
Stenographers and typewriters	373	0.5
All others in this class	837	1.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	58,748	74.4
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	2,643	3.3
Boxmakers (paper)	444	0.6
Cotton mill operatives	29,331	37.1
Dressmakers	5,096	6.4
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	2,416	3.1
Metal workers[2]	836	1.1
Milliners	1,152	1.5
Paper and pulp mill operatives	581	0.7
Seamstresses	1,194	1.5
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	954	1.2
Silk mill operatives	844	1.1
Tailoresses	628	0.8
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[4]	5,413	6.8
Woolen mill operatives	3,440	4.4
All others in this class	3,776	4.8
DENMARK.		
All occupations	15,580	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	950	6.1
Agricultural laborers	176	1.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers	744	4.8
All others in this class	30	0.2
Professional service	933	6.0
Musicians and teachers of music	115	0.7
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	692	4.5
All others in this class	126	0.8
DENMARK—Continued.		
Domestic and personal service	9,003	57.8
Boarding and lodging house keepers	159	1.0
Housekeepers and stewardesses	787	5.0
Laborers (not specified)	149	1.0
Laundresses	569	3.7
Nurses and midwives	359	2.3
Servants and waitresses	6,867	44.1
All others in this class	113	0.7
Trade and transportation	1,381	8.8
Bookkeepers and accountants	197	1.3
Clerks and copyists	282	1.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	80	0.5
Saleswomen	438	2.8
Stenographers and typewriters	226	1.4
All others in this class	158	1.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	3,313	21.3
Dressmakers	1,542	9.9
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	86	0.6
Milliners	254	1.6
Seamstresses	381	2.5
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	79	0.5
Tailoresses	161	1.0
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[5]	182	1.2
All others in this class	628	4.0
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
All occupations	158,912	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	6,497	4.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,625	3.5
All others in this class	872	0.6
Professional service	19,089	12.0
Musicians and teachers of music	2,646	1.7
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	13,327	8.4
All others in this class	3,116	1.9
Domestic and personal service	50,182	31.6
Boarding and lodging house keepers	3,066	1.9
Housekeepers and stewardesses	5,803	3.7
Laborers (not specified)	923	0.6
Laundresses	3,816	2.4
Nurses and midwives	6,120	3.8
Servants and waitresses	28,708	18.1
All others in this class	1,746	1.1
Trade and transportation	24,925	15.7
Bookkeepers and accountants	3,976	2.5
Clerks and copyists	4,433	2.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	1,865	1.2
Packers and shippers	730	0.5
Saleswomen	6,511	4.1
Stenographers and typewriters	4,944	3.1
Telegraph and telephone operators	1,101	0.7
All others in this class	1,365	0.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	58,219	36.6
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,237	0.8
Cotton mill operatives	6,627	4.2
Dressmakers	14,805	9.3
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	1,716	1.1
Metal workers[2]	1,491	0.9
Milliners	3,892	2.4
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	750	0.5
Seamstresses	3,933	2.5
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	1,168	0.7
Silk mill operatives	2,464	1.5
Tailoresses	1,229	0.8
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[4]	5,313	3.3
Woolen mill operatives	2,527	1.6
All others in this class	11,067	7.0
FRANCE.		
All occupations	21,164	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	1,005	4.8
Agricultural laborers	179	0.8
Farmers, planters, and overseers	773	3.7
All others in this class	53	0.3

[1] Includes Newfoundland.
[2] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, silk mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."
[5] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

FEMALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
FRANCE—Continued.		
Professional service	2,353	11.1
Actresses, professional show-women, etc	154	0.7
Musicians and teachers of music	354	1.7
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	1,555	7.3
All others in this class	290	1.4
Domestic and personal service	8,234	38.9
Boarding and lodging house keepers	524	2.5
Housekeepers and stewardesses	664	3.1
Laborers (not specified)	148	0.7
Laundresses	1,069	5.1
Nurses and midwives	743	3.5
Servants and waitresses	4,719	22.3
All others in this class	367	1.7
Trade and transportation	2,537	12.0
Bookkeepers and accountants	316	1.5
Clerks and copyists	370	1.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	367	1.7
Saleswomen	786	3.7
Stenographers and typewriters	396	1.9
All others in this class	302	1.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	7,035	33.2
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	108	0.5
Cotton mill operatives	204	1.0
Dressmakers	2,697	12.7
Metal workers[1]	137	0.7
Milliners	568	2.7
Printers and bookbinders	127	0.6
Seamstresses	932	4.4
Silk mill operatives	264	1.3
Tailoresses	326	1.5
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[2]	263	1.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	158	0.7
Woolen mill operatives	120	0.6
All others in this class	1,131	5.3
GERMANY.		
All occupations	538,192	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	25,823	4.8
Agricultural laborers	5,671	1.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers	19,260	3.6
All others in this class	892	0.2
Professional service	29,085	5.4
Musicians and teachers of music	4,482	0.8
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	21,166	3.9
All others in this class	3,437	0.7
Domestic and personal service	222,619	41.4
Boarding and lodging house keepers	4,742	0.9
Housekeepers and stewardesses	15,258	2.8
Laborers (not specified)	4,628	0.9
Laundresses	20,315	3.8
Nurses and midwives	10,071	1.9
Servants and waitresses	160,939	29.9
All others in this class	6,666	1.2
Trade and transportation	74,016	13.7
Bookkeepers and accountants	9,205	1.7
Clerks and copyists	11,347	2.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	8,007	1.5
Packers and shippers	3,995	0.7
Saleswomen	26,449	4.9
Stenographers and typewriters	9,277	1.7
All others in this class	5,786	1.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	186,649	34.7
Bookbinders	2,786	0.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	4,015	0.7
Boxmakers (paper)	3,966	0.7
Cotton mill operatives	3,035	0.6
Dressmakers	49,504	9.2
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	4,524	0.8
Metal workers[1]	3,615	0.7
Milliners	12,240	2.3
Seamstresses	23,561	4.4
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	3,486	0.7
Silk mill operatives	5,538	1.0
Tailoresses	18,285	3.4
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[3]	6,086	1.1
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	6,807	1.3
Woolen mill operatives	2,608	0.5
All others in this class	36,643	6.8
HUNGARY.		
All occupations	14,631	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	270	1.8
Farmers, planters, and overseers	231	1.6
All others in this class	39	0.2
Professional service	183	1.3
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	104	0.7
All others in this class	79	0.6
Domestic and personal service	7,155	48.9
Boarding and lodging house keepers	105	0.7
Housekeepers and stewardesses	196	1.3
Laborers (not specified)	141	1.0
Laundresses	323	2.2
Nurses and midwives	184	1.3
Servants and waitresses	6,087	41.6
All others in this class	119	0.8
Trade and transportation	1,282	8.8
Bookkeepers and accountants	163	1.1
Clerks and copyists	146	1.0
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	152	1.0
Saleswomen	449	3.1
Stenographers and typewriters	205	1.4
All others in this class	167	1.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,741	39.2
Carpet factory operatives	148	1.0
Dressmakers	584	4.0
Hat and cap makers	67	0.5
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	151	1.0
Milliners	202	1.4
Other textile workers	196	1.3
Seamstresses	813	5.6
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	120	0.8
Silk mill operatives	136	0.9
Tailoresses	619	4.2
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[4]	915	6.3
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	746	5.1
All others in this class	1,044	7.1
IRELAND.		
All occupations	634,201	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	12,470	1.9
Farmers, planters, and overseers	11,092	1.7
All others in this class	1,378	0.2
Professional service	41,782	6.6
Musicians and teachers of music	3,399	0.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	35,265	5.6
All others in this class	3,118	0.5
Domestic and personal service	270,603	42.7
Boarding and lodging house keepers	7,999	1.3
Housekeepers and stewardesses	17,214	2.7
Laborers (not specified)	3,857	0.6
Laundresses	27,333	4.3
Nurses and midwives	12,687	2.0
Servants and waitresses	195,000	30.8
All others in this class	6,513	1.0
Trade and transportation	83,675	13.2
Bookkeepers and accountants	12,054	1.9
Clerks and copyists	12,668	2.0
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	6,704	1.0
Packers and shippers	4,247	0.7
Saleswomen	27,090	4.3
Stenographers and typewriters	12,411	1.9
Telegraph and telephone operators	4,266	0.7
All others in this class	4,235	0.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	225,671	35.6
Bookbinders	4,762	0.7
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	10,269	1.6
Boxmakers (paper)	3,946	0.6
Carpet factory operatives	3,535	0.6
Cotton mill operatives	18,149	2.9
Dressmakers	54,474	8.6
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	5,877	0.9
Metal workers[1]	5,732	0.9
Milliners	9,942	1.6
Other textile mill operatives	15,252	2.4

[1] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.
[2] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes cotton mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

FEMALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
IRELAND—Continued.		
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Cont'd.		
Paper and pulp mill operatives	3,324	0.5
Rubber factory operatives	3,108	0.5
Seamstresses	16,937	2.7
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	7,844	1.2
Silk mill operatives	6,943	1.1
Tailoresses	6,743	1.1
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	3,635	0.6
Woolen mill operatives	9,061	1.4
All others in this class	36,138	5.7
ITALY.		
All occupations	26,093	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	947	3.6
Agricultural laborers	777	3.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers	134	0.5
All others in this class	36	0.1
Professional service	464	1.8
Musicians and teachers of music	164	0.6
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	194	0.8
All others in this class	106	0.4
Domestic and personal service	4,977	19.1
Boarding and lodging house keepers	243	0.9
Housekeepers and stewardesses	296	1.1
Laborers (not specified)	944	3.6
Laundresses	604	2.3
Nurses and midwives	201	0.8
Servants and waitresses	2,386	9.2
All others in this class	303	1.2
Trade and transportation	2,866	11.0
Bookkeepers and accountants	147	0.6
Clerks and copyists	316	1.2
Hucksters and peddlers	205	0.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	695	2.7
Packers and shippers	381	1.5
Saleswomen	717	2.7
All others in this class	405	1.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	16,839	64.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	179	0.7
Boxmakers (paper)	249	1.0
Confectioners	812	3.1
Cotton mill operatives	354	1.4
Dressmakers	2,507	9.6
Glovemakers	124	0.5
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	170	0.6
Metal workers[1]	180	0.7
Milliners	191	0.7
Seamstresses	1,572	6.0
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	180	0.7
Silk mill operatives	645	2.5
Tailoresses	4,787	18.3
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[2]	576	2.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	1,079	4.1
Woolen mill operatives	571	2.2
All others in this class	2,668	10.2
NORWAY.		
All occupations	47,934	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	4,120	8.6
Agricultural laborers	686	1.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	3,394	7.1
All others in this class	40	0.1
Professional service	3,523	7.3
Musicians and teachers of music	339	0.7
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	2,934	6.1
All others in this class	250	0.5
Domestic and personal service	28,803	60.1
Boarding and lodging house keepers	370	0.8
Housekeepers and stewardesses	2,797	5.8
Laborers (not specified)	282	0.6
Laundresses	1,793	3.7
Nurses and midwives	743	1.6
Servants and waitresses	22,519	47.0
All others in this class	299	0.6
NORWAY—Continued.		
Trade and transportation	3,407	7.1
Bookkeepers and accountants	397	0.8
Clerks and copyists	711	1.5
Saleswomen	1,085	2.3
Stenographers and typewriters	653	1.3
All others in this class	561	1.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	8,081	16.9
Dressmakers	4,073	8.5
Milliners	748	1.6
Seamstresses	1,128	2.4
Tailoresses	493	1.0
Textile mill operatives[3]	250	0.5
All others in this class	1,389	2.9
POLAND.		
All occupations	38,536	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	1,342	3.5
Agricultural laborers	737	1.9
Farmers, planters, and overseers	545	1.4
All others in this class	60	0.2
Professional service	713	1.8
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	553	1.4
All others in this class	160	0.4
Domestic and personal service	12,274	31.9
Housekeepers and stewardesses	497	1.3
Laborers (not specified)	790	2.0
Laundresses	1,607	4.2
Nurses and midwives	260	0.7
Servants and waitresses	8,815	22.9
All others in this class	305	0.8
Trade and transportation	3,343	8.7
Bookkeepers and accountants	234	0.6
Clerks and copyists	423	1.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	324	0.8
Packers and shippers	320	0.8
Saleswomen	1,375	3.6
Stenographers and typewriters	227	0.6
All others in this class	440	1.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	20,804	54.1
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	268	0.7
Cotton mill operatives	3,095	8.0
Dressmakers	1,831	4.8
Glovemakers	226	0.6
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	663	1.7
Leather curriers and tanners	232	0.6
Metal workers[1]	450	1.2
Milliners	368	1.0
Paper and pulp mill operatives	311	0.8
Seamstresses	2,015	5.2
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	448	1.2
Silk mill operatives	380	1.0
Tailoresses	3,291	8.5
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	2,224	5.8
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[2]	1,097	2.8
Woolen mill operatives	558	1.4
All others in this class	3,407	8.8
RUSSIA.		
All occupations	40,816	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	909	2.2
Agricultural laborers	500	1.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers	373	0.9
All others in this class	36	0.1
Professional service	602	1.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	278	0.7
All others in this class	324	0.8
Domestic and personal service	7,583	18.6
Housekeepers and stewardesses	372	0.9
Laborers (not specified)	232	0.6
Laundresses	405	1.0
Nurses and midwives	372	0.9
Servants and waitresses	5,853	14.3
All others in this class	349	0.9

[1] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.
[2] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

FEMALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
RUSSIA—Continued.		
Trade and transportation	6,790	16.6
Bookkeepers and accountants	700	1.7
Clerks and copyists	796	1.9
Hucksters and peddlers	318	0.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	957	2.3
Messengers and errand and office girls	325	0.8
Saleswomen	2,767	6.8
Stenographers and typewriters	525	1.3
All others in this class	402	1.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	24,932	61.1
Boxmakers (paper)	349	0.9
Cotton mill operatives	236	0.6
Dressmakers	3,014	7.4
Hat and cap makers	493	1.2
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	226	0.6
Metal workers [1]	262	0.6
Milliners	1,054	2.6
Other textile workers	540	1.3
Seamstresses	5,419	13.3
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	1,304	3.2
Tailoresses	6,256	15.3
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified) [2]	506	1.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	1,923	4.7
All others in this class	3,350	8.2
SCOTLAND.		
All occupations	46,173	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	2,000	4.3
Farmers, planters, and overseers	1,758	3.8
All others in this class	242	0.5
Professional service	5,643	12.2
Musicians and teachers of music	516	1.1
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	4,298	9.3
All others in this class	829	1.8
Domestic and personal service	16,508	35.8
Boarding and lodging house keepers	985	2.1
Housekeepers and stewardesses	1,930	4.2
Laborers (not specified)	252	0.6
Laundresses	1,060	2.3
Nurses and midwives	2,271	4.9
Servants and waitresses	9,516	20.6
All others in this class	494	1.1
Trade and transportation	7,199	15.6
Bookkeepers and accountants	1,298	2.8
Clerks and copyists	1,193	2.6
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	504	1.1
Saleswomen	1,784	3.9
Stenographers and typewriters	1,568	3.4
Telegraph and telephone operators	281	0.6
All others in this class	571	1.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	14,823	32.1
Bookbinders	209	0.5
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	315	0.7
Carpet factory operatives	249	0.5
Cotton mill operatives	1,582	3.4
Dressmakers	3,893	8.4
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	324	0.7
Metal workers [1]	358	0.8
Milliners	996	2.2
Other textile mill operatives	1,276	2.8
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	241	0.5
Seamstresses	971	2.1
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	297	0.6
Silk mill operatives	691	1.5
Tailoresses	290	0.6
Woolen mill operatives	571	1.2
All others in this class	2,560	5.6
SWEDEN.		
All occupations	81,148	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	2,619	3.2
Agricultural laborers	439	0.5
Farmers, planters, and overseers	2,116	2.6
All others in this class	64	0.1
Professional service	3,098	3.8
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	2,255	2.8
All others in this class	843	1.0
SWEDEN—Continued.		
Domestic and personal service	55,596	68.5
Boarding and lodging house keepers	833	1.0
Housekeepers and stewardesses	2,657	3.3
Laborers (not specified)	436	0.5
Laundresses	3,931	4.9
Nurses and midwives	1,483	1.8
Servants and waitresses	45,794	56.4
All others in this class	512	0.6
Trade and transportation	4,945	6.1
Bookkeepers and accountants	728	0.9
Clerks and copyists	970	1.2
Saleswomen	1,507	1.9
Stenographers and typewriters	995	1.2
All others in this class	745	0.9
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	14,890	18.4
Cotton mill operatives	422	0.5
Dressmakers	5,903	7.3
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	476	0.6
Milliners	952	1.2
Seamstresses	2,119	2.6
Tailoresses	1,072	1.3
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified) [2]	1,139	1.4
All others in this class	2,807	3.5
SWITZERLAND.		
All occupations	15,125	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	1,124	7.4
Agricultural laborers	189	1.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers	880	5.8
All others in this class	55	0.4
Professional service	1,173	7.8
Musicians and teachers of music	147	1.0
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	901	6.0
All others in this class	125	0.8
Domestic and personal service	6,764	44.7
Boarding and lodging house keepers	175	1.2
Housekeepers and stewardesses	657	4.3
Laborers (not specified)	107	0.7
Laundresses	560	3.7
Nurses and midwives	438	2.9
Servants and waitresses	4,646	30.7
All others in this class	181	1.2
Trade and transportation	1,613	10.7
Bookkeepers and accountants	218	1.4
Clerks and copyists	273	1.8
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	175	1.2
Packers and shippers	69	0.5
Saleswomen	501	3.3
Stenographers and typewriters	232	1.5
All others in this class	145	1.0
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	4,451	29.4
Dressmakers	1,373	9.1
Metal workers [1]	91	0.6
Milliners	308	2.0
Printers and bookbinders	97	0.6
Seamstresses	437	2.9
Silk mill operatives	538	3.6
Tailoresses	246	1.6
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified) [3]	337	2.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	100	0.7
All others in this class	924	6.1
OTHER COUNTRIES. [4]		
All occupations	47,689	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	2,735	5.7
Agricultural laborers	1,377	2.9
Farmers, planters, and overseers	1,246	2.6
All others in this class	112	0.2
Professional service	2,266	4.8
Musicians and teachers of music	289	0.6
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	1,558	3.3
All others in this class	419	0.9

[1] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.
[2] Includes carpet factory operatives, silk mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[3] Includes carpet factory operatives, cotton mill operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, woolen mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."
[4] Includes all other foreign countries.

TABLE LXXVI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES OF EACH SPECIFIED PARENTAGE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED: 1900—Continued.

FEMALES—Continued.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
OTHER COUNTRIES[1]—Continued.		
Domestic and personal service	22,604	47.4
Boarding and lodging house keepers	542	1.1
Housekeepers and stewardesses	1,346	2.8
Laborers (not specified)	1,010	2.1
Laundresses	4,124	8.7
Nurses and midwives	783	1.7
Servants and waitresses	14,400	30.2
All others in this class	399	0.8
Trade and transportation	4,542	9.5
Bookkeepers and accountants	397	0.8
Clerks and copyists	632	1.3
Hucksters and peddlers	822	1.7
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	395	0.8
Saleswomen	1,259	2.7
Stenographers and typewriters	474	1.0
All others in this class	563	1.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	15,542	32.6
Cotton mill operatives	1,686	3.5
Dressmakers	3,276	6.9
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	275	0.6
Milliners	574	1.2
Seamstresses	2,244	4.7
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	292	0.6
Silk mill operatives	989	2.1
Tailoresses	1,097	2.3
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[2]	455	0.9
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	789	1.7
Woolen mill operatives	345	0.7
All others in this class	3,520	7.4
MIXED FOREIGN PARENTAGE.		
All occupations	112,827	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	2,470	2.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers	1,901	1.7
All others in this class	569	0.5

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	Per cent.
MIXED FOREIGN PARENTAGE—Continued.		
Professional service	12,587	11.2
Musicians and teachers of music	1,692	1.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	9,213	8.2
All others in this class	1,682	1.5
Domestic and personal service	36,111	32.0
Boarding and lodging house keepers	1,677	1.5
Housekeepers and stewardesses	3,164	2.8
Laborers (not specified)	632	0.5
Laundresses	2,919	2.6
Nurses and midwives	3,636	3.2
Servants and waitresses	22,997	20.4
All others in this class	1,086	1.0
Trade and transportation	20,649	18.3
Bookkeepers and accountants	3,426	3.0
Clerks and copyists	3,460	3.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	963	0.9
Packers and shippers	741	0.7
Saleswomen	6,106	5.4
Stenographers and typewriters	3,893	3.4
Telegraph and telephone operators	1,035	0.9
All others in this class	1,025	0.9
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	41,010	36.3
Bookbinders	813	0.7
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	1,309	1.2
Boxmakers (paper)	668	0.6
Cotton mill operatives	2,530	2.2
Dressmakers	11,465	10.2
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	938	0.8
Metal workers[3]	879	0.8
Milliners	3,073	2.7
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	593	0.5
Seamstresses	3,701	3.3
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	886	0.8
Silk mill operatives	1,140	1.0
Tailoresses	1,755	1.6
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[2]	2,469	2.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	726	0.6
Woolen mill operatives	1,134	1.0
All others in this class	6,931	6.1

[1] Includes all other foreign countries.
[2] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."
[3] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.

Perhaps the most significant fact revealed by this table is the confirmation of the tendency, already indicated by the more general figures, for nationalities represented in the recent immigration movement to concentrate in a few callings, which in some cases become popularly regarded as characteristic occupations, while among those nationalities composing the earlier movement (and thus where the second generation has become influential) there is a decided tendency to engage in a greater diversity of callings.

The tendencies here referred to may be compared by enumerating for each country of parentage as many of the leading occupations taken in the order of their importance as will include at least 50 per cent of the male workers of that parentage. This enumeration is presented in the following summary:

Leading occupations for males of each specified parentage: 1900.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Occupations.	Per cent of all male workers of the specified parentage.	Cumulative per cent.
Norway	Farmers, planters, and overseers	33.0	.....
	Agricultural laborers	20.5	53.5
Hungary	Miners and quarrymen	29.2	.....
	Laborers (not specified)	21.7	50.9
Denmark	Farmers, planters, and overseers	27.0	.....
	Agricultural laborers	15.4	42.4
	Laborers (not specified)	9.9	52.3
Italy	Laborers (not specified)	32.0	.....
	Miners and quarrymen	8.8	40.8
	Steam railroad employees	6.0	46.8
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	5.8	52.6
Bohemia	Farmers, planters, and overseers	22.2	.....
	Agricultural laborers	12.8	35.0
	Laborers (not specified)	12.2	47.2
	Tailors	5.9	53.1

Leading occupations for males of each specified parentage: 1900—Con.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Occupations.	Per cent of all male workers of the specified parentage.	Cumulative per cent.
Poland	Laborers (not specified)	27.4	.....
	Miners and quarrymen	7.3	34.7
	Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).	6.8	41.5
	Agricultural laborers	6.0	47.5
	Farmers, planters, and overseers	5.7	53.2
Switzerland	Farmers, planters, and overseers	23.2	.....
	Agricultural laborers	13.8	37.0
	Laborers (not specified)	8.2	45.2
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	3.4	48.6
	Carpenters and joiners	2.6	51.2
Sweden	Farmers, planters, and overseers	19.2	.....
	Agricultural laborers	12.2	31.4
	Laborers (not specified)	12.2	43.6
	Carpenters and joiners	4.7	48.3
	Miners and quarrymen	3.7	52.0
Austria	Laborers (not specified)	17.9	.....
	Miners and quarrymen	17.6	35.5
	Tailors	7.4	42.9
	Farmers, planters, and overseers	5.4	48.3
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	4.2	52.5
Canada[1] (French)	Textile mill operatives	16.1	.....
	Laborers (not specified)	14.5	30.6
	Farmers, planters, and overseers	8.6	39.2
	Agricultural laborers	6.2	45.4
	Carpenters and joiners	4.9	50.3
Russia	Tailors	17.1	.....
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	12.4	29.5
	Laborers (not specified)	7.1	36.6
	Farmers, planters, and overseers	6.5	43.1
	Hucksters and peddlers	6.1	49.2
	Agricultural laborers	4.7	53.9
Germany	Farmers, planters, and overseers	17.9	.....
	Agricultural laborers	9.3	27.2
	Laborers (not specified)	8.8	36.0
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	4.9	40.9
	Carpenters and joiners	2.9	43.8
	Clerks and copyists	2.7	46.5
	Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	2.6	49.1
	Salesmen	2.6	51.7
Canada[1] (English)	Farmers, planters, and overseers	13.5	.....
	Agricultural laborers	10.7	24.2
	Laborers (not specified)	10.4	34.6
	Carpenters and joiners	5.2	39.8
	Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	3.7	43.5
	Clerks and copyists	3.2	46.7
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	2.8	49.5
	Salesmen	2.8	52.3
France	Farmers, planters, and overseers	15.6	.....
	Laborers (not specified)	7.9	23.5
	Agricultural laborers	7.1	30.6
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	4.8	35.4
	Miners and quarrymen	3.7	39.1
	Servants and waiters	3.6	42.7
	Carpenters and joiners	2.9	45.6
	Clerks and copyists	2.8	48.4
	Salesmen	2.2	50.6
Ireland	Laborers (not specified)	15.0	.....
	Farmers, planters, and overseers	9.1	24.1
	Agricultural laborers	5.6	29.7
	Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	4.5	34.2
	Steam railroad employees	4.4	38.6
	Clerks and copyists	3.7	42.3
	Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).	3.1	45.4
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	2.9	48.3
	Miners and quarrymen	2.8	51.1
England and Wales	Farmers, planters, and overseers	15.0	.....
	Miners and quarrymen	7.9	22.9
	Laborers (not specified)	6.7	29.6
	Agricultural laborers	6.1	35.7
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	3.7	39.4
	Clerks and copyists	3.3	42.7
	Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).	3.1	45.8
	Carpenters and joiners	2.8	48.6
	Machinists	2.8	51.4
Scotland	Farmers, planters, and overseers	14.0	.....
	Miners and quarrymen	6.6	20.6
	Laborers (not specified)	6.0	26.6
	Agricultural laborers	5.3	31.9
	Carpenters and joiners	4.1	36.0
	Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	3.6	39.6
	Clerks and copyists	3.4	43.0
	Machinists	3.4	46.4
	Iron and steel workers (not otherwise specified).	2.6	49.0
	Steam railroad employees	2.5	51.5

[1] Includes Newfoundland.

By this grouping the extent of concentration, in special occupations, of male workers of each specified parentage is clearly indicated. Beginning with the Norwegians, who have so generally engaged in agriculture that 53.5 per cent, or more than half of the male workers of that nationality, were comprised in the two classes of farmers and farm laborers, there is shown to be a decreasing specialization, and consequently an increasing number of callings required to include at least half of the male workers. It will be observed that workers of the nationalities which show the greatest diversity of callings are those comprised in the older immigration movement, the last nationality shown by this arrangement being the Scotch, for which ten occupations are required to include half of all the male workers of that nationality.

Further examination of the proportionate representation of the various callings in each specified nationality shows that to a marked extent the group of callings having the second highest percentage is closely related to, or dependent upon, the one which shows the highest percentage. For example, if the largest percentage recorded for any one nationality is found to be farmers and overseers, in most cases the next largest percentage will be that for agricultural laborers. The only exceptions to this resemblance which appear are found among the nations participating in the earlier immigration movement. For England and Wales and Scotland the two highest percentages are for farmers, planters, and overseers and the comparatively unrelated calling of miners and quarrymen, while for Ireland and France the two highest percentages are for laborers (not specified) and farmers, planters, and overseers.

For females the relation between the highest and next highest percentage is not so clearly marked as in the case of males. The highest percentages for this sex are presented in the following summary, in which, as in the summary for males, the occupations enumerated include at least half of the total number of workers under each specified parentage:

Leading occupations for females of each specified parentage: 1900.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Occupations.	Per cent of all female workers of the specified parentage.	Cumulative per cent.
Sweden	Servants and waitresses	56.4	.....
Canada[1] (French)	Textile mill operatives	52.5	.....
Norway	Servants and waitresses	47.0	.....
	Dressmakers	8.5	55.5
Denmark	Servants and waitresses	44.1	.....
	Dressmakers	9.9	54.0
Hungary	Servants and waitresses	41.6	.....
	Textile mill operatives	9.2	50.8
Bohemia	Servants and waitresses	24.6	.....
	Tailoresses	13.5	38.1
	Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	13.1	51.2
Austria	Servants and waitresses	34.8	.....
	Tailoresses	6.3	41.1
	Seamstresses	6.2	47.3
	Dressmakers	6.0	53.3

[1] Includes Newfoundland.

Leading occupations for females of each specified parentage: 1900—Con.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Occupations.	Per cent of all female workers of the specified parentage.	Cumulative per cent.
Ireland	Servants and waitresses	30.8	.....
	Textile mill operatives	9.3	40.1
	Dressmakers	8.6	48.7
	Seamstresses	2.7	51.4
Switzerland	Servants and waitresses	30.7	.....
	Dressmakers	9.1	39.8
	Teachers	6.0	45.8
	Textile mill operatives	5.8	51.6
Poland	Servants and waitresses	22.9	.....
	Textile mill operatives	14.9	37.8
	Tailoresses	8.5	46.3
	Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	5.8	52.1
Russia	Tailoresses	15.3	.....
	Servants and waitresses	14.3	29.6
	Seamstresses	13.3	42.9
	Dressmakers	7.4	50.3
Germany	Servants and waitresses	29.9	.....
	Dressmakers	9.2	39.1
	Saleswomen	4.9	44.0
	Seamstresses	4.4	48.4
	Textile mill operatives	4.0	52.4
Canada[1] (English)	Servants and waitresses	26.9	.....
	Teachers	9.0	35.9
	Dressmakers	8.8	44.7
	Nurses and midwives	4.9	49.6
	Saleswomen	4.0	53.6
France	Servants and waitresses	22.3	.....
	Dressmakers	12.7	35.0
	Teachers	7.3	42.3
	Laundresses	5.1	47.4
	Textile mill operatives	4.1	51.5
Scotland	Servants and waitresses	20.6	.....
	Textile mill operatives	10.1	30.7
	Teachers	9.3	40.0
	Dressmakers	8.4	48.4
	Nurses and midwives	4.9	53.3
Italy	Tailoresses	18.3	.....
	Dressmakers	9.6	27.9
	Servants and waitresses	9.2	37.1
	Textile mill operatives	8.9	46.0
	Seamstresses	6.0	52.0
England and Wales	Servants and waitresses	18.1	.....
	Textile mill operatives	11.7	29.8
	Dressmakers	9.3	39.1
	Teachers	8.4	47.5
	Saleswomen	4.1	51.6

[1] Includes Newfoundland.

The principal point of similarity between workers of the two sexes appears to be the tendency to show less specialization and hence greater diversity of callings among persons of British or German parentage, or in general among those nationalities represented in the earlier immigration movement.

The tendency of all female workers of foreign parentage to concentrate in a few callings is very clearly brought out by the above summary. But ten occupations are required to include more than half of all the female workers under each parentage group. Furthermore, for fourteen of the seventeen nationalities specified the highest percentage is that shown for servants and waitresses. These figures so clearly indicate the tendency of women of foreign parentage gainfully occupied to secure employment as servants and waitresses that it is of interest to notice the sequence of nationalities in this respect.

Per cent of female workers of each specified parentage engaged as servants and waitresses: 1900.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.	Per cent.
Sweden	56.4
Norway	47.0
Denmark	44.1
Hungary	41.6
Austria	34.8
Ireland	30.8
Switzerland	30.7
Germany	29.9
Canada[1] (English)	26.9
Bohemia	24.6
Poland	22.9
France	22.3
Scotland	20.6
England and Wales	18.1
Russia	14.3
Canada[1] (French)	10.3
Italy	9.2

[1] Includes Newfoundland.

The highest percentage in the above summary is shown for Sweden, more than half of all the female workers of Swedish nationality being engaged as servants and waitresses. Five nationalities showed more than one-third thus occupied. Three conspicuous exceptions to this very marked tendency were females of Italian, French Canadian, and Russian parentage. The female workers of these nationalities are to be found generally in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, either engaged as mill and factory operatives or as seamstresses and tailoresses. The percentage engaged as servants and waitresses is also comparatively low for the English and Welsh and the Scotch, indicating, probably, the greater diversity of callings followed by female workers of these nationalities. The latter fact is possibly due to some extent to the effect of a longer period of residence in the United States, the influence of which has been referred to in connection with male workers. But the contrast in this respect between the earlier and the later immigration movement does not appear to be so marked for females as for the other sex.

The general tendency of males and females of foreign parentage gainfully employed is apparently toward different occupation classes; the males tend in general toward manufacturing and mechanical pursuits for the most of the nationalities specified, and for the others toward agricultural pursuits. But for the females, the tendency is decidedly toward domestic and personal service.

Plates 10, 11, and 12 present, in the form of diagrams, the distribution of wage-earners of specified parentage by principal occupations.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OCCUPIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITION.

PROPORTION OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN EACH CONJUGAL CLASS.

Table LXXVII shows for each conjugal class the number and per cent of persons of each sex 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States in 1890 and 1900. The conjugal classes distinguished in the census statistics are the single, the married, the widowed, the divorced, and the unknown. In this table, and in those which follow, the comparatively few persons whose conjugal condition is unknown—constituting only 0.2 per cent of the total population—have been classified with the single; and the word "single" used in this discussion must be understood to include the "unknown."

TABLE LXXVII.—*Number of males and of females in each conjugal class engaged in gainful occupations compared with the total number of the same sex and conjugal class 10 years of age and over: 1890 and 1900.*

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1900						
Aggregate	29,703,440	23,753,836	80.0	28,246,384	5,319,397	18.8
Single[1]	14,484,881	9,620,077	66.4	11,600,081	3,629,479	31.3
Married	13,956,314	13,150,671	94.2	13,813,787	769,477	5.6
Widowed	1,178,008	907,855	77.1	2,717,839	857,005	31.5
Divorced	84,237	75,233	89.3	114,677	63,436	55.3
1890						
Aggregate	24,352,659	[2]19,312,651	79.3	23,060,900	[2]4,005 582	17.4
Single[1]	12,282,893	[2]7,870,532	64.1	9,708,194	[2]2,824,786	29.1
Married	11,205,228	10,749,080	95.9	11,126,196	515,260	4.6
Widowed	815,437	648,457	79.5	2,154,615	630,268	29.3
Divorced	49,101	44,582	90.8	71,895	35,218	49.0

[1] Includes unknown. [2] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

Probably the extent to which males engage in gainful occupations is not much affected by conjugal condition, the differences in the percentages which appear in the above table being due mainly to differences in the age constitution of the several conjugal classes. The youth or young men who have not yet completed their education and begun to earn their own living are almost all single; accordingly, the percentage engaged in gainful occupations is smaller for this conjugal class than for the married men. Similarly, the differences in the percentages between the married, the widowed, and the divorced may be explained by differences in the proportion incapacitated for labor by reason of old age. Probably if the comparison for males were confined to persons between 25 and 55 years of age, there would be no material variations in the percentages of the different conjugal classes gainfully employed.

In case of females, on the other hand, matrimony has a direct and a very marked effect on the statistics of occupations. Comparatively few married women are "gainfully employed" in the sense in which the term is used for the purposes of the census, a married woman keeping house for her own family or assisting in the household duties without pay not being considered as having a gainful occupation. Accordingly, the proportion of married women reported as gainfully occupied in 1900 was, as would be expected, relatively small, only 5.6 per cent.

For single women and for widows the proportion gainfully employed was approximately 31 per cent. In the case of divorced women it was considerably higher, reaching 55.3 per cent. While it is not improbable that women are more ready to accept or sue for divorce when conscious of the ability to take care of themselves, and that consequently the divorced class, for this sex, is largely recruited by those able and willing to take up an occupation, this conclusion would not be a safe deduction from the census figures, owing to the contrasts in the age grouping of the three unmarried conjugal classes. Divorced women as a class are much younger than the widowed, 71.3 per cent of the divorced and only 24 per cent of the widowed being under 45. The following summary shows for continental United States the age grouping of these two classes, and also that of the single:

Distribution, by age groups, of the total number of single, widowed, and divorced females 15 years of age and over: 1900.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.								
	Total.[1]	15 to 24 years.		25 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
		Number.	Per cent	Number.	Per cent	Number.	Per cent	Number.	Per cent
Single[2]	7,574,923	5,296,673	69.9	1,815,086	24.0	368,563	4.9	94,601	1.2
Widowed	2,706,206	61,881	2.3	586,468	21.7	1,152,727	42.6	905,130	33.4
Divorced	114,146	15,542	13.6	65,798	57.7	28,677	25.1	4,129	3.6

[1] Exclusive of age unknown. [2] Includes unknown.

It appears from this summary that the percentage coming within the age group 25 to 44 was much larger for the divorced than for either the widowed or the single. The differences between these three conjugal classes as regards the proportion gainfully employed are doubtless explained in part by these differences in age distribution.

Table LXXVIII shows for each element of the white population by nativity, and for the negro, the number and proportion of males and of females gainfully employed in each conjugal class in continental United States in 1900.

TABLE LXXVIII.—NUMBER OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE SAME SEX AND ELEMENT IN EACH CONJUGAL CLASS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: 1900.

SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.	NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FOREIGN WHITE, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			NEGRO, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Males	15,452,855	11,948,692	77.3	5,460,085	4,117,387	75.4	5,414,991	4,857,099	89.7	3,181,650	2,675,497	84.1
Single[1]	7,622,712	4,714,092	61.8	3,436,117	2,203,008	64.1	1,719,581	1,458,183	84.8	1,596,338	1,161,684	72.8
Married	7,194,236	6,743,079	93.7	1,906,489	1,814,292	95.2	3,355,624	3,158,045	94.1	1,423,039	1,368,072	96.1
Widowed	587,910	448,923	76.4	106,057	89,624	84.5	326,439	229,319	70.2	151,245	135,408	89.5
Divorced	47,997	42,598	88.8	11,422	10,463	91.6	13,347	11,552	86.6	11,028	10,333	93.7
Females	14,857,406	1,926,637	13.0	5,466,316	1,183,537	21.7	4,599,265	879,719	19.1	3,233,931	1,316,840	40.7
Single[1]	6,208,566	1,332,091	21.5	2,979,524	1,022,645	34.3	1,028,497	625,881	60.9	1,353,204	644,969	47.7
Married	7,253,852	217,257	3.0	2,213,191	68,976	3.1	2,855,654	102,169	3.6	1,444,533	376,096	26.0
Widowed	1,332,393	347,563	26.1	256,960	83,107	32.3	702,596	145,240	20.7	414,151	277,655	67.0
Divorced	62,595	29,726	47.5	16,641	8,809	52.9	12,518	6,429	51.4	22,043	18,120	82.2

[1] Includes unknown.

The proportion of married males gainfully employed in 1900 does not vary much, approximating 95 per cent in each element. In the class of single males the contrasts are more marked, the percentage for foreign white (84.8) being decidedly higher than for any other element and that for negroes (72.8) decidedly higher than for either of the native white elements (61.8 and 64.1). To some extent these contrasts are due to differences in the age constitution of the several elements. This factor explains in part the exceptionally high percentage of gainfully employed in the foreign white element. The great majority of immigrants are above the usual school age when they come to this country, and consequently the proportion within that age period is much smaller for the foreign born than for the native population. This is shown by the following statement of the percentages which the males from 10 to 19 years of age formed of the total number of males 10 years of age and over in each element of the population in 1900:

Native white—native parents	29.0
Native white—foreign parents	34.1
Foreign white	7.9
Negro	32.1

Another factor which affects the percentages is the social and economic status of the several elements. The higher any class rises in the scale of wealth and social position, the more prolonged is the period of education, and the older the age at which the individual takes up a gainful employment. At the one extreme the children are taken from school to contribute to the family support as soon as their labor becomes in any degree remunerative; at the other they do not begin to earn their living until after the completion of a college education, supplemented perhaps by professional study. This extension of the period of education reduces the percentage gainfully employed, the reduction being apparent mainly in the class of single. It is probably for that reason chiefly that the percentage of single men gainfully employed was considerably lower in 1900 for the native white elements than for the negroes, and somewhat lower for the native white of native parents than for the native white of foreign parents; and doubtless the difference in this respect between the foreign and native white is affected to some extent by this same cause as well as by the contrast in age grouping already noted.

In the proportion of married women engaged in gainful occupations the negro race is sharply differentiated from the white, the proportion for negroes being 26 per cent, while in none of the white elements of the population did it come up to 4 per cent. In the class of single females, as in that of single males, the percentage gainfully employed was highest for foreign whites, negroes coming next, and then the two native white elements. The contrast between the native white of native parents and the native white of foreign parents is, however, much more marked for single females than for single males.

In the class of widowed females the percentage gainfully employed was higher for native white of foreign parents than for either of the other white elements, and lowest for foreign white. This difference may perhaps be explained by the rather striking differences in the age grouping of this conjugal class, as shown for continental United States by the following summary:

Distribution, by age groups, of the total number of widows 15 years of age and over in each of the white elements of the population: 1900.

GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.	WIDOWS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.						
	Total.[1]	15 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		65 years and over.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Native white—native parents.	1,328,990	267,265	20.1	557,945	42.0	503,780	37.9
Native white—foreign parents.	256,647	108,920	42.5	106,562	41.5	41,165	16.0
Foreign white	700,436	96,944	13.8	331,883	47.4	271,609	38.8

[1] Exclusive of age unknown.

It is evident that the native white widow of foreign parents is comparatively young, for the widows of this nativity under 45 years of age in 1900 constituted 42.5 per cent of the total number 15 years of age and over, while the corresponding percentage for native white of native parents was only 20.1, and for foreign white only 13.8.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

The following table shows for continental United States in 1900 the number of males of each conjugal class in the principal occupation groups for that sex, with the percentage which each class formed of the total number of males in the occupation group in 1890 and 1900:

TABLE LXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION, BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, OF MALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN 1900, WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR 1890 AND 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER: 1900.					PER CENT: 1900.				PER CENT: 1890.			
	Total.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
All occupations	23,753,836	9,620,077	13,150,671	907,855	75,233	40.5	55.4	3.8	0.3	[2]40.7	[2]55.7	[2]3.4	[2]0.2
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	3,835,201	5,186,449	358,459	24,320	40.8	55.1	3.8	0.3	[2]39.8	[2]56.6	[2]3.4	[2]0.2
Agricultural laborers	3,747,668	3,029,800	611,208	95,749	10,911	80.8	16.3	2.6	0.3	[2]78.0	[2]19.6	[2]2.2	[2]0.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,367,169	680,316	4,425,661	249,118	12,074	12.7	82.5	4.6	0.2	16.4	79.3	4.1	0.2
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	58,928	12,000	42,671	4,032	225	20.4	72.4	6.8	0.4	27.4	65.7	6.6	0.3
Lumbermen and raftsmen	71,920	36,426	32,430	2,741	323	50.6	45.1	3.8	0.5	53.4	43.4	2.9	0.3
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	83,056	40,727	38,855	3,043	431	49.0	46.8	3.7	0.5	52.8	43.4	3.4	0.4
Wood choppers	35,962	17,322	15,966	2,445	229	48.2	44.4	6.8	0.6	51.5	43.8	4.3	0.4
Turpentine farmers and laborers	24,454	11,801	11,825	764	64	48.3	48.3	3.1	0.3	47.0	50.2	2.6	0.2
All others in this class	15,272	6,809	7,833	567	63	44.6	51.3	3.7	0.4				
Professional service	827,941	282,493	508,975	33,150	3,323	34.1	61.5	4.0	0.4	32.4	63.3	4.0	0.3
Actors, professional showmen, etc	27,903	14,208	12,551	913	231	50.9	45.0	3.3	0.8	52.1	44.7	2.7	0.5
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc	28,483	13,129	14,480	788	86	46.1	50.8	2.8	0.3	44.9	51.8	3.1	0.2
Clergymen	108,265	22,268	80,958	4,856	183	20.5	74.8	4.5	0.2	18.2	77.3	4.3	0.2
Dentists	28,858	10,615	17,250	845	148	36.8	59.8	2.9	0.5	32.9	63.1	3.5	0.5
Electricians	50,308	26,339	23,050	790	129	52.3	45.8	1.6	0.3	42.9	53.9	3.0	0.2
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	43,155	16,667	24,795	1,541	152	38.6	57.5	3.6	0.3				
Journalists	27,845	9,450	17,271	999	125	33.9	62.0	3.6	0.5	33.1	63.3	3.2	0.4
Lawyers	113,450	31,696	75,589	5,602	563	28.0	66.6	4.9	0.5	25.8	69.1	4.7	0.4
Musicians and teachers of music	39,815	18,076	20,054	1,425	260	45.4	50.4	3.6	0.6	44.1	51.8	3.7	0.4
Officials (government)	78,488	14,543	59,243	4,440	262	18.5	75.5	5.7	0.3	21.3	74.0	4.5	0.2
Physicians and surgeons	124,615	27,765	89,652	6,493	705	22.3	71.9	5.2	0.6	20.1	74.1	5.3	0.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	118,519	62,616	52,924	2,728	251	52.8	44.7	2.3	0.2	54.9	42.5	2.4	0.2
All others in this class	38,287	15,121	21,158	1,730	228	39.6	55.3	4.5	0.6	39.3	55.7	4.6	0.4
Domestic and personal service	3,485,208	1,612,504	1,703,674	154,070	14,960	46.3	48.9	4.4	0.4	47.1	49.0	3.6	0.3
Barbers and hairdressers	125,542	46,744	74,386	3,679	733	37.2	59.3	2.9	0.6	41.9	55.3	2.4	0.4
Bartenders	88,377	48,528	36,607	2,657	585	54.9	41.4	3.0	0.7	62.8	34.5	2.3	0.4
Hotel keepers	46,264	4,872	39,350	1,878	169	10.5	85.1	4.0	0.4	9.9	86.4	3.4	0.3
Janitors and sextons	48,544	9,479	35,646	3,206	213	19.5	73.4	6.6	0.5	20.8	73.1	5.8	0.3
Laborers (not specified)	2,505,287	1,190,720	1,189,995	114,268	10,304	47.5	47.5	4.6	0.4	46.8	49.2	3.7	0.3
Launderers	50,683	27,766	21,762	1,056	99	54.8	42.9	2.1	0.2	65.9	31.3	2.6	0.2
Restaurant keepers	28,999	6,678	20,948	1,208	165	23.0	72.2	4.2	0.6	21.1	75.0	3.6	0.3
Saloon keepers	81,660	15,483	62,587	3,235	405	18.9	76.6	4.0	0.5	20.9	75.4	3.4	0.3
Servants and waiters	276,958	175,807	88,423	11,374	1,354	63.5	31.9	4.1	0.5	69.0	27.8	2.9	0.3
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	43,195	37,324	5,260	468	143	86.4	12.2	1.1	0.3	85.6	13.2	1.0	0.2
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	129,711	23,762	97,461	8,009	479	18.3	75.1	6.2	0.4	19.0	75.3	5.4	0.3
All others in this class	59,988	25,341	31,299	3,037	311	42.2	52.2	5.1	0.5	37.7	56.8	5.1	0.4
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	1,723,817	2,387,517	138,774	13,509	40.4	56.0	3.3	0.3	42.8	54.3	2.7	0.2
Agents	230,606	62,313	155,987	11,150	1,156	27.0	67.7	4.8	0.5	27.9	67.8	4.0	0.3
Bankers and brokers	72,984	13,247	50,750	8,565	422	18.2	69.5	11.7	0.6	23.1	71.1	5.5	0.3
Boatmen and sailors	78,253	35,647	39,050	3,273	283	45.5	49.9	4.2	0.4	41.6	54.4	3.8	0.2
Bookkeepers and accountants	180,727	89,502	86,206	4,491	528	49.5	47.7	2.5	0.3	51.5	46.1	2.2	0.2
Clerks and copyists	544,881	331,367	201,361	10,929	1,224	60.8	37.0	2.0	0.2	67.9	30.4	1.6	0.1
Commercial travelers	91,973	25,862	62,949	2,776	386	28.1	68.5	3.0	0.4	31.1	66.0	2.6	0.3
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	538,029	210,790	306,470	18,828	1,941	39.2	57.0	3.5	0.3	40.5	56.3	2.9	0.3
Foremen and overseers	54,032	10,073	41,332	2,016	111	18.7	77.4	3.7	0.2	20.5	76.1	3.3	0.1
Hostlers	64,850	37,284	23,864	3,210	492	57.5	36.8	4.9	0.8	58.4	37.7	3.5	0.4
Hucksters and peddlers	73,734	24,104	46,052	3,316	262	32.7	62.5	4.5	0.3	34.3	61.4	4.0	0.3
Livery stable keepers	33,466	7,550	24,195	1,527	194	22.5	72.3	4.6	0.6	22.8	73.0	3.8	0.4
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	756,802	156,946	567,690	30,063	2,103	20.7	75.0	4.0	0.3	22.0	74.2	3.6	0.2
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	42,065	7,434	32,739	1,778	114	17.7	77.8	4.2	0.3	19.5	76.4	3.9	0.2
Messengers and errand and office boys	64,959	62,025	2,679	243	12	95.5	4.1	0.4	(3)	94.9	4.8	0.3	(3)
Officials of banks and companies	72,801	15,778	54,467	2,395	161	21.7	74.8	3.3	0.2	23.1	73.1	3.6	0.2
Packers and shippers	39,557	18,305	20,118	1,046	88	46.3	50.9	2.6	0.2	45.0	52.7	2.1	0.2
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	53,625	27,477	23,889	2,069	190	51.2	44.5	3.9	0.4	45.3	51.3	3.2	0.2
Salesmen	461,909	262,542	188,289	9,832	1,246	56.8	40.8	2.1	0.3	57.6	40.4	1.8	0.2
Steam railroad employees	580,462	218,437	343,870	16,205	1,950	37.6	59.3	2.8	0.3	43.1	54.5	2.2	0.2
Stenographers and typewriters	26,246	20,399	5,593	210	44	77.7	21.3	0.8	0.2	73.4	25.6	0.8	0.2
Street railway employees	68,873	24,934	42,168	1,559	212	36.2	61.2	2.3	0.3	42.1	55.4	2.3	0.2
Telegraph and telephone operators	52,426	29,630	21,989	667	140	56.5	41.9	1.3	0.3	65.1	33.9	0.9	0.1
Undertakers	15,866	3,921	11,255	631	59	24.7	70.9	4.0	0.4	21.4	73.9	4.5	0.2
All others in this class	64,491	28,250	34,055	1,995	191	43.8	52.8	3.1	0.3	48.5	48.5	2.8	0.2

[1] Includes unknown.
[2] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE LXXIX.—DISTRIBUTION, BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, OF MALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN 1900, WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER: 1900.					PER CENT: 1900.				PER CENT: 1890.			
	Total.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	5,772,641	2,166,062	3,364,056	223,402	19,121	37.5	58.3	3.9	0.3	38.8	57.5	3.5	0.2
Bakers	74,860	29,970	42,545	2,185	160	40.1	56.8	2.9	0.2	43.2	54.1	2.5	0.2
Blacksmiths	226,284	57,498	156,701	11,224	861	25.4	69.2	5.0	0.4	27.2	68.2	4.3	0.3
Bleachery and dye works operatives	20,493	7,832	11,831	786	44	38.2	57.7	3.9	0.2	39.1	57.4	3.4	0.1
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	169,393	59,456	98,992	10,251	694	35.1	58.4	6.1	0.4	32.6	61.5	5.5	0.4
Brassworkers	25,870	11,630	13,394	792	54	44.9	51.8	3.1	0.2	50.5	47.2	2.2	0.1
Brewers and maltsters	20,687	5,213	14,821	604	49	25.2	71.7	2.9	0.2	28.7	68.6	2.6	0.1
Brick and tile makers, etc	49,455	23,811	24,000	1,531	113	48.2	48.5	3.1	0.2	53.6	43.9	2.3	0.2
Butchers	112,815	38,295	70,516	3,599	405	33.9	62.5	3.2	0.4	36.9	59.8	2.9	0.4
Butter and cheese makers	18,593	7,574	10,581	390	48	40.7	56.9	2.1	0.3	41.7	56.2	1.9	0.2
Cabinetmakers	35,552	8,027	25,474	1,940	111	22.6	71.6	5.5	0.3	25.1	69.8	4.9	0.2
Carpenters and joiners	599,707	134,867	424,861	37,164	2,815	22.5	70.8	6.2	0.5	28.0	66.8	4.9	0.3
Clock and watch makers and repairers	19,305	7,433	10,903	863	106	38.5	56.5	4.5	0.5	42.6	53.6	3.5	0.3
Confectioners	21,980	9,103	12,069	741	67	41.4	54.9	3.4	0.3	39.9	56.7	3.1	0.3
Coopers	37,087	11,798	22,882	2,267	140	31.8	61.7	6.1	0.4	31.0	62.9	5.7	0.4
Cotton mill operatives	125,788	70,397	52,635	2,601	155	56.0	41.8	2.1	0.1	57.9	40.0	2.0	0.1
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	223,318	61,156	152,820	8,560	782	27.4	68.4	3.8	0.4	28.7	67.8	3.2	0.3
Fishermen and oystermen	68,478	27,876	36,636	3,668	298	40.7	53.5	5.4	0.4	41.4	54.7	3.7	0.2
Food preparers (not otherwise specified)	23,640	11,686	11,312	582	60	49.4	47.8	2.5	0.3	43.2	54.0	2.7	0.1
Glassworkers	47,377	24,463	21,914	900	100	51.6	46.3	1.9	0.2	54.6	43.8	1.5	0.1
Gold and silver workers	19,732	9,225	9,852	569	86	46.8	49.9	2.9	0.4	44.7	52.4	2.7	0.2
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	39,506	12,435	24,767	2,096	208	31.5	62.7	5.3	0.5	34.3	60.9	4.4	0.4
Hat and cap makers	15,110	6,020	8,674	389	27	39.8	57.4	2.6	0.2	41.0	55.9	2.9	0.2
Iron and steel workers	287,241	117,353	161,088	8,106	694	40.9	56.1	2.8	0.2	42.2	55.1	2.5	0.2
Leather curriers and tanners	40,917	15,592	23,885	1,352	88	38.1	58.4	3.3	0.2	38.2	58.2	3.4	0.2
Machinists	282,574	120,916	152,861	8,087	710	42.8	54.1	2.9	0.2	42.2	54.9	2.7	0.2
Manufacturers and officials, etc	239,649	41,157	187,160	10,660	672	17.2	78.1	4.4	0.3	17.8	78.0	4.0	0.2
Marble and stone cutters	54,317	18,011	33,880	2,237	189	33.2	62.4	4.1	0.3	37.5	58.8	3.5	0.2
Masons (brick and stone)	160,638	40,312	109,883	9,740	703	25.1	68.4	6.1	0.4	28.5	66.4	4.8	0.3
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)[2]	80,207	32,318	44,454	3,121	314	40.3	55.4	3.9	0.4	37.5	58.5	3.7	0.3
Millers	40,362	8,528	29,730	1,985	119	21.1	73.7	4.9	0.3	23.1	72.4	4.3	0.2
Miners and quarrymen	562,417	259,974	282,671	17,917	1,855	46.2	50.3	3.2	0.3	47.5	49.5	2.8	0.2
Oil well and oil works employees	24,573	8,086	15,672	723	92	32.9	63.8	2.9	0.4	36.2	61.5	2.1	0.2
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	275,782	100,497	162,522	11,201	1,562	36.4	58.9	4.1	0.6	40.2	56.3	3.1	0.4
Paper and pulp mill operatives	26,904	11,632	14,530	679	63	43.3	54.0	2.5	0.2	43.8	53.6	2.5	0.1
Paper hangers	21,749	8,840	11,981	800	128	40.6	55.1	3.7	0.6	44.1	52.5	2.9	0.5
Photographers	23,361	9,193	13,230	794	144	39.4	56.6	3.4	0.6	42.8	54.1	2.6	0.5
Plasterers	35,649	9,075	24,175	2,205	194	25.5	67.8	6.2	0.5	30.1	65.1	4.4	0.4
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	97,659	49,789	45,281	2,360	229	51.0	46.4	2.4	0.2	60.4	37.7	1.8	0.1
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	139,166	74,337	61,109	3,322	398	53.4	43.9	2.4	0.3	60.7	37.2	1.9	0.2
Saw and planing mill employees	161,251	71,663	83,994	5,067	527	44.4	52.1	3.2	0.3	45.5	51.8	2.5	0.2
Silk mill operatives	22,023	12,414	9,115	476	18	56.4	41.4	2.1	0.1	53.9	44.1	2.0	(3)
Steam boiler makers	33,038	13,095	18,679	1,188	76	39.6	56.6	3.6	0.2	41.4	55.5	2.9	0.2
Tailors	160,714	50,789	103,928	5,643	354	31.6	64.7	3.5	0.2	34.5	61.2	4.1	0.2
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)[4]	76,438	41,005	33,231	2,088	114	53.6	43.5	2.7	0.2	53.6	43.7	2.6	0.1
Tin plate and tinware makers	68,730	28,709	37,437	2,330	254	41.8	54.5	3.4	0.3	45.1	51.9	2.8	0.2
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	87,955	40,903	44,064	2,711	277	46.5	50.1	3.1	0.3	50.1	47.6	2.1	0.2
Tool and cutlery makers	27,376	10,611	15,809	872	84	38.8	57.7	3.2	0.3	38.6	58.0	3.2	0.2
Upholsterers	28,663	11,637	15,803	1,131	92	40.6	55.1	4.0	0.3	45.7	51.1	3.0	0.2
Wireworkers	16,701	7,627	8,690	361	23	45.7	52.0	2.2	0.1	49.8	48.2	1.9	0.1
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)	104,791	43,088	57,390	3,979	334	41.1	54.8	3.8	0.3	44.0	52.9	2.9	0.2
Woolen mill operatives	42,566	21,252	20,054	1,163	97	49.9	47.1	2.8	0.2	51.8	45.6	2.5	0.1
All others in this class	554,200	251,894	283,570	17,402	1,334	45.5	51.2	3.1	0.2	45.2	51.2	3.4	0.2

[1] Includes unknown.
[2] Includes stove, furnace, and grate makers, wheelwrights, and "other metal workers."
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[4] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

The following are the occupation groups in 1900 in which the percentage of married males exceeded 70:

OCCUPATIONS.	Per cent.
Hotel keepers	85.1
Farmers, planters, and overseers	82.5
Manufacturers and officials, etc	78.1
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	77.8
Foremen and overseers	77.4
Saloon keepers	76.6
Officials (government)	75.5
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	75.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	75.0

OCCUPATIONS—continued.

	Per cent.
Clergymen	74.8
Officials of banks and companies	74.8
Millers	73.7
Janitors and sextons	73.4
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	72.4
Livery stable keepers	72.3
Restaurant keepers	72.2
Physicians and surgeons	71.9
Brewers and maltsters	71.7
Cabinetmakers	71.6
Undertakers	70.9
Carpenters and joiners	70.8

In the following occupation groups in 1900 the percentage of married males was exceptionally low (less than 45):

OCCUPATIONS.	Per cent.
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	44.7
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	44.5
Wood choppers	44.4
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	43.9
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)	43.5
Launderers	42.9
Telegraph and telephone operators	41.9
Cotton mill operatives	41.8
Bartenders	41.4
Silk mill operatives	41.4
Salesmen	40.8
Clerks and copyists	37.0
Hostlers	36.8
Servants and waiters	31.9
Stenographers and typewriters	21.3
Agricultural laborers	16.3
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	12.2
Messengers and errand and office boys	4.1

The above percentages, however, are not a satisfactory measure of the tendency toward matrimony on the part of the persons engaged in the specified occupations because, as already pointed out, the per cent distribution by conjugal condition is to a large degree determined by the age constitution of the group under consideration. The exceptionally low per cent of married men among agricultural laborers, for instance, does not indicate that the agricultural laborer is less apt to marry than another man or that he marries later in life; it is but a natural result of the fact that nearly 70 per cent of the males in this occupation are under 25 years of age. A large proportion of them are in fact younger members of the farmer's family. Most of them cease to be agricultural laborers as soon as they reach the marrying age; they become farmers themselves, or take up some other pursuit than agriculture. There are a number of other occupations—such as servants and waiters, salesmen, clerks and copyists, hostlers, stenographers and typewriters—which, in a similar way, are apt to lead to a different occupation in maturer years. On the other hand, there are occupations—such as merchants and dealers, manufacturers and officials, foremen and overseers, officials of banks and companies—which, as a rule, are not taken up until after a preparatory training in some other employment or position. These factors, which affect the age constitution of the occupation group, also affect the classification by conjugal condition. In the following table for continental United States the males in each of the specified occupation groups in 1900 are distributed, on a percentage basis, both by age periods and by conjugal classes, the occupation groups being arranged in the order of the percentage of males over 25 years of age:

TABLE LXXX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE GROUPS AND BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, OF MALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, WITH THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PER CENT 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER AND THE PER CENT MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED: 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	PER CENT IN EACH SPECIFIED AGE GROUP.				PER CENT IN EACH CONJUGAL CLASS.				Per cent 25 years and over.	Per cent married, widowed, or divorced.	Difference.
	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.			
Hotel keepers	2.4	48.0	42.3	7.3	10.5	85.1	4.0	0.4	97.6	89.5	8.1
Clergymen	3.2	52.9	34.7	9.2	20.5	74.8	4.5	0.2	96.8	79.5	17.3
Bankers and brokers	3.2	29.7	38.0	29.1	18.2	69.5	11.7	0.6	96.8	81.8	15.0
Saloon keepers	4.2	66.4	27.4	2.0	18.9	76.6	4.0	0.5	95.8	81.1	14.7
Physicians and surgeons	5.0	56.4	30.4	8.2	22.3	71.9	5.2	0.6	95.0	77.7	17.3
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	5.1	53.3	36.1	5.5	18.3	75.1	6.2	0.4	94.9	81.7	13.2
Officials (government)	5.5	46.9	40.4	7.2	18.5	75.5	5.7	0.3	94.5	81.5	13.0
Manufacturers and officials, etc	5.7	52.8	35.8	5.7	17.2	78.1	4.4	0.3	94.3	82.8	11.5
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	5.7	51.8	37.1	5.4	17.7	77.8	4.2	0.3	94.3	82.3	12.0
Foremen and overseers	6.1	63.0	28.7	2.2	18.7	77.4	3.7	0.2	93.9	81.3	12.6
Lawyers	6.7	54.5	31.4	7.4	28.0	66.6	4.9	0.5	93.3	72.0	21.3
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	7.3	40.8	37.7	14.2	20.4	72.4	6.8	0.4	92.7	79.6	13.1
Janitors and sextons	8.1	42.2	39.9	9.8	19.5	73.4	6.6	0.5	91.9	80.5	11.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	8.4	47.6	34.8	9.2	12.7	82.5	4.6	0.2	91.6	87.3	4.3
Officials of banks and companies	8.6	59.6	28.1	3.7	21.7	74.8	3.3	0.2	91.4	78.3	13.1
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	9.1	55.6	30.4	4.9	20.7	75.0	4.0	0.3	90.9	79.3	11.6
Restaurant keepers	9.4	58.7	28.7	3.2	23.0	72.2	4.2	0.6	90.6	77.0	13.6
Livery stable keepers	9.8	55.6	30.6	4.0	22.5	72.3	4.6	0.6	90.2	77.5	12.7
Carpenters and joiners	10.2	48.6	33.9	7.3	22.5	70.8	6.2	0.5	89.8	77.5	12.3
Commercial travelers	10.2	62.5	25.6	1.7	28.1	68.5	3.0	0.4	89.8	71.9	17.9
Masons (brick and stone)	11.2	50.2	32.3	6.3	25.1	68.4	6.1	0.4	88.8	74.9	13.9
Plasterers	11.3	50.8	32.6	5.3	25.5	67.8	6.2	0.5	88.7	74.5	14.2
Agents	11.8	50.4	32.0	5.8	27.0	67.7	4.8	0.5	88.2	73.0	15.2
Millers	12.7	48.6	31.1	7.6	21.1	73.7	4.9	0.3	87.3	78.9	8.4
Cabinetmakers	12.9	47.8	31.0	8.3	22.6	71.6	5.5	0.3	87.1	77.4	9.7
Undertakers	13.2	51.3	29.7	5.8	24.7	70.9	4.0	0.4	86.8	75.3	11.5
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	14.0	60.4	23.5	2.1	27.4	68.4	3.8	0.4	86.0	72.6	13.4
Journalists	14.6	58.3	23.7	3.4	33.9	62.0	3.6	0.5	85.4	66.1	19.3
Brewers and maltsters	15.2	59.7	23.1	2.0	25.2	71.7	2.9	0.2	84.8	74.8	10.0
Dentists	15.5	61.8	19.6	3.6	36.8	59.8	2.9	0.5	84.5	63.2	21.3

[1] Includes unknown.

TABLE LXXX.—PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE GROUPS AND BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, OF MALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, WITH THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PER CENT 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER AND THE PER CENT MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED: 1900—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	PER CENT IN EACH SPECIFIED AGE GROUP.				PER CENT IN EACH CONJUGAL CLASS.				Per cent 25 years and over.	Per cent married, widowed, or divorced.	Difference.
	10 to 24 years.	25 to 44 years.	45 to 64 years.	65 years and over.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.			
Blacksmiths	15.8	51.2	27.5	5.5	25.4	69.2	5.0	0.4	84.2	74.6	9.6
Marble and stone cutters	16.1	57.4	23.7	2.8	33.2	62.4	4.1	0.3	83.9	66.8	17.1
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	16.6	56.5	22.4	4.5	38.6	57.5	3.6	0.3	83.4	61.4	22.0
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	17.8	46.1	29.0	7.1	31.5	62.7	5.3	0.5	82.2	68.5	13.7
Boatmen and sailors	19.0	51.4	24.9	4.7	45.5	49.9	4.2	0.4	81.0	54.5	26.5
Launderers	19.0	63.2	16.8	1.0	54.8	42.9	2.1	0.2	81.0	45.2	35.8
Street railway employees	19.9	69.5	10.3	0.3	36.2	61.2	2.3	0.3	80.1	63.8	16.3
Coopers	20.1	43.9	27.7	8.3	31.8	61.7	6.1	0.4	79.9	68.2	11.7
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	21.1	53.6	22.5	2.8	36.4	58.9	4.1	0.6	78.9	63.6	15.3
Hucksters and peddlers	21.2	49.7	24.6	4.5	32.7	62.5	4.5	0.3	78.8	67.3	11.5
Photographers	21.4	56.1	19.8	2.7	39.4	56.6	3.4	0.6	78.6	60.6	18.0
Butchers	22.1	56.0	19.4	2.5	33.9	62.5	3.2	0.4	77.9	66.1	11.8
Clock and watch makers and repairers	22.1	51.1	22.2	4.6	38.5	56.5	4.5	0.5	77.9	61.5	16.4
Steam railroad employees	22.2	61.3	15.4	1.1	37.6	59.3	2.8	0.3	77.8	62.4	15.4
Oil well and oil works employees	22.3	59.5	17.3	0.9	32.9	63.8	2.9	0.4	77.7	67.1	10.6
Musicians and teachers of music	22.4	55.9	18.6	3.1	45.4	50.4	3.6	0.6	77.6	54.6	23.0
Tailors	22.4	53.4	18.9	5.3	31.6	64.7	3.5	0.2	77.6	68.4	9.2
Bartenders	23.3	66.3	9.8	0.6	54.9	41.4	3.0	0.7	76.7	45.1	31.6
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	23.6	41.7	26.3	8.4	35.1	58.4	6.1	0.4	76.4	64.9	11.5
Lumbermen and raftsmen	24.1	55.3	18.8	1.8	50.6	45.1	3.8	0.5	75.9	49.4	26.5
Actors, professional showmen, etc	24.2	58.7	15.4	1.7	50.9	45.0	3.3	0.8	75.8	49.1	26.7
Fishermen and oystermen	24.4	47.2	23.6	4.8	40.7	53.5	5.4	0.4	75.6	59.3	16.3
Steam boiler makers	25.1	56.9	16.4	1.6	39.6	56.6	3.6	0.2	74.9	60.4	14.5
Barbers and hairdressers	25.4	60.4	13.2	1.0	37.2	59.3	2.9	0.6	74.6	62.8	11.8
Leather curriers and tanners	25.5	51.9	19.7	2.9	38.1	58.4	3.3	0.2	74.5	61.9	12.6
Paper hangers	25.8	54.2	18.1	1.9	40.6	55.1	3.7	0.6	74.2	59.4	14.8
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc	26.0	53.7	17.3	3.0	46.1	50.8	2.8	0.3	74.0	53.9	20.1
Metal workers (not otherwise specified)	26.3	50.3	19.2	4.2	40.3	55.4	3.9	0.4	73.7	59.7	14.0
Bleachery and dye works operatives	26.5	49.0	22.0	2.5	38.2	57.7	3.9	0.2	73.5	61.8	11.7
Upholsterers	26.5	50.2	19.9	3.4	40.6	55.1	4.0	0.3	73.5	59.4	14.1
Wood choppers	26.7	48.2	21.0	4.1	48.2	44.4	6.8	0.6	73.3	51.8	21.5
Bakers	27.0	53.8	16.8	2.4	40.1	56.8	2.9	0.2	73.0	59.9	13.1
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	27.1	48.5	21.0	3.4	49.0	46.8	3.7	0.5	72.9	51.0	21.9
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	27.4	52.3	18.3	2.0	39.2	57.0	3.5	0.3	72.6	60.8	11.8
Tool and cutlery makers	27.7	51.8	18.1	2.4	38.8	57.7	3.2	0.3	72.3	61.2	11.1
Butter and cheese makers	28.0	56.4	13.9	1.7	40.7	56.9	2.1	0.3	72.0	59.3	12.7
Confectioners	28.2	49.9	18.9	3.0	41.4	54.9	3.4	0.3	71.8	58.6	13.2
Hat and cap makers	28.2	53.5	16.3	2.0	39.8	57.4	2.6	0.2	71.8	60.2	11.6
Miners and quarrymen	28.4	52.8	17.0	1.8	46.2	50.3	3.2	0.3	71.6	53.8	17.8
Iron and steel workers	29.5	54.1	15.1	1.3	40.9	56.1	2.8	0.2	70.5	59.1	11.4
Bookkeepers and accountants	30.3	52.7	15.2	1.8	49.5	47.7	2.5	0.3	69.7	50.5	19.2
Tin plate and tinware makers	30.5	49.1	17.9	2.5	41.8	54.5	3.4	0.3	69.5	58.2	11.3
Machinists	30.5	50.7	16.6	2.2	42.8	54.1	2.9	0.2	69.5	57.2	12.3
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	30.6	55.2	12.3	1.9	52.8	44.7	2.3	0.2	69.4	47.2	22.2
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)	30.9	46.5	18.9	3.7	41.1	54.8	3.8	0.3	69.1	58.9	10.2
Food preparers (not otherwise specified)	31.1	51.9	15.8	1.2	49.4	47.8	2.5	0.3	68.9	50.6	18.3
Brassworkers	32.1	53.1	13.4	1.4	44.9	51.8	3.1	0.2	67.9	55.1	12.8
Hostlers	32.5	48.1	17.0	2.4	57.5	36.8	4.9	0.8	67.5	42.5	25.0
Laborers (not specified)	32.6	44.4	19.3	3.7	47.5	47.5	4.6	0.4	67.4	52.5	14.9
Wireworkers	33.4	53.3	12.3	1.0	45.7	52.0	2.2	0.1	66.6	54.3	12.3
Paper and pulp mill operatives	33.9	50.7	14.2	1.2	43.3	54.0	2.5	0.2	66.1	56.7	9.4
Packers and shippers	34.0	48.6	15.9	1.5	46.3	50.9	2.6	0.2	66.0	53.7	12.3
Saw and planing mill employees	34.0	50.5	14.4	1.1	44.4	52.1	3.2	0.3	66.0	55.6	10.4
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	34.1	48.1	16.0	1.8	46.5	50.1	3.1	0.3	65.9	53.5	12.4
Gold and silver workers	34.3	47.4	15.9	2.4	46.8	49.9	2.9	0.4	65.7	53.2	12.5
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	34.6	53.6	10.9	0.9	51.0	46.4	2.4	0.2	65.4	49.0	16.4
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	35.1	48.5	14.7	1.7	51.2	44.5	3.9	0.4	64.9	48.8	16.1
Brick and tile makers, etc	35.2	48.4	14.8	1.6	48.2	48.5	3.1	0.2	64.8	51.8	13.0
Electricians	37.2	55.9	6.5	0.4	52.3	45.8	1.6	0.3	62.8	47.7	15.1
Servants and waiters	37.9	47.6	12.8	1.7	63.5	31.9	4.1	0.5	62.1	36.5	25.6
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	38.0	49.2	11.5	1.3	53.4	43.9	2.4	0.3	62.0	46.6	15.4
Woolen mill operatives	39.3	43.4	15.4	1.9	49.9	47.1	2.8	0.2	60.7	50.1	10.6
Salesmen	40.6	46.7	11.6	1.1	56.8	40.8	2.1	0.3	59.4	43.2	16.2
Turpentine farmers and laborers	41.9	49.7	7.9	0.5	48.3	48.3	3.1	0.3	58.1	51.7	6.4
Telegraph and telephone operators	41.9	52.3	5.6	0.2	56.5	41.9	1.3	0.3	58.1	43.5	14.6
Clerks and copyists	43.4	44.5	10.8	1.3	60.8	37.0	2.0	0.2	56.6	39.2	17.4
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)	43.7	40.8	13.5	2.0	53.6	43.5	2.7	0.2	56.3	46.4	9.9
Glassworkers	43.9	44.3	11.0	0.8	51.6	46.3	1.9	0.2	56.1	48.4	7.7
Silk mill operatives	48.8	39.4	10.7	1.1	56.4	41.4	2.1	0.1	51.2	43.6	7.6
Cotton mill operatives	54.4	35.2	9.7	0.7	56.0	41.8	2.1	0.1	45.6	44.0	1.6
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	56.0	38.5	5.0	0.5	86.4	12.2	1.1	0.3	44.0	13.6	30.4
Stenographers and typewriters	61.8	35.4	2.6	0.2	77.7	21.3	0.8	0.2	38.2	22.3	15.9
Agricultural laborers	69.7	22.3	6.3	1.7	80.8	16.3	2.6	0.3	30.3	19.2	11.1
Messengers and errand and office boys	94.2	3.4	2.0	0.4	95.5	4.1	0.4	(2)	5.8	4.5	1.3

[1] Includes unknown.

[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

A comparison of the figures in the preceding table indicates that the percentage of single males tends to increase with the increase in the per cent of males between 10 and 24 years, while the per cent of married, widowed, and divorced tends to decrease. This relationship between the percentages is a natural result of the fact that almost all males under 25 years of age are single, while the great majority of those 25 and over are married. Table LXXX shows the percentage 25 years of age and over and also the percentage married, widowed, or divorced. The comparison of these two percentages affords a fairly good measure of the tendency toward matrimony in the different occupations—the one percentage showing the proportion which has entered what might be termed "the marrying age," and the other the proportion which has, in fact, married.

The last column of the table shows the difference between the two percentages—that is, the amount by which the percentage 25 years and over exceeds the percentage married, widowed, or divorced. A relatively large difference indicates a tendency toward prolonged bachelorhood or late marriage in that occupation. If, on the other hand, the difference is small, it indicates that comparatively few in that occupation remain long unmarried after reaching 25 years of age. Take, for instance, the occupation of lawyers—93.3 per cent of the lawyers were 25 and over, but only 72 per cent had been married. In the case of foremen and overseers, the per cent 25 and over (93.9) was almost the same as for lawyers, but the per cent of married, widowed, or divorced was 81.3. This indicates that the tendency toward early matrimony is much more pronounced in this occupation than in that of lawyers. A comparison of the figures in the last column shows that in the majority of cases (67 out of 104) the difference between the percentage 25 years and over and the percentage of married, widowed, or divorced ranges from 11 to 18. A difference below 11 indicates an exceptionally strong tendency toward early matrimony, while a difference above 18 indicates a tendency to prolong the period of bachelorhood.

The following are the occupation groups in 1900 in which the difference between the two percentages exceeded 18:

OCCUPATIONS.	Difference.
Launderers	35.8
Bartenders	31.6
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	30.4
Actors, professional showmen, etc	26.7
Boatmen and sailors	26.5
Lumbermen and raftsmen	26.5
Servants and waiters	25.6
Hostlers	25.0
Musicians and teachers of music	23.0
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	22.2
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	22.0
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	21.9
Wood choppers	21.5
Dentists	21.3
Lawyers	21.3
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc	20.1
Journalists	19.3
Bookkeepers and accountants	19.2
Food preparers (not otherwise specified)	18.3

This list, in which the difference noted is exceptionally large, indicating that the number of single men is large in proportion to the total number 25 years of age and over, includes many occupations the pursuit of which involves a roving life or is characterized by frequent changes of residence. This is notably true of actors and soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to a less degree of civil engineers and surveyors, stock raisers, herders, and drovers, lumbermen and raftsmen, and wood choppers. It is probably in some degree true of journalists, servants and waiters, and hostlers. Apparently the life of a rover is not conducive to early matrimony. One would perhaps expect to find commercial travelers in this list, and the difference for this occupation (17.9) is in fact high, although not quite high enough to bring it above the limit adopted for the list.

The following are the occupation groups in 1900 in which the difference between the two percentages was below 11: [1]

OCCUPATIONS.	Difference.
Woolen mill operatives	10.6
Oil well and oil works employees	10.6
Saw and planing mill employees	10.4
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified)	10.2
Brewers and maltsters	10.0
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)	9.9
Cabinetmakers	9.7
Blacksmiths	9.6
Paper and pulp mill operatives	9.4
Tailors	9.2
Millers	8.4
Hotel keepers	8.1
Glassworkers	7.7
Silk mill operatives	7.6
Turpentine farmers and laborers	6.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	4.3
Cotton mill operatives	1.6

In this list, in which the number of single is small in proportion to the number 25 years and over, are included one or two occupations in which a wife is a rather valuable adjunct from a business standpoint. This is the case with farmers and hotel keepers. Many of these occupations, however, represent pursuits in which the maximum income is attained at a rather early age. The majority of cotton mill operatives, for instance, are probably receiving as high wages at 25 as they will ever get if they continue in that occupation. They are in a position to marry at an early age and maintain the standard of living which is customary in that social class. This is true of most mill operatives, and is a condition conducive to early matrimony. But

[1] Messengers and errand and office boys have been omitted from this comparison because the age grouping of this occupation is so abnormal—all but 5.8 per cent of the total number being under 25 years of age.

in the professions and in other occupations requiring a long preparatory training, the income which would justify marriage is perhaps not ordinarily attained until a man is past 30.

PROPORTION OF DIVORCED MALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

Special interest attaches to the percentage of persons in each occupation reported as divorced. It should be remembered, however, that this percentage does not accurately measure the prevalence of divorce, for the census inquiry does not seek to ascertain the number who have ever been divorced, but only the number living in the divorced state on the census day, or June 1 of the year in which the census is taken. The returns, moreover, are doubtless in some degree deficient, since, as pointed out in the Twelfth Census, Report on Population (Part II, page lxxviii), many persons who are really divorced are reported as single. Moreover, it can not be taken for granted that the deficiency appears to the same extent in all occupations, for it is not improbable that the degree of sensitiveness in regard to admitting the fact of divorce, and also the active influence of conscience in preventing prevarication may vary in different grades of society, and therefore in different occupations. Nevertheless, this does not destroy the value of a comparison by occupation of persons reported in the census as living in a state of divorce. But a better basis of comparison than that afforded by the percentages in Tables LXXIX and LXXX will be obtained if the number of persons reported as divorced is compared not with the total number in the given occupation, but with the total number exclusive of single. For the possibility of divorce does not begin until after marriage, and accordingly the number of persons who might be divorced is limited by the number who have been married. The effect of making this change in the basis on which the percentages are computed may be illustrated by reference to the returns for government officials (males) as compared with those for teachers and professors (males). The percentage which the divorced formed of the total number in the occupation was larger for government officials than for teachers (see Table LXXIX). But over 50 per cent of the male teachers were single, and therefore have never had the possibility of divorce, while for government officials the percentage of single was less than 20; and by comparing the percentages which the divorced in each case formed of the total married, widowed, or divorced it was found that the percentage was larger for teachers than it was for government officials, being 0.45 and 0.41, respectively. In other words, there were more divorced males among teachers in proportion to the number who have been married than there were among government officials.

The following table shows, for each of the principal occupation groups in 1900, the percentage which divorced males formed of the total number of married, widowed, or divorced males in continental United States:

TABLE LXXXI.—*Number of divorced males engaged in specified occupations compared with the number of married, widowed, or divorced males so occupied: 1890 and 1900.*

OCCUPATIONS.	1900			1890		
	Married, widowed, or divorced.	Divorced.	Per cent divorced of married, widowed, or divorced.	Married, widowed, or divorced.	Divorced.	Per cent divorced of married, widowed, or divorced.
All occupations.	14,133,759	75,233	0.5	11,442,119	44,582	0.4
Agricultural pursuits.	5,569,228	24,320	0.4	5,048,833	17,787	0.4
Agricultural laborers	717,868	10,911	1.5	671,100	6,680	1.0
Farmers, planters, and overseers.	4,686,853	12,074	0.3	4,228,013	10,186	0.2
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc.	46,928	225	0.5	50,960	226	0.4
Lumbermen and raftsmen.	35,494	323	0.9	30,679	196	0.6
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers.	42,329	431	1.0	33,064	283	0.9
Wood choppers	18,640	229	1.2	16,349	138	0.8
Turpentine farmers and laborers.	12,653	64	0.5	.....	.....	.....
All others in this class	8,463	63	0.7	18,668	78	0.4
Professional service.	545,448	3,323	0.6	427,451	2,016	0.5
Actors, professional showmen, etc.	13,695	231	1.7	11,103	103	0.9
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc.	15,354	86	0.6	9,438	37	0.4
Clergymen	85,997	183	0.2	71,196	126	0.2
Dentists	18,243	148	0.8	11,517	85	0.7
Electricians	23,969	129	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors.	26,488	152	0.6	24,638	106	0.4
Journalists	18,395	125	0.7	14,033	80	0.6
Lawyers	81,754	563	0.7	66,342	337	0.5
Musicians and teachers of music.	21,739	260	1.2	15,458	118	0.8
Officials (government)	63,945	262	0.4	61,172	172	0.3
Physicians and surgeons	96,850	705	0.7	80,084	508	0.6
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	55,903	251	0.4	45,654	234	0.5
All others in this class	23,116	228	1.0	16,816	110	0.7
Domestic and personal service.	1,872,704	14,960	0.8	1,349,689	6,938	0.5
Barbers and hairdressers	78,798	733	0.9	47,721	300	0.6
Bartenders	39,849	585	1.5	20,710	218	1.1
Hotel keepers	41,392	169	0.4	34,971	106	0.3
Janitors and sextons	39,065	213	0.5	18,801	69	0.4
Laborers (not specified)	1,314,567	10,304	0.8	988,092	4,842	0.5
Launderers	22,917	99	0.4	10,865	59	0.5
Restaurant keepers	22,321	165	0.7	13,307	52	0.4
Saloon keepers	66,177	405	0.6	54,678	217	0.4
Servants and waiters	101,151	1,354	1.3	73,872	697	0.9
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.).	5,871	143	2.4	4,030	49	1.2
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.	105,949	479	0.5	60,212	197	0.3
All others in this class	34,647	311	0.9	22,430	132	0.6
Trade and transportation.	2,539,800	13,509	0.5	1,770,622	6,344	0.4
Agents	168,293	1,156	0.7	122,322	589	0.4
Bankers and brokers	59,737	422	0.7	27,268	122	0.4
Boatmen and sailors	42,606	283	0.7	44,867	160	0.4
Bookkeepers and accountants.	91,225	528	0.6	63,850	243	0.4
Clerks and copyists	213,514	1,224	0.6	158,234	656	0.4
Commercial travelers	66,111	386	0.6	40,020	171	0.4
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.	327,239	1,941	0.6	218,933	933	0.4
Foremen and overseers	43,959	111	0.3	27,919	49	0.2
Hostlers	27,566	492	1.8	22,504	234	1.0
Hucksters and peddlers	49,630	262	0.5	37,327	175	0.5
Livery stable keepers	25,916	194	0.7	20,618	113	0.5
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	599,856	2,103	0.4	495,044	1,370	0.3
Merchants and dealers (wholesale).	34,631	114	0.3	24,879	53	0.2
Messengers and errand and office boys.	2,934	12	0.4	2,498	6	0.2
Officials of banks and companies.	57,023	161	0.3	30,515	67	0.2
Packers and shippers	21,252	88	0.4	10,185	28	0.3
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.).	26,148	190	0.7	13,128	56	0.4
Salesmen	199,367	1,246	0.6	87,300	359	0.4
Steam railroad employees.	362,025	1,950	0.5	262,081	795	0.3
Stenographers and typewriters.	5,847	44	0.8	3,233	18	0.6
Street railway employees.	43,939	212	0.5	21,678	69	0.3
Telegraph and telephone operators.	22,796	140	0.6	15,284	61	0.4

TABLE LXXXI.—*Number of divorced males engaged in specified occupations compared with the number of married, widowed, or divorced males so occupied: 1890 and 1900*—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	1900			1890		
	Married, widowed, or divorced.	Divorced.	Per cent divorced of married, widowed, or divorced.	Married, widowed, or divorced.	Divorced.	Per cent divorced of married, widowed, or divorced.
Trade and transportation—Con.						
Undertakers	11,945	59	0.5	7,705	17	0.2
All others in this class	36,241	191	0.5	13,280	50	0.4
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	3,606,579	19,121	0.5	2,845,524	11,497	0.4
Bakers	44,890	160	0.4	32,910	96	0.3
Blacksmiths	168,786	861	0.5	152,593	622	0.4
Bleachery and dye works operatives.	12,661	44	0.3	7,620	12	0.2
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.	109,937	694	0.6	121,958	643	0.5
Brassworkers	14,240	54	0.4	8,102	19	0.2
Brewers and maltsters	15,474	49	0.3	14,469	27	0.2
Brick and tile makers, etc.	25,644	113	0.4	27,863	98	0.4
Butchers	74,520	405	0.5	66,458	385	0.6
Butter and cheese makers.	11,019	48	0.4	6,298	24	0.4
Cabinetmakers	27,525	111	0.4	26,901	84	0.3
Carpenters and joiners	464,840	2,815	0.6	445,266	2,075	0.5
Clock and watch makers and repairers.	11,872	106	0.9	11,799	60	0.5
Confectioners	12,877	67	0.5	10,566	54	0.5
Coopers	25,289	140	0.6	32,744	180	0.5
Cotton mill operatives	55,391	155	0.3	33,735	77	0.2
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).	162,162	782	0.5	99,616	372	0.4
Fishermen and oystermen.	40,602	298	0.7	35,111	136	0.4
Food preparers (not otherwise specified).	11,954	60	0.5	4,609	6	0.1
Glassworkers	22,914	100	0.4	14,775	36	0.2
Gold and silver workers.	10,507	86	0.8	9,355	44	0.5
Harness and saddle makers and repairers.	27,071	208	0.8	28,037	186	0.7
Hat and cap makers	9,090	27	0.3	10,220	37	0.4
Iron and steel workers	169,888	694	0.4	125,755	309	0.2
Leather curriers and tanners.	25,325	88	0.3	24,363	65	0.3
Machinists	161,658	710	0.4	107,878	313	0.3
Manufacturers and officials, etc.	198,492	672	0.3	126,147	329	0.3
Marble and stone cutters.	36,306	189	0.5	38,110	114	0.3
Masons (brick and stone).	120,326	703	0.6	114,936	478	0.4
Metal workers (not otherwise specified).[1]	47,889	314	0.7	36,209	193	0.5
Millers	31,834	119	0.4	40,573	120	0.3
Miners and quarrymen	302,443	1,855	0.6	202,959	930	0.5
Oil well and oil works employees.	16,487	92	0.6	9,400	23	0.2
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.	175,285	1,562	0.9	132,244	837	0.6
Paper and pulp mill operatives.	15,272	63	0.4	10,594	23	0.2
Paper hangers	12,909	128	1.0	6,882	54	0.8
Photographers	14,168	144	1.0	10,208	85	0.8
Plasterers	26,574	194	0.7	27,237	142	0.5
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.	47,870	229	0.5	24,259	82	0.3
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.	64,829	398	0.6	43,505	210	0.5
Saw and planing mill employees.	89,588	527	0.6	75,444	306	0.4
Silk mill operatives	9,609	18	0.2	6,542	6	0.1
Steam boiler makers	19,943	76	0.4	12,501	39	0.3
Tailors	109,925	354	0.3	80,885	186	0.2
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).[2]	35,433	114	0.3	38,040	108	0.3
Tin plate and tinware makers.	40,021	254	0.6	31,120	132	0.4
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.	47,052	277	0.6	41,717	130	0.3
Tool and cutlery makers	16,765	84	0.5	10,721	36	0.3
Upholsterers	17,026	92	0.5	12,989	55	0.4
Wireworkers	9,074	23	0.3	5,643	11	0.2
Woodworkers (not otherwise specified).	61,703	334	0.5	51,595	195	0.4
Woolen mill operatives	21,314	97	0.5	22,959	58	0.3
All others in this class	302,306	1,334	0.4	173,114	655	0.4

[1] Includes stove, furnace, and grate makers, wheelwrights, and "other metal workers."

[2] Includes carpet factory operatives, hosiery and knitting mill operatives, and "other textile mill operatives."

The percentage of divorced males in 1900, as computed in the preceding table, was 0.5 for all occupations; that is to say, 5 out of every 1,000 males gainfully employed who were or had been married were reported to the census as living in the divorced state on the census day. Of the five main classes, domestic and personal service showed the highest percentage (0.8) and agricultural pursuits the lowest (0.4). In the specified occupation groups the percentages ranged from 0.2 to 2.4; in the great majority of cases (91 out of 104) they lay between 0.3 and 0.9, inclusive.

The following list gives the occupation groups in 1900 in which the percentage was exceptionally high, not less than 0.9:

OCCUPATIONS.	Per cent.
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	2.4
Hostlers	1.8
Actors, professional showmen, etc	1.7
Agricultural laborers	1.5
Bartenders	1.5
Servants and waiters	1.3
Wood choppers	1.2
Musicians and teachers of music	1.2
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	1.0
Photographers	1.0
Paper hangers	1.0
Barbers and hairdressers	0.9
Lumbermen and raftsmen	0.9
Clock and watch makers and repairers	0.9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	0.9

It will be found that most of the occupations in this list are occupations in which, according to the rough test furnished by Table LXXX, there is a high proportion of bachelors; that is, they are occupations in which the difference obtained by deducting the per cent of males who are or have been married from the per cent 25 years of age and over is exceptionally large. In fact nine of the fifteen occupations in this list appear also in the list on page ccxix, giving the occupations in which the tendency to defer marriage appears to be exceptionally strong. It would be unsafe, however, to conclude from this comparison that a prolongation of the period of bachelorhood increases the probability of divorce when once the marriage tie has been formed; yet this is a proposition which apparently derives some further support from the fact that those occupations in which the per cent of divorced males is exceptionally low are most of them occupations in which, as indicated by Table LXXX, early marriages appear to be exceptionally prevalent. The occupation groups in which the per cent of divorced males in 1900 as computed on the basis of the number of males who were or had been married was not over 0.3, are as follows:

OCCUPATIONS.	Per cent.
Silk mill operatives	0.2
Clergymen	0.2
Foremen and overseers	0.3
Wireworkers	0.3

OCCUPATIONS—continued.

	Per cent.
Farmers, planters, and overseers	0.3
Cotton mill operatives	0.3
Officials of banks and companies	0.3
Hat and cap makers	0.3
Brewers and maltsters	0.3
Tailors	0.3
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified)	0.3
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	0.3
Manufacturers and officials, etc	0.3
Bleachery and dye works operatives	0.3
Leather curriers and tanners	0.3

In all these occupations except one (clergymen) the difference between the percentage of males 25 years of age and over and the percentage who have been married is comparatively small (see Table LXXX) indicating, as already remarked, a tendency toward early matrimony. This might seem to contradict the rather common impression that it is the early marriage which is most apt to be the imprudent marriage leading to divorce. But, in general, probably the most that can be said is that some of the conditions which promote single life and defer marriage also promote divorce.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

The following table shows for continental United States in 1900 the number of females of each conjugal class in each of the principal occupation groups for that sex, with the percentage which each class formed of the total number engaged in the occupation group in 1890 and 1900:

TABLE LXXXII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, OF FEMALES ENGAGED IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN 1900, WITH PER CENT DISTRIBUTION FOR 1890 AND 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER: 1900.					PER CENT: 1900.				PER CENT: 1890.			
	Total.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
All occupations	5,319,397	3,629,479	769,477	857,005	63,436	68.2	14.5	16.1	1.2	[2]70.5	[2]12.9	[2]15.7	[2]0.9
Agricultural pursuits	977,336	457,417	226,861	283,403	9,655	46.8	23.2	29.0	1.0	[2]50.1	[2]19.8	[2]29.3	[2]0.8
Agricultural laborers	663,209	427,279	177,248	54,861	3,821	64.4	26.7	8.3	0.6	[2]67.5	[2]22.7	[2]9.4	[2]0.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	307,706	28,109	47,932	225,969	5,696	9.1	15.6	73.4	1.9	9.0	13.0	76.4	1.6
All others in this class	6,421	2,029	1,681	2,573	138	31.6	26.2	40.1	2.1	40.2	20.7	37.4	1.7
Professional service	430,597	376,602	31,831	19,471	2,693	87.5	7.4	4.5	0.6	87.9	6.9	4.6	0.6
Musicians and teachers of music	52,359	41,763	6,463	3,485	648	79.8	12.3	6.7	1.2	80.0	11.9	6.9	1.2
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	327,614	302,211	14,607	9,593	1,203	92.2	4.5	2.9	0.4	92.0	4.5	3.1	0.4
All others in this class	50,624	32,628	10,761	6,393	842	64.4	21.3	12.6	1.7	64.0	20.9	13.7	1.4
Domestic and personal service	2,095,449	1,345,426	322,056	394,582	33,385	64.2	15.4	18.8	1.6	69.9	12.8	16.3	1.0
Boarding and lodging house keepers	59,455	8,356	15,620	33,090	2,389	14.0	26.3	55.7	4.0	13.2	23.2	60.1	3.5
Housekeepers and stewardesses	146,929	87,389	18,028	37,863	3,649	59.5	12.3	25.7	2.5	49.1	15.2	33.4	2.3
Laborers (not specified)	123,975	61,602	31,327	29,041	2,005	49.7	25.3	23.4	1.6	50.8	26.8	21.4	1.0
Laundresses	335,282	100,999	111,690	114,628	7,965	30.1	33.3	34.2	2.4	39.6	31.6	38.2	1.6
Nurses and midwives	108,691	63,823	13,744	29,355	1,769	58.7	12.7	27.0	1.6	50.0	13.1	35.1	1.8
Servants and waitresses	1,283,763	1,012,953	120,207	135,996	14,607	78.9	9.4	10.6	1.1	81.5	8.2	9.6	0.7
All others in this class	37,354	10,304	11,440	14,609	1,001	27.6	30.6	39.1	2.7	28.5	24.6	44.5	2.4
Trade and transportation	503,347	430,206	34,105	35,325	3,711	85.5	6.8	7.0	0.7	82.2	7.4	9.7	0.7
Bookkeepers and accountants	74,153	68,947	2,948	1,856	402	93.0	4.0	2.5	0.5	92.6	4.3	2.6	0.5
Clerks and copyists	85,246	76,913	4,214	3,624	495	90.2	4.9	4.3	0.6	90.6	4.5	4.4	0.5
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	34,084	8,583	9,645	15,238	618	25.2	28.3	44.7	1.8	25.9	24.7	48.2	1.2
Packers and shippers	19,988	18,446	861	586	95	92.3	4.3	2.9	0.5	92.0	4.5	3.2	0.3
Saleswomen	149,230	135,374	7,613	5,340	903	90.7	5.1	3.6	0.6	92.0	4.3	3.3	0.4
Stenographers and typewriters	86,118	81,808	2,075	1,704	531	95.0	2.4	2.0	0.6	94.5	2.4	2.4	0.7
Telegraph and telephone operators	22,556	20,955	894	590	117	92.9	4.0	2.6	0.5	90.5	5.7	3.2	0.6
All others in this class	31,972	19,180	5,855	6,387	550	60.0	18.3	20.0	1.7	60.3	16.5	21.7	1.5
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	1,312,668	1,019,828	154,624	124,224	13,992	77.7	11.8	9.4	1.1	79.0	10.7	9.4	0.9
Bookbinders	15,632	14,600	401	579	52	93.4	2.6	3.7	0.3	94.6	2.3	2.9	0.2
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	39,510	32,678	4,578	1,848	406	82.7	11.6	4.7	1.0	82.8	11.4	4.8	1.0
Boxmakers (paper)	17,302	16,213	619	415	55	93.7	3.6	2.4	0.3	94.6	3.0	2.1	0.3
Cotton mill operatives	120,603	95,049	19,688	5,381	485	78.8	16.3	4.5	0.4	82.7	12.6	4.4	0.3
Dressmakers	344,794	238,454	49,192	51,029	6,119	69.1	14.3	14.8	1.8	74.9	12.1	11.6	1.4
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	34,490	30,917	2,280	1,145	148	89.7	6.6	3.3	0.4	88.9	6.6	4.0	0.5
Metal workers[3]	22,834	20,256	1,644	793	141	88.7	7.2	3.5	0.6	90.3	5.9	3.2	0.6
Milliners	86,120	68,285	10,446	6,341	1,048	79.3	12.1	7.4	1.2	71.8	17.3	9.6	1.3
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	15,981	14,421	944	496	120	90.2	5.9	3.1	0.8	90.1	5.7	3.5	0.7
Seamstresses	146,105	104,036	15,706	24,096	2,267	71.2	10.7	16.5	1.6	72.1	10.0	16.6	1.3
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	30,941	26,558	2,385	1,831	167	85.8	7.7	5.9	0.6	87.3	6.1	6.1	0.5
Silk mill operatives	32,437	29,837	1,671	828	106	92.0	5.2	2.5	0.3	92.8	4.6	2.5	0.1
Tailoresses	68,935	55,319	6,773	6,291	552	80.3	9.8	9.1	0.8	79.8	9.5	10.0	0.7
Textile mill operatives (not otherwise specified).[4]	60,183	50,529	5,874	3,485	295	83.9	9.8	5.8	0.5	80.5	10.2	8.7	0.6
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	43,497	33,066	7,110	2,973	348	76.0	16.4	6.8	0.8	76.7	16.5	6.5	0.3
Woolen mill operatives	30,630	25,378	3,721	1,355	176	82.9	12.1	4.4	0.6	86.3	9.2	4.1	0.4
All others in this class	202,674	164,232	21,592	15,348	1,507	81.0	10.7	7.6	0.7	84.2	8.0	7.3	0.5

[1] Includes unknown.
[2] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[3] Includes all workers in iron and steel and other metals.
[4] Includes carpet factory operatives and "other textile mill operatives."

The majority of women gainfully employed are single, the percentage of single in all occupations combined, in 1900, being 68.2. The following occupation groups comprise all those in which the proportion of single in 1900 exceeded 90 per cent:

Per cent distribution, by conjugal condition, of females engaged in the occupation groups showing the highest percentage of single: 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Stenographers and typewriters	95.0	2.4	2.0	0.6
Boxmakers (paper)	93.7	3.6	2.4	0.3
Bookbinders	93.4	2.6	3.7	0.3
Bookkeepers and accountants	93.0	4.0	2.5	0.5
Telegraph and telephone operators	92.9	4.0	2.6	0.5
Packers and shippers	92.3	4.3	2.9	0.5
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	92.2	4.5	2.9	0.4
Silk mill operatives	92.0	5.2	2.5	0.3
Saleswomen	90.7	5.1	3.6	0.6
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen.	90.2	5.9	3.1	0.8
Clerks and copyists	90.2	4.9	4.3	0.6

[1] Includes unknown.

The following summary shows the percentages for each conjugal class in the occupation groups in which the percentages of single women in 1900 were lowest:

Per cent distribution, by conjugal condition, of females engaged in the occupation groups showing the lowest percentage of single: 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	Single.[1]	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
Farmers, planters, and overseers	9.1	15.6	73.4	1.9
Boarding and lodging house keepers	14.0	26.3	55.7	4.0
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	25.2	28.3	44.7	1.8
Laundresses	30.1	33.3	34.2	2.4
Laborers (not specified)	49.7	25.3	23.4	1.6
Nurses and midwives	58.7	12.7	27.0	1.6
Housekeepers and stewardesses	59.5	12.3	25.7	2.5
Agricultural laborers	64.4	26.7	8.3	0.6
Dressmakers	69.1	14.3	14.8	1.8
Seamstresses	71.2	10.7	16.5	1.6

[1] Includes unknown.

A low percentage for single, of course, means a relatively high percentage for other conjugal classes; and the above list includes in fact all but two (tobacco and cigar factory operatives and cotton mill operatives) of the ten occupations showing the highest percentage of married women; all but one (servants and waitresses) of the ten showing the highest percentage of widowed; and all but one (musicians and teachers of music) of the ten showing the highest percentage of divorced.

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN AT WORK.

As the employment of married women possesses special sociological significance in its possible effect on the institution of the family and the home, the returns for this class of gainful workers are presented with rather more detail than those for other conjugal classes.

The following table shows by states and territories, and by geographic divisions, the number of married females, with the number and per cent engaged in gainful occupations, for 1890 and 1900:

TABLE LXXXIII.—*Number of married women engaged in gainful occupations compared with the total number of married women, by states and territories: 1890 and 1900.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MARRIED WOMEN: 1900.			MARRIED WOMEN: 1890.		
	Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
United States	13,845,963	775,924	5.6	11,126,196	515,260	4.6
Continental United States	13,813,787	769,477	5.6	11,126,196	515,260	4.6
North Atlantic division	4,002,570	187,367	4.7	3,293,929	125,563	3.8
Maine	143,577	7,991	5.6	137,184	5,770	4.2
New Hampshire	84,487	7,783	9.2	78,526	5,941	7.6
Vermont	72,490	3,298	4.5	69,956	2,276	3.3
Massachusetts	524,922	38,555	7.3	421,259	27,145	6.4
Rhode Island	79,800	5,505	6.9	64,838	4,211	6.5
Connecticut	173,524	8,686	5.0	143,263	5,690	4.0
New York	1,394,057	66,090	4.7	1,149,995	42,968	3.7
New Jersey	364,268	15,112	4.1	276,345	9,249	3.3
Pennsylvania	1,165,445	34,347	2.9	952,563	22,313	2.3
South Atlantic division	1,758,768	207,537	11.8	1,448,455	143,495	9.9
Delaware	34,960	1,855	5.3	31,192	1,201	3.9
Maryland	210,891	15,267	7.2	179,888	13,897	7.7
District of Columbia	50,379	8,840	17.5	39,675	6,879	17.3
Virginia	302,710	22,423	7.4	258,116	16,447	6.4
West Virginia	166,106	3,386	2.0	127,576	1,915	1.5
North Carolina	309,548	36,497	11.8	257,919	18,010	7.0
South Carolina	218,815	52,310	23.9	184,968	38,246	20.7
Georgia	373,432	56,643	15.2	302,097	39,540	13.1
Florida	91,927	10,316	11.2	67,024	7,360	11.0
North Central division	4,953,262	126,253	2.5	4,098,449	78,043	1.9
Ohio	813,165	20,429	2.5	689,347	12,567	1.8
Indiana	501,373	11,556	2.3	413,523	6,685	1.6
Illinois	900,263	24,186	2.7	694,531	13,212	1.9
Michigan	487,328	13,911	2.9	416,304	8,839	2.1
Wisconsin	371,480	7,303	2.0	302,859	4,541	1.5
Minnesota	297,097	7,057	2.4	223,463	4,345	1.9
Iowa	419,557	9,583	2.3	349,983	5,380	1.5
Missouri	568,965	17,567	3.1	467,892	11,300	2.4
North Dakota	51,450	1,346	2.6	31,172	733	2.4
South Dakota	69,821	1,557	2.2	58,290	1,213	2.1
Nebraska	193,657	4,904	2.5	187,579	3,819	2.0
Kansas	279,106	6,854	2.5	263,506	5,409	2.1
South Central division	2,384,214	214,978	9.0	1,794,653	150,648	8.4
Kentucky	378,296	17,434	4.6	313,880	11,660	3.7
Tennessee	346,098	21,167	6.1	291,665	13,367	4.6
Alabama	304,269	49,089	16.1	245,952	30,440	12.4
Mississippi	254,578	49,116	19.3	204,194	38,270	18.7
Louisiana	225,525	35,384	15.7	179,458	30,299	16.9
Texas	510,675	25,637	5.0	360,756	16,379	4.5
Indian Territory	67,406	1,831	2.7	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	73,929	1,827	2.5	11,244	153	1.4
Arkansas	223,438	13,493	6.0	187,504	10,080	5.4
Western division	714,973	33,342	4.7	490,710	17,511	3.6
Montana	38,767	1,784	4.5	18,766	780	4.2
Wyoming	14,036	541	3.9	8,777	266	3.0
Colorado	102,410	4,890	4.8	69,100	2,765	4.0
New Mexico	36,482	1,386	3.8	28,931	669	2.3
Arizona	20,433	2,697	13.2	8,764	302	3.4
Utah	46,896	1,732	3.7	33,790	905	2.7
Nevada	6,848	567	8.3	6,282	338	5.4
Idaho	26,891	905	3.4	12,987	415	3.2
Washington	89,159	3,869	4.3	56,380	1,979	3.5
Oregon	72,757	2,825	3.9	52,312	1,531	2.9
California	260,294	12,196	4.7	194,621	7,561	3.9
Alaska	7,734	1,962	25.4	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	24,075	4,460	18.5	.....	.....	.....
Military and naval	367	25	6.8	.....	.....	.....

The percentages of married women engaged in gainful occupations are largest in the Southern states, indicating no doubt the effect of the negro element. Outside of the South, the largest percentages appear in some of the New England and Western states. In the agricultural states of the Middle West the percentages are comparatively low. It will be noticed that the percentage of married women gainfully employed was greater in 1900 than in 1890 not only for the United States as a whole, but for each of the main geographic

divisions and for each state with the exception of Maryland and Louisiana. The percentage of single women and of widows gainfully employed likewise increased during this decade, as is seen by reference to Table LXXVII. This indicates that married women are simply participating in a movement which is general on the part of their sex; but the small percentage of married women gainfully employed shows a relatively greater increase than the larger percentages for the single and the widowed.

DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED WOMEN AT WORK BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS.

Of the 769,477 married women engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States in 1900, 217,257, or 28.2 per cent, were native white of native parents, 68,976, or 9 per cent, were native white of foreign parents, 102,169, or 13.3 per cent, were foreign white, and 376,096, or 48.9 per cent, were negro. Almost one-half of the total number, then, were negroes. Attention has already been called to the contrast between the negro and the white races as regards the extent to which married women are gainfully employed, and it will be seen that Table LXXVIII shows that the numbers given above represent in the three elements of the white females less than 4 per cent of the total number married, while in case of negro females the number represents 26 per cent of the total.

The distribution, by classes of occupations and by principal occupation groups, of the married women gainfully employed in each element of the population is given for continental United States in 1900 in the following table:

TABLE LXXXIV.—DISTRIBUTION, BY SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OF MARRIED WOMEN IN EACH PRINCIPAL ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION: 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	AGGREGATE.		NATIVE WHITE—NATIVE PARENTS.		NATIVE WHITE—FOREIGN PARENTS.		FOREIGN WHITE.		NEGRO.		CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND INDIAN.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations	769,477	100.0	217,257	100.0	68,976	100.0	102,169	100.0	376,096	100.0	4,979	100.0
Agricultural pursuits	226,861	29.5	40,321	18.6	4,422	6.4	7,502	7.3	172,765	45.9	1,851	37.2
Agricultural laborers	177,248	23.1	17,113	7.9	746	1.1	1,807	1.8	157,073	41.7	509	10.2
Farmers, planters, and overseers	47,932	6.2	22,518	10.4	3,493	5.0	5,353	5.2	15,442	4.1	1,126	22.6
All others in this class	1,681	0.2	690	0.3	183	0.3	342	0.3	250	0.1	216	4.4
Professional service	31,831	4.1	20,623	9.5	4,972	7.2	2,650	2.6	3,538	0.9	48	1.0
Actors, professional show-women, etc.	2,560	0.3	1,323	0.6	692	1.0	438	0.4	102	(1)	5	0.1
Musicians and teachers of music	6,463	0.8	4,388	2.0	1,119	1.6	604	0.6	350	0.1	2	(1)
Physicians and surgeons	2,352	0.3	1,572	0.7	369	0.5	346	0.3	61	(1)	4	0.1
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	14,607	1.9	9,147	4.2	1,861	2.7	708	0.7	2,862	0.8	29	0.6
All others in this class	5,849	0.8	4,193	2.0	931	1.4	554	0.6	163	(1)	8	0.2
Domestic and personal service	322,056	41.9	66,509	30.6	24,724	35.8	42,241	41.4	187,648	49.9	934	18.7
Boarding and lodging house keepers	15,620	2.0	8,217	3.8	2,533	3.7	3,899	3.8	962	0.3	9	0.2
Hotel keepers	2,623	0.3	1,620	0.7	429	0.6	520	0.5	50	(1)	4	0.1
Housekeepers and stewardesses	18,028	2.4	9,879	4.5	2,968	4.3	3,450	3.4	1,693	0.4	38	0.8
Janitors and sextons	3,404	0.5	414	0.2	733	1.1	1,902	1.9	355	0.1	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	31,327	4.1	4,683	2.2	1,024	1.5	2,723	2.7	22,741	6.0	156	3.1
Laundresses	111,690	14.5	10,268	4.7	4,654	6.7	9,288	9.1	87,127	23.2	353	7.1
Nurses and midwives	13,744	1.8	4,933	2.3	1,863	2.7	3,625	3.5	3,316	0.9	7	0.1
Restaurant and saloon keepers	2,237	0.3	653	0.3	393	0.6	629	0.6	559	0.1	3	(1)
Servants and waitresses	120,207	15.6	24,824	11.4	9,561	13.8	15,291	15.0	70,197	18.7	334	6.7
All others in this class	3,176	0.4	1,018	0.5	566	0.8	914	0.9	648	0.2	30	0.6
Trade and transportation	34,105	4.4	16,818	7.7	7,285	10.6	8,672	8.5	1,294	0.4	36	0.7
Agents	2,188	0.3	1,410	0.6	383	0.5	318	0.3	77	(1)	.....	.....
Bookkeepers and accountants	2,948	0.4	1,855	0.9	690	1.0	374	0.4	27	(1)	2	(1)
Clerks and copyists	4,214	0.5	2,503	1.2	961	1.4	638	0.6	112	0.1	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale).	9,645	1.2	3,152	1.4	1,924	2.8	4,134	4.0	415	0.1	20	0.4
Saleswomen	7,613	1.0	4,106	1.9	1,907	2.8	1,485	1.5	109	(1)	6	0.1
Stenographers and typewriters	2,075	0.3	1,412	0.6	485	0.7	156	0.2	22	(1)	.....	.....
All others in this class	5,422	0.7	2,380	1.1	935	1.4	1,567	1.5	532	0.2	8	0.2
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.	154,624	20.1	72,986	33.6	27,573	40.0	41,104	40.2	10,851	2.9	2,110	42.4
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	4,578	0.6	2,709	1.3	987	1.4	867	0.8	15	(1)	.....	.....
Glovemakers	2,167	0.3	1,592	0.7	314	0.5	240	0.2	4	(1)	17	0.4
Textile mill operatives:												
Cotton mill	19,688	2.6	6,610	3.0	2,337	3.4	10,680	10.5	61	(1)	.....	.....
Hosiery and knitting mill	2,280	0.3	1,266	0.6	458	0.7	552	0.5	4	(1)	.....	.....
Woolen mill	3,721	0.5	1,092	0.5	864	1.3	1,747	1.7	18	(1)	.....	.....
All other	7,545	1.0	2,106	1.0	1,962	2.8	3,456	3.4	19	(1)	2	(1)
Textile workers:												
Dressmakers	49,192	6.4	27,563	12.7	9,016	13.1	8,206	8.0	4,387	1.2	20	0.4
Milliners	10,446	1.3	6,917	3.2	2,100	3.0	1,384	1.4	42	(1)	3	0.1
Seamstresses	15,706	2.0	7,530	3.5	2,286	3.3	1,917	1.9	3,864	1.1	109	2.2
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	2,385	0.3	1,387	0.6	578	0.8	410	0.4	8	(1)	2	(1)
Tailoresses	6,773	0.9	1,878	0.9	1,359	2.0	3,380	3.3	85	(1)	71	1.4
All other	4,622	0.6	2,170	1.0	512	0.7	705	0.7	26	(1)	1,209	24.3
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	7,110	0.9	2,474	1.1	630	0.9	2,492	2.4	1,512	0.4	2	(1)
All others in this class	18,411	2.4	7,692	3.5	4,170	6.1	5,068	5.0	806	0.2	675	13.6

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Of the married women gainfully employed in 1900, a larger proportion (41.9 per cent of the total) were engaged in domestic and personal service than in any other of the five main classes of occupations. The class, agricultural pursuits, comes next with a percentage of 29.5. The great majority of the married females in this class of occupations were negro women employed as agricultural laborers. A considerable proportion (10.4 per cent) of the native white married women of native parents were farmers, planters, and overseers; a smaller proportion (7.9 per cent) were agricultural laborers. About one-fifth (20.1 per cent) of the married women gainfully employed were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. The proportion was still larger for each of the three white elements of the population, but was very small for negroes. Of the occupations included under this main class, dressmakers showed a larger percentage than any other. It is noticeable that over 95 per cent of the negro women gainfully employed were engaged either in agricultural pursuits or in domestic and personal service, and that about 65 per cent were either agricultural laborers or laundresses.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OCCUPIED BY MONTHS UNEMPLOYED.

INQUIRY AS TO UNEMPLOYED.

The importance of securing information concerning the number of persons having gainful occupations but who are temporarily unemployed has led to the inclusion in the population schedule of a question concerning the number of months unemployed during the census year. While it is possible that future census inquiry may succeed in obtaining complete and satisfactory answers to this question, the reliability of the returns so far secured is still undetermined.

The value of statistics upon this subject is principally to measure the increase or decrease in the opportunity of wage-earners to secure employment, but it must be remembered that idleness, which is reported in certain classes of occupations, is, with few exceptions, voluntary, while that reported for other classes may be involuntary. In the first group are farmers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and, in general, those persons claiming occupation who possess capital or who labor for themselves; in the second group are laborers, artisans, clerks, teachers, and wage-earners generally. The census returns include all persons who are gainfully occupied; therefore a general percentage showing the proportion of all those who are unemployed during some portion of the census year is drawn necessarily from two opposite classes—those who are idle because they choose to be, and those who are idle because they can not obtain work. Moreover, within these groups the reasons for nonemployment are very numerous and often at variance. The influence and measure of voluntary and involuntary idleness could be reasonably determined if information concerning the cause of idleness were available. Obviously this can not be secured in a general census enumeration.

The question regarding months unemployed was asked first at the census of 1880, but the information thus secured was not tabulated. This was due partly to the fact that the amount of labor required to tabulate the results of the main inquiries of that census without mechanical assistance involved so much expense and delay that the returns for several important subjects were either tabulated in part only or not at all; but another reason for not tabulating the returns of months unemployed was the existence of grave doubt as to the reliability of the information which had been secured.

In 1890 the question was again placed upon the schedule and the returns were tabulated and published for that census. They showed that apparently 15.1 per cent of persons having gainful occupations were unemployed during some part of the census year. In presenting the results, however, attention was called to the fact that they were the first published statistics upon this subject and should be regarded as approximate.[1] Even with this conservative position many eminent authorities disagreed, declining to accept, even with qualifications, the Eleventh Census returns concerning persons out of employment.[2]

Again in 1900 the importance of the subject led Congress to specify the question regarding nonemployment as one of the inquiries to be made at the Twelfth Census. The tabulated results show that of all persons claiming gainful occupations, 22.3 per cent were unemployed[3] during some portion of the census year.

COMPARISON OF RETURNS OF 1890 AND 1900.

The results for continental United States in 1900 are summarized, by general nativity and color, in Table LXXXV.

[1] This is the first time in the Federal census that information of this character has been compiled and presented in connection with the statistics of occupations derived from answers made on the population schedule * * * The statistics of occupations with respect to persons unemployed are approximately but not absolutely true, and this should be always borne in mind by those using the figures contained in the tables relating to this subject. Eleventh Census, Population, Part II, pages cxxxvi and cxxxix.

[2] The census made an effort by direct inquiry to find out whether persons were unemployed in their principal occupation during the year, and for how long they were thus unemployed. The investigation does not seem to have been very successful, and the data are so uncertain that the detailed analysis by occupations seems to me entirely useless. * * * The question in regard to unemployment by months might better be abandoned. Report of the American Economic Association on the Federal Census, March, 1899. Statistics of Occupations, by Richmond Mayo-Smith.

[3] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

TABLE LXXXV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION UNEMPLOYED DURING ANY PORTION OF THE CENSUS YEAR, COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER IN THE SAME ELEMENT ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1900.

GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.	PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		
	Total.	Unemployed.[1]		Total.	Unemployed.[1]		Total.	Unemployed.[1]	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Aggregate	29,073,233	6,468,964	22.3	23,753,836	5,227,472	22.0	5,319,397	1,241,492	23.3
White (total)	24,913,071	5,271,527	21.2	20,923,178	4,431,064	21.2	3,989,893	840,463	21.1
Native white	19,176,253	4,124,197	21.5	16,066,079	3,413,179	21.2	3,110,174	711,018	22.9
Native parents	13,875,329	3,089,738	22.3	11,948,692	2,614,277	21.9	1,926,637	475,461	24.7
Foreign parents	5,300,924	1,034,459	19.5	4,117,387	798,902	19.4	1,183,537	235,557	19.9
Foreign white	5,736,818	1,147,330	20.0	4,857,099	1,017,885	21.0	879,719	129,445	14.7
Colored (total)	4,160,162	1,197,437	28.8	2,830,658	796,408	28.1	1,329,504	401,029	30.2
Negro	3,992,337	1,159,900	29.1	2,675,497	761,939	28.5	1,316,840	397,961	30.2
Chinese	82,285	13,702	16.7	81,603	13,528	16.6	682	174	25.5
Japanese	22,606	5,475	24.2	22,340	5,442	24.4	266	33	12.4
Indian	62,934	18,360	29.2	51,218	15,499	30.3	11,716	2,861	24.4

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

Table LXXXVI gives a comparison of the percentages for 1890 and 1900.

TABLE LXXXVI.—*Per cent which the number of persons in each element of the population unemployed during any portion of the census year forms of the total number of the same element engaged in gainful occupations, for both sexes and for each sex separately: 1890 and 1900.*

GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR.	PER CENT OF PERSONS UNEMPLOYED IN—		PER CENT OF MALES UNEMPLOYED IN—		PER CENT OF FEMALES UNEMPLOYED IN—	
	1900	1890[1]	1900	1890[1]	1900	1890[1]
Aggregate	22.3	15.1	22.0	15.6	23.3	12.7
White (total)	21.2	15.0	21.2	15.5	21.1	12.1
Native white	21.5	14.5	21.2	14.7	22.9	13.2
Native parents	22.3	14.2	21.9	14.4	24.7	12.8
Foreign parents	19.5	15.4	19.4	15.8	19.9	13.9
Foreign white	20.0	16.4	21.0	17.8	14.7	8.9
Colored (total)	28.8	15.8	28.1	16.3	30.2	14.7
Negro	29.1	15.9	28.5	16.4	30.2	14.7
Chinese	16.7	.....	16.6	.....	25.5	.....
Japanese	24.2	.....	24.4	.....	12.4	.....
Indian	29.2	.....	30.3	.....	24.4	.....

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

From this comparison a decided difference appears in the proportions of each sex reported as unemployed in 1900 as compared with 1890. Each of these two census years was a period of prosperity; therefore the economic conditions to some extent were similar, and it is reasonable to suppose that accurate returns at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 would indicate little variation in the proportion of the unemployed in many callings at least.

With returns available for two censuses only, and those at variance under apparently similar conditions, it is evident that the results of one more census at least are necessary before definite conclusions can be reached concerning the comparative accuracy of the statistics already secured. There are reasons, however, for accepting the figures for 1900 as more correctly reflecting actual proportions of nonemployment than did those of 1890. To a few of these reasons, attention may be profitably called.

1. *Simpler and more definite schedule and instructions to enumerators in 1900.*—Comparison of the schedules and instructions for the two census years under consideration throws some light upon the probable accuracy of returns concerning nonemployment secured in 1890 as compared with those of 1900.

The schedule for 1890 was known as a "family schedule," designed to include entries for from 1 to 10 persons. The inquiries were printed one under the other in the first or left-hand column; the following five columns, numbered from 1 to 5, were devoted to returns for individuals. This arrangement was duplicated for columns 6 to 10 on the reverse side of the sheet. To enter details concerning the head of a family, for example, the enumerator wrote the answers one under the other in column 1, in accordance with the questions running down the page in the inquiry column. Facts concerning the next member of the same family appeared in column 2. A separate schedule was employed for each family. This requirement compelled each enumerator to handle an average of about four hundred schedules, the total number of schedules approximating fifteen millions. Upon this schedule question 17 was: "Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1889 to May 31, 1890)." Concerning this question the enumerators received the following instructions:

If a person having a gainful occupation was unemployed during any part of the census year it should be so stated in months and parts of months. If, as may often happen, a person was unemployed at his usual occupation for some time during the census

year and yet found other temporary employment for some part or the whole of the time, this fact should be clearly stated. For instance, a person's occupation may be that of "farm laborer," at which he may have had no employment for three months during the census year. During two of these three months, however, he may have worked in a shoe shop, so that, so far as actual idleness is concerned, he was only out of work one month. * * * Indicate the number of months unemployed at occupation by inserting the figures, in parenthesis, after the name of the occupation itself. In the case just cited the answer to inquiry 16 would appear as "farm laborer (3)" and the answer to inquiry 17 as "1." For all persons not engaged in gainful occupations the symbol "X" should be used.

In 1900 the Census Office returned to the form of schedule used in 1880. A column for names of individuals appeared at the left; the questions were printed at the top of successive columns, so that when a name had been entered the answers to questions appeared across the page on the same line with the individual's name. As each side of the sheet contained fifty lines, it was possible to enumerate 100 persons on one schedule. The enumerators, therefore, were compelled to handle but a fraction of the schedules necessary in 1890. Column 20 upon the schedule for 1900, under "occupation, trade, or profession of each person 10 years of age and over," was headed "months not employed." Concerning this question the instructions issued to enumerators were as follows:

The object of this question is to get the number of months (or parts of months) in the census year (June 1, 1899 to May 31, 1900) during which each person having a gainful occupation was not employed. For those who have no gainful occupation, leave the column blank.

The law does not contemplate that this question shall apply solely to the principal occupation in which the person may have been engaged during the year, but it is the intent to find out the number of months (or parts of months) during which a person ordinarily engaged in gainful labor was not employed at all.

A return is required in columns 19 and 20 for each and every person 10 years of age and over who was engaged in gainful labor during any part of the census year (June 1, 1899 to May 31, 1900, inclusive), or who is ordinarily occupied in remunerative work but during the census year was unable to secure work of any kind.

From the foregoing summary it will be observed not only that the form of the schedule was superior in 1900 to that of 1890, but that the 1900 instructions to enumerators were plainer, briefer, and more direct. Furthermore, by the instructions of 1890, previously quoted, an attempt was made to secure two answers to one question—the number of months unemployed at usual or regular occupation, and the number of months not employed at any occupation. This attempt resulted disastrously; the returns for the second half of the question were obviously unreliable, and were not compiled. The returns which were tabulated and published are, therefore, presumably the answer to the first question, but as so much confusion existed in the minds of enumerators concerning the other half, it is probable that the published statistics actually represent a combination of answers to both questions.[1]

2. *A closer and more thorough enumeration in 1900.*—There has been a general tendency toward increased accuracy and completeness in census returns from decade to decade. The influence of this tendency is more noticeable upon certain classes of inquiries than upon others. It is especially evident in those more recently added to the schedule. In such cases some allowance must be made for the effect upon comparative figures of this progressive improvement.

Test comparison of returns concerning months unemployed appearing upon schedules for 1880, 1890, and 1900 were made while the preparation of this volume was in progress. An effort was even made to tabulate, for an entire state, the 1880 returns of months unemployed, but they were found to be so defective and unsatisfactory as to possess no value for any purpose. In many cases the enumerators had completely misunderstood their instructions, and some had reported the reverse of the question.

The schedules for 1890 which were examined showed improvement over those of 1880 in the treatment of returns relating to months unemployed, but a comparison of the schedules of 1890 with those of 1900 for certain enumeration districts in Chicago and elsewhere, showed unmistakable evidence of more thorough and systematic work in 1900.

It is obvious that if the real proportions of nonemployment at the two census years under discussion had been similar, a more thorough enumeration in 1900 than in 1890 would have resulted merely in larger figures, affecting all classes to about the same extent, and thus retaining the same general relations and proportions as the less complete returns secured in 1890. This is exactly the result which the returns for 1900 show when compared with those for 1890, as is evident from the comparisons which follow.

In Table LXXXVII is presented, for continental United States, a comparison of the number and per cent of the persons reported as unemployed for some portion of the census year, by main classes of occupations, for both 1890 and 1900.

[1] These figures only show the number and approximate length of time unemployed with regard to the principal occupation in which persons so reported were usually engaged and upon which they depended chiefly for a livelihood. They do not show, therefore, the actual length of time for which they were unemployed in any form of remunerative labor, that is, the net period, after making allowance for the time when not engaged at their principal or usual occupation, during which their services may have been utilized at some other kind of work. Although the census enumerators were fully instructed on this point, the returns were not considered complete enough to warrant their compilation. * * * In this connection it should be stated that in some cases the census enumerators misinterpreted the instructions relative to persons unemployed, and reported persons as unemployed from 7 to 12 months where it was plainly evident that they really meant that they were employed the number of months stated in the schedule. Eleventh Census, Population, Part II, pages cxxxvi and cxxxviii.

TABLE LXXXVII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS UNEMPLOYED DURING ANY PORTION OF THE CENSUS YEAR COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER SO OCCUPIED, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY: 1890 AND 1900.

CENSUS YEARS AND CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.		
	Total.	Unemployed.[1]		Total.	Unemployed.[1]		Total.	Unemployed.[1]	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1900									
All occupations	29,073,233	6,468,964	22.3	23,753,836	5,227,472	22.0	5,319,397	1,241,492	23.3
Agricultural pursuits	10,381,765	2,144,689	20.7	9,404,429	1,830,803	19.5	977,336	313,886	32.1
Professional service	1,258,538	330,566	26.3	827,941	111,547	13.5	430,597	219,019	50.9
Domestic and personal service	5,580,657	1,568,121	28.1	3,485,208	1,209,787	34.7	2,095,449	358,334	17.1
Trade and transportation	4,766,964	500,185	10.5	4,263,617	444,278	10.4	503,347	55,907	11.1
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	7,085,309	1,925,403	27.2	5,772,641	1,631,057	28.3	1,312,668	294,346	22.4
1890									
All occupations	[2]23,318,183	3,523,730	15.1	[2]19,312,651	3,013,117	15.6	[2]4,005,532	510,613	12.7
Agricultural pursuits	[2]9,148,448	1,020,205	11.2	[2]8,378,603	911,456	10.9	[2]769,845	108,749	14.1
Professional service	944,333	142,574	15.1	632,646	54,654	8.6	311,687	87,920	28.2
Domestic and personal service	4,220,812	799,272	18.9	2,553,161	668,503	26.2	1,667,651	130,769	7.8
Trade and transportation	3,326,122	262,871	7.9	3,097,701	247,757	8.0	228,421	15,114	6.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,678,468	1,298,808	22.9	4,650,540	1,130,747	24.3	1,027,928	168,061	16.3

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

[2] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

A comparison shows that the apparent increase in the proportion of the unemployed comprehends all the main classes of occupations, and both sexes. Pursuing the analysis to occupations in detail it will be observed that the result remains the same. The number and per cent of males unemployed in each of the 140 groups of occupations are presented for continental United States in Table LXXXVIII, while a similar presentation, under each main class, of the principal callings for females is given in Table LXXXIX.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—NUMBER OF MALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS UNEMPLOYED DURING ANY PORTION OF THE CENSUS YEAR COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES SO OCCUPIED: 1890 AND 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1900.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1890.		
	Total.	Unemployed.[1]		Total.	Unemployed.[1]	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All occupations	23,753,836	5,227,472	22.0	[2]19,312,651	3,013,117	15.6
Agricultural pursuits	9,404,429	1,830,803	19.5	[2]8,378,603	911,456	10.9
Agricultural laborers	3,747,668	1,352,047	36.1	[2]3,048,518	525,278	17.2
Dairymen	9,983	787	7.9	16,161	1,105	6.8
Farmers, planters, and overseers	5,367,169	415,346	7.7	5,055,130	334,666	6.6
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	58,928	7,234	12.3	70,186	9,306	13.3
Lumbermen and raftsmen	71,920	22,207	30.9	65,838	19,391	29.5
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	83,056	12,677	15.3	70,047	8,113	11.6
Wood choppers	35,962	12,653	35.2	33,665	10,545	31.3
Turpentine farmers and laborers	24,454	5,954	26.4	19,058	3,052	16.0
Other agricultural pursuits	5,289	1,898				
Professional service	827,941	111,547	13.5	632,646	54,654	8.6
Actors, professional showmen, etc	27,908	7,770	27.8	23,200	4,056	17.5
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc	28,483	1,928	6.8	17,134	779	4.5
Artists and teachers of art	13,852	1,483	10.7	11,681	822	7.0
Clergymen	108,265	3,904	3.6	87,060	1,861	2.1
Dentists	28,858	957	3.3	17,161	417	2.4
Electricians	50,308	5,782	11.8	43,115	4,277	9.9
Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	43,155	5,269				
Journalists	27,845	1,120	4.0	20,961	625	3.0
Lawyers	113,450	2,897	2.6	89,422	1,635	1.8
Literary and scientific persons	12,860	969	7.5	8,453	459	5.4
Musicians and teachers of music	39,815	6,897	17.3	27,636	3,067	11.1
Officials (government)	78,488	4,303	5.5	77,715	3,595	4.6
Physicians and surgeons	124,615	2,383	1.9	100,248	1,427	1.4
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	118,519	65,218	55.0	101,278	31,217	30.8
Other professional service	11,525	667	5.8	7,582	417	5.5

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

[2] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—NUMBER OF MALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS UNEMPLOYED DURING ANY PORTION OF THE CENSUS YEAR COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES SO OCCUPIED: 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1900.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1890.		
	Total.	Unemployed.[1]		Total.	Unemployed.[1]	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Domestic and personal service	3,485,208	1,209,787	34.7	2,553,161	668,503	26.2
Barbers and hairdressers	125,542	9,689	7.7	82,157	4,591	5.6
Bartenders	88,377	11,030	12.5	55,660	4,966	8.9
Boarding and lodging house keepers	11,826	519	4.4	11,756	376	3.2
Hotel keepers	46,264	1,333	2.9	38,800	932	2.4
Stewards	8,224	1,191	14.5	5,947	641	10.8
Janitors and sextons	48,544	4,892	10.1	23,730	1,861	7.8
Laborers (not specified)	2,505,287	1,109,725	44.3	1,858,558	620,794	33.4
Launderers	50,683	3,994	7.9	31,831	1,652	5.2
Nurses	12,265	1,875	15.3	6,190	725	11.7
Restaurant keepers	28,999	1,359	4.7	16,867	606	3.6
Saloon keepers	81,660	2,104	2.6	69,110	1,570	2.3
Servants and waiters	276,958	46,988	17.0	238,152	23,220	9.8
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	43,195	1,078	2.5	27,919	682	2.4
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc	129,711	8,067	8.9	86,484	5,887	6.8
Other domestic and personal service	27,673	5,943				
Trade and transportation	4,263,617	444,278	10.4	3,097,701	247,757	8.0
Agents	230,606	16,964	7.4	169,707	8,076	4.8
Bankers and brokers	72,984	2,390	3.3	35,458	549	1.5
Boatmen and sailors	78,253	26,092	33.3	76,823	22,148	28.8
Bookkeepers and accountants	180,727	13,978	7.7	131,602	6,589	5.0
Clerks and copyists	544,881	39,527	7.3	493,139	24,639	5.0
Commercial travelers	91,973	6,594	7.2	58,080	3,136	5.4
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	538,029	103,964	19.3	368,265	58,645	15.9
Foremen and overseers	54,032	2,541	4.7	35,109	1,907	5.4
Hostlers	64,850	9,510	14.7	54,014	5,711	10.6
Hucksters and peddlers	73,784	10,759	14.6	56,824	5,963	10.5
Livery stable keepers	33,466	1,049	3.1	26,710	718	2.7
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	756,802	22,457	3.0	634,884	14,314	2.3
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	42,065	1,440	3.4	30,890	1,122	3.6
Messengers and errand and office boys	64,959	12,784	19.7	48,446	5,920	12.2
Officials of banks and companies	72,801	1,741	2.4	39,683	1,463	3.7
Packers and shippers	39,557	8,917	22.5	18,426	3,309	18.0
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	53,625	6,752	12.6	24,002	1,775	7.4
Salesmen	461,909	38,667	8.4	205,943	11,534	5.6
Steam railroad employees	580,462	91,455	15.8	460,771	59,819	13.0
Stenographers and typewriters	26,246	2,736	10.4	12,148	791	6.5
Street railway employees	68,873	9,174	13.3	37,423	3,716	9.9
Telegraph and telephone linemen	14,757	2,328	15.8	[2]10,465	[2]1,101	10.5
Telegraph and telephone operators	52,426	5,020	9.6	43,740	2,918	6.7
Undertakers	15,866	507	3.2	9,808	279	2.8
Other persons in trade and transportation	49,734	6,932	13.9	15,341	1,620	10.6
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	5,772,641	1,631,057	28.3	4,650,540	1,130,747	24.3
Building trades.						
Carpenters and joiners	599,707	248,192	41.4	618,044	196,339	31.8
Masons (brick and stone)	160,638	89,091	55.5	160,804	68,937	42.9
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	275,782	116,892	42.4	220,960	68,621	31.1
Paper hangers	21,749	9,686	44.5	12,315	3,452	28.0
Plasterers	35,649	19,983	56.1	38,987	16,728	42.9
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	97,659	21,497	22.0	61,185	8,213	13.4
Roofers and slaters	9,065	3,311	36.5	7,040	1,888	26.8
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	9,351	1,624	17.6	15,472	2,232	14.4
Chemicals and allied products.						
Oil well and oil works employees	24,573	5,612	22.8	14,724	1,948	13.2
Other chemical workers	12,035	2,221	18.5	6,530	1,272	19.5
Clay, glass, and stone products.						
Brick and tile makers, etc	49,455	23,935	48.4	60,070	26,219	43.6
Glassworkers	47,377	28,399	59.9	32,572	17,294	53.1
Marble and stone cutters	54,317	21,448	39.5	61,012	18,471	30.3
Potters	13,200	4,331	32.8	12,939	3,973	30.7
Fishing and mining.						
Fishermen and oystermen	68,478	31,729	46.3	59,899	24,178	40.4
Miners and quarrymen	562,417	249,314	44.3	386,872	185,193	47.9
Food and kindred products.						
Bakers	74,860	8,436	11.3	57,910	4,671	8.1
Butchers	112,815	12,985	11.5	105,839	8,058	7.6
Butter and cheese makers	18,593	3,791	20.4	10,808	2,996	27.7
Confectioners	21,980	2,461	11.2	17,577	1,340	7.6
Millers	40,362	4,690	11.6	52,747	5,887	11.2
Other food preparers	23,640	7,742	32.7	8,115	1,889	23.3

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

[2] Includes electric light and power company employees.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—NUMBER OF MALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS UNEMPLOYED DURING ANY PORTION OF THE CENSUS YEAR COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES SO OCCUPIED: 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1900.			MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1890.		
	Total.	Unemployed.[1]		Total.	Unemployed.[1]	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits—Continued.						
Iron and steel and their products.						
Blacksmiths	226,284	30,981	13.7	209,521	25,269	12.1
Iron and steel workers	287,241	80,726	28.1	217,515	55,336	25.4
Machinists	282,574	37,845	13.4	186,677	20,113	10.8
Steam boiler makers	33,038	6,070	18.4	21,333	3,472	16.3
Stove, furnace, and grate makers	12,430	4,314	34.7	8,912	2,706	30.4
Tool and cutlery makers	27,376	6,026	22.0	17,449	3,553	20.4
Wheelwrights	13,495	2,343	17.4	12,855	1,646	12.8
Wireworkers	16,701	4,223	25.3	11,238	1,906	17.0
Leather and its finished products.						
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	169,393	53,631	31.7	180,871	45,652	25.2
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	39,506	5,269	13.3	42,647	4,265	10.0
Leather curriers and tanners	40,917	10,147	24.8	39,461	7,999	20.3
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc	5,472	1,145	21.1	5,458	918	16.8
Liquors and beverages.						
Bottlers and soda water makers, etc	9,725	1,158	11.9	6,681	601	9.0
Brewers and maltsters	20,687	2,502	12.1	20,294	1,741	8.6
Distillers and rectifiers	3,114	510	16.4	3,305	512	15.5
Lumber and its remanufactures.						
Cabinetmakers	35,552	7,417	20.9	35,891	4,959	13.8
Coopers	37,087	12,725	34.3	47,438	12,504	26.4
Saw and planing mill employees	161,251	56,553	35.1	138,386	43,902	31.7
Other woodworkers	104,791	25,830	24.6	92,053	15,596	16.9
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.						
Brassworkers	25,870	5,065	19.6	16,352	2,162	13.2
Clock and watch makers and repairers	19,305	2,183	11.3	20,556	2,035	9.9
Gold and silver workers	19,732	4,988	25.3	16,914	3,166	18.7
Tin plate and tinware makers	68,730	17,812	25.9	56,623	8,215	14.5
Other metal workers	54,282	13,201	24.3	36,127	6,007	16.6
Paper and printing.						
Bookbinders	14,646	2,134	14.6	12,298	1,213	9.9
Boxmakers (paper)	3,796	713	18.8	4,714	704	14.9
Engravers	10,698	1,395	13.0	8,017	781	9.7
Paper and pulp mill operatives	26,904	4,552	16.9	18,856	2,735	14.5
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	139,166	20,882	15.0	110,848	10,649	9.6
Textiles.						
Bleachery and dye works operatives	20,493	3,964	19.3	12,503	1,986	15.9
Carpet factory operatives	10,371	2,592	25.0	11,546	2,960	25.6
Cotton mill operatives	125,788	16,468	13.1	80,177	10,566	13.2
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	12,630	2,561	20.3	8,745	2,755	31.5
Silk mill operatives	22,023	6,448	29.3	14,192	3,885	27.4
Woolen mill operatives	42,566	8,303	19.5	47,638	10,496	22.0
Other textile mill operatives	53,437	9,983	18.7	61,661	12,758	20.7
Dressmakers	2,090	434	20.8	836	109	13.0
Hat and cap makers	15,110	6,201	41.0	17,319	5,739	33.1
Milliners	1,739	140	8.1	395	24	6.1
Seamstresses	4,837	1,574	32.5	4,001	722	18.0
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	8,491	2,011	23.7	5,132	750	14.6
Tailors	160,714	43,346	27.0	123,516	17,905	14.5
Other textile workers	8,862	2,109	23.8	4,931	968	19.6
Miscellaneous industries.						
Broom and brush makers	8,643	2,168	25.1	8,949	1,848	20.7
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	14,405	3,777	26.2	8,689	2,293	26.4
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	223,318	39,558	17.7	139,718	20,804	14.9
Glovemakers	4,503	772	17.1	2,741	1,064	38.8
Manufacturers and officials, etc	239,649	16,409	6.8	153,468	9,399	6.1
Model and pattern makers	14,869	1,754	11.8	10,159	990	9.7
Photographers	23,361	2,265	9.7	17,839	1,339	7.5
Rubber factory operatives	14,492	4,488	31.0	9,706	3,689	38.0
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	87,955	23,949	27.2	83,634	17,979	21.5
Upholsterers	28,663	6,001	20.9	23,918	3,588	15.0
Other miscellaneous industries	380,167	84,072	22.1	177,916	36,015	20.2

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

TABLE LXXXIX.—NUMBER OF FEMALES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS UNEMPLOYED DURING ANY PORTION OF THE CENSUS YEAR COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES SO OCCUPIED: 1890 AND 1900.

OCCUPATIONS.	FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1900.			FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1890.		
	Total.	Unemployed.[1]		Total.	Unemployed.[1]	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
All occupations	5,319,397	1,241,492	23.3	[2]4,005,532	510,613	12.7
Agricultural pursuits	977,336	313,886	32.1	[2]769,845	108,749	14.1
Agricultural laborers	663,209	293,707	44.3	[2]538,065	100,243	18.6
Farmers, planters, and overseers	307,706	19,373	6.3	226,427	8,134	3.6
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	2,860	248	8.7	2,415	178	7.4
Professional service	430,597	219,019	50.9	311,687	87,920	28.2
Actresses, professional show-women, etc	6,857	2,684	39.1	4,583	943	20.6
Artists and teachers of art	11,021	1,935	17.6	10,815	803	7.4
Clergymen	3,373	252	7.5	1,143	54	4.7
Journalists	2,193	143	6.5	888	37	4.2
Literary and scientific persons	5,984	697	11.6	2,764	200	7.2
Musicians and teachers of music	52,359	11,714	22.4	34,519	3,945	11.4
Officials (government)	8,119	358	4.4	4,875	161	3.3
Physicians and surgeons	7,387	311	4.2	4,557	304	6.7
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	327,614	200,495	61.2	246,066	81,419	33.1
Domestic and personal service	2,095,449	358,334	17.1	1,667,651	130,769	7.8
Barbers and hairdressers	5,574	681	12.2	2,825	189	6.7
Boarding and lodging house keepers	59,455	1,583	2.7	32,593	273	0.8
Hotel keepers	8,533	239	2.8	5,276	85	1.6
Housekeepers and stewardesses	146,929	13,428	9.1	86,089	3,105	3.6
Janitors and sextons	8,033	624	7.8	2,808	141	5.0
Laborers (not specified)	123,975	54,711	44.1	54,815	12,381	22.6
Laundresses	335,282	65,957	19.7	216,631	21,778	10.1
Nurses and midwives	108,691	29,449	27.1	41,396	7,604	18.4
Restaurant keepers	4,845	272	5.6	2,416	65	2.7
Saloon keepers	2,086	36	1.7	2,275	21	0.9
Servants and waitresses	1,283,763	189,870	14.8	1,216,639	84,742	7.0
Trade and transportation	503,347	55,907	11.1	228,421	15,114	6.6
Agents	10,556	1,788	16.9	4,875	478	9.8
Bookkeepers and accountants	74,153	6,519	8.8	27,772	1,768	6.4
Clerks and copyists	85,246	8,192	9.6	64,219	3,699	5.8
Hucksters and peddlers	2,915	417	14.3	2,259	145	6.4
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	34,084	911	2.7	25,355	465	1.8
Messengers and errand and office girls	6,663	1,399	21.0	2,909	393	13.5
Packers and shippers	19,988	5,206	26.0	6,520	1,381	21.2
Saleswomen	149,230	16,440	11.0	58,451	3,769	6.4
Stenographers and typewriters	86,118	11,333	13.2	21,270	1,926	9.1
Telegraph and telephone operators	22,556	2,417	10.7	8,474	570	6.7
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	1,312,668	294,346	22.4	1,027,928	168,061	16.3
Bakers	4,328	428	9.9	2,287	119	5.2
Bookbinders	15,632	2,609	16.7	11,560	1,499	13.0
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	39,510	16,792	42.5	33,704	12,256	36.4
Boxmakers (paper)	17,302	3,528	20.4	13,043	2,234	17.1
Clock and watch makers and repairers	4,815	575	11.9	4,696	536	11.4
Confectioners	9,214	1,525	16.6	5,674	485	8.5
Glassworkers	2,621	1,192	45.5	1,710	669	39.1
Glovemakers	7,768	1,557	20.0	3,675	1,207	32.8
Gold and silver workers	6,380	1,835	28.8	3,349	916	27.4
Manufacturers and officials, etc	3,360	273	8.1	414	10	2.4
Paper and pulp mill operatives	9,424	1,986	21.1	8,961	1,406	15.7
Photographers	3,580	532	14.9	2,201	213	9.7
Potters	2,940	1,010	34.4	1,989	796	40.0
Printers, lithographers, and presswomen	15,981	2,634	16.5	12,211	1,340	11.0
Rubber factory operatives	7,374	2,923	39.6	6,456	2,639	40.9
Textile mill operatives:						
Carpet factory	9,001	2,199	24.4	10,756	2,568	23.9
Cotton mill	120,603	17,928	14.9	92,965	13,050	14.0
Hosiery and knitting mill	34,490	6,888	20.0	20,810	6,220	29.9
Silk mill	32,487	8,375	25.8	20,663	5,021	24.3
Woolen mill	30,630	6,474	21.1	36,471	9,203	25.2
Not specified	51,182	9,524	18.6	46,637	8,712	18.7
Textile workers:						
Dressmakers	344,794	68,230	19.8	292,668	32,706	11.2
Hat and cap makers	7,623	2,662	34.9	6,694	2,231	33.3
Milliners	86,120	22,632	26.3	61,291	8,013	13.1
Seamstresses	146,105	35,366	24.2	146,043	19,148	13.1
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	30,941	6,829	22.1	15,975	2,849	17.8
Tailoresses	68,935	18,221	26.4	64,509	10,655	16.5
Not specified	20,671	4,567	22.1	10,708	1,611	15.0
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	43,497	13,546	31.1	27,991	7,605	27.2
Upholsterers	2,158	459	21.3	1,748	261	14.9

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

[2] Corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.

These tables show that the apparent increase in 1900 in the proportion of those out of employment during some part of the census year included all but 15 of the 140 groups specified for males and all but 7 of the 63 groups specified for females. These cases of decrease in the proportion unemployed were as follows:

Occupations showing decrease in 1900, as compared with 1890, in the per cent of males or of females unemployed during any portion of the census year.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONS.	PER CENT UNEMPLOYED IN—	
	1900	1890
Males.		
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	12.3	13.3
Foremen and overseers	4.7	5.4
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	3.4	3.6
Officials of banks and companies	2.4	3.7
Other chemical workers	18.5	19.5
Miners and quarrymen	44.3	47.9
Butter and cheese makers	20.4	27.7
Carpet factory operatives	25.0	25.6
Cotton mill operatives	13.1	18.2
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	20.3	31.5
Woolen mill operatives	19.5	22.0
Other textile mill operatives	18.7	20.7
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	26.2	26.4
Glovemakers	17.1	38.8
Rubber factory operatives	31.0	38.0
Females.		
Physicians and surgeons	4.2	6.7
Glovemakers	20.0	32.8
Potters	34.4	40.0
Rubber factory operatives	39.6	40.9
Textile mill operatives:		
Hosiery and knitting mill	20.0	29.9
Woolen mill	21.1	25.2
Not specified	18.6	18.7

Of the 22 exceptions here presented, 8 show changes of 1 or less in the per cent and may be regarded as stationary. Of the remaining groups, glovemakers and hosiery and knitting mill operatives show for each sex the largest decreases, and are followed for males by butter and cheese makers and rubber factory operatives, and for females by potters and woolen mill operatives. These decreases, however, serve to emphasize the fact that the apparent increase in the proportion of the unemployed is practically the only change in 1900, as compared with 1890.

It appears from Tables LXXXVIII and LXXXIX that most of the callings which showed the greatest proportion of nonemployment in 1900, in general, occupied the same relative position in 1890. This fact is clearly indicated by Table XC, in which the occupations specified in the two preceding tables are rearranged in the order of the proportion of nonemployment for males in 1900.

TABLE XC.—*Per cent which the number of males and of females in specified occupations unemployed during any portion of the census year forms of the total number of the same sex so occupied: 1890 and 1900.*

OCCUPATIONS.	PER CENT OF MALES UNEMPLOYED IN—		PER CENT OF FEMALES UNEMPLOYED IN—	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Glassworkers	59.9	53.1	45.5	39.1
Plasterers	56.1	42.9	.....	.....
Masons (brick and stone)	55.5	42.9	.....	.....
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc	55.0	30.8	61.2	33.1
Brick and tile makers, etc	48.4	43.6	.....	.....
Fishermen and oystermen	46.3	40.4	.....	.....
Paper hangers	44.5	28.0	.....	.....
Laborers (not specified)	44.3	33.4	44.1	22.6
Miners and quarrymen	44.3	47.9	.....	.....
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	42.4	31.1	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	41.4	31.8	.....	.....
Hat and cap makers	41.0	33.1	34.9	33.3
Marble and stone cutters	39.5	30.3	.....	.....
Roofers and slaters	36.5	26.8	.....	.....
Agricultural laborers	36.1	[1]17.2	44.3	[1]18.6
Wood choppers	35.2	31.3	.....	.....
Saw and planing mill employees	35.1	31.7	.....	.....
Stove, furnace, and grate makers	34.7	30.4	.....	.....
Coopers	34.3	26.4	.....	.....
Boatmen and sailors	33.3	28.8	.....	.....
Potters	32.8	30.7	34.4	40.0
Other food preparers	32.7	23.3	.....	.....
Seamstresses	32.5	18.0	24.2	13.1
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	31.7	25.2	42.5	36.4
Rubber factory operatives	31.0	38.0	39.6	40.9
Lumbermen and raftsmen	30.9	29.5	.....	.....
Silk mill operatives	29.3	27.4	25.8	24.3
Iron and steel workers	28.1	25.4	.....	.....
Actors, professional showmen, etc	27.8	17.5	39.1	20.6
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives	27.2	21.5	31.1	27.2
Tailors and tailoresses	27.0	14.5	26.4	16.5
Turpentine farmers and laborers } Other agricultural pursuits }	23.4	16.0	.....	.....
Charcoal, coke, and lime burners	26.2	26.4	.....	.....
Tin plate and tinware makers	25.9	14.5	.....	.....
Gold and silver workers	25.3	18.7	28.8	27.4
Wireworkers	25.3	17.0	.....	.....
Broom and brush makers	25.1	20.7	.....	.....
Carpet factory operatives	25.0	25.6	24.4	23.9
Leather curriers and tanners	24.8	20.3	.....	.....
Other woodworkers	24.6	16.9	.....	.....
Other metal workers	24.3	16.6	.....	.....
Other textile workers	23.8	19.6	22.1	15.0
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers	23.7	14.6	22.1	17.8
Oil well and oil works employees	22.8	13.2	.....	.....
Packers and shippers	22.5	18.0	26.0	21.2
Other miscellaneous industries	22.1	20.2	.....	.....
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	22.0	13.4	.....	.....
Tool and cutlery makers	22.0	20.4	.....	.....
Trunk and leather-case makers, etc	21.1	16.8	.....	.....
Cabinetmakers	20.9	13.8	.....	.....
Upholsterers	20.9	15.0	21.3	14.9
Dressmakers	20.8	13.0	19.8	11.2
Butter and cheese makers	20.4	27.7	.....	.....
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	20.3	31.5	20.0	29.9
Messengers and errand and office boys	19.7	12.2	21.0	13.5
Brassworkers	19.6	13.2	.....	.....
Woolen mill operatives	19.5	22.0	21.1	26.2
Bleachery and dye works operatives	19.3	15.9	.....	.....
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc	19.3	15.9	.....	.....
Boxmakers (paper)	18.8	14.9	20.4	17.1
Other textile mill operatives	18.7	20.7	18.6	18.7
Other chemical workers	18.5	19.5	.....	.....
Steam boiler makers	18.4	16.3	.....	.....
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive)	17.7	14.9	.....	.....
Mechanics (not otherwise specified)	17.6	14.4	.....	.....
Wheelwrights	17.4	12.8	.....	.....
Musicians and teachers of music	17.3	11.1	22.4	11.4
Glovemakers	17.1	38.8	20.0	32.8
Servants and waiters	17.0	9.8	14.8	7.0
Paper and pulp mill operatives	16.9	14.5	21.1	15.7
Distillers and rectifiers	16.4	15.5	.....	.....
Steam railroad employees	15.8	13.0	.....	.....
Telegraph and telephone linemen	15.8	[2]10.5	.....	.....
Nurses and midwives	15.3	11.7	27.1	18.4
Stock raisers, herders, and drovers	15.3	11.6	.....	.....

[1] Based upon corrected figures; see explanation on page lxvi.
[2] Includes electric light and power company employees.

TABLE XC.—*Per cent which the number of males and of females in specified occupations unemployed during any portion of the census year forms of the total number of the same sex so occupied: 1890 and 1900*—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	PER CENT OF MALES UNEMPLOYED IN—		PER CENT OF FEMALES UNEMPLOYED IN—	
	1900	1890	1900	1890
Printers, lithographers, and pressmen	15.0	9.6	16.5	11.0
Hostlers	14.7	10.6	.....	.....
Bookbinders	14.6	9.9	16.7	13.0
Hucksters and peddlers	14.6	10.5	14.3	6.4
Housekeepers and stewards	14.5	10.8	9.1	3.6
Other persons in trade and transportation	13.9	10.6	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	13.7	12.1	.....	.....
Machinists	13.4	10.8	.....	.....
Harness and saddle makers and repairers	13.3	10.0	.....	.....
Street railway employees	13.3	9.9	.....	.....
Cotton mill operatives	13.1	13.2	14.9	14.0
Engravers	13.0	9.7	.....	.....
Porters and helpers (in stores, etc.)	12.6	7.4	.....	.....
Bartenders	12.5	8.9	.....	.....
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen, etc	12.3	13.3	8.7	7.4
Brewers and maltsters	12.1	8.6	.....	.....
Bottlers and soda water makers, etc	11.9	9.0	.....	.....
Electricians; Engineers (civil, etc.) and surveyors	11.8	9.9	.....	.....
Model and pattern makers	11.8	9.7	.....	.....
Millers	11.6	11.2	.....	.....
Butchers	11.5	7.6	.....	.....
Bakers	11.3	8.1	9.9	5.2
Clock and watch makers and repairers	11.3	9.9	11.9	11.4
Confectioners	11.2	7.6	16.6	8.5
Artists and teachers of art	10.7	7.0	17.6	7.4
Stenographers and typewriters	10.4	6.5	13.2	9.1
Janitors and sextons	10.1	7.8	7.8	5.0
Photographers	9.7	7.5	14.9	9.7
Telegraph and telephone operators	9.6	6.7	10.7	6.7
Watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc; Other domestic and personal service	8.9	6.8	.....	.....
Salesmen and saleswomen	8.4	5.6	11.0	6.4
Milliners	8.1	6.1	26.3	13.1
Dairymen and dairywomen	7.9	6.8	.....	.....
Launderers and laundresses	7.9	5.2	19.7	10.1
Barbers and hairdressers	7.7	5.6	12.2	6.7
Bookkeepers and accountants	7.7	5.0	8.8	6.4
Farmers, planters, and overseers	7.7	6.6	6.3	3.6
Literary and scientific persons	7.5	5.4	11.6	7.2
Agents	7.4	4.8	16.9	9.8
Clerks and copyists	7.3	5.0	9.6	5.8
Commercial travelers	7.2	5.4	.....	.....
Architects, designers, draftsmen, etc	6.8	4.5	.....	.....
Manufacturers and officials, etc	6.8	6.1	8.1	2.4
Other professional service	5.8	5.5	.....	.....
Officials (government)	5.5	4.6	4.4	3.3
Foremen and overseers	4.7	5.4	.....	.....
Restaurant keepers	4.7	3.6	5.6	2.7
Boarding and lodging house keepers	4.4	3.2	2.7	0.8
Journalists	4.0	3.0	6.5	4.2
Clergymen	3.6	2.1	7.5	4.7
Merchants and dealers (wholesale)	3.4	3.6	.....	.....
Bankers and brokers	3.3	1.5	.....	.....
Dentists	3.3	2.4	.....	.....
Undertakers	3.2	2.8	.....	.....
Livery stable keepers	3.1	2.7	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers (except wholesale)	3.0	2.3	2.7	1.8
Hotel keepers	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.6
Lawyers	2.6	1.8	.....	.....
Saloon keepers	2.6	2.3	1.7	0.9
Soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.)	2.5	2.4	.....	.....
Officials of banks and companies	2.4	3.7	.....	.....
Physicians and surgeons	1.9	1.4	4.2	6.7

By this grouping the different occupations assume a marked similarity in rank for both census years. In 1900 glassworkers showed the largest proportion of males unemployed, while physicians showed the smallest. These occupations were also the extremes in 1890. The same tendency appears in the other callings presented in this table. The apparent increase in practically all specified occupation groups, in the proportion of persons unemployed, therefore presents a further uniformity in the distribution of the increase.

It should be remembered that the returns of nonemployment are a class of statistics not expected to show a progressive increase, such as would be the case in those for population, immigration, wealth, etc., but on the contrary must fluctuate in order to be normal. If the enumeration at the censuses of 1890 and 1900 had been equally accurate, the proportion of the unemployed, especially in the occupations subject to change, would be likely to show marked variations. Increases in the proportion of those unemployed would appear in some and decreases in others, thus properly reflecting the influence upon different callings of such factors as the weather, industrial conditions, the money market, state of trade, etc. But in certain other callings obviously removed from fluctuation, the proportion from decade to decade, if once accurately established, would be unlikely to show marked variation.

Table xc includes practically all lines of business and professional activity. Among these the sources of occupational prosperity are so diverse that no accurate enumeration of those unemployed during some portion of the census year could be made which would not show a decrease in the proportion of the unemployed in some callings, no matter what degree of industrial depression might happen to exist.

3. *Reasonableness of the proportion of months unemployed shown in 1900.*—It is of course true that the full working strength of a community or of the nation is never exerted. If steady employment were obtainable in every calling merely upon application, a considerable proportion of those claiming gainful occupations would nevertheless be idle for some part of the year. Old age, illness, travel, bereavement, recreation, competence, a change of employers with interval between, tendency to idleness, and climatic conditions are a few of the causes which together result in a considerable proportion of persons who are without employment during some portion of a year for reasons wholly unconnected with ability or inability to secure employment. Moreover, there is a problem of enumeration which doubtless has resulted in some confusion. On the one hand, some enumerators may report school teachers as possessing permanent employment because they are paid by the year, while others may base their returns on the fact of idleness for several months and report teachers as without employment during a portion of the year. In these cases the same basis of fact contributes opposite returns. It will be remembered that for the group of male teachers and professors in schools and colleges 30.8 per cent were reported in 1890 unemployed during some portion of the year, while 55 per cent were so reported in 1900. This group is one of those most unlikely to show marked fluctuations from year to year in the proportion of nonemployment. The violent change indicated by the returns may have been due to a more complete enumeration or to conflicting returns, as above suggested, or probably to both.

A second reason for idleness, also in no way asso-

ciated with industrial conditions, is the fact that certain occupations are what may be termed intermittent, such as glassworking, inland lake and river service, school teaching, and certain out-of-door callings—notably farm service, stone masonry, etc. In some occupations of the intermittent class compensation is graded to partially cover the period of enforced idleness, but in an enumeration of persons unemployed during some portion of a year, the proportion in such occupations as those mentioned, some of which are extensive, is necessarily high and appreciably affects the final proportions secured for all occupations, although the reasons for nonemployment in other callings may be entirely different.[1]

To these considerations must be added those which are directly related to inability to secure employment, such as the effect of competition, shown in the decline of special industries in one locality because of more favorable conditions in another, to changes in tariff laws, to industrial combinations, overdoing new industries, wage disputes, overburdened professions, influx of immigration, and the increased participation of women in gainful pursuits. These conditions and many others are eddies in the great current of national activity, the influences of which are as yet unmeasured, but evidently in the aggregate they involve a considerable and varying interruption in continuous employment for great numbers of persons.

[1] The causes of irregularity vary greatly. In all of the establishments connected with agriculture, as in agricultural implements, etc., the regularity of employment depends largely upon the harvest, the length of the seasons, and the consequent purchasing power of agriculturists. Some industries can, from their very nature, be carried on only at certain seasons of the year, and then for a very brief period, as the canning of fruits and vegetables and the gathering of ice. Other industries are also affected by the season of the year, but in these, work continues for a longer period than in those just mentioned, as in brickmaking, the building trades, and hatmaking. In some industries the heat of summer is too great to allow of constant labor in this season, as in some of the glass industries, while in other cases advantage has to be taken of the winter to procure raw material which is consumed at other seasons of the year, as at charcoal blast furnaces. Tenth Census, Statistics of Wages, page xxxiv.

Furthermore, it should be observed that the age limit of 10 years set by the census inquiry must materially increase the proportion of persons out of employment during some portion of the census year, since, for persons of both sexes from 10 to 20 years of age, uninterrupted employment during 12 months is likely to be the exception rather than the rule.

Elsewhere in this report attention is called to the deficiency in the returns of 1890 for agricultural laborers between the ages of 10 and 15 years, and the omission there shown is supplied by employing a mean of the figures based upon the proportion at work in 1880 and 1900. This correction results in an addition of over half a million agricultural laborers to the age class specified. It was obviously impossible, however, to determine how many of the persons thus added were unemployed during some portion of the census year, but the proportion necessarily must have been very large, for the age period affected is the one in which gainful occupation upon the farm is generally intermittent in order to permit attendance at school. Therefore, the number and percentage for 1890 of agricultural laborers unemployed during a portion of the census year must be definitely regarded as too low.

These considerations strongly suggest the reasonableness of the proportions shown by the returns of 1900, by which it appears that approximately four persons out of five who claimed gainful occupations were continuously employed throughout the census year, while the fifth person was idle for a period varying from 1 to 12 months.

STATISTICS OF NONEMPLOYMENT AS SHOWN AT THE TWELFTH CENSUS.

Table XCI presents, for continental United States, the distribution of those unemployed during part or all of the census year by three periods, 1 to 3 months, 4 to 6 months, and 7 to 12 months, by sex, general nativity, and color.

TABLE XCI.—DISTRIBUTION, BY PERIODS OF MONTHS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION UNEMPLOYED DURING THE CENSUS YEAR: 1900.

General nativity and color.	Males unemployed.[1]						Females unemployed.[1]					
	1 to 3 months.		4 to 6 months.		7 to 12 months.		1 to 3 months.		4 to 6 months.		7 to 12 months.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Aggregate	2,593,136	49.6	2,069,546	39.6	564,790	10.8	584,617	47.1	485,379	39.1	171,496	13.8
White (total)	2,127,130	48.0	1,787,281	40.3	516,653	11.7	387,858	46.2	311,068	37.0	141,537	16.8
Native white	1,631,698	47.8	1,398,664	41.0	382,817	11.2	322,283	45.3	267,669	37.7	121,116	17.0
Native parents	1,255,717	48.0	1,079,956	41.3	278,604	10.7	204,347	43.0	189,868	39.9	81,246	17.1
Foreign parents	375,981	47.1	318,708	39.9	104,213	13.0	117,886	50.1	77,801	33.0	39,870	16.9
Foreign white	495,432	48.7	388,617	38.2	133,836	13.1	65,625	50.7	43,399	33.5	20,421	15.8
Colored (total)	466,006	58.5	282,265	35.4	48,137	6.1	196,759	49.0	174,311	43.5	29,959	7.5
Negro	452,941	59.4	267,232	35.1	41,766	5.5	196,071	49.3	173,029	43.5	28,861	7.2
Chinese	6,468	47.8	5,552	41.0	1,508	11.2	89	22.4	89	51.2	46	26.4
Japanese	2,605	47.9	1,537	28.2	1,300	23.9	16	48.5	5	15.1	12	36.4
Indian	3,992	25.8	7,944	51.2	3,563	23.0	633	22.1	1,188	41.5	1,040	36.4

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

From this table it will be observed that in 1900 about one-half of all the males claiming gainful occupations but not continuously employed were idle from one to three months, while of the three periods considered, the longest, seven to twelve months, shows much the smallest proportion—less than 11 per cent. The proportions for females, though not quite so extreme, show a tendency similar to that for males.

It should be noted that among white males the largest proportion of those idle in the seven to twelve month group is found among the foreign born and the native born of foreign parentage, while among white females the largest proportion is found among the native born of native parentage. The figures presented for other races show that the division of unemployed negro males into periods of idleness results in tendencies similar to those shown by the white males, but with more marked contrast; a larger proportion being found in the period one to three months, and only 5.5 per cent in the longest period of idleness. The proportions for negro females show the same tendency, compared with those for white females.

Table XCII classifies the unoccupied, for continental United States, by three periods of nonemployment and five main occupation classes.

TABLE XCII.—DISTRIBUTION, BY PERIODS OF MONTHS, OF MALES AND OF FEMALES IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS UNEMPLOYED DURING THE CENSUS YEAR: 1900.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	MALES UNEMPLOYED.[1]						FEMALES UNEMPLOYED.[1]					
	1 to 3 months.		4 to 6 months.		7 to 12 months.		1 to 3 months.		4 to 6 months.		7 to 12 months.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
All occupations	2,593,136	49.6	2,069,546	39.6	564,790	10.8	584,617	47.1	485,379	39.1	171,496	13.8
Agricultural pursuits	956,554	52.3	729,476	39.8	144,778	7.9	153,132	48.8	142,109	45.3	18,645	5.9
Professional service	47,679	42.7	44,294	39.7	19,574	17.6	110,927	50.7	70,395	32.1	37,697	17.2
Domestic and personal service	562,981	46.5	510,424	42.2	136,382	11.3	151,333	42.2	149,284	41.7	57,717	16.1
Trade and transportation	215,082	48.4	158,606	35.7	70,590	15.9	21,956	39.3	19,517	34.9	14,434	25.8
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	810,840	49.7	626,746	38.4	193,471	11.9	147,269	50.0	104,074	35.4	43,003	14.6

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

By this grouping the same general proportions pointed out in connection with the previous table reappear. The largest proportion of idleness among males for the longest period is found in the professional class, and among females in the trade and transportation class. For both sexes agriculture shows the smallest proportion unemployed during the longest period.

Table XCIII distributes persons unemployed during some portion of the census year in each of the five occupational classes, by states and territories, and shows the percentage which the number unemployed forms of the total number claiming occupations within each group.

TABLE XCIII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS UNEMPLOYED DURING ANY PORTION OF THE CENSUS YEAR AND PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER SO OCCUPIED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.		PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.		MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.	
	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.
United States	2,153,350	20.6	330,879	26.2	1,574,628	27.7	501,288	10.5	1,933,282	27.2
Continental United States	2,144,689	20.7	330,566	26.3	1,568,121	28.1	500,185	10.5	1,925,403	27.2
North Atlantic division	133,592	12.4	87,685	21.3	451,602	24.3	162,039	8.7	865,888	25.7
Maine	7,889	10.3	4,840	34.8	17,717	32.3	5,310	12.3	26,211	29.8
New Hampshire	3,021	7.8	2,113	27.2	6,375	20.8	1,752	6.8	14,477	19.1
Vermont	4,486	9.0	2,238	31.9	5,549	24.1	1,690	8.9	7,507	20.7
Massachusetts	8,145	12.2	11,193	18.5	49,435	21.4	25,630	9.0	146,763	25.9
Rhode Island	1,531	14.0	1,557	19.8	7,180	20.6	3,180	8.6	19,113	18.9
Connecticut	4,321	9.6	3,735	22.0	16,221	21.5	5,513	7.7	36,000	20.4
New York	47,638	12.7	29,645	18.6	153,504	22.8	65,388	8.7	260,821	25.2
New Jersey	10,021	14.5	6,064	17.5	40,911	24.4	14,917	8.3	81,685	26.7
Pennsylvania	46,540	13.6	26,300	25.5	154,710	27.3	38,659	8.5	273,311	27.8
South Atlantic division	472,834	23.3	30,984	26.0	224,203	28.1	39,887	9.4	157,924	25.2
Delaware	3,687	19.4	554	19.9	4,532	26.6	878	7.6	4,967	21.9
Maryland	17,707	18.5	3,760	19.4	31,329	26.2	7,668	8.4	35,810	26.9
District of Columbia	141	9.5	1,097	11.6	9,965	20.4	2,481	6.1	5,413	20.8
Virginia	50,620	16.9	6,342	32.0	43,376	27.7	7,556	10.2	30,278	27.5
West Virginia	37,815	24.9	3,832	32.7	19,189	34.1	5,351	14.0	21,219	31.3
North Carolina	129,135	28.1	4,361	29.1	33,618	31.1	4,569	10.6	21,480	23.6
South Carolina	109,256	27.8	3,152	30.2	28,888	30.3	2,475	3.4	10,174	17.3
Georgia	106,371	20.3	5,504	24.8	43,320	26.6	6,127	8.6	17,924	21.0
Florida	18,102	20.4	1,882	26.5	14,986	29.8	2,782	12.0	10,659	33.1

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

TABLE XCIII.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS UNEMPLOYED DURING ANY PORTION OF THE CENSUS YEAR AND PER CENT OF TOTAL NUMBER SO OCCUPIED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1900—Cont'd.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.		PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.		MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.	
	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.	Number unemployed.[1]	Per cent of total so occupied.
North Central division	531,756	15.2	147,536	30.9	540,074	30.7	194,227	11.6	638,776	29.5
Ohio	61,089	14.7	22,895	29.7	96,318	31.4	30,174	10.6	133,509	28.8
Indiana	54,860	16.0	12,805	30.1	58,842	34.9	16,945	12.2	70,649	34.2
Illinois	96,177	20.8	25,521	26.5	110,528	30.2	46,464	11.7	150,595	31.3
Michigan	33,096	10.6	12,365	30.3	56,624	31.1	17,164	12.0	61,326	27.0
Wisconsin	20,084	7.4	10,392	32.2	40,531	27.3	11,574	11.0	45,932	26.0
Minnesota	25,714	9.9	9,939	32.9	35,946	28.8	15,029	13.3	32,119	27.0
Iowa	46,029	12.4	19,426	41.5	38,278	32.7	15,191	11.8	39,410	31.6
Missouri	118,712	25.6	14,423	28.1	58,580	30.9	25,305	12.7	66,854	30.6
North Dakota	7,519	10.5	1,563	31.6	4,346	25.1	1,806	12.8	2,751	28.3
South Dakota	10,340	12.5	2,773	35.2	4,540	27.0	1,447	9.5	3,437	24.0
Nebraska	22,096	11.8	6,894	32.5	14,496	26.3	5,741	9.3	11,579	23.6
Kansas	36,040	13.3	8,540	31.9	21,039	31.4	7,387	10.4	20,615	28.7
South Central division	928,808	28.1	42,930	28.2	246,118	31.0	58,814	12.4	139,198	28.6
Kentucky	102,168	25.0	7,245	27.3	39,951	31.4	9,932	11.8	32,346	30.3
Tennessee	132,486	32.0	5,930	26.7	40,180	30.3	9,871	12.6	24,304	30.0
Alabama	169,966	33.0	4,211	28.2	29,030	28.3	6,007	11.7	22,880	29.1
Mississippi	138,045	28.1	4,648	35.9	22,304	29.7	4,214	11.8	7,576	24.6
Louisiana	69,565	23.5	3,063	23.6	35,869	31.0	6,698	11.6	14,134	26.0
Texas	162,407	25.2	11,771	29.3	48,324	30.9	13,263	11.9	20,063	25.0
Indian Territory	28,000	30.3	1,035	24.0	7,461	49.0	2,007	18.5	4,063	37.3
Oklahoma	13,493	14.2	1,453	27.9	4,355	35.7	1,376	11.9	2,830	32.1
Arkansas	112,678	32.6	3,574	27.4	18,644	33.1	5,446	15.4	11,002	31.0
Western division	77,699	16.7	21,431	22.0	106,124	28.6	45,218	13.7	128,617	28.1
Montana	4,869	17.0	1,107	22.7	7,473	31.0	4,504	21.4	12,303	34.1
Wyoming	2,035	15.2	375	23.3	2,784	27.0	1,643	17.6	2,011	20.9
Colorado	5,708	12.7	3,082	22.4	10,853	26.0	6,023	12.8	21,160	29.9
New Mexico	5,394	19.8	329	15.5	5,855	30.1	784	10.9	2,422	24.2
Arizona	2,588	16.0	369	16.9	3,008	26.7	1,276	16.5	3,869	24.2
Utah	5,375	18.3	1,274	27.3	5,865	36.6	2,217	15.7	6,359	31.2
Nevada	1,312	22.3	273	25.0	1,714	34.8	483	16.6	1,654	33.1
Idaho	4,194	15.3	770	27.8	3,681	34.2	1,557	19.5	5,411	39.7
Washington	12,336	20.2	3,097	24.8	15,616	31.5	7,036	16.3	17,728	30.1
Oregon	8,624	14.7	2,839	28.3	11,221	30.5	3,438	12.0	10,765	30.2
California	25,254	16.6	7,916	18.9	38,054	26.0	16,257	11.6	39,950	24.5
Alaska	78	21.3	54	7.4	3,600	29.0	444	17.7	6,410	37.0
Hawaii	8,583	15.3	251	14.4	2,839	17.5	613	8.9	1,458	15.7
Military and naval	.....	.....	8	0.2	68	0.1	46	2.4	11	3.0

[1] See explanatory notes on page xxviii.

Inspection of this table shows that the highest proportion of nonemployment for agricultural pursuits and for domestic and personal service is found in the South Central division; for professional service and for manufacturing and mechanical pursuits in the North Central; and for trade and transportation in the Western. The North Atlantic division presents the smallest proportion of nonemployment in four out of the five classes, and in the fifth exceeds the lowest by only one-half of 1 per cent.

The states composing the North Atlantic division constitute the most densely populated portion of the country. These states are not prominent in agriculture, but within their boundaries are located a large proportion of the manufacturing and other industrial interests of the country; while much of the foreign commerce centers in the great coast cities. It is possible that the comparatively low rate of nonemployment in these states, as shown by Table XCIII, indicates that conditions are more settled in this region, that industries are better established here than elsewhere, and consequently offer more continuous employment, and that the traditional frugality and industry of the region encourage uninterrupted labor, or the shortest possible intervals of idleness.

Attention, however, has previously been called to the fact that the figures concerning nonemployment can not be regarded as definite or final, and that caution must be observed in reaching conclusions based solely upon them. It is probable that the apparently low proportion of persons unemployed in the states of the North Atlantic division—already pointed out—is not a statistical fact of significance, but merely an illustration of the problems of enumeration which attend this subject.

The accuracy of census enumeration varies, as is well known, in different parts of the country, and from the nature of the inquiry it is probable that the question concerning nonemployment would be more accurately answered in country districts than in cities. In the latter the questions are frequently answered by persons having little knowledge of such details as this question demands, and obviously there are other reasons why answers to the question concerning nonemployment may be expected to be more accurate in rural than in urban districts.

It will be recalled that the North Atlantic division

shows much the largest proportion of population in places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. The distribution in 1900 was as follows:

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION DWELLING IN—		
	Country districts.	Places of 2,500 and over.	Cities of 100,000 and over.
North Atlantic	31.8	68.2	35.8
South Atlantic	78.6	21.4	7.5
North Central	61.5	38.5	17.9
South Central	84.5	15.5	4.2
Western	59.4	40.6	14.1

From this summary it appears that only 31.8 per cent of the population of the North Atlantic division in 1900 was living in country districts—that is, outside of places containing 2,500 inhabitants or more—as compared with very much higher proportions for each of the other geographic divisions of the country.

It is clear, therefore, that the significance of the lower rate of nonemployment shown in the North Atlantic division should be qualified by the uncertainty which exists concerning the accuracy of the returns on this subject; and it is equally clear that no specific conclusions can be drawn regarding nonemployment which can not be assailed on similar grounds.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

POPULATION ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

In collecting statistics of occupations only persons 10 years of age and over are considered.

In 1900 the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and the military and naval stations abroad, but not including Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, or the islands of Tutuila and Guam was 29,287,070.

The generalizations and comparisons which follow are restricted to the returns for continental United States, which consists of that part of the United States on the continent of North America south of the Canadian boundary, and therefore excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and the military and naval stations abroad.

In continental United States the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 was 29,073,233, which was one-half, 50.2 per cent, of the population 10 years of age and over, and nearly two-fifths, 38.3 per cent, of the entire population. Of this number, 23,753,836 were males and 5,319,397 were females.

The males gainfully employed constituted 80 per cent, or four-fifths, of the male population 10 years of age and over, and 61.2 per cent, or more than three-fifths, of the total male population. The females gainfully employed constituted 18.8 per cent of the female population 10 years of age and over and 14.3 per cent of the total female population.

The number of persons returned as gainfully employed at the census of 1890 was 22,735,661. But it is estimated that 582,522 children with gainful occupations were omitted from the enumeration, so that the corrected total would be 23,318,183. To get a total comparable with the returns of 1900 it is necessary furthermore to add the estimated number of persons gainfully employed in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations. This brings the total for 1890 up to 23,416,625.

On the basis of this corrected total the increase from 1890 to 1900 in the number of persons gainfully employed in continental United States was 5,656,608, or 24.2 per cent. The total population during the same period increased 20.7 per cent. In the decade 1880 to 1890 the number of persons gainfully employed increased 34.1 per cent and the total population 24.9 per cent.

The proportion of the entire population of continental United States gainfully employed increased from a little over one-third in 1880 to almost two-fifths in 1900, the percentages being 34.7 in 1880, 37.2 in 1890, and 38.3 in 1900. The proportion of the population 10 years of age and over gainfully employed increased from 47.3 per cent in 1880 to 50.2 per cent in 1900.

The proportion of males 10 years of age and over gainfully employed increased from 78.7 per cent in 1880 to 80 per cent in 1900. The corresponding increase for females was more marked, the percentage advancing from 14.7 in 1880 to 18.8 in 1900.

The proportion of males 10 years of age and over gainfully employed does not vary greatly in different states and territories, being usually between 75 and 85 per cent.

The corresponding percentages for females vary more widely, ranging from 7.9 in Oklahoma to 38 in South Carolina. In the manufacturing states of the North, and in those Southern states where the negro element is prominent, the percentage is comparatively high. In the agricultural states of the Middle West and in most of the states lying farther west, it is comparatively low.

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATIONS.

The scheme of classification adopted for the Twelfth Census distinguished 303 specified occupations or 140 occupation groups. These were classified under five main heads—agricultural pursuits, professional service, domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Occupations connected with mining and fishing were included under the last of these five heads.

Of the total number of males gainfully employed, 39.6 per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits;

24.3 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 17.9 per cent in trade and transportation; 14.7 per cent in domestic and personal service; and 3.5 per cent in professional service.

Agricultural pursuits constitute, therefore, the most important class of occupations for this sex. More than one-half of the males in this main class are farmers, planters, and overseers and about two-fifths are agricultural laborers.

More than seven-tenths of the males classified under domestic and personal service are laborers (not specified).

Under trade and transportation the leading occupation groups for males are those of retail merchants and dealers; steam railroad employees; clerks and copyists; draymen, hackmen, and teamsters; and salesmen. The number of males in these five groups make up about two-thirds of the total number in this main class.

The males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits are widely distributed in a number of occupation groups, of which the two largest are those of miners and quarrymen and carpenters and joiners, these two including about one-fifth of the total number of males in this class.

In the North Atlantic division the number of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits is considerably larger than the number engaged in any other main class of occupations, constituting 39.1 per cent, or nearly two-fifths, of the total number of male workers in this division.

In each of the other geographic divisions, agricultural pursuits constitute the most important branch of occupations, being 54.9 per cent, or more than one-half, of all male workers in the South Atlantic division; 41.7 per cent, or two-fifths, of all in the North Central division; and 66.3 per cent, or two-thirds, of all in the South Central division.

In the Western division the percentage of male workers engaged in agricultural pursuits, 29.9, is not much higher than the percentage engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, 26.4. This is because manufacturing and mechanical pursuits include mining, which is an important occupation in that section of the country.

Of the total number of females gainfully employed, 39.4 per cent were engaged in domestic and personal service, this being the most important branch of occupations for this sex; 24.7 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 18.4 per cent in agricultural pursuits; 9.4 per cent in trade and transportation; and 8.1 per cent in professional service.

More than two-thirds of the total number of females engaged in agricultural pursuits are agricultural laborers and about one-third are farmers, planters, and overseers; more than three-fourths in professional service are teachers and professors; about three-fifths in domestic and personal service are servants and waitresses; nearly four-fifths in trade and transportation are saleswomen, stenographers and typewriters, clerks and copyists, and bookkeepers and accountants; more than one-fourth in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits are dressmakers and over one-fifth are textile mill operatives.

In each geographic division between 35 and 45 per cent of all females gainfully employed were engaged in domestic and personal service, and in the South Atlantic, North Central, and Western divisions the percentage is larger than that for any other class of occupations; but in the North Atlantic division a larger per cent of females were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits than in domestic and personal service, and in the South Central division a larger per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The percentage of female workers engaged in agricultural pursuits is exceptionally high in all states in which the negro element is especially prominent.

In each sex the proportion of gainful workers engaged in agricultural pursuits and in domestic and personal service was smaller in 1900 than it was in 1880, while the proportion engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, in trade and transportation, and in professional service was larger; but between 1890 and 1900 there has been some increase in the proportion of male workers engaged in domestic and personal service and some decrease in the proportion of female workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

The decrease in the proportion of female workers engaged in domestic and personal service from 41.6 per cent in 1890 to 39.4 per cent in 1900 was the result of a very marked decrease in the proportion employed as servants and waitresses—from 30.4 per cent in 1890 to 24.1 per cent in 1900—partially offset by proportionate increases in some of the other occupations classified under domestic and personal service.

The increase in the proportion of female workers engaged in trade and transportation from 5.7 per cent in 1890 to 9.4 per cent in 1900 represents an exceptionally large increase in the employment of women as saleswomen, stenographers and typewriters, and bookkeepers and accountants.

It is evident, then, that manufacturing, trade and transportation, and the professions are absorbing an increasing proportion of the growing army of workers of each sex, while the agricultural class represents a diminishing proportion.

NATIVITY AND COLOR OF THE WORKING POPULATION.

Of the total number of males gainfully employed, 50.3 per cent, or one-half, were native white of native parents; 17.3 per cent were native white of foreign parents; 20.5 per cent were foreign white; 11.3 per cent were negroes; and 0.6 per cent were Chinese, Japanese, and Indians.

Of the total number of females gainfully employed, the native white of native parents constituted only 36.2 per cent, much less than the corresponding per cent for males; the native white of foreign parents constituted 22.3 per cent; the foreign white, 16.5 per cent; the negro, 24.8 per cent; and the Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, 0.2 per cent.

Among native white of native parents 77.3 per cent of the males 10 years of age and over were gainfully employed; for native white of foreign parents the corresponding per cent is 75.4; for foreign white, 89.7; and for negroes, 84.1. The percentage, therefore, is highest for foreign white, and lowest for native white of foreign parents.

The proportion of females gainfully employed is much higher among the negroes than among the whites, the percentages for the different elements being as follows: For negroes, 40.7; for native white of foreign parents, 21.7; for foreign white, 19.1; and for native white of native parents, 13.

Among male workers in every class of occupations the native white of native parents are more prominent than any other element of the population, constituting in professional pursuits 64.1 per cent of the total number of males; in agricultural pursuits, 60.4; in trade and transportation, 50.9; in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, 39.9; and in domestic and personal service, 36.1.

As shown by a comparison of the above percentages the native white males of native parents attain their greatest relative importance in the professions and in agriculture. A comparison of the corresponding percentages for the other elements of the population shows that the native white of foreign parents attain their greatest relative importance in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and in trade and transportation; the foreign white in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and in domestic and personal service; the negro in domestic and personal service and in agricultural pursuits.

About three-fifths (59.5 per cent) of the females engaged in agricultural pursuits were of the negro race; about one-third (32.6 per cent) were native white of native parents. These two elements combined comprise over 90 per cent of all females in this class of occupations. Most of the negro females engaged in agricultural pursuits are farm laborers, but the majority of the native white females of native parents in this branch of occupations are farmers.

In domestic and personal service 32.6 per cent of the total number of females were negroes; 27.9 per cent were native white of native parents; 22.3 per cent were foreign white; and 17.1 per cent were native white of foreign parents.

Nine-tenths of the females engaged in professional pursuits were native white and more than six-tenths native white of native parents.

The native white constitute 86.6 per cent of the females engaged in trade and transportation and 75.8 per cent of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the native white of native parents being hardly more numerous in either of these classes of occupations than the native white of foreign parents.

Among female workers, the native white of native parents attain their greatest prominence in professional service; the native white of foreign parents, in trade and transportation; the foreign white, in domestic and personal service; and the negro, in agricultural pursuits.

AGE CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORKING POPULATION.

In the census classification of persons gainfully employed according to age, the age groups are as follows: 10 to 15, 16 to 20, 21 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 years and over, and age unknown.

Approximately 95 per cent of all males in each of the four age groups between the ages of 21 and 54, inclusive, were engaged in gainful occupations.

The percentage of males gainfully employed is highest in the age group 35 to 44, in which it reaches 96.6.

The percentage of females gainfully employed is highest in the age group 16 to 20, in which it reaches 32.3. In the next age group, 21 to 24, it is almost as high, being, in fact, 30.8; but in the age group 25 to 34 it falls to 19.9, indicating, no doubt, the effect of matrimony in depleting the ranks of gainful workers of this sex. The percentage declines slowly but steadily in the successive age groups above 34.

In every age group above 25 the per cent of males gainfully employed was lower in 1900 than in 1890; in each of the two age groups under 25 it was higher.

In every age group except that of "age unknown" the per cent of females gainfully employed was higher in 1900 than in 1890.

There are no very marked differences between the principal elements of the population—native white of native parents, native white of foreign parents, foreign white, and negro—as regards the per cent of the males gainfully employed in the age groups between 21 and 64, inclusive.

In the youngest age group, 10 to 15, and in the oldest, 65 years and over, the percentage of males gainfully employed is much higher for negroes than it is for any of the white elements.

In the age group 16 to 20, the per cent of males gainfully employed is slightly higher for foreign white than it is for negroes, and is considerably higher for each of these elements than it is for either of the native white elements.

The per cent of females gainfully employed is highest for the negro element in every age group except that of 16 to 20, in which it is highest for the foreign white element.

In each of the white elements of the population the per cent of females gainfully employed undergoes a

marked reduction after the age of 24, but in the negro element the percentage shows no marked reduction until the age of 65 is reached. It is evident that in the case of negro women matrimony has little effect in reducing the percentage gainfully employed.

One-fourth (25.3 per cent) of all males gainfully employed are between the ages of 25 and 34, inclusive, almost one-half (48.6 per cent) are between 16 and 34, and more than two-thirds (68.4 per cent) are between 16 and 44.

The per cent of males between the ages of 16 and 44 is highest (74.8) in trade and transportation and lowest (61.6) in agricultural pursuits.

The per cent of males under 21 is exceptionally high (22.7) in agricultural pursuits, because of the extent to which boys are employed on their fathers' farms; and it is exceptionally low (4.6) in professional service, because of the long period of preparatory training required in this class of occupations.

The proportion of male workers in the period of old age, 55 years and over, is about 15 per cent in agricultural pursuits and in the professions, and about 10 per cent in each of the other main classes of occupations.

The females engaged in gainful occupations are as a class much younger than the males. Almost one-third (32.4 per cent) of the female workers, but hardly more than one-sixth (17.3 per cent) of the male, are under 21 years of age; or, taking a higher age limit, one-half (49.3 per cent) of the former, but less than three-tenths (28.6 per cent) of the latter, are under 25 years of age.

PROPORTION OF FEMALES IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

Of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1900, 81.7 per cent, or more than four-fifths, were males and 18.3 per cent were females. The proportion of females in 1890 was 17.2 per cent and in 1880, 15.2 per cent, showing that there has been a marked advance in the relative importance of this sex among the gainful workers of the country.

In domestic and personal service the per cent of females in 1900 was 37.5; in professional service, 34.2; in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, 18.5; in trade and transportation, 10.6; and in agricultural pursuits, 9.4.

In all of these main classes of occupations, except domestic and personal service, the percentage of females was higher in 1900 than in 1890; and in all of them, without exception, it was higher in 1890 than in 1880.

The most marked increase was that shown for trade and transportation, in which the per cent of females advanced from 3.4 in 1880 to 6.9 in 1890 and to 10.6 in 1900. This represents the increasing extent to which women are employed as stenographers and typewriters, telegraph and telephone operators, bookkeepers and accountants, clerks and copyists, and saleswomen.

The advance in the percentage for agricultural pursuits from 7.7 in 1880 to 8.4 in 1890 and to 9.4 in 1900 represents mainly an increase in the occupation of farmers, planters, and overseers, in which the per cent of females increased from 1.3 in 1880 to 4.3 in 1890 and to 5.4 in 1900; in the occupation of farm laborers the proportion of females is much higher—15 per cent, in fact—but is not increasing.

In nearly all the occupations classified under professional service the per cent of females has advanced steadily since 1880; in the occupation of teachers, which for this sex is by far the most important of these occupations, the per cent increased from 67.8 in 1880 to 70.8 in 1890 and to 73.4 in 1900.

In manufacturing and mechanical pursuits the per cent of females was 16.7 in 1880, 18.1 in 1890, and 18.5 in 1900. The slight advance in the last decade is the net result of divergent changes in different occupations: in some of the principal textile industries, in paper and pulp mills, and in rubber factories the per cent of females among the operatives has decreased; but among confectioners, boot and shoe makers and repairers, gold and silver workers, bookbinders, boxmakers, glovemakers, and tobacco and cigar factory operatives it has increased.

In domestic and personal service the per cent of females increased from 34.6 in 1880 to 39.5 in 1890, and then decreased to 37.5 in 1900. The decrease from 1890 to 1900 represents a small decrease in the proportion of females for two of the most important occupations for this sex, namely, those of servants and waitresses and of laundresses, partially offset by increases in other less important occupations.

PROPORTIONS OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN IN THE WORKING POPULATION.

The analysis of the working population by sex has been supplemented by a further analysis into four main classes determined by sex and age, namely, men, women, boys, and girls.

Men and women, in this classification, include all persons 16 years of age and over. This age limit was adopted in order to obtain figures which were comparable with those of 1880, when only three age periods were distinguished in the occupation statistics, namely, 10 to 15, 16 to 59, and 60 and over.

The total number of gainful workers in continental United States in 1900 comprised 22,489,425 men, 4,833,630 women, and 1,750,178 children, of whom 1,264,411 were boys and 485,767 were girls.

Men constituted 77.3 per cent of the total number of gainful workers in continental United States in 1900; women, 16.6 per cent; and children, 6.1 per cent. The corresponding percentages in 1880 were 80, 13.5, and 6.5, respectively. Accordingly the per cent of women increased during the twenty-year period, while the per cent of men and children decreased.

A comparison of the figures for 1900 by states shows that the proportion of men among gainful workers

ranged from 91.4 per cent in Wyoming to 58.4 per cent in South Carolina; that of women from 31.8 per cent in the District of Columbia to 6.6 per cent in Wyoming; and that of children from 16.6 per cent in South Carolina to 1 per cent in Montana.

In general, the proportions of women and of children are comparatively small in most of the Western states and comparatively large in most of the Southern states. The percentage of women is also large in the North Atlantic states, notably in Massachusetts (26.3) and in Rhode Island (25.1). For children the percentages in the North Atlantic states are much lower than in the Southern states, but not so low as in the Western states.

Between 1880 and 1900 the proportion of women among gainful workers increased in every state except three. In the majority of states there was also an increase in the proportion either of boys or of girls or of both. In only four states was there any increase in the proportion of men.

A comparison of the figures by occupation classes shows an increase in the proportion of women and a decrease in the proportion of men in each of the five main classes. The proportion of children increased in agricultural pursuits, trade and transportation, and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, and decreased in domestic and personal service.

Of the 58 occupation groups, in which men formed not less than 10 nor more than 95 per cent of the total in 1900, there are 11 in which the percentage of men was higher in 1900 than in 1880; 45 in which the percentage of women was higher; and 31 in which the percentage of children was higher.

The following is a statement of the occupations referred to in which the percentage of men increased from 1880 to 1900: Butter and cheese makers, 91.5 to 94.7; tool and cutlery makers, 92.3 to 94.7; barbers and hairdressers, 92.5 to 94.6; brassworkers, 90.2 to 93.7; glassworkers, 84 to 85.2; paper and pulp mill operatives, 65.7 to 71.8; tailors, 60.2 to 68.5; cotton mill operatives, 38.4 to 42.6; servants and waiters, 13.8 to 15.4; launderers, 11.1 to 12.9; and nurses, 7.4 to 10.1.

The proportion of women appears to be increasing in most occupations in which both sexes are represented. The following enumeration shows the increase from 1880 to 1900 in the per cent of women for some of the most important of these occupations: Farmers, planters, and overseers, 1.3 to 5.4; laborers (not specified), 2.8 to 4.1; boarding and lodging house keepers, 64.6 to 83.4; teachers and professors in colleges, etc., 67.6 to 73.3; musicians and teachers of music, 43 to 56.4; artists and teachers of art, 22.5 to 43.8; bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc., 5.7 to 23.9; telegraph and telephone operators, 5.3 to 29.3; packers and shippers, 5.1 to 28.6; tobacco and cigar factory operatives, 11.9 to 28.2; boot and shoe makers and repairers, 10.2 to 17.4; hosiery and knitting mill operatives, 54.8 to 60; woolen mill operatives, 34.9 to 37.1; silk mill operatives, 40 to 48.6; printers, lithographers, and presswomen, 4.6 to 9.9; boxmakers, 38.7 to 51.7; and bookbinders, 36.8 to 47.2.

Although there was a small decrease between 1880 and 1900 in the percentage which children formed of the total number of persons in all occupations, there are many occupation groups in which the percentage increased, the following being some of the more important: Agricultural laborers, 21.6 to 23.9; cotton mill operatives, 16.5 to 18; salesmen and saleswomen, 1.3 to 3.3; tobacco and cigar factory operatives, 8 to 8.8; tailors and tailoresses, 3.6 to 4.7; boot and shoe makers and repairers, 1.9 to 4; hosiery and knitting mill operatives, 15.1 to 17.6; launderers and laundresses, 1.1 to 1.8; and printers, lithographers, and pressmen, 2.8 to 4.1.

The following are some of the more important occupations which show a decrease in the percentage for children between 1880 and 1900: Servants and waiters, 10.3 to 8.1; laborers (not specified), 5.5 to 4.9; bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc., 3.5 to 2.6; woolen mill operatives, 11.3 to 9.1; and glassworkers, 13.4 to 10.7.

PROPORTIONS OF ADULTS AND YOUNG PERSONS IN THE WORKING POPULATION.

In a further analysis of the figures for 1900 the two groups, men and women, have each been subdivided into young persons, from 16 to 20 years of age, and adults, 21 years and over.

Young persons of the male sex constituted in 1900, 9.8 per cent of the total working population of continental United States; young persons of the female sex, 4.2 per cent. Adult males constituted 67.5 per cent of this total, and adult females, 12.4 per cent.

Young persons of the male sex constituted in 1900, 30.9 per cent of all messengers and errand and office boys; 26.2 per cent of all agricultural laborers; 20 per cent of all United States soldiers, sailors, and marines; 18.9 per cent of all clerks and copyists; 18.3 per cent of all glassworkers and of all trunk and leather-case makers; 16.2 per cent of all bottlers and soda water makers; 16.1 per cent of all printers, lithographers, and pressmen; and 16 per cent of all electricians.

Young persons of the female sex constituted in 1900, 33.5 per cent of all paper box makers; 26.2 per cent of all shirt, collar, and cuff makers; 25.5 per cent of all milliners; 23.9 per cent of all servants and waiters; 23.5 per cent of all stenographers and typewriters; 23.1 per cent of all seamstresses; 17.8 per cent of all textile mill operatives; 15.8 per cent of all dressmakers; 15 per cent of all packers and shippers; 14.9 per cent of all housekeepers and stewards; 12.3 per cent of all teachers and professors in colleges, etc.; 11.9 per cent of all telegraph and telephone operators; 10.6 per cent of all nurses and midwives; and 10.2 per cent of all musicians and teachers of music.

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

In 1900 out of a total of 9,613,252 children from 10 to 15 years of age, 1,750,178, or 18.2 per cent, were engaged in gainful occupations; of this number, 1,264,411 were males and 485,767 were females.

The proportion of children engaged in gainful occupations appears to be increasing. In 1880, out of a total of 6,649,483 children from 10 to 15 years of age, 1,118,356, or 16.8 per cent, were engaged in gainful occupations. The proportion of male children engaged in gainful occupations increased from 24.4 per cent in 1880 to 26.1 per cent in 1900; the proportion of female children, from 9 per cent in 1880 to 10.2 per cent in 1900.

Of the male children at work, 54 per cent were native white of native parents; 15.9 per cent were native white of foreign parents; 4.6 per cent were foreign white; and 25.2 per cent were negroes.

Of the female children at work, 31.8 per cent were native white of native parents; 19.1 per cent were native white of foreign parents; 8.2 per cent were foreign white; and 40.6 per cent were negroes.

The percentage of native white of native parents is accordingly much larger among male children at work than among female, while the percentages of native white of foreign parents and of foreign white and of negroes are much larger among female children at work than among male.

Of the native white male children of native parents, 24.3 per cent were gainfully employed; of the native white male children of foreign parents, 16.9 per cent; of foreign white male children, 29.2 per cent; and of negro male children, 49.3 per cent.

The per cent is higher for native white male children of native parents than for native white male children of foreign parents, mainly because of the greater extent to which the native white parents are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Of the native white female children of native parents, 5.7 per cent were gainfully employed; of the native white female children of foreign parents, 7.9 per cent; of the foreign white female children, 20.3 per cent; and of the negro female children, 30.6 per cent.

More than two-thirds (67.6 per cent) of the male children at work and more than two-fifths (42.7 per cent) of the female were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the male children at work, 13.5 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 10.8 per cent in domestic and personal service; and 7.9 per cent in trade and transportation. Of the female children at work, 29.2 per cent were engaged in domestic and personal service; 23.3 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; and 4.6 per cent in trade and transportation. The per cent engaged in professional service was only 0.2 for either sex.

Of the male children engaged in agricultural pursuits the majority (59.7 per cent) were native white of native parents, while 30.2 per cent were negro and 9.7 per cent were foreign white children or native white children of foreign parents.

Of the female children engaged in this class of occupations the great majority (71.4 per cent) were negroes, while 26 per cent were native white of native parents and only 2.2 per cent were foreign white children or native white of foreign parents.

In trade and transportation 49.7 per cent of the male children and 66.1 per cent of the female were either foreign white children or native white children of foreign parents; in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits these two elements constituted 53.9 per cent of the male children and 59.8 per cent of the female. Most of the other children employed in these two main classes of occupations were native white of native parents, the number of negro children being comparatively small.

Of the male children in domestic and personal service, 42.6 per cent were native white of native parents, 23.9 per cent were either native white of foreign parents or foreign white, and 33 per cent were negro; of the female children in this class of occupations, 34.3 per cent were native white of native parents, 31.8 per cent were either native white of foreign parents or foreign white, and 33.7 per cent were negro.

Of the total number of children from 10 to 15 years of age gainfully employed, 8.1 per cent were 10 years of age, 9.1 per cent were 11, 12.7 per cent were 12, 15.3 per cent were 13, 23.2 per cent were 14, and 31.6 per cent were 15. More than one-half (54.8 per cent) of the total number were either 14 or 15 years of age, and hardly more than one-sixth (17.2 per cent) were under 12 years of age.

The per cent under 12 was exceptionally high in the occupations of agricultural laborers, servants and waiters, cotton mill operatives, and laborers (not specified).

A comparison by states shows that the per cent of male children under 12 years of age gainfully employed was highest (27.2) in Alabama and lowest (0.5) in Massachusetts. The per cent was high in almost all the Southern states, and was higher in most of the states of the agricultural and mining West than it was in the manufacturing East.

FOREIGN BORN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

In continental United States the number of persons of foreign birth engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 was 5,851,399, representing 20.1 per cent, or one-fifth, of the total number of gainful workers. The per cent of foreign born was a little larger in 1890, being 22.5, but in 1880 it was precisely the same, namely, 20.1; so the immigration of twenty years has not increased the relative importance of the foreign born in the working population of the country.

The per cent of gainful workers—that is, the per cent

which the number of persons engaged in gainful occupations forms of the total number 10 years of age and over—was 48.6 for the native born and 57.7 for the foreign born. On comparing the figures by sex, it appears that among females the per cent of workers was practically as high for the native born as it was for the foreign born, being 18.8 for the former and 19.2 for the latter; but among males the contrast is marked, 89.8 per cent, or nine-tenths, of the foreign born 10 years of age and over being gainfully employed and only 77.7 per cent of the native born. A part of this difference undoubtedly reflects the comparative poverty prevailing among immigrants, impelling them to engage in gainful occupations at an early age; but to a great extent the difference is a natural result of the fact that the native born population contains a much larger proportion of children and young persons.

About one-third (32.9 per cent) of all male workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and hardly more than one-tenth (11.2 per cent) of those engaged in agricultural pursuits were foreign born, these two classes of occupations representing, respectively, the highest and lowest percentages of foreign born shown for this sex in any of the main classes of occupations.

Among female workers also the class of occupations showing the lowest per cent of foreign born (4.3) is that of agricultural pursuits; but the highest per cent is that shown for domestic and personal service (22.5), although the per cent for manufacturing and mechanical pursuits (21.5) is almost as high.

The proportion of foreign born among females engaged in agricultural pursuits advanced from 1.2 per cent in 1880 to 4.3 per cent in 1900. With this exception the proportion of foreign born shows a decrease in each main class of occupations and for each sex.

The decrease was especially marked for females engaged in trade and transportation, among whom the per cent of foreign born declined from 24.8 in 1880 to 12.6 in 1900. This change probably represents the influx of native females in certain of the occupations included in this main class, notably those of stenographers and typewriters, telegraph and telephone operators, clerks and copyists, and saleswomen.

A comparison by occupation groups for male workers shows that the per cent of foreign born was highest—ranging from 76.3 to 50.4—among tailors, brewers and maltsters, launderers, hucksters and peddlers, cabinetmakers, bakers, bleachery and dye works operatives, and hat and cap makers; and was lowest—ranging from 6.3 to 8.8—among lawyers, telegraph and telephone operators, agricultural laborers, teachers and professors, stenographers and typewriters, and dentists.

A similar comparison for female workers shows that the per cent of foreign born was highest—ranging from 42.1 to 32.1—among merchants and dealers (except wholesale), tailoresses, cotton mill operatives, and woolen mill operatives; and was lowest—ranging from 0.8 to 9.5—among agricultural laborers, teachers and professors, telegraph and telephone operators, musicians and teachers of music, laborers (not specified), stenographers and typewriters, printers, lithographers, and presswomen, bookkeepers and accountants, and clerks and copyists.

Most of the occupations in which the per cent of foreign born is exceptionally low and that of native born correspondingly high, are included under professional service or under trade and transportation, and demand more than an ordinary degree of intelligence or education. The high per cent of native born among females employed as agricultural laborers and as laborers (not specified) reflects the extent to which negro women are engaged in these occupations.

GAINFUL WORKERS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE.

Of gainful workers in continental United States in 1900, 11,166,361, or 38.4 per cent, were persons of foreign parentage. Of this number, 5,845,919 were born in foreign countries and 5,320,442 were born in the United States, these two groups representing, respectively, immigrants and children of immigrants.

The gainful workers of foreign parentage have been classified by countries or nationalities according to the birthplace of both parents, or of one parent only when the other is a native of this country. The classification distinguishes seventeen specified nationalities.

Of the total number of workers of foreign parentage, 29.5 per cent were of German parentage, 21.7 per cent were of Irish parentage, and 16 per cent were of English parentage (including the English Canadian, the Scotch, and the Welsh); so that 67.2 per cent, or two-thirds, of the total number of gainful workers of foreign parentage in continental United States in 1900 were of British or German extraction.

The proportions of the total number of workers of foreign parentage represented by the other specified nationalities were as follows: The Scandinavian (Norway, Sweden, and Denmark) constituted 7.8 per cent of the total; the French Canadian, 3.1 per cent; the Italian, 2.9 per cent; the Polish and the Russian, each 2.2 per cent; the Austrian, 1.7 per cent; the Bohemian, 1.2 per cent; the French, 1.1 per cent; and the Hungarian and the Swiss, each 1 per cent. The gainful workers belonging to other foreign countries constituted 4.1 per cent of the total; those of mixed foreign parentage (father and mother born in different foreign countries), 4.5 per cent.

The British and German elements were of much more importance in the second generation than in the first, constituting 79.5 per cent of the workers of foreign parentage born in this country and only 56.1 per cent of those born abroad. This difference indicates the decline in the relative importance of immigration from British and German countries in recent years.

The Scandinavian element (Norway, Sweden, and

Denmark), on the other hand, while constituting 10.9 per cent of the first or immigrant generation, constituted only 4.4 per cent of the second generation; similarly, the Italian represented 5.1 per cent of the first generation and only 0.4 per cent of the second. This difference in the percentage is a natural result of the fact that the Scandinavian and Italian immigration is comparatively recent.

Of the total number of gainful workers of foreign parentage, 35.7 per cent were engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and only 19.7 per cent in agricultural pursuits; while of the total number of workers of native parentage, 45.7 per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits and only 17.3 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

Of the total number (11,166,361) of gainful workers of foreign parentage, 9,094,871, or 81.4 per cent, were males and 2,071,490, or 18.6 per cent, were females.

For every nationality of foreign parentage, except the Norwegian, the Swiss, the Danish, and the Italian, the number of males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits exceeded the number in any other main class of occupations.

Among the Norwegians, the Swiss, and the Danes the largest number of male workers were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and among the Italians the largest number were engaged in domestic and personal service, most of them being laborers (not specified).

Under manufacturing and mechanical pursuits the Hungarians are represented by a larger percentage than any other foreign nationality, 59.7 per cent, or nearly three-fifths, of the total number of Hungarian male workers being found in this class of occupations. Other nationalities showing exceptionally high percentages for males in this class are the Austrian (52.4 per cent), the French Canadian (49.4 per cent), the Russian (45.8 per cent), the Polish (44.5 per cent), the Scotch (41.2 per cent), and the English and Welsh (40.6 per cent). A large proportion of the Hungarians and of the Austrians reported under manufacturing and mechanical pursuits were miners and quarrymen; a large proportion of the French Canadians were textile mill operatives; and a large proportion of the Russians were tailors.

A large proportion of the Italian (32 per cent), Hungarian (21.7 per cent), Polish (27.4 per cent), Austrian (17.9 per cent), and Irish (15 per cent) males were reported as laborers (not specified) and classified, therefore, under domestic and personal service.

A considerable proportion of the Russian (30.6 per cent), Irish (25.8 per cent), English Canadian (23.6 per cent), Scotch (22.7 per cent), English and Welsh (21.4 per cent), German (20.4 per cent), and French (20.2 per cent) males were engaged in trade and transportation. The majority of the Russian males in this branch of occupations were either retail merchants and dealers, hucksters and peddlers, or salesmen; for the Irish, English Canadian, Scotch, German, and French males, the most important occupations under this main head were those of draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc., clerks and copyists, salesmen, retail merchants and dealers, and steam railroad employees.

The only nationalities of foreign parentage showing more than 4 per cent of the male workers engaged in professional pursuits are the Scotch, the English and Welsh, the French, and the English Canadian, the highest percentage, that for the Scotch, being 5.1. The per cent for each of these nationalities, though not high, exceeds that for the native white of native parents (4.4).

For female workers of foreign parentage, the two leading classes of occupations are domestic and personal service and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. In six specified nationalities of foreign parentage, comprising the French Canadian, the Italian, the Russian, the Polish, the Bohemian, and the English and Welsh, the number of female workers engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits exceeded the number in domestic and personal service; in the other specified nationalities the latter class of occupations was larger than the former.

In most foreign nationalities the leading occupation for females is that of servants and waitresses, which comprises over 55 per cent of the Swedes of this sex engaged in gainful occupations, between 40 and 50 per cent of the Norwegians, the Danes, and the Hungarians, about 35 per cent of the Austrians, and about 30 per cent of the Irish, Swiss, and Germans.

More than one-half (52.5 per cent) of the French Canadian females engaged in gainful occupations were textile mill operatives, and somewhat more than one-third (36 per cent) of the Russian and a little more than one-third (33.9 per cent) of the Italian workers of this sex were either tailoresses, dressmakers, or seamstresses. For all these nationalities the proportion of female workers employed as servants and waitresses was comparatively small.

In general, the diversification of occupations for either sex of foreign parentage is most marked among the nationalities which belong to the earlier immigration movement, comprising the English, Scotch, Irish, and German.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING POPULATION.

The conjugal classes distinguished in the census are the single, the married, the widowed, the divorced, and the unknown; but in the statistics here presented, the unknown—comprising only 0.2 per cent of the total population—are included with the single.

Among males, 66.4 per cent of the single were gainfully employed, 94.2 per cent of the married, 77.1 per cent of the widowed, and 89.3 per cent of the divorced.

The difference between these percentages is mainly a result of the difference in the age constitution of the several conjugal classes. A large proportion of the

single males are boys or young men, consequently a comparatively small proportion are gainfully employed. The proportion of old men is larger among the widowed and divorced than among the married, consequently the per cent gainfully employed is smaller.

Among females, 31.3 per cent of the single were gainfully employed, 5.6 per cent of the married, 31.5 per cent of the widowed, and 55.3 per cent of the divorced.

In the case of females matrimony has a marked effect on the per cent gainfully employed, comparatively few married women being engaged in gainful occupations.

Divorced women as a class are younger than widows, and this may explain in part the fact that the per cent gainfully employed is higher.

A comparison of the statistics by nativity and color shows that the proportion of single males gainfully employed is highest (84.8 per cent) among the foreign white and lowest (61.8 per cent) among the native white of native parents; the proportion of married men gainfully employed does not vary much, being approximately 95 per cent in each element of the population; the proportion of widowers gainfully employed is highest (89.5 per cent) among negroes and lowest among foreign white (70.2 per cent).

The comparison by race and nativity for females reveals wider differences, the per cent of single females gainfully employed ranging from 60.9 among foreign white to 21.5 among native white of native parents, and the per cent of widowed from 67 among negroes to 20.7 among foreign white. In the proportion of married women gainfully employed the contrast between the negroes and the whites is very marked; in each of the white elements of the population the proportion is under 4 per cent, but in the negro element it is 26 per cent.

In each group of occupations the proportions in the several conjugal classes again depend largely upon the age constitution of the group; in occupations, such as that of agricultural laborers, in which the percentage of young persons is large, the percentage of single is also large, while in occupations, such as that of farmers, planters, and overseers, in which the per cent of young persons is small, the per cent of single is likewise small.

But other factors besides that of age constitution doubtless have considerable influence on conjugal condition; for instance, the length of time required to secure an income sufficient to support a wife and family according to the standard of living prevailing in the social class represented by the occupation. Among lawyers, for instance, the per cent of single men is exceptionally high in proportion to the per cent 25 years of age and over, while among textile mill operatives it is low.

A high percentage of single in proportion to the percentage over 25 years of age is observable in many callings which involve a roving life or frequent changes of residence, such as the occupations of actors, sailors, civil engineers and surveyors, lumbermen and raftsmen, and wood choppers.

In all occupations combined the number of males reported as divorced constituted 0.5 per cent of the number reported as married, widowed, or divorced; that is to say, for every 1,000 male workers who were or had been married at the time the Twelfth Census was taken, 5 were reported as living in the divorced state.

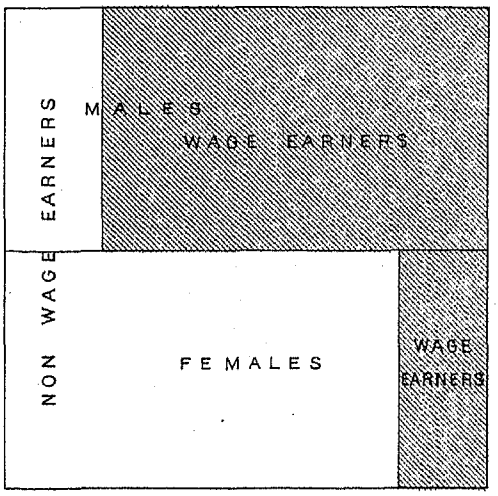
In different occupations the per cent of divorced males, as computed on the basis of the number married, widowed, or divorced, ranges from 2.4 for soldiers, sailors, and marines (U. S.) to 0.2 for silk mill operatives.

The majority of females gainfully employed are single, the exact percentage of single in all occupations combined being 68.2. In different occupations the per cent of single ranges from 9.1 for farmers, planters, and overseers to 95 for stenographers and typewriters. For the leading occupations for this sex the percentages of single are as follows: Teachers and professors, 92.2; saleswomen, 90.7; servants and waitresses, 78.9; cotton mill operatives, 78.8; seamstresses, 71.2; dressmakers, 69.1; agricultural laborers, 64.4; housekeepers and stewardesses, 59.5; nurses and midwives, 58.7; laborers (not specified), 49.7; laundresses, 30.1; and farmers, planters, and overseers, 9.1.

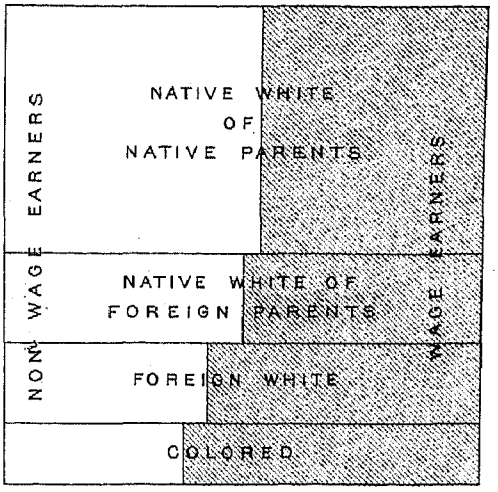
These 12 occupations include all those in which the number of females exceeded 100,000. The comparatively low per cent of single among laundresses and laborers (not specified) probably reflects the extent to which married negro women were engaged in these occupations. Of the females occupied as farmers, planters, and overseers, 73.4 per cent were widows.

In every conjugal class the per cent of females gainfully employed increased during the decade 1890 to 1900, as follows: Single, from 29.1 to 31.3 per cent; married, from 4.6 to 5.6 per cent; widowed, from 29.3 to 31.5 per cent; and divorced, from 49 to 55.3 per cent.

1. POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS: 1900

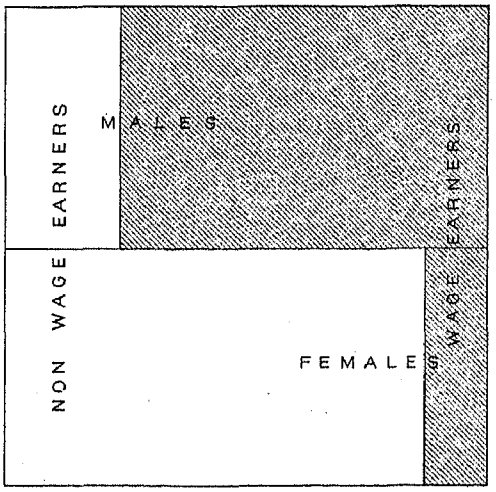


2. POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS: 1900

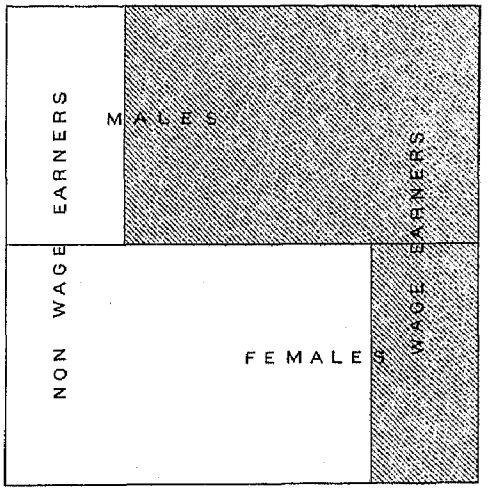


3. ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, CLASSIFIED AS WAGE EARNERS AND NON-WAGE EARNERS: 1900

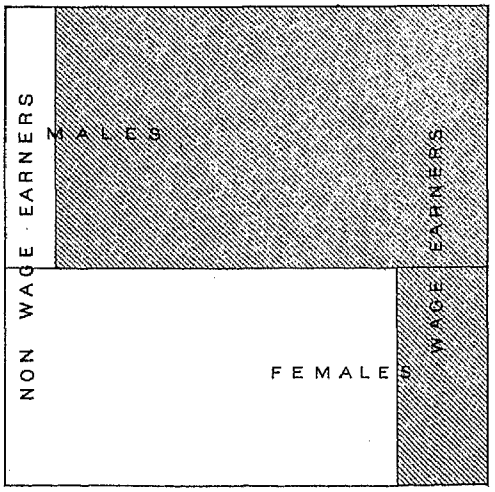
NATIVE WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTS



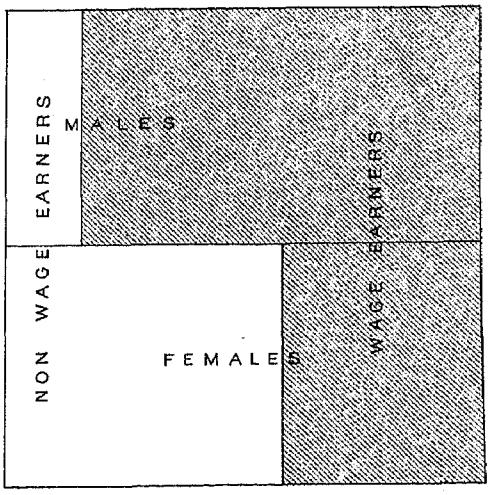
NATIVE WHITE OF FOREIGN PARENTS



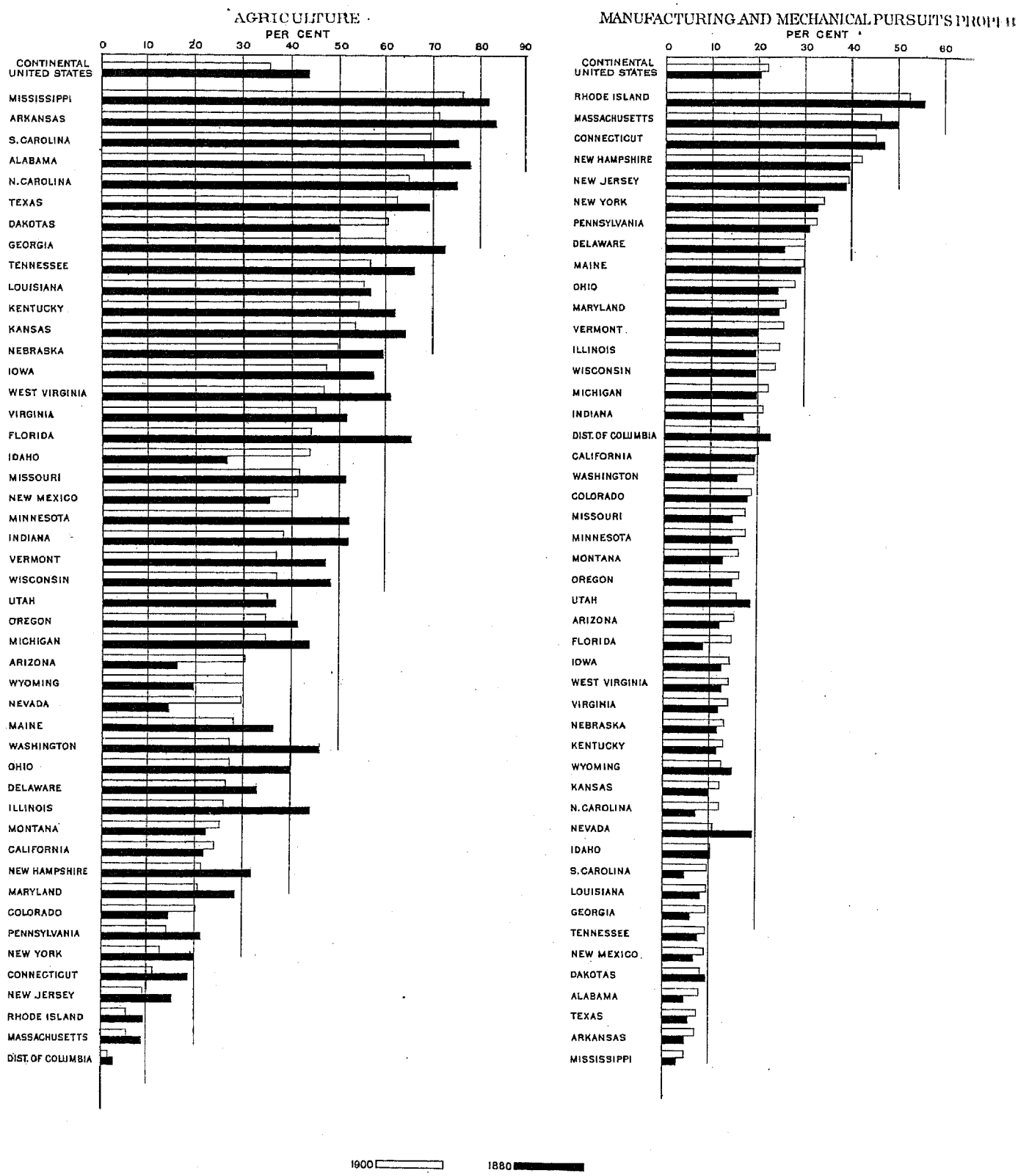
FOREIGN WHITE



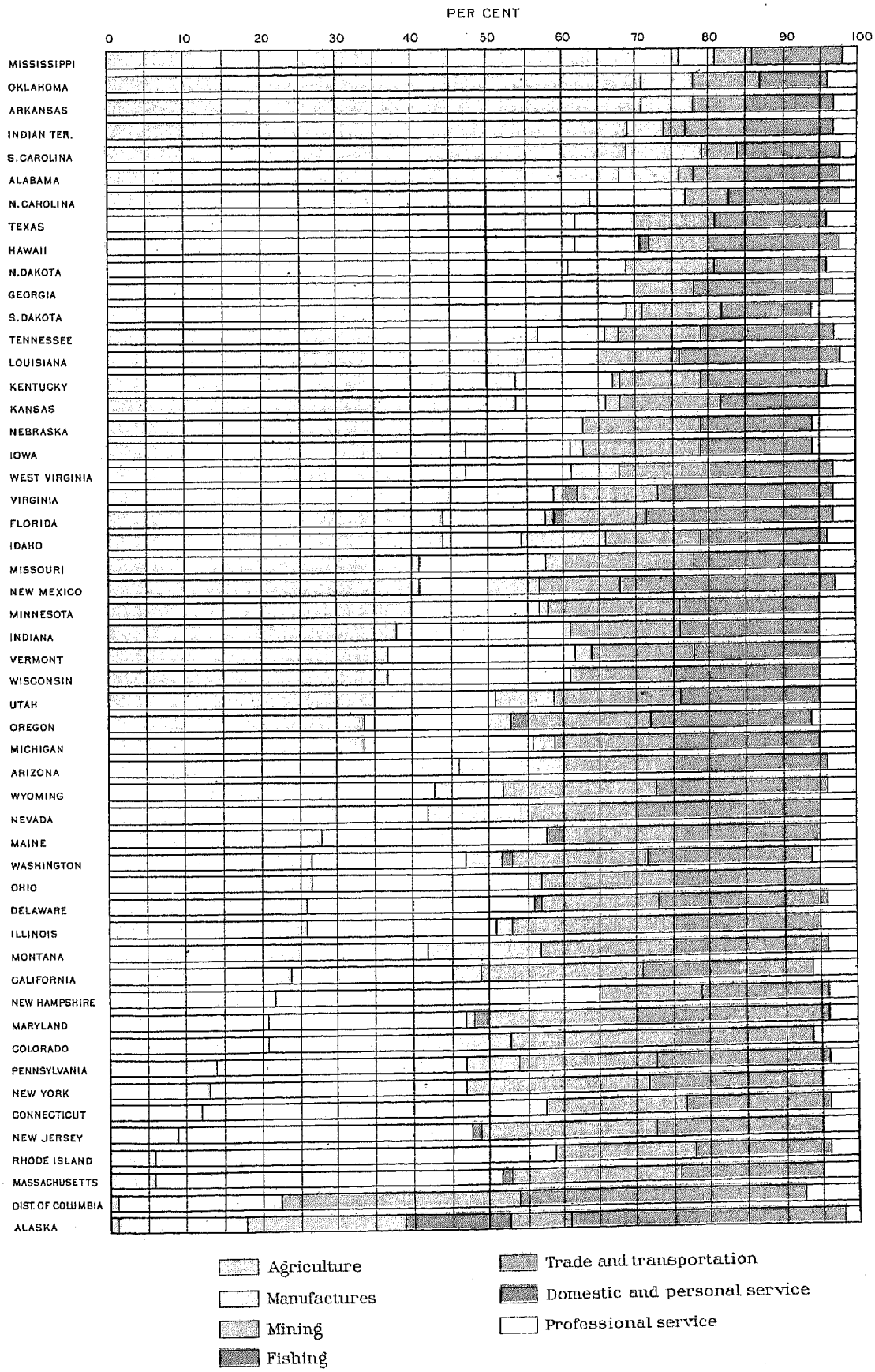
COLORED



PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND IN MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS PROPER, TO TOTAL PERSONS OCCUPIED: 1880 AND 1900

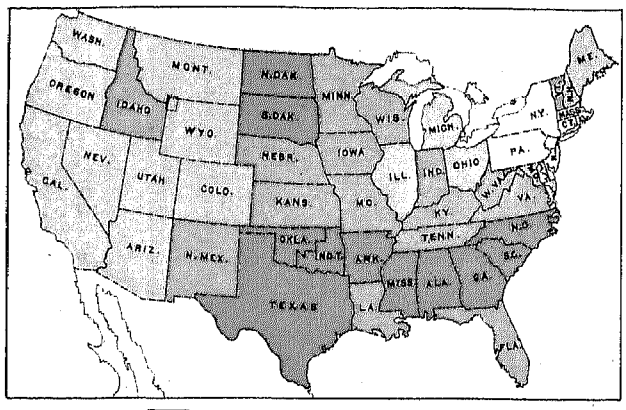


PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS : 1900



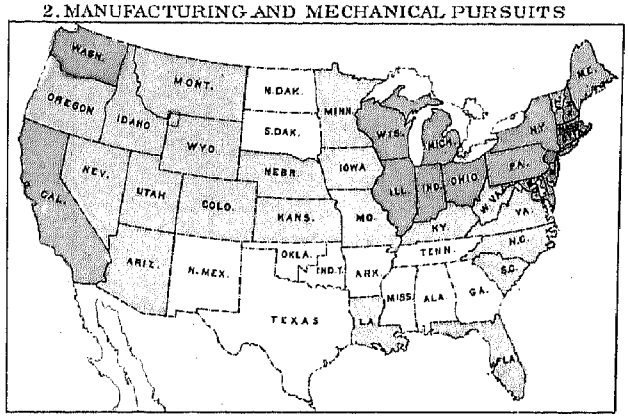
PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CERTAIN GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS TO ALL WAGE EARNERS: 1900

1. AGRICULTURE



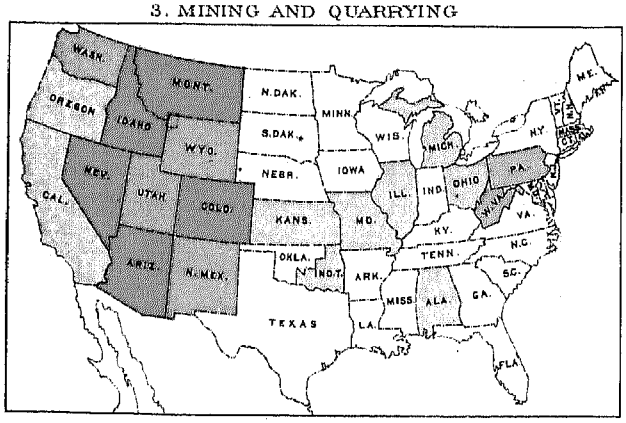
Less than 20 per cent | 20 to 35 per cent | 35 to 60 per cent | 60 per cent and over

2. MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS



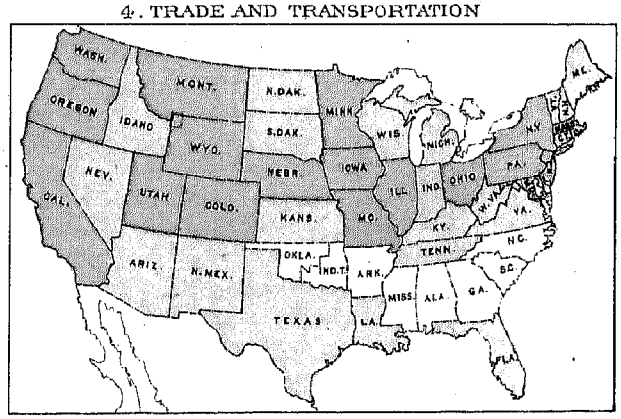
Less than 10 per cent | 10 to 20 per cent | 20 to 40 per cent | 40 per cent and over

3. MINING AND QUARRYING



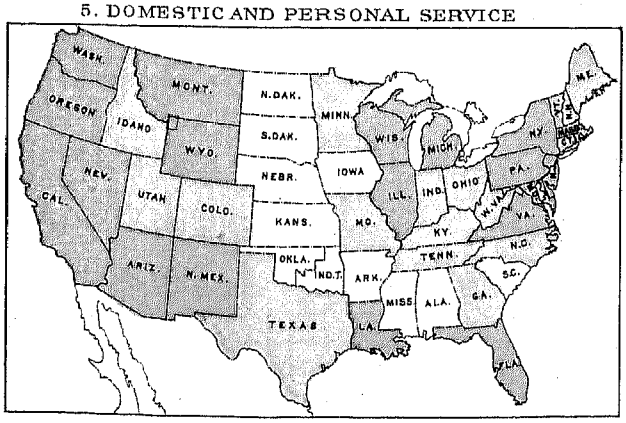
Less than 2 per cent | 2 to 5 per cent | 5 to 10 per cent | 10 per cent and over

4. TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION



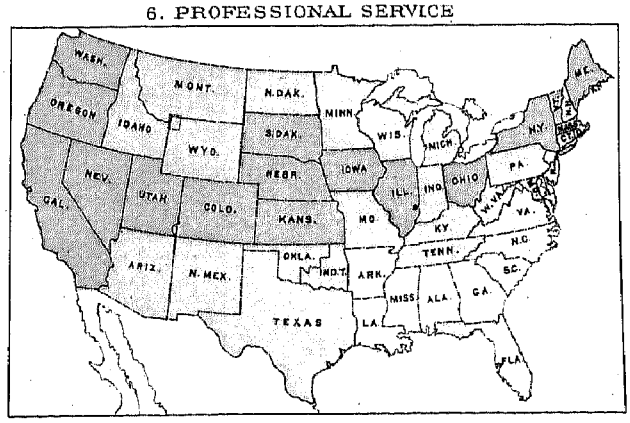
Less than 10 per cent | 10 to 16 per cent | 16 per cent and over

5. DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE



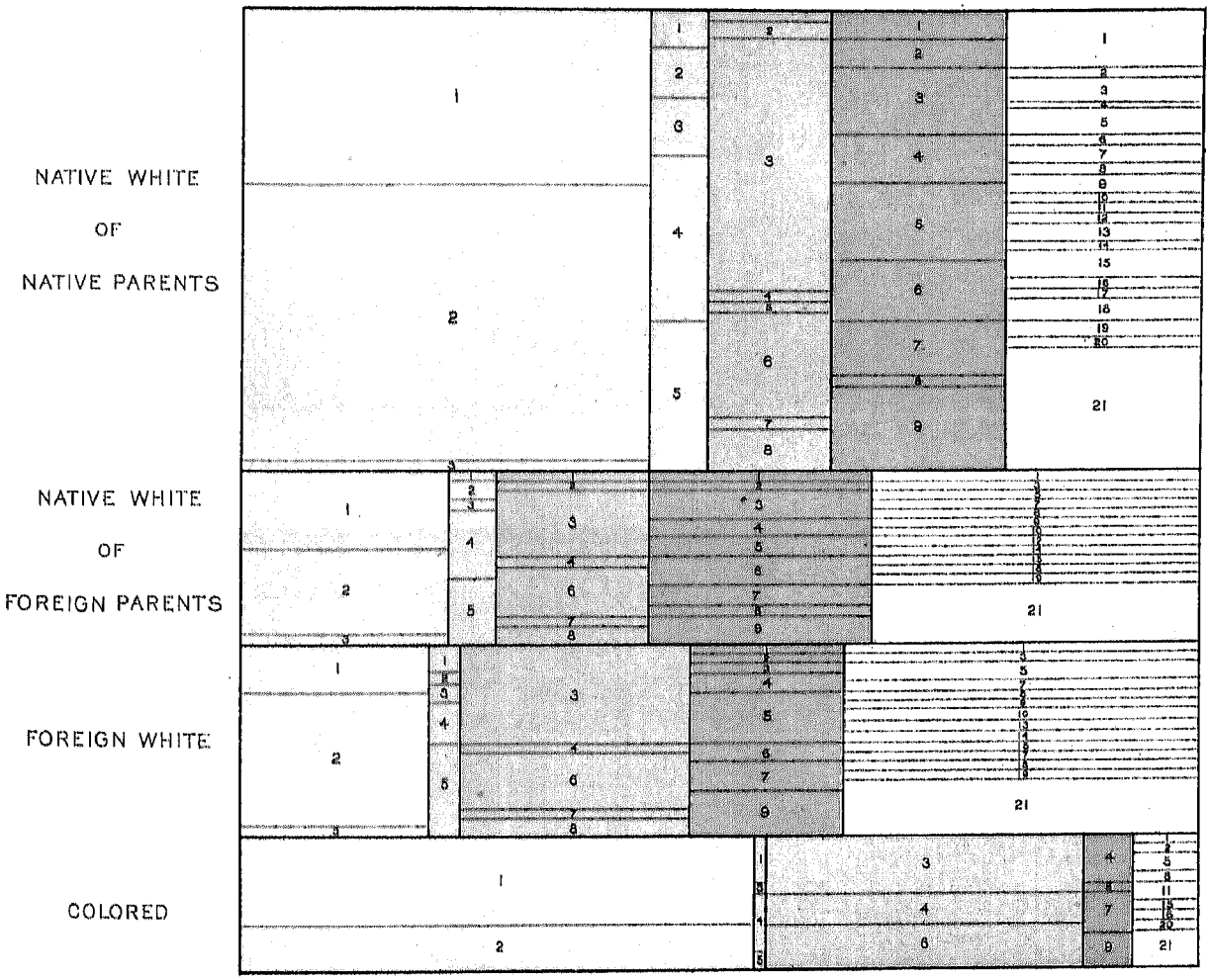
Less than 15 per cent | 15 to 20 per cent | 20 per cent and over

6. PROFESSIONAL SERVICE



Less than 3 per cent | 3 to 5 per cent | 5 per cent and over

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS OCCUPIED BY RACE AND NATIVITY: 1900



AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS

1 AGRICULTURAL LABORERS
2 FARMERS, ETC.
3 ALL OTHERS

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

1 CLERGYMEN
2 LAWYERS
3 PHYSICIANS
4 TEACHERS
5 ALL OTHERS

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE

1 BARBERS
2 HOUSEKEEPERS
3 LABORERS
4 LAUNDERERS
5 NURSES
6 SERVANTS
7 WATCHMEN, ETC.
8 ALL OTHERS

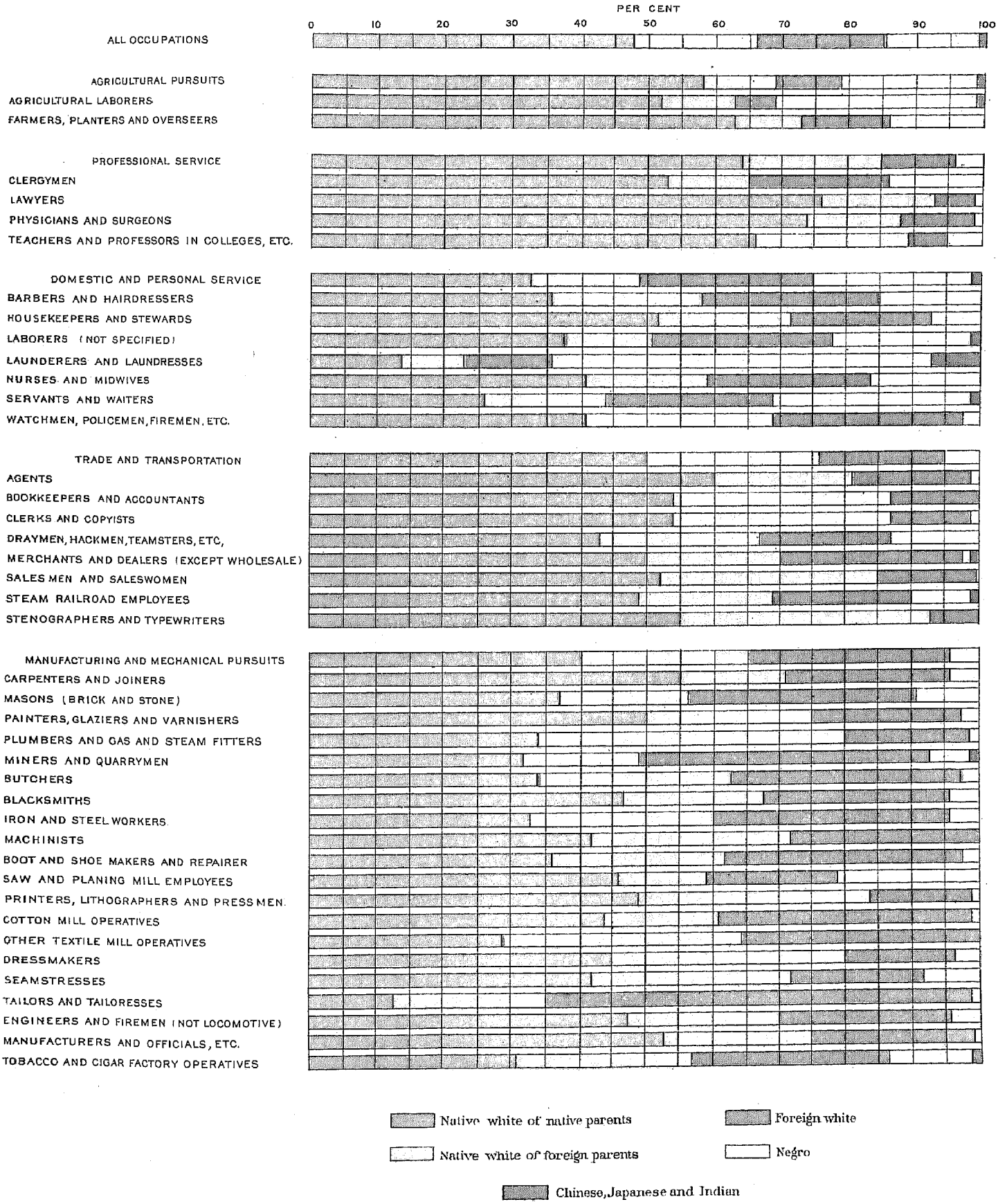
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

1 AGENTS
2 BOOKKEEPERS
3 CLERKS & COPYISTS
4 DRAYMEN, HACKMEN ETC.
5 MERCHANTS
6 SALESMEN
7 STEAM R.R. EMPLOYEES
8 STENOGRAPHERS & TYPEWRITERS
9 ALL OTHERS

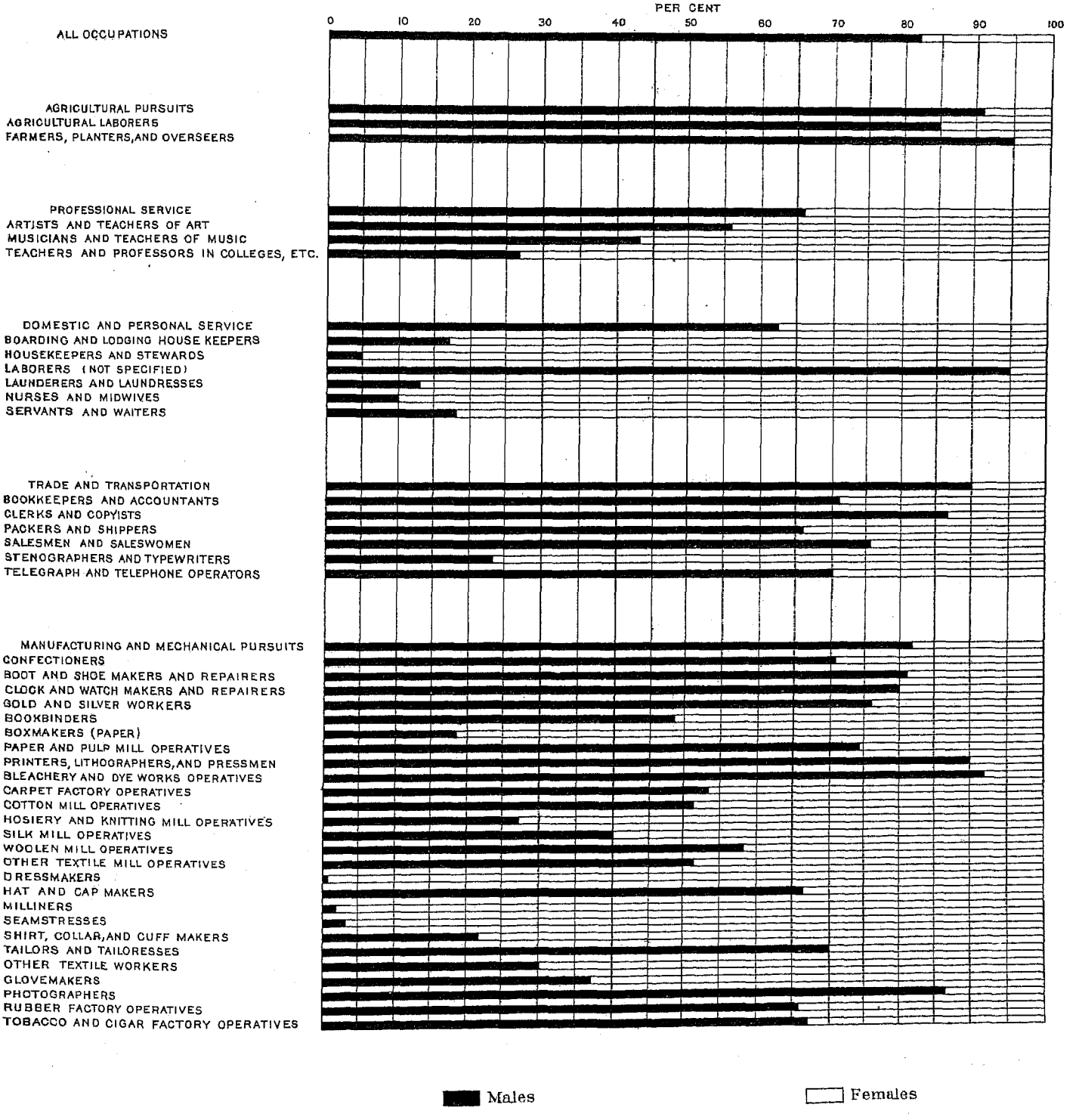
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS

1 CARPENTERS
2 MASONS
3 PAINTERS ETC.
4 PLUMBERS
5 MINERS
6 BUTCHERS
7 BLACKSMITHS
8 IRON & STEEL WORKERS
9 MACHINISTS
10 BOOT & SHOE MAKERS
11 SAW MILL EMPLOYEES
12 PRINTERS ETC.
13 COTTON MILL OPERATIVES
14 OTHER TEXTILE MILL OPERATIVES
15 DRESSMAKERS
16 SEAMSTRESSES
17 TAILORS
18 ENGINEERS
19 MANUFACTURERS ETC.
20 TOBACCO & CIGAR FACTORY OPERATIVES
21 ALL OTHERS

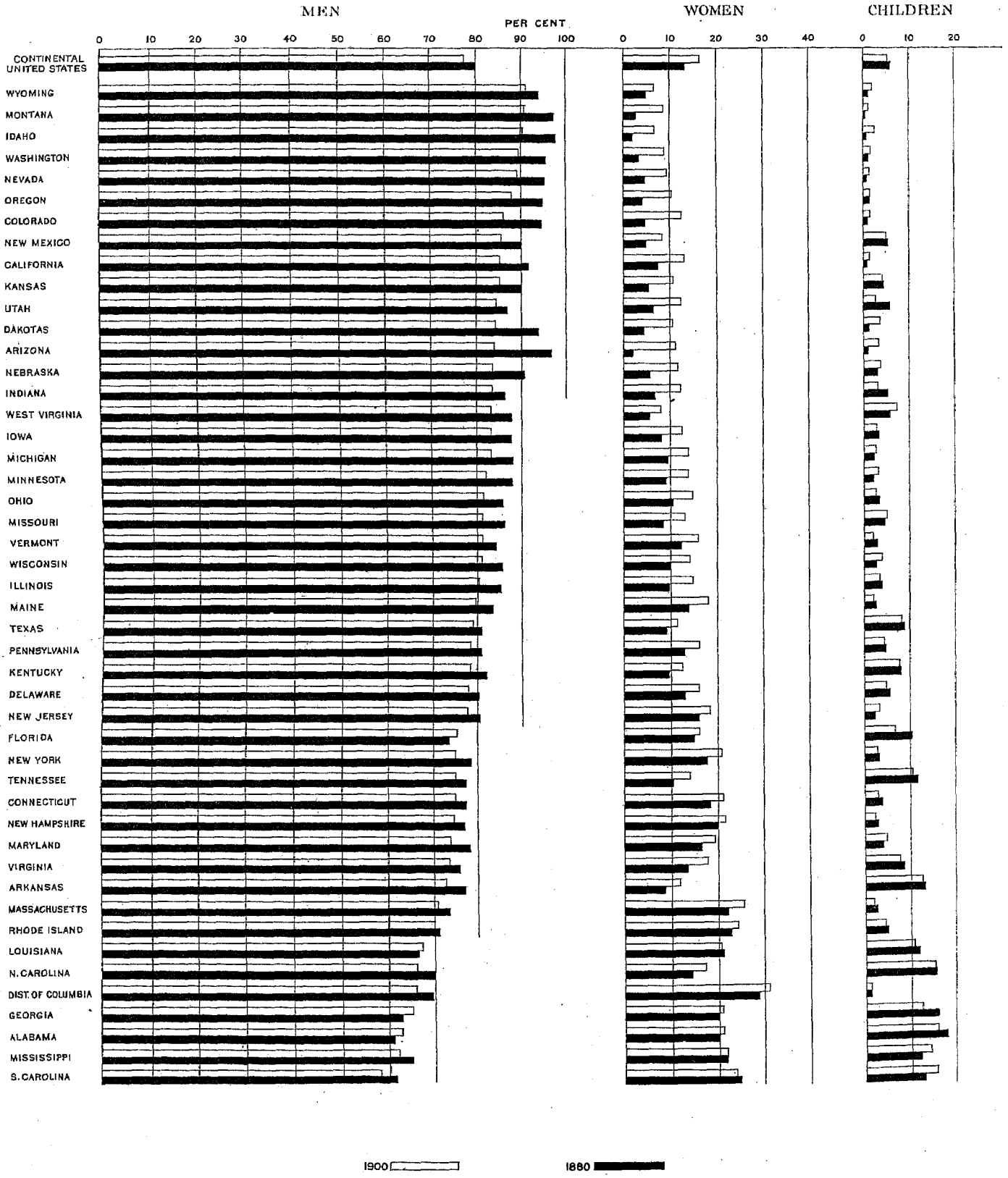
PROPORTIONS BY NATIVITY AND RACE OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS: 1900



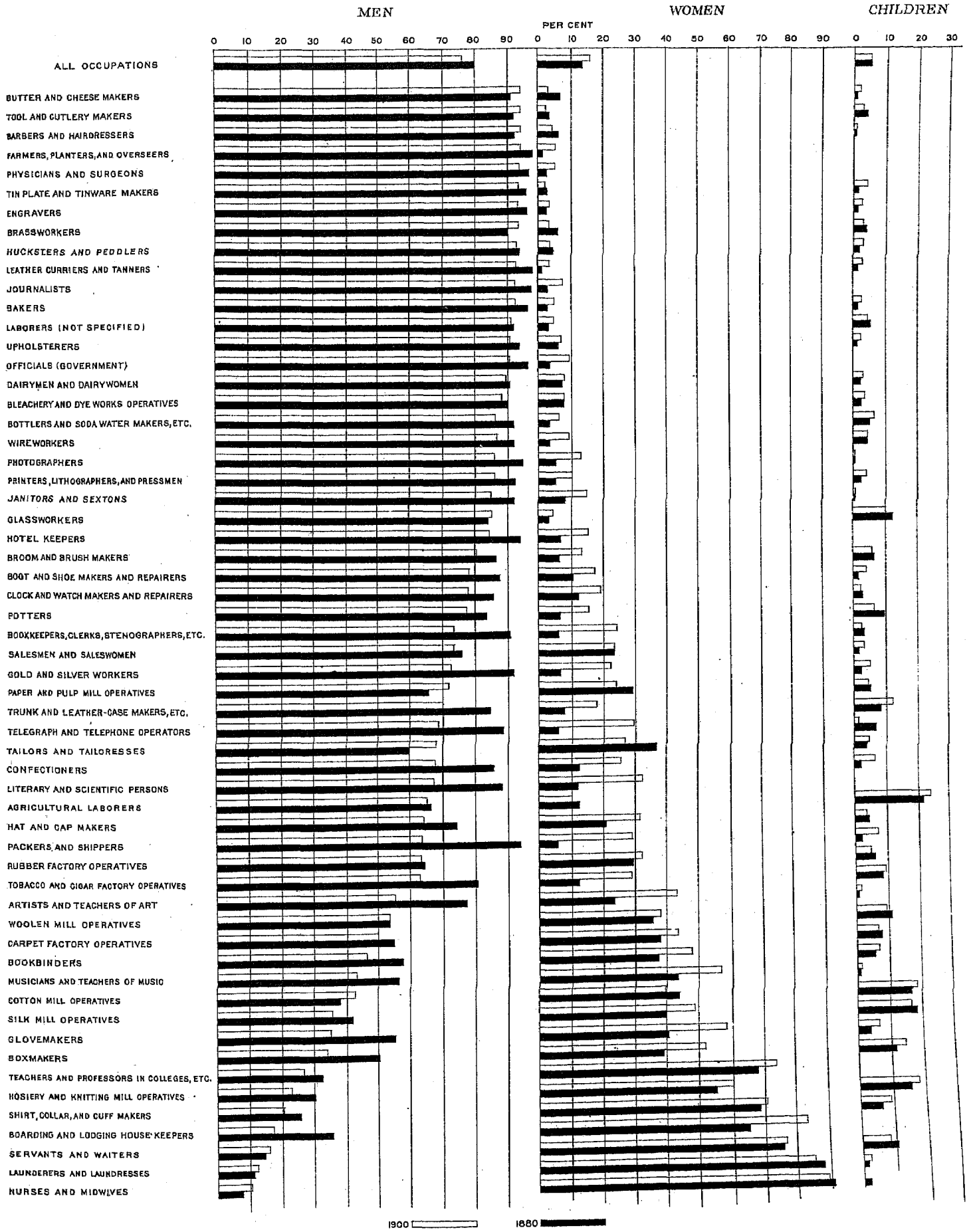
PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS AND IN CERTAIN OCCUPATION GROUPS:1900



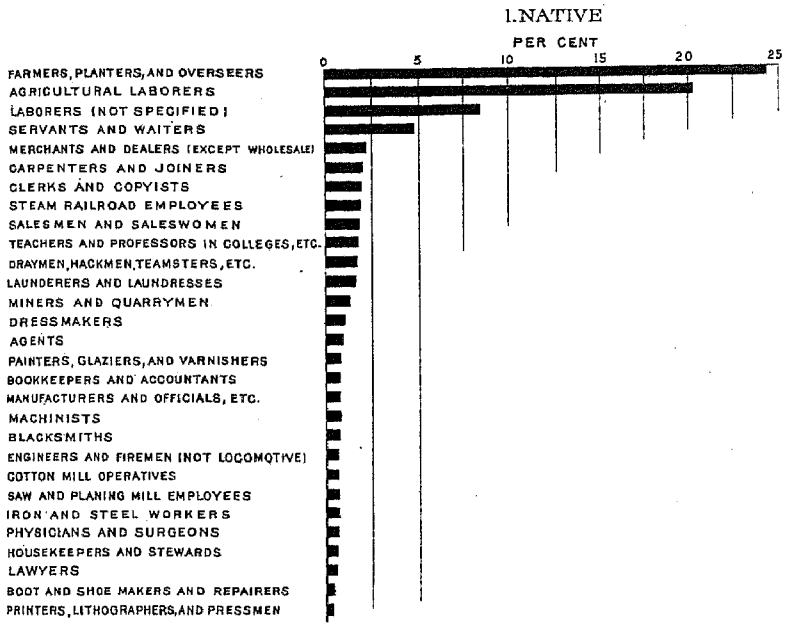
PROPORTIONS OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS: 1880 AND 1900

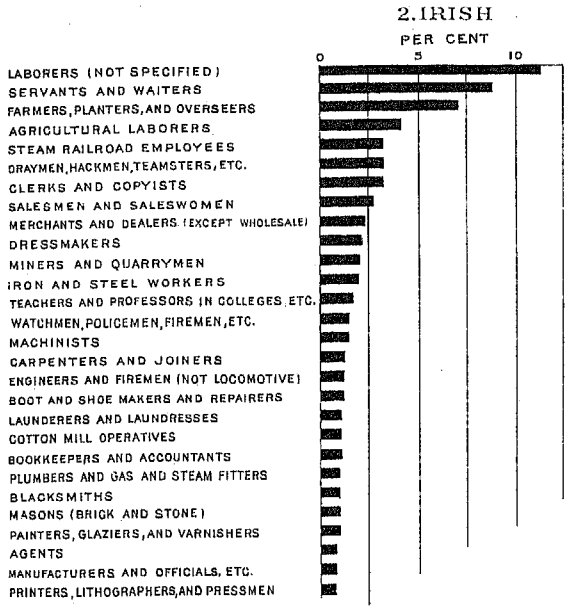


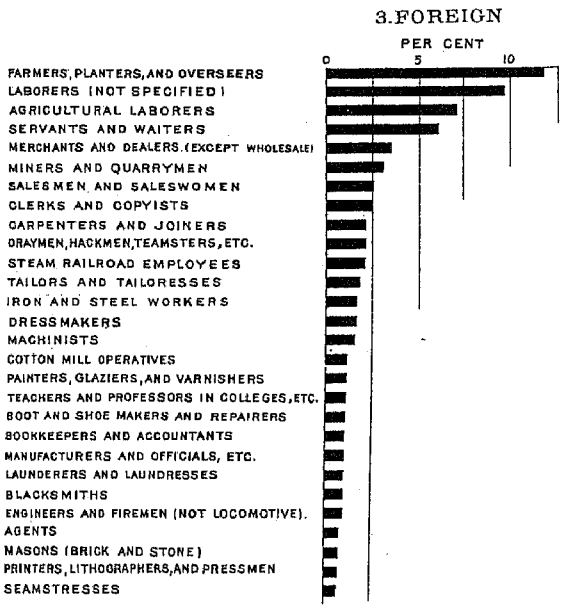
PROPORTIONS OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN IN CERTAIN OCCUPATION GROUPS: 1880 AND 1900

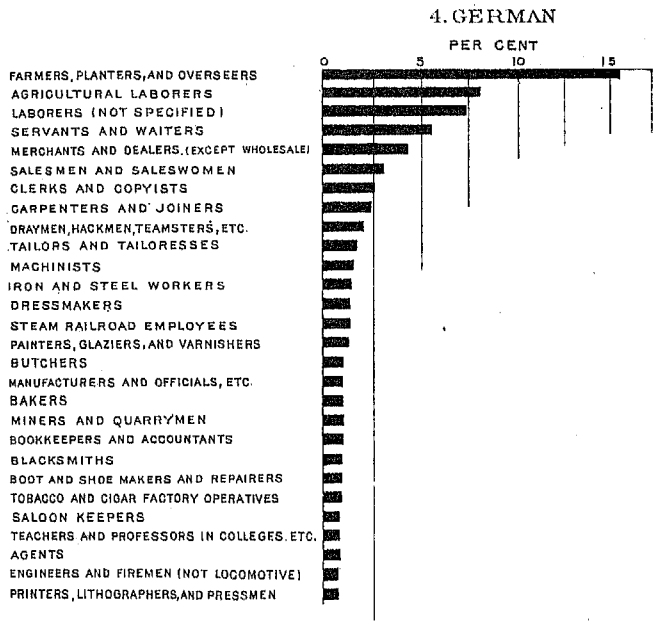


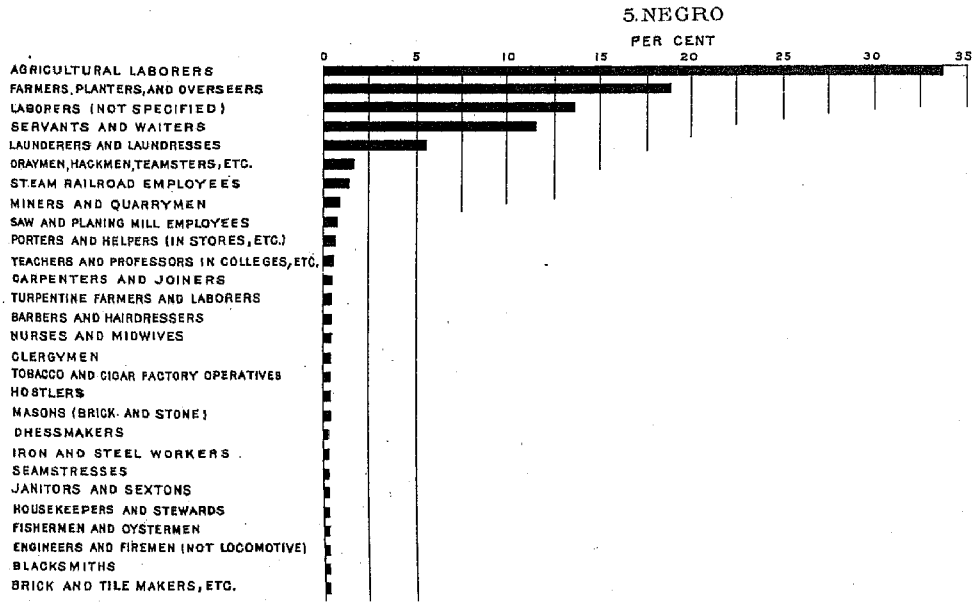
DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS OF SPECIFIED PARENTAGE BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS: 1900

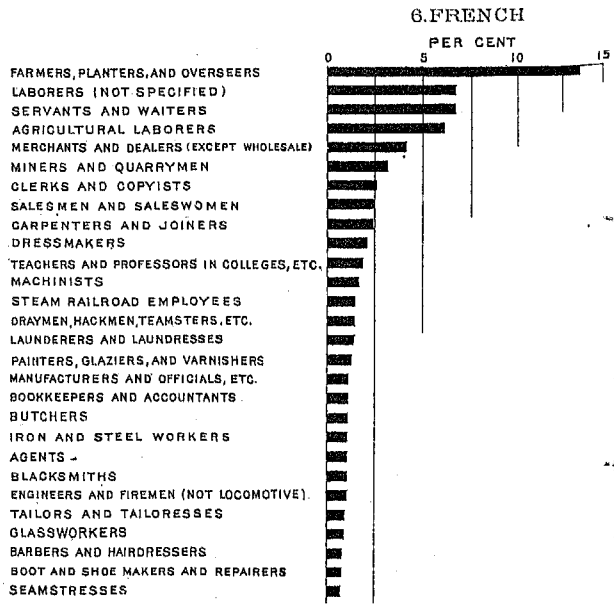






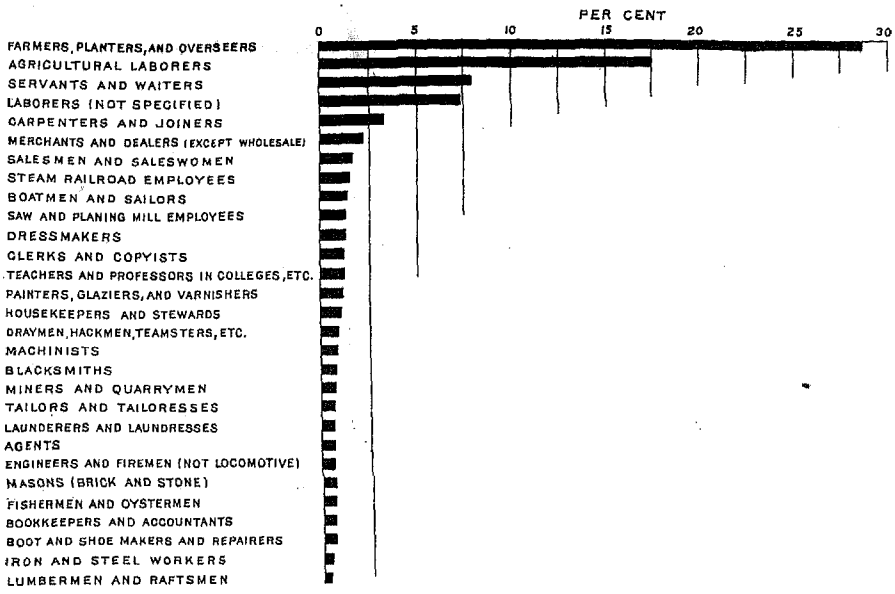




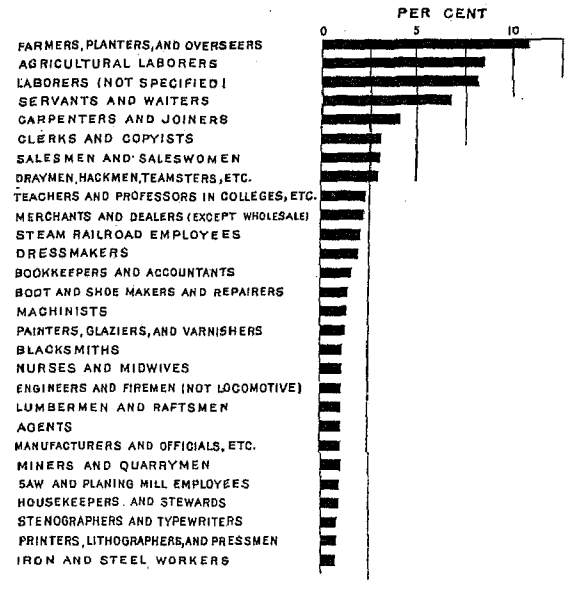


DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS OF SPECIFIED PARENTAGE BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS: 1900

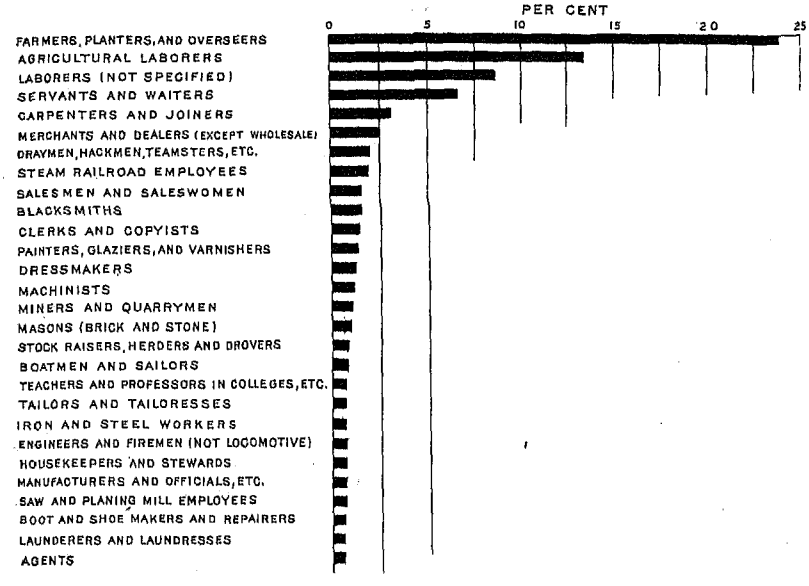
1. NORWEGIAN



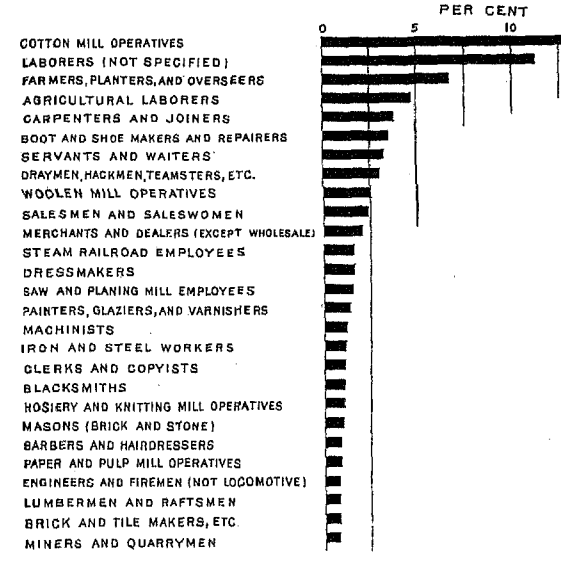
2. CANADIAN (ENGLIS



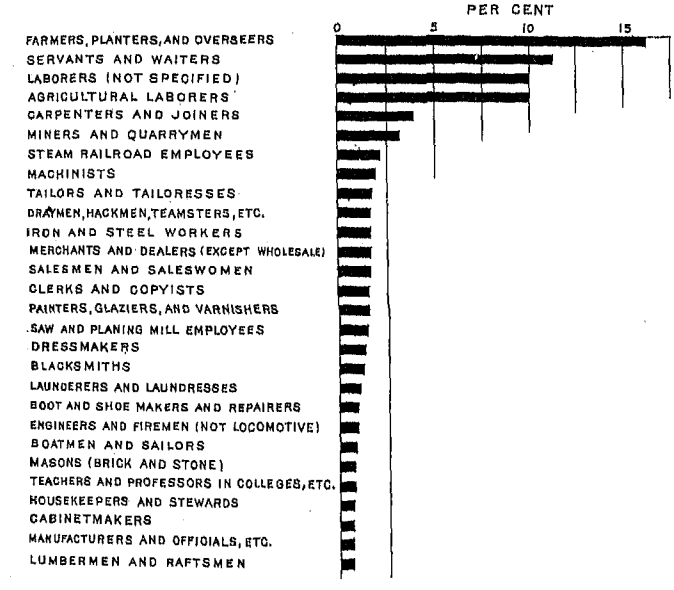
3. DANISH



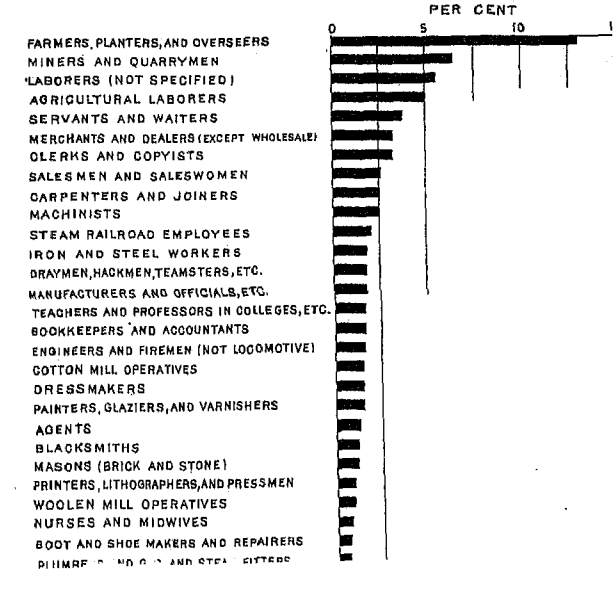
4. CANADIAN (FRENC



5. SWEDISH

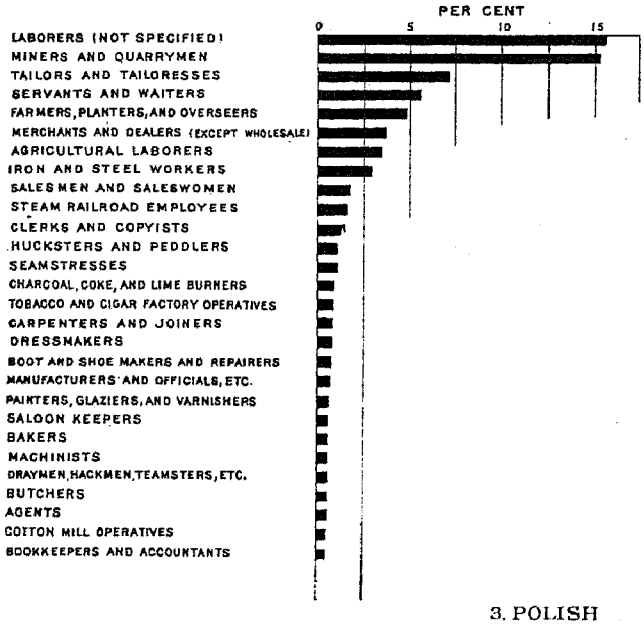


6. BRITISH

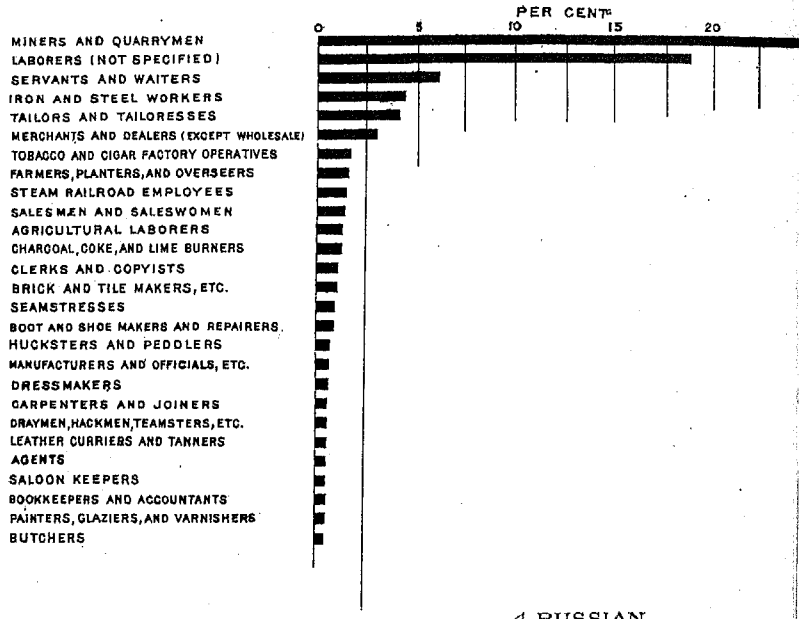


DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE EARNERS OF SPECIFIED PARENTAGE BY PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS: 1900

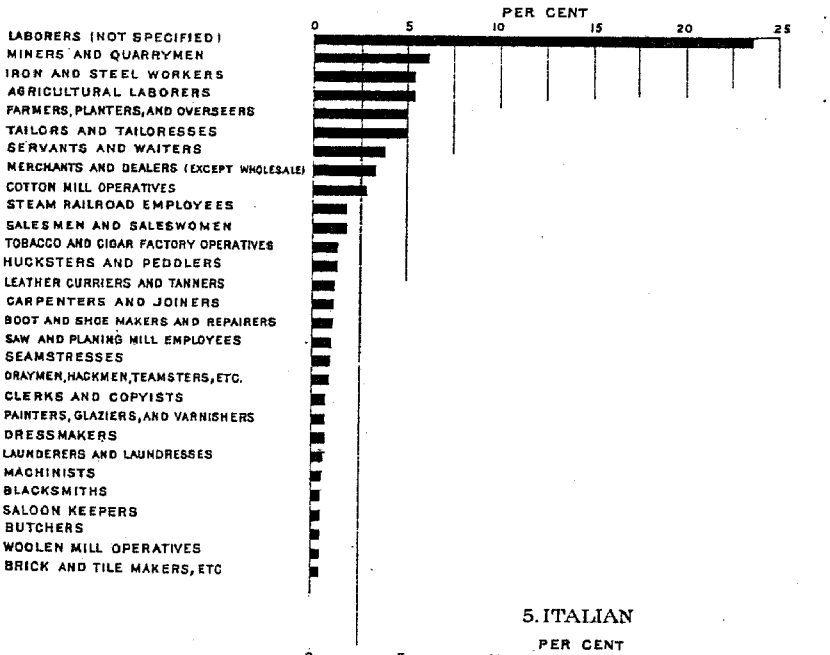
1. AUSTRIAN



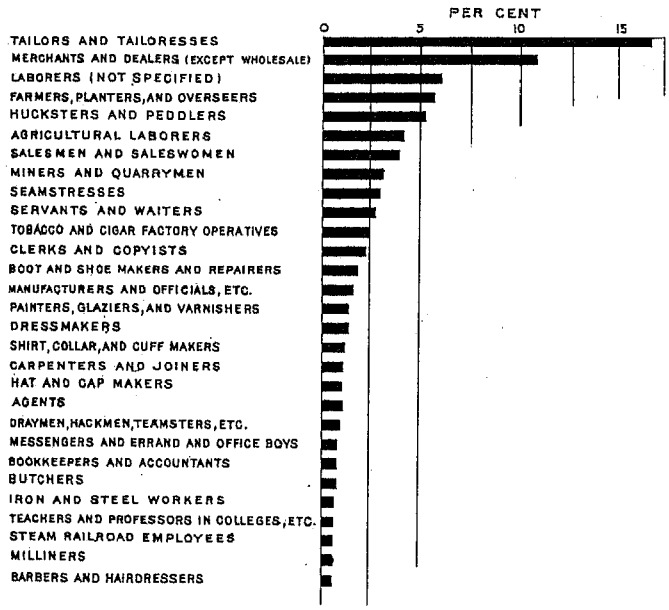
2. HUNGARIAN



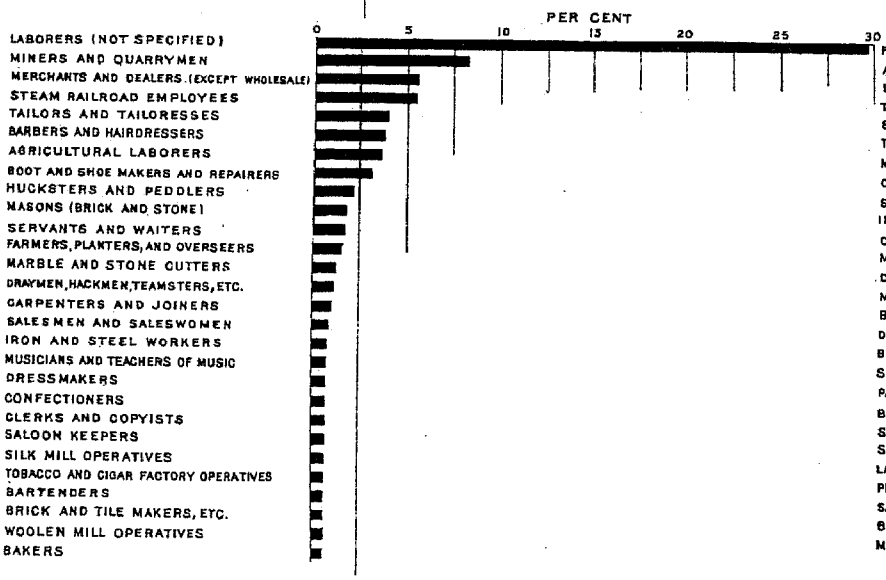
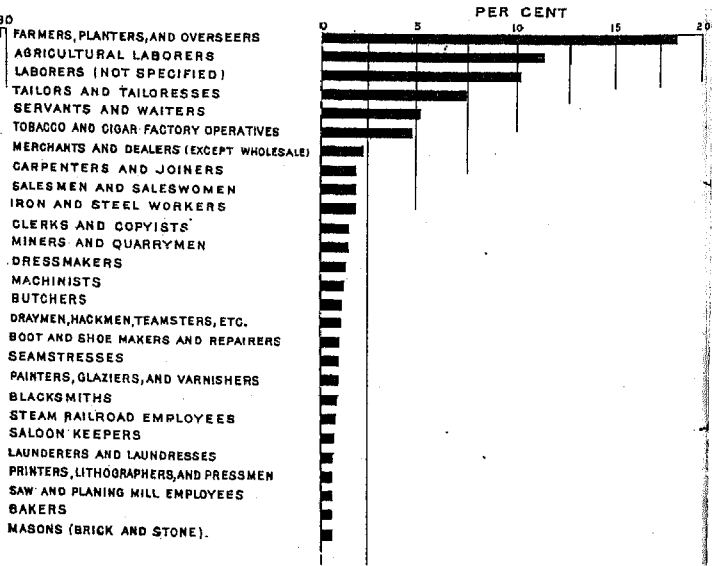
3. POLISH



4. RUSSIAN



5. ITALIAN



6. BOHEMIAN